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[SELECTED FOR THE PATRIOT.]

On Silent Worship.

"With inward eyes, and silent as the grave,
They sit collecting every beam of thought,
Till their thoughts kindle with divine delight;
For all their thoughts, like angels seen of old
In Israel's dream, come from and go to Heaven."

Though few in number, Father, Lord,
Still in thy name we come,
To wait for thy in-teaching word,
Though human lips be dumb.

Though neither sad nor joyful tone
Be lent to mortal ear,
Thou, Thou, who know'st the heart alone,
Wilt kindly listen here.

The while a cold or formal throng,
We seem to mortal eye,
Thou know'st full many a grateful song,
And many a secret sigh.

And heart-felt prayers, for strength and
To walk from prayer free, [grace
Rise from this silent gathering place
In sounds of power to thee.

The few that here are wholly thine,
Who tread the narrow way,
Told not by outward seal or sign,
Of their baptismal day.

Thou only know'st the way and time
Their covenant begun;
Thou only, when they seek sublime
Communion with thy Son.

Join me to these as deep to deep,
Their way be still my choice,
My soul 'e'en as an infant keep,
That knows its parent's voice.

While others labor in thy cause
With words of power and skill,
Be it but mine to know thy laws,
To love thee, and be still.

[SELECTED FOR THE PATRIOT.]

Dress.

Among those numerous modifications of
self-love which are displayed in the char-
acter of unregenerate man, is to be numbered
personal vanity. Ridiculous and absurd
as is this petty propensity of the human
mind, it may be reasonably questioned
whether there is any passion more general.
While the prevalence of such a disposition
affords a lamentable proof (among many
others) that the heart of man is "deceitful
above all things," it must surely be allowed
that this is one of those affections which the
law of Christ forbids us to indulge, and com-
mands us to mortify. Since then the cus-
tom of ornamenting the body originates in
personal vanity, and is as plainly calculated
to encourage the passion from which it
springs, it follows, that such a custom must
be at variance with the law of Christ.

We ought to distinguish between *clothing*
and *ornament*. Clothing is intended to
cover and protect the person, ornament to
beautify it. The former is necessary both
for the maintenance of decency and for the
preservation of health; and the provision
which is made for it in nature calls aloud
for the tribute of thankfulness to the Author
of all our mercies. The latter is altogether
needless for the body, and evidently hurtful
to the mind. The world has mixed cloth-
ing and ornament together. Some parts of
dress are made to serve the purpose of cloth-
ing, and others that of ornament. Now it
should be our principle to retain those parts
of dress by which the body is protected, and
to discard those by which it is only adorned.
It may indeed be observed that those parts
of dress which are necessary for protection,
may be more or less ornamental. There are
the coarser and finer material, the more
sober and brighter colors. Excluding splen-
did and costly apparel, the material of our
clothing may be regulated in some degree
by our circumstances and situation in life,
and with respect to colors, the least showy
and glaring are evidently the most in har-
mony with the sobriety of the Christian char-
acter.

Natural Beauties.

There's beauty in the soft, warm, summer morn
When leaves are sparkling with the early dew,
When birds awake, and buds and flowers are born,
And the rich sun appears, half trembling, through
The crimson haze, and dim luxuriant hue
Of the far-eastern heavens; there's beauty deep
From mountain tops to catch the distant view
Of quiet glen-wood, path wild craggy steep,
Or cool sequestered coast where lily waters sleep.
There's beauty in the still, blue hour of night,
When streams sing softly through the moonlight vale;
When one by one shoot forth the stars to light,
Dreamy and cold, and mysteriously pale.
There's beauty on the ocean: when the gale
Dashes the merry billows to the strand,
When like a phantom fleet some wandering sail
White as the moonbeam on the glittering sand,
And distant flute-notes rise, touched by some skillful hand.
There's beauty in the dreams of early life—
Beauty and splendor, and romantic light—
When golden sleep, with fairy gifts is rife,
And angels visit us exceeding bright;
When temples formed of the rich dews of night
Image a thousand rainbows; and the trees,
With ivory boughs and blossoms silver white,
Wake heavenly music to the sacred breeze;
And ships of amber float upon the diamond seas!
There's beauty in the storm; the far deep roll
Of the majestic thunders, like the cheer
Of charging hosts, swells the dialling soul
With love—deep love, and reverential fear
For Him who curls the whirlwind's red career,
And grasps the living lightning in his hand!
For him who of all beauty is the sphere—
The centre of the glorious and the grand—
The light of sun and star, of heaven, and sea, and land.

THE PATRIOT.

Later from Europe.

The new British steamship *Canada* arrived at
New York Thursday morning, the 14th, with a
week's later advices from Europe. She sailed
from Liverpool on the 25th ultimo.

The commercial news is unfavorable to broad-
stuffs, and has had a depressing effect on the mar-
ket in the Eastern cities. Cotton, has slightly
advanced.

The affairs of the continent of Europe still in-
dicate the beginning of another rather than the
termination of the recent catastrophe at Vienna.
In Austria and Prussia there is an important strug-
gle going on between monarchy and democracy,
each being convinced that the sword must be the
only arbiter between them. Vienna and Berlin
are both ripe for renewed efforts to secure con-
stitutions and to restrain monarchical power, whilst
the kings oppose all further attempts at insurrec-
tion. The Prince of Prussia avows that if the
throne must fall it shall fall with honor. There
is a slumbering insurrectionary feeling, however,
which the most trivial accident may awake with
fearful energy.

Central Europe continues in a state of convul-
sion. Vienna has subsided into something like
tranquility, but in the whole of the Prussian
provinces cities are in antagonism to the rural dis-
tricts, and unless some adjustment of the quarrel
can be brought about at Berlin, between the De-
mocrats and the Court, we see no present hope of
the speedy termination of the trouble which is
threatening the whole of Germany.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, Dec. 11.

ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA.

In Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. Douglass,
entitled "A Bill for the admission of California
into the Union as a State," provides that all the
territory acquired from Mexico by the late treaty
of peace shall be made into one State, Congress,
reserving the right of forming new States from
any portion which lies east of the summit of the
Sierra Nevada, or California mountains; so that
the permanent State shall be west, including the
valley of the Sacramento; that the State shall be
divided into two judicial districts, in each of which
there shall be a judge and a U. S. marshal; and
that the State shall be entitled to two representa-
tives in Congress.

Mr. Douglass remarked: A great revolution
has taken place in the prospects and condition of
that country since the adjournment of the last
session of Congress. The discovery of vast min-
eral wealth, the completion of a line of steamers
connecting that country with the United States,
furnishing the means of transportation for passen-
gers and freight to that country, have so swelled
the tide of immigration, which is constantly in-
creasing, that we find there now people enough
for a State, whereas we did not expect the period
to arrive for some years to come. Another reason
is, that I despair of passing a Territorial bill
at this session of Congress, for reasons manifest
to all of us; three different plans have been re-
jected already. Another reason is, that if we
are obliged to wait until the next session of Con-
gress before we legislate, I apprehend that all idea
of a Territorial government will then be at an
end. There will then be population enough,
twice or three over, for a State, and it will be
fully then to organize a Territorial government.

KEBUKE MEMORIAL.

Among the proceedings of to-day was the pre-
sentation, by Mr. Badger, of the following mem-
orial, which, as a curious emanation from our State,
we copy entire:

The ministers and delegates representing the
churches which compose the Kebuge Primitive
Baptist Association, assembled in conference with
the Baptist church at Great Swamp, Pitt county,
North Carolina, the Saturday before the first Sun-
day in October, 1848—

To the Honorable the Congress
of the United States of America:

Viewing with distrust the rapid strides of priest-
craft now being made in these United States, and
dreading for themselves and posterity that worst
of all scourges, an ecclesiastical despotism, your
memorialists most respectfully beg leave to submit
to your honorable body their memorial, peti-
tion, and remonstrance.

1st. Then, they beg and entreat that you will,
in your wisdom, abolish all laws, provisions, or re-
solutions now in force by authority of your honor-
able body, "respecting the establishment of religion,"
whereby chaplains to Congress, the army,
navy, and other public stations, are employed by
the general government to exercise their religious
functions, and are paid for their services out of the
public treasury, and whereby religious teachers
are employed, and religious schools established,
at the expense of government.

2d. Your memorialists respectfully suggest that
the Christian religion is of Divine authority; that
it came down from Heaven to Earth unceremo-
niously, asking no favor of, and begging no emolu-
ments from earthly sanhedrims, senates, principal-
ties, or powers; that it came to man by the will
of God; and having made its way to the middle
of the nineteenth century, through persecution,
and being upheld and supported by God Almighty,
needeth not now the aid of human laws for its
further existence or advancement, but will prosper,
as heretofore, by the aid of human enactments,
opposition, or persecution; and that all attempts
to promote the happiness of man by uniting it to
human government, bygone days have signally
failed, and served but to establish an ecclesiastical
despotism, totally at variance with the simple
laws, mild reign, and spiritual kingdom of the
King of kings and Lord of lords, "who worketh
all things after the counsel of his own will."

Your memorialists, therefore, for the sake of

Christ, the purity of his religion, and the honor
of his cause, as well as the happiness and liberty
of themselves, those whom they represent, and
thousands yet unborn, beg you to legislate no fur-
ther on the subject of religion, but entreat you to
undo what they humbly conceive has been pre-
sumptuously, wrongfully, and unconstitutionally
done. All ministers should attend to the heavenly in-
junction recorded in the 2d chapter of the 1st
epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy, "to pray
and intercede for kings and for all that are in au-
thority;" and this can be done as effectually in the
closet, or in family prayer, either in America,
Europe, Asia, or Africa, for the well-being of the
American Congress or its members, as if the min-
ister were in the immediate presence of those for
whose special benefit he may intercede, since the
Creator and Preserver of mankind is an infinite
and omniscient being.

And, in conclusion, they further suggest, that if
ministers cannot preach and pray for the army,
the navy, for Congress, and the Indian tribes, for
the love of Christ, without conferring with flesh
and blood, and a salary in filthy lucre, stipulated
and agreed upon before services rendered, then
they cannot, acceptably to God, do so with this
salary, for such constitutes them hirelings to all
intents and purposes, in whom there is no depend-
ence, and in whose counsels there is no safety.

WILLIAM HYMAN, Moderator.
By order: 2d October, 1848.

Jos. D. Briggs, Clerk.

Mr. B., in presenting the memorial, observed:
While I present this memorial, as an act of duty
to that portion of my constituents who sent it here,
I deem it proper to say that I do not at all con-
cur in the purposes which they wish to see accom-
plished. The memorial is respectful in its terms.
There is nothing exceptionable in its language,
although I think their views are wrong.

In the House of Representatives, the Standing
Committees for the session were announced.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

The discussions in either House were desultory
and unimportant.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

PETITION FROM NEW MEXICO.

In Senate, after some unimportant business—
Mr. Benton rose and presented a petition, re-
ceived by himself and the Senator from Delaware,
(Mr. Clayton), from a Convention of the people
of New Mexico, signed by the President and Sec-
retary of that Convention, and dated Santa Fe,
Nov. 14, 1848, addressed to the Congress of the
U. S. States, and praying that a territorial govern-
ment, purely civil in its character, may be pro-
vided for them. The petitioners state that the
laws in force in September, 1846, would be accept-
able to them—protest against dismemberment, in
favor of Texas, or in any other manner—and ex-
press their opposition to the introduction of slavery.
They conclude with the remark, that as the
territory now contains from 75,000 to 100,000 in-
habitants, they trust that their prayer may not be
deemed unreasonable. [A printed copy of the
laws referred to accompany the memorial.]

Mr. Benton moved that the petition be referred
to the Territorial Committee, and printed.

Mr. Clayton said that as he had labored at the
last session to give a civil government to the new
territories, he should do the same at the present;
and he cordially concurred in the reference pro-
posed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Calhoun rose to express no opposition to
the reference—but to protest against the insolent
character of this application, from the people of a
conquered territory, the property alike of every
portion of the United States.

Mr. Benton said that when the application of
those for whom he acted was thus pronounced in-
solent, he deemed it his duty to rise and disclaim
for them anything of the kind.

Mr. Calhoun replied, it was not at all strange
that the Senator from Missouri should view the
subject as he does, and that he (Mr. C.) should
also view it differently. He (Mr. C.) considered
the territory of New Mexico as belonging to the
U. S. States, and therefore the common property
of all the States.

Mr. Rusk made no objection to the reference,
and deemed it proper that civil governments should
be established in the new territories; but at the
same time he must enter his solemn protest against
any such government being established in territory
east of the Rio Grande, acquired by the blood
and treasure of the State which he represented.

Mr. Benton said that he had done, in this, just
as little as could be done and comply with the
parliamentary forms in regard to petitions. The
Senator from South Carolina had declared the
petition insolent. The petition was neither in-
solent nor disrespectful, but entitled to respectful
consideration. These people have used the ex-
press words of the Virginia Legislature to George
III before the breaking out of the Revolution, but
though George III did not grant their request he
made no excuse that it was disrespectful.

Mr. Calhoun considered the petition disrespectful,
because it aimed to deprive the South of their
rights—and it was for this reason that he had
termed it insolent.

Mr. Benton again denied the insolence, and as-
serted the constitutional right, conquered or not
conquered, by the people of New Mexico, to peti-
tion Congress for a Civil Government. He pro-
nounced the declarations of the Senator from S.
Carolina gratuitous and unfounded.

Mr. Calhoun said that it was not against the
right of petition that he had spoken, but he had a
right to remark upon every word of the petition
presented. He contended that that petition
attempted to exclude one half of the people of the
United States from the benefits to which the
whole were entitled, and in this he deemed it in-
solent. What the Senator from Missouri thought
on the subject was to him a matter of perfect in-
difference.

Mr. Westcott said he had examined the peti-
tion, and found it signed by only 15 persons; and
without intending to be disrespectful either to the
Senator from Missouri or the Senator from Dela-
ware, he could not but pronounce the petition an
attempt to impose upon the Congress of the U.
States. Of those fifteen names, but two or three
were English or American, and one of these two
or three was a Mr. Giddings, who acted as Sec-
retary at the convention referred to in the peti-
tion. He denied that this petition could be con-
sidered as the voice of the people of New Mexico.
Mr. Benton declared that Mr. Westcott had read
the heading of the petition, as if it were coming

direct from the people of New Mexico, and had
not included the words also "in Convention as-
sembled." It came here as the proceedings of
an organized body of the people of New Mexico,
in Convention assembled, and if there had been
any attempt at imposition it was not on their part.

Mr. Westcott appealed to the Senate, that he
had stated explicitly that it purported to be a pe-
tition of the people of New Mexico in Convention
assembled. There was no evidence that the
representatives of the people of New Mexico, who
had been seen as yet no evidence that such a con-
vention had been called, or that it was more than a
local meeting at Santa Fe. There was nothing
before the Senate even to show for what object
this meeting had been called. What he protested
against was that, without such evidence, a petition,
signed by fifteen persons, nearly all Mexicans,
should be received as the petition of the people
of New Mexico.

Mr. Clayton did not rise to take part in the de-
bate, through association with the Senator from
Missouri in the duty of presenting this memorial.
He should have said nothing, had he not feared
that the rights of the petitioners might be prej-
udiced by the remarks of the Senators from South
Carolina and Florida. The petition had come to
them with its genuineness vouched for by respect-
able names, and there was not the slightest rea-
son to suppose that any imposition had been in-
tended or practiced.

He earnestly suggested to the Senator from South
Carolina to reconsider the charge of insolence.
There was nothing either insolent or disrespectful
in it, for if there had been he should have op-
posed its reception. They had expressed the
wish that slavery should not be introduced there,
but that could not be considered either insolent or
disrespectful; and he regretted that any thing
should have been said here to prejudice the cause
of the petitioners.

Mr. Calhoun explained that he had, on previ-
ous occasions, repeatedly appealed to the Senate
to exclude petitions which were disrespectful to
the South, but he had been uniformly voted down.
And he repeated that he considered it the height
of insolence for a conquered people—the people
of a territory which belonged both to the North
and the South, to come here with such an applica-
tion.

Mr. Benton said that, as the Senator from South
Carolina had reiterated the charge of insolence,
he would give that Senator an opportunity to vote
for its reception or rejection. And if he (Mr. Cal-
houn) did not make the motion, he (Mr. Benton)
should, for the years and nays on the question of
reception.

Mr. Calhoun declining, Mr. Benton made the
motion accordingly.

Mr. Foote inquired whether either of the Sen-
ators had received any evidence, other than the
petition itself, that any such convention of the
people of New Mexico had been held.

Mr. Clayton said that he had received two or
three letters stating the fact, and urging him to
use his influence for the establishment of a civil
government there. Of the fact that such a con-
vention had been held, there could not be the slight-
est doubt, or of the genuineness of the petition.

Mr. Foote wished to know from them whether
there was undoubted evidence received that this
convention was the result of various meetings in
New Mexico, at which delegates were elected by
the people, and that this document emanated from
a convention entitled to represent the people of
Mexico.

Without such evidence, and upon the mere as-
sertion of the petition itself, he was not for going
the extent here, which seemed to be the object of
its presentation. He would not say that honora-
ble Senators had been imposed upon, but it did
not appear that they had not been imposed upon,
or that any such convention, properly constitu-
ted, had been held.

Mr. Westcott did not intend to intimate that
the paper was either forged, or a spurious paper;
and if the Senator from Missouri had so under-
stood him, he was mistaken. He simply wished the
evidence that the convention had been properly
called and convened.

Mr. Clayton had several letters, and the peti-
tion came to him as well authenticated as are sim-
ilar memorials presented to Congress. The news-
papers too, throughout the country, had published
the whole proceedings, memorial and all, weeks
ago, as authentic. They had been published here,
in the Intelligencer. He had no idea that the
memorial was a humbug, and had no doubt that
there had been a very large meeting of the peo-
ple on the occasion. He did not know that all
the people of New Mexico had been represented
there, or were there themselves, but the memorial
was respectfully worded, and should receive the
same consideration as it was customary to award
to similar memorials.

Mr. Hale said that, though he might be charged
with insolence, he might move to amend the
motion of the Senator from Missouri, so as to re-
fer the memorial to a committee, with instructions
to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of
the petitioners. He contended that the people of
New Mexico were entitled to a government, and
entitled to it now. The people of New Mexico
had come here now upon the Nicholson platform
—in the spirit of the Nicholson letter—and he
asked Congress to give them the first dose of the
Nicholson medicine—and he trusted that those
here, who believed in the doctrines of the Nich-
olson letter, would not now kick over their plat-
form, but give to the people of New Mexico such
a government as they ask for, and which they
could have applied for with great confidence had
the author of the Nicholson letter been elected
President.

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Hale, and the discus-
sion between these gentlemen here turned upon
the relative merits of political conventions—the
Utica and Buffalo conventions in particular.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote against the
reception for the reasons stated heretofore, and
because of the reasons now assigned by the Sen-
ators from Florida and Mississippi.

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, and
the memorial received, 33 to 14, as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton,
Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, But-
ler, Cameron, Clark, Clayton, Corwin, Dayton,
Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzger-
ald, Hall, Hamlin, Johnson, of Me., Johnson, of
La., Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Spruance,
Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Berrien, Borland, Calhoun,
Davis of Mississippi, Dawes, Fitzpatrick, Foote,

Houston, Hunter, King, Rusk, Turney, West-
cott, Yulee—14.

It was then referred to the Committee on Ter-
ritories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment to his Cal-
ifornia bill, fixing the number of delegates to the
Legislature at 75, to be elected by the free white
male citizens of the State, and moved a reference
of the bill and amendment to the Territorial Com-
mittee.

Mr. Butler said this was a bill for the admis-
sion of a State, and not for the organization of a
Territory, and should, therefore by uniform prac-
tice, go to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Douglass had no particular objection,
though the uniform custom of the House, for sev-
eral years, had been to refer such bills to the ter-
ritorial committee, and it had been for this reason
that he had made the motion.

The bill and amendment were accordingly re-
ferred to the judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, the proceed-
ings were unimportant.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

Both Houses met and adjourned, on the death
of Mr. Sims, of South Carolina, being announced.
The usual resolutions of respect to the memory of
the deceased were passed. The Senate adjourned
over to Monday.

On Friday, the 15th, after an unimportant sit-
ting, the House also adjourned over to Monday.

General Assembly.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

SENATE.

A number of bills of a local nature were pre-
sented, and a number "of the same sort" passed
their second reading.

The following bills passed their third reading:
To incorporate Mr. Lebanon Lodge, No 117, in
Edgecomb. To incorporate Island Fort Manu-
facturing Company, at Franklinville, in Ran-
dolph. To amend an act to authorize the Govern-
ment to establish a depot of Arms at Newbern.
To emancipate John Good, a slave.

When this latter bill came up, Mr. Halsey rose
and said he was desirous of hearing from the gen-
tleman who introduced the bill, some good reason
for its passage.

Mr. Washington said he had introduced the
bill, and had hoped it would pass without oppo-
sition from any quarter. He (Mr. W.) was as
much opposed to a promiscuous and general em-
ancipation of slaves, with the privilege of remain-
ing among us, as the Senator from Tyrrell (Mr.
Halsey) or any other man, but this was a pecu-
liar case, and one appealing strongly to the Le-
gislator for relief.

The original owner of John Good, whose em-
ancipation is proposed in the bill before the Senate
was so exceedingly anxious for his emancipation,
that he not only enjoined it on his representatives
and legatees, but made it an express condition up-
on which the legatees should take his property,
as will more fully appear from a copy of his will
accompanying the bill.

Owing to circumstances, which it was not ne-
cessary to mention, the Estate of the testator was
much diminished, whereby his children, two
daughters of tender years, became in a great de-
gree, dependant for support upon the exertions of
the "boy John"; and although the will of his master
provided for his emancipation at the age of twenty-
two years, he labored most assiduously for their
support and maintenance, until they were
grown, and he about thirty years of age.

One of the young ladies died, and the survivor
about a year ago, married George Bishop, who
united in a deed of manumission, a copy of which
also accompanied the bill. John was however
very unwilling to leave the State, and his master
had applied to the Legislature, for the passage of
a bill allowing him to remain—and as an evi-
dence of the good character and good conduct of
John, he would simply ask that the petition ac-
companying the bill, should be read.

It was signed by many of the most respectable
citizens of the Town of Newbern, without dis-
tinction of party—and Mr. W. concurred entirely
in the statement made by the petitioners, that
John was honest, sober, industrious, and useful to
the Town; and he sincerely hoped the bill would
pass.

A motion to go into election of Superior Court
Judge was lost. An ineffectual attempt was also
made to fix the 22d for the election of U. S.
Senator and the 23d for the election of Circuit
Judge.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the reports from committees was one
from the Judiciary committee unfavorable to the
bill to secure an equitable distribution of the es-
tates of deceased persons in certain cases. On
motion of Mr. Dusk the bill was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour
for taking up the order of the day—Mr. Steele's
Resolutions.

Mr. Mebane offered the following substitute to
all but the last:

Resolved, That the just and rightful method of
settling the question of extending Slavery over
the Territories of the United States, acquired by
the recent treaty with Mexico, would be by the
continuance of the line of the Missouri Compro-
mise to the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Steele then addressed the House at some
length, after which the question on the motion of
Mr. Mebane to strike out all but the last and in-
sert the amendment offered by him, recurred,
when Mr. Ellis called for a division of the ques-
tion, and the House refused to strike out.

Mr. Mebane then proposed the following amendment:

Resolved, That his Excellency the President
of the United States, did not violate the constitu-
tion in giving his official sanction to the Oregon
bill, notwithstanding the clause in said bill, pro-
hibiting Slavery in the Territory of Oregon.

Upon the question of the adoption of this amendment, the Ayes and Noes were demanded,
and decided in the negative 83 to 26.

The question on the passage of the Resolutions
came up, when Mr. McDowell, of Lynchburg, ex-
pressed his views relative to the principles involv-
ed in them. After which, Mr. Miller moved for
their indefinite postponement—and upon this mo-
tion there was a considerable discussion, which
was participated in by Messrs. Mebane, Rayner,

Stanly, Dobbin, Jones, of Orange, and Leach, of
Davidson.

The House refused to postpone by a vote of
73 to 38.
On motion of Mr. Biggs, the House then ad-
journed.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

The Senate vote for Public Treasurer was, for
Hinton 41; scattering 7.

A message was received from the House, pro-
posing to go into election of Comptroller to-mor-
row at 11 o'clock.

Also proposing to elect Seven Commissioners of
State to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Concurred in.
Most of the day was occupied with matters of
little public interest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several private bills considered and disposed of.
The order of the day—viz: the bill to increase
the Public Revenue, was postponed, and made
the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Thigpen, from the Committee to superin-
tend the election of Treasurer, reported as follows:
whole number of votes 168, for Hinton 145;
scattering 13.

The Speaker announced the order of the day to
be the unfinished business of yesterday, the
Resolutions of Mr. Steele.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell offered the following amend-
ment:

The involutions of the Democratic party in and out of the Legislature on this subject, are interminable and inexplicable. It might be amusing to pursue them in their gyrations, if it were not melancholy to discover such instability. They declare first, that Congress has no constitutional power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories;—then that the President did not violate the Constitution in sanctioning the Oregon bill; and the Wilnot Provision—then that he did! And we suppose that the next vote will be that he didn't, again, and so on to the end of the session. In the meantime this series of blunders, irregularities and retractions, costs the people about three hundred dollars per diem!!

The same inconsistency was exhibited during the summer by the Democratic party, which is now witnessed in the Legislature. Mr. Badger having stated it in debate as his opinion that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the occasion was seized by the Press and politicians of the Democratic party, to raise a clamor against him. If he had been guilty of high treason he could not have been denounced with more bitterness, and yet the same man made no scruple in a few weeks afterwards, to lead Mr. Polk to the skies for sanctioning the Oregon Bill. Could any clearer proof of insincerity be needed? But we refrain from further remark at present.

Since the foregoing was written, the entire matter has been referred to a Select Committee of four—two from each party—consisting of Messrs. Paine, Person, Dobbin and Rayner. The Democrats generally, voted against the reference.

Raleigh Register.

Friday, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

Most of the day occupied by reports from committees on unimportant bills, and voting for Comptroller and Councilors of State. See House proceedings below.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Oglesby presented the following resolutions:

1. Be it resolved, as the sense of this House, That the Constitution of this State be altered and amended in the following particulars, to wit:

1st. So as to dispense with the free hold qualification of members in both Houses of the Assembly.

2. So as to provide that the Senatorial districts shall hereafter be laid off by the General Assembly according to the white population of the State, and not in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State.

3. So as to provide that after allowing to each county one member to the House of Commons, that in making the apportionment of the balance of the members, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of free white population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire free white population already, by the number of representatives less than the numbers assigned to said counties.

Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be referred to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, these resolutions were rejected, 64 to 43.

Mr. Rayner offered a substitute for the bill here introduced by Mr. Sheek, providing for the amendment of the Constitution of the State; which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The House voted for Comptroller as follows: Collins 60, Wm. J. Clark 37.

Mr. Keen reported that the whole number of votes given was 167, of which Collins received 85, and was therefore duly elected. Concurred in.

Mr. McIntosh, from the committee to superintend the election of councillors of State reported that Lewis Bond, Josiah Taylor, Nathaniel T. Green, Charles L. Erwin, and John Winslow, had each received a majority of the whole number of votes given and were duly elected Councilors of State; in which report the House concurred.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

Several private bills were passed through one or more readings, and divers subjects referred to the committee.

The Senate voted as follows for United States Senator: Badger 24, James B. Shepard 7; Wm. B. Shepard, Messrs. Graves, Bethell, Bower, Collins, Murchison, and Wooten, 6; Cingman, Messrs. Ashe, Reich, Speight Thomas of Haywood and Ward, 5; W. F. Leak, 3; McKay 2; Edwards, 2; Rayner 1. No election.

Senate voted for Superior Court Judge as follows: Battle 24, Ellis 25; John W. Ellis was elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution proposing to go into an election of United States Senator to day at 12 o'clock; which was amended and carried. The Senate having agreed, the House voted as follows: For Badger 58, for Wm. B. Shepard: Ballard, Brown, Courts, Dickson, Keen, Kelly, Nixon Proctor, Sherard, Stevenson, T. Williams, For Cingman: Atkin, Coleman, Ellis, Farmer, Sheek, Shuford, J. H. White, C. Williams, Love, For J. B. Shepard, 10; For McKay 5; For Leak 6; For Edwards 4; For Fisher 4; For Swain 3; For Dobbin 2; Reid 1; Venable 1; Steele 1; Daniel 1. No election.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Finance, introduced a bill providing for the payment of the debt of the State to the Bank of the State and other debts due on account of endorsements by the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; which passed first reading.

In execution of the joint agreement, proceeded to elect a Judge of the Sup. Court; in the vote of this House stood as follows: For J. W. Ellis 60, for Wm. H. Battle 58. Mr. Ellis was elected.

Monday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

Mr. Gilmer from the joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to a day of Thanksgiving, reported a resolution to that purpose, and in accordance with the recommendation in said message. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to suppress vice was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Commons concurring, That the two Houses adjourn sine die on the second day of January next.

Which was adopted—Yeas 31 nays 15. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Bethell, Davidson, Hargrove, Hawkins, Joyner, Miller, Patterson, Shepard, Smith, Speight, Thompson of Wake, Ward, Washington, Wooten and Worth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Several private bills, &c., were referred. Mr. Mebane, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry as to the expedi-

ency of allowing the Banks of this State to issue bills of a less denomination than three dollars, reported that it was in expedient to legislate on this subject. Concurred in.

Mr. Paine, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments, the bills more effectually to prevent traffic with slaves; and to regulate the duties of Sheriffs; which passed their second reading as amended.

Mr. Courts, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to amend the act to tax the vendors of foreign made riding vehicles, and recommended the adoption of an amendment as a substitute therefor.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Orapenke Canal Turnpike Company, with an amendment, which was adopted; also favorably to the passage of the bill to improve the Cape Fear and Deep rivers above Fayetteville; and the said bills passed their second reading.

The proposition of the Senate to go into an election of U. S. Senator immediately, on motion of Mr. Love, was laid on the table.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—the bill to increase the revenue of the State—and stated that the question would be on the amendments offered by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Mebane, Chairman of the committee went into a brief explanation of the reasons of the committee for recommending the proposed amendments.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford addressed the House at some length, in support of the original bill, and in opposition to the amendments.

California Gold.

The Newspapers teem with letters from the gold region, but they all seem cast in one mould, their descriptions of the metallic abundance being so uniform, and when one has been read there is little or nothing new to learn. At the last accounts three thousand persons were engaged in seeking gold dust, getting out it was estimated, a million of dollars monthly. The persons thus occupied were of all professions, from the Attorney General of the Sandwich Islands, to a whaleman before the mast.

The gold diggers generally work in small companies of six or eight. They have a tent, provisions, cattle, and horses. Each takes his turn in cooking and keeping camp. Four or five are engaged in getting out gold, and one or two in what they call prospecting—that is, hunting for some richer vein or deposit. They are represented as a merry set of fellows, full of excitement and fun. They undergo great fatigue, and make sport of their hardships.

At Monterey and San Francisco houses are deserted, and cannot be leased at any price; while in the vicinity of the gold region a small two story dwelling is rented at five hundred dollars a month. Vessels dare not stop at San Francisco, lest their crews should desert in a body. The enlisted soldiers of the United States are leaving their colours to seek fortune at the mines. The necessities of life have risen to an extravagant height. The officers of our army stationed there are addressing to their official superiors at home the most distressing complaints of the situation in which they are placed, amidst the alarming abundance of gold, and the limited supply of rations, clothing, provender, quarters, and the thousand other little necessities of life, which are found to be indispensable even in the gold region. Officers at military posts can draw many things in kind, but others, on detached service or occasional duty, cannot get a week's board for a month's pay. A poor second lieutenant writes, "My month's pay will just command a barrel of flour."

The Mormons in California have laid claim to a large portion of gold territory, and demand thirty per cent. of the ore taken therefrom. An express has been sent to the Salt Lake settlement, where about ten thousand Mormons are located. There is a rumour that equally rich mines have been discovered in that region. The thirty per cent demand by the Mormons is expected to lead to trouble among the other settlers.

A very intelligent officer of the navy, says the *Tribune*, who has been recently over the entire gold region of California, for the purpose of examining the matter thoroughly, states that by the month of March we shall be receiving from California three millions per month in gold. This officer himself has a considerable quantity of the gold, which has reached New Orleans, and other large amounts he knows to be on the way.

The *Washington Union* announces that Lieut. Loesser has arrived with the specimens of gold sent by Colonel Mason to the War Department. He brought several specimens, in all near \$5000 worth, and about \$3000 worth of this the Secretary of War sent to the Philadelphia Mint, to be melted into bars, with a view of fashioning it into medals, commemorative of the heroism and valor of our officers. An assay was made, and the result showed that the gold is considerably above the standard of the gold coinage of the United States. It was 22 to 23 carats fine, which is as near as may be pure gold, too pure for coining or mechanical purposes. This fact sets at rest the doubts about the genuineness of the metal.

Another specimen of California gold was deposited at the Philadelphia Mint, by Mr. David Carter, of Boston, on Friday the 8th ult. who had brought it immediately from California, having left Monterey on the Pacific on the 1st of September. The actual weight of this gold was 1804 ounces, and its value is estimated at \$35,000. The gold was obtained by him from individual operators, in the way of trade or by purchase for cash.

TRAFFIC ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The royal mail steamer, *Taxi*, left Southampton on Tuesday with a large cargo, a portion of which Manchester and French goods, is intended for the western coast of America, and will be landed at Chagres, and sent across the Isthmus of Panama. This will be the first batch of goods that will cross the Isthmus. The length of time in getting from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is about two days. The Panama roads are now very much improved. A number of trucks and wheels for carrying for travelling on them have gone out in the *Taxi*. A very considerable trade between this country and Chili and Peru, is confidently anticipated through the opening of the Panama route for goods and traffic.

ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—By the last arrival from Mexico, we learn from good authority, says the *New Orleans Bulletin*, that the house of Manning & McIntosh, of Mexico, who have taken charge of the great undertaking for opening a water communication between the two oceans through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have already begun road for a transportation of all the materials necessary for the great work.

There are now completed, or in a state of forwardness, five hundred and fifteen miles of railroad in Ohio.

Austria.

The following very interesting statistical, historical and political intelligence of this country is furnished by the correspondent of the *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) and is stated to be compiled from the most authentic sources—Schubert and Becker.

The Austrian Monarchy, since the Congress of Vienna, consists of the following States:

1. The Arch Duchy of Austria, divided into the country above and below the Enns, a small river; the former called "Upper Austria," and the latter "Lower Austria." To the latter is also counted the Duchy of Salzburg.
2. The Duchy of Styria.
3. The Duchies of Carinthia and Crania, with the Littoral, or coast of Dalmatia, constituting together the Kingdom of Illyria.
4. The former country, now Principality of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg.
5. The Kingdom of Bohemia.
6. The Margravendoms of Moravia and Silesia.
7. The Kingdom of Galicia.
8. The Kingdom of Dalmatia.
9. The government of Venice, and the government of Lombardy, constituting together the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice.
10. The Kingdom of Hungary, with Slavonia and Croatia.
11. The grand principality of Transylvania; and lastly,
12. The Military Frontier against Turkey.

The extent of these countries is 259,000 miles, and their population in 1834 was 35,047,533. The number of families in the Empire was 7,368,761, of which about one-third lived in Hungary.

The population is very unequal in the different provinces, and is greatest in the Italian provinces; least in the Military Frontier and the coast of Dalmatia. It averages, in the whole Empire, about 150 to the English square mile, which number may have increased to 160 up to this period.

The Hungarians claim as inseparable from their kingdom, not only Croatia and Slavonia, conceded to them by the Austrian government, but also Transylvania and the military frontier, thus increasing their empire to nearly 15,000,000, or nearly one-half of the Austrian monarchy. It is very clear that if the revolution in Hungary succeeds, and that country establishes its independence of Austria, the latter country, though still one of the five great powers, (whose population would still exceed that of Prussia from five to eight millions), would no longer be a match for France, and the remnant of the House of Hapsburg (in the female line) would be little more than a Russian province, nominally independent, but in fact existing through the power and influence of the Czar.

The whole number of Germans in the Austrian monarchy did not, in 1834, exceed 6,500,000, and formed about one-fifth of the whole population.

The German province of Austria consist of the Duchy of Austria Proper, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, and in portions of Bohemia and Moravia.

The Italian population amounted to about 4,855,000, or about the seventh part of the whole population of the Empire.

The Slavonian population exceeded fifteen millions, and constituted three-sevenths of the whole population of the Empire. To the Slavonians must be counted, (on account of their common origin,) the Bohemians, Poles, Croatians, and Illyrians.

The Magyars or Hungarians, immigrated from Northern Asia, amounted to 4,500,000, or about one seventh of the population of the whole Empire.

The Wallachians and their descendants in Hungary, as well as the Bulgarians, Morlachians, Uskoks, Cumanses and Sazegys—all immigrated from Central Asia, from 2,000,000, or about one-seventeenth part of the population of the whole Empire.

The Jews, about 300,000 strong, form one for-y-sixth part of the Empire.

The rest is made up of Greeks, Armenians, Turks and Gypsies, who, ever since the fourteenth century, have immigrated hither from the East Indies.

Considering that Hungary, Lombardy, Venice and Austria are in a state of rebellion, about half the population of the Empire is plunged in civil war.

Gen. Taylor in New Orleans.

From the *New Orleans Delta*, of December 2. OUR PRESIDENT ELECT.—Gen. Taylor leaves to day, and repairs to his homestead at Baton Rouge.

During his stay in our city, the President elect has been waited upon by gentlemen of both political parties. In mixed assemblies, and when surrounded by strangers, he seldom touched upon politics, though upon all other topics he is easy, frank and unreserved. He evidently dwells with gusto upon his campaign in Mexico and narrates with infinite relish a thousand incidents connected with his military career. His remarks are always brief, sententious and characterized by that strong common sense and faculty of quick and keen perception, which seizes deductions with unerring grasp of logic, and expresses them in condensed and forcible language. His demeanor does not present the painted aspect of pride, but while dignified by the breeding and deportment of a gentleman, is so distant from anything resembling the insolence of office, that one unacquainted with Gen. Taylor, might pass the lively and good humored old soldier, as he sits in an arm chair in the rotunda of the St. Charles, conversing with his friends, without further remark than that he has a most benevolent countenance and a strikingly keen and expressive black eye.

Among his friends and intimate associates General Taylor does not avoid touching upon the subject of politics, although his observations are discreet and distinguished by self-diffidence. He expressed the belief that the people desired a change of men and measures in the administration of the Government and that they elevated him to office with a view to political reform. More than once he has declared unaffectedly and honestly that he would have preferred the election of any other good, substantial Whig. He is filled with emotions of gratitude at the vote he has received, and he never speaks of Louisiana, but with a kindling eye and a face suffused with pleasure. Of Millard Fillmore, he speaks in terms of high admiration and respect, and regards him as a sound and conservative statesman.

OFFICE SEEKERS.—Some person remarked to General Taylor, the other day that he must be much annoyed with applications for office. "No," replied the old gentleman, with that pleasant smile which lights up his features when he is playing the amiable, "I am not annoyed by them, because they are to be expected. Let them all send in their applications, and in proper time they will be duly considered. Some will have to be appointed and some disappointed, and those that are disappointed will be no worse off than

they were before. As for myself, I would give them all offices, if I had them, for the offices belong to the people, whose servant I am. But," he added, "they will all have to be patient, and wait till I am President before I can set upon their applications. In February, I shall pay a visit to my old friend, Governor Crittenden, thence to Washington, where I shall be happy to see all of you when you visit the capital." The bonhomie of this little speech produced a greater effect than the most cunningly non-committal discourse of the most skillful politician.

OHIO.

DIFFICULTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The State of Ohio continues without an organized Legislature. In fact, party feeling in her Legislature has risen to such a height that the prospect of a compromise or a settlement of the present difficulties is very remote. The difficulty, as far as we have been able to discover it, arose from some mistake committed by the election clerks in certifying to some candidates voted for at the recent election. The Constitution of Ohio provides for a Senate of thirty-six and a House of 122 members, apportioned among the several counties of the State, and provides that the Legislature shall, at stated periods, re-apportion the members of each House. Last winter was the time fixed for the discharge of this duty, and it was performed by the Legislature then existing, which was Whig in each House. The county of Hamilton (which includes Cincinnati) was found to contain a population fully entitling to 2 Senators and five Representatives, while no other county was entitled to more than one Senator nor to more than one Representative. The Legislature, in districting the State for the election of Senators and Representatives, divided Hamilton county into two districts, one entitled to three representatives, and the other to two. This, the democrats contended, was unconstitutional, and resisted the application of the law at the late election, by voting for five representatives in the county on general ticket, without regard to the districts. In the first district, the Whig candidates were elected, but the Clerk of the County Court, disregarding the law and the election, gave the certificates of election to the whole five democratic candidates. After considerable controversy, he gave certificates to the Whigs also, so that there are now two sets of claimants from that county. Now, it so happened that parties in the House were exactly tied, and the majority depended upon which of the two sets of Hamilton delegates should be admitted. Both parties insist on the rights of their candidates, and as both refuse to yield any thing, they have organized separately, but until the claims of the rival candidates are disposed of, no business can be transacted. There was a rumour at Columbus on the 13th inst. that Governor or Bebb, under this state of affairs, will hold over until the Legislature shall have counted the votes for Governor and declared who is his successor.

The Locofoco members of the House have held possession of the hall for days and weeks, having their provisions brought to them, and eating there!

At the last accounts, to Dec. 15, there were hopes of a compromise. The Senate had assumed a business-like aspect, and the House was expected to organize in a day or two.

From the *Raleigh Star*.

GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA. This respectable body assembled in this city on the 4th inst. and adjourned on the 9th. There was an unusually full representation of the subordinate Lodges, and a large number of visitors. A deep interest was taken by all in the proceedings, which were highly important to the interests of Masonry and the cause of benevolence. The increasing prosperity of the Fraternity in this State is attributed mainly to the project of the Grand Lodge to establish a Seminary of Learning and the prospects of the institution are encouraging. It was resolved to employ an agent to travel over the State and solicit subscriptions during the present year, and the Grand Lodge will, at its next Annual Session, in December, 1849, fix upon the location of the institution.

On Saturday evening, the Rev. Mr. WALTER, of Ohio, delivered before the Grand Lodge, in their Hall, and a number of visitors, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, a most eloquent and interesting address, which we hope will be published as the Lodge passed a resolution requesting a copy for that purpose.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

William F. Collins, Raleigh, Grand Master. John H. Drake, Nashville, G. Sen. Warden. Joab Hunt, Greensboro', G. Jun. Warden. C. W. D. Huchings, Raleigh, G. Treasurer. William T. Bain, Raleigh, G. Secretary. The following appointments were made by the M. W. G. M.: C. H. Jordan, Person co., Dep. Grand Master. Rev. J. F. Speight, Tarboro', G. Chaplain. J. T. Hunter, Wake co., G. Sr. Deacon. N. F. Reid, Rockingham, G. Jr. Deacon. Richard W. Ashton, G. Tyler. Joseph A. Whitaker, G. Marshall. Joseph Green, G. Pur. T. B. Nichols, G. S. Bearer.

"**Union! Union!**"—Under this head the *Camden Journal* has an article addressed to the South, not to all the States of the Union—it wants the Southern States to follow South Carolina on the subject of what she considers Southern Rights, &c. We are heartily sick of these Southern alarmists—Southern fanatics, and do verily believe, that our sister State has done more by her imprudence, within a few years past, towards generating and encouraging an evil spirit between the North and South than could have been done by the fanatics at the North in a whole century. It is now pretended that General Taylor is not sound on the subject of Slavery; and that, in all probability, he will give his influence against its extension. Would it have been any better if Cass had been elected? In that event we doubt not Democratic (!) South Carolina, would not have seen so much cause for fear. Mr. Cass' Locofocoism would have been a sufficient guarantee for the Chivalric State, that all would be right!

The difference between North and South Carolina is just this: She (very consistently!) takes a "Northern man with Southern principles," and we prefer a Southern man for Southern principles. She is for a union of the South, we for a union of the States.—North Carolina is determined to cleave to our present Union,—to do her best to promote the harmony and the peace of the whole; and would like to see her sister do the same.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

An Irishman in recommending a cow, said she would give milk year after year without having calves.—"Because," said he, "it runs in the blood, for she came of a cow that never had a calf!"

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1848.

CHRISTMAS.

In deference to custom, and in the exercise of a prescriptive right of the Printers, which we do not intend shall abate for want of use in our hands,—no printing will be done and no paper issued from this office next week, the same being Christmas week, when a respite from toil is allowed and customary among civilized people—including printers. If Congress and the General Assembly have not left off their old habits, they will "take Christmas" too; (provided cognia and Nash brandy can be had in their usual abundance;) consequently it will not be necessary to keep the chronicles going in their behalf. We presume, in fact, the "assembled wisdom" of the State and of the Nation would strenuously object to having all their proceedings chronicled during the holidays.

Good friends and customers of the Patriot, we wish you all a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year—in advance,—hoping you may "do us so" in regard to payments for the paper.

SENATOR ELECTED.

We have received a note from one of our members, written at the last moment before the stage left Raleigh, on Wednesday last, stating that GEORGE E. BADGER was that day elected United States Senator, by a majority of one vote.

We know that we but echo the sentiment of the Whig people of this community and of the whole State, when we express our deep gratification at this result. The people of North Carolina are truly represented, in this determination to sustain an independent and honest statesman in the person of Mr. Badger, and thus to endorse his public acts before the country. This election, though tardy, covers a multitude of faults in this Legislature.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The house of Aspinwall & Co., New York—interested in the ocean mail steamers recently provided for by an act of Congress,—have made an examination and survey of the Isthmus of Panama, and, under an exclusive privilege from the Government of New Granada, to which the same belongs, offer to construct a railroad across it from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Aspinwall and Co., have set forth, in a memorial to Congress, that they have secured from the Republic of New Granada a grant for ninety-nine years for the purpose of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus, and ask a contract from the Government of the United States for the transportation of supplies, troops, &c., believing that it will become the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic States to California and Oregon.

The Military Committee of the Senate, to whom this memorial was referred, have reported a bill for closing a contract for twenty years.

By the late treaty with New Granada, our Government, in consideration of the right of way over the Isthmus, have guaranteed the neutrality of the same; so that if the Isthmus should be invaded by any foreign power, the United States are bound to protect it with their army and navy.

Our Congress, in the act relating to ocean mail steamers, passed session before last, established a line of monthly mail steamers from New York to Chagres, on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, and from the town of Panama, on the Pacific side, to California and Oregon—(the lines in which of course, Aspinwall & Co. are interested.)

As to the right of way across the Tehuantepec route, about which so much was said some time since, it is understood to have fallen into the hand of Manning, McIntosh & Co., an English house.

The whole distance across the Isthmus of Panama is sixty miles, forty of which is up the Chagres river, now performed in canoes—the other twenty miles is performed on mules.

These facts, in connexion with the expected tide of emigration to California, will give some idea of the importance of the proposed railroad.

THE AFRICAN MINSTRELS.—We were struck with the natural pathos of the Ethiopian melodies, given the other night, with so much taste of execution by these "Minstrels." In the midst of your laughter at the genuine negro comicallities of sentiment and language, the tender chords of feeling were touched by some sad and unexpected strain of pensive thought. For instance, in the song about poor old Ned.

"Who had no wool upon the top of his head—
The place where the wool ought to grow;
The following chorus, accompanied by the inimitable banjo and "chimes," and the really pathetic modulation of the singers' voices, left a charm that lingers sweetly upon the memory:

"We'll lay down the shovel and the hoe,
And take up the fiddle and the bow;
There's no more work for poor old Ned,
'Tis gone, where all good niggers go."

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MANIA.

We cannot begin to make room for the astonishing accounts of the gold mines—or rather, the one continuous gold mine, of California; but refer the reader to an abstract in a preceding column, headed "California Gold," for an outline of the newspaper intelligence relating to the same.

The general accounts are authenticated by Col. R. B. Mason, commanding the 1st Dragoons at Monterey, in a despatch to the Secretary of War at Washington; by several persons, eye-witnesses, who have arrived in the States laden with the precious metal; and by the "California" newspaper.

We must give a few particulars, as we cull them from articles which are "going the rounds."

It has been already ascertained that gold exists on both sides of the Sierra Nevada, for a distance of four hundred miles—sufficiently extensive, as now discovered, to give employment to one hundred thousand men for generations to come.

All other business in that country is forsaken, except gold digging, and in consequence the necessities of life are enormously high. Flour, for instance, which was principally brought from Oregon, was selling (in October,) at \$50 a barrel; boots \$25 per pair; shoes from \$6 to \$8; bad brandy from \$6 to \$8 per bottle; cards \$2 a pack; board \$12 to \$16 a week.

The men report that during six weeks in the gold diggings, with only a butcher knife pick-axe, shovel, and a pan to wash the dirt, he collected upwards of fifteen hundred dollars of the pure metal. The metal is obtained entirely by washing.

For the eight weeks ending the 22d September the receipts at San Francisco of "gold dust" was \$600,000.

The number engaged in gold hunting exceeded 6,000, and one ounce per day (valued \$16) was the lowest average for each person.

With such accounts as these, set forth in all the bewitching variations of detail, it is hardly wonderful that the gold mania should "infuse itself with the rapidity of pestilence" in the population of our cities, and penetrate also our country regions. In New York, and Boston, and Baltimore, &c., &c., expeditions are fitting out. Companies are formed, each member paying in an amount sufficient to defray charges to the gold region.

At New York, the 12th, upwards of twenty vessels were stated to be ready for sailing to California; about two-thirds of them to make the voyage round Cape Horn, and the rest to carry passengers to Chagres, where they may cut across the isthmus and reach the gold region before those who go round the Cape.

Now we would not have the impudence to weigh our judgement against gold; but our minds must nevertheless be relieved of the opinion that this California gold business is *humbug*. Admitting—for the sake of argument, for we admit no such thing in fact—that the accounts of the richness of those gold regions are literally correct; yet nine tenths of the persons, whose hope of accumulating sudden wealth lures them to California, will find themselves egregiously humbugged. We admit, and have no doubt, those mines are of great value. But a great majority of the adventurers who go there must suffer some. A healthy state of society, either in a moral or pecuniary point of view, cannot exist under such circumstances of settlement as those attending the present occupation of California. The thing is impossible.—But the earth has to be multiplied and replenished—California included,—and we have just the sort of enterprising and restless population to fulfil the requisition.

Whether there be any design among the authors of these evidently exaggerated reports of Californian treasures, thereby merely to induce emigration, we cannot of course know. But whether they are deceiving themselves, or only deceiving others, the effect of their representations will be to encourage a most astonishing migration of money-lovers to those "golden shores."—And when they go—they will be "thar." Not one in twenty will ever return. Thus the most sordid passion of the human heart, cupidity, will be rendered subservient to the purpose of the Creator,—that man shall subdue the earth and possess it.

67—In the vote for Superior Court Judge, by which Wm. H. Battle was defeated and John W. Ellis elected, the following Whig Commoners voted with the Democrats for the latter gentleman: Blackburn and Nicholson of Stokes, Mast of Ashe, and Walser of Davidson.

Mr. Battle was not present in Raleigh to press his claims, and in fact was in the last instance run by his friends without his own knowledge.

TOWN HALL.—Scarcely a week passes in the course of a year, without a large portion of our population feeling the necessity of a common hall. Let out to itinerant lecturers, &c., we think the income would be a fair one on any reasonable investment for such a building. And the convenience of a Hall for public meetings is worth something.

There are yet about nine hundred Indians in Florida—150 capable of bearing arms.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Comptroller.—WILLIAM F. COLLINS was on Friday, the 15th, re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts, by a majority of three votes over Maj. Clark, (dem.) of Raleigh.

Councillors of State.—On Friday, the 15th, the following gentlemen, all Whigs, were elected Councillors of State, viz:—Lewis Bond of Bertie, Joshua Tayloe of Beaufort, Nathaniel T. Green of Warren, Charles L. Paine, of Davidson, John Winslow of Cumberland, Thomas A. Allison of Iredell, Adolphus L. Erwin of McDowell.

Superior Court Judge.—On Saturday, the 16th, JOHN W. ELLIS, a Democratic member of the House of Commons, from Rowan county, was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Judge Pearson, elected to the Supreme Court bench.

In view of certain appointments made by the present Legislature, and of the unblushing course of electioneering going on for offices the highest and purest known to our institutions, our Raleigh correspondent makes a clear and strong intimation of his wish that these appointments were given, directly to the people.

Much has, we fear, been done—and permitted—by this session, to abate confidence in the wisdom and purity of the Legislature; but we nevertheless trust and believe, when party division, which is now accidentally so equal, shall give way to a practical majority, and the temptation to this abominable system of bargaining thus be done away, that the original honesty of our counsellors, hitherto characteristic of our good old State, will rekindle.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
Revolution in Rome.—The Niagara arrived in Boston the 16th, with Liverpool dates to the 2d December. Cotton firm and steady. Decline in breadstuffs.

A revolution had taken place in Rome. The mob, at the instigation of the clubs, surrounded the palace, demanding a new ministry, and an immediate declaration of war against Austria. They were resisted by the Swiss Guard. The civic guard then made a regular investment and commenced a fusillade against the windows, overwhelming the Swiss and shooting Palmer, the Pope's secretary, in the breast. The overwhelming force of besiegers compelled submission. A list of ministers was then sent in, comprising the names of three of the conspirators. The Pope was under duress and in personal danger. He submitted to all dictation, and on the 18th the Ministry was proclaimed, with Mazzarelli as president. The Swiss forces were disbanded and their places occupied by the National Guard. The power of the Pope is now a perfect nullity.

The Emperor of Russia has offered Prussia an army of five hundred thousand soldiers, for the purpose of maintaining his power in that country.

CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Standard says: "From what I hear around me, I shall not be surprised if Congress adjourn as soon as the Cholera reaches here. Some twenty members from different sections of the country, have expressed a determination to vote for such a proposition already, within my hearing."

ADJOURNMENT.—It will be seen that Mr. Gilmer's resolution to adjourn the General Assembly on the 2d of January, passed the Senate by a large majority. It were well enough to adjourn then—the state of parties is such that we look for nothing valuable from a longer session.

The election of Mr. Ellis to the Superior Court bench, over a gentleman of the dignity, learning and experience of Mr. Battle, and that by a Whig Assembly, strikes every body, of both parties, with astonishment.

Mr. Ellis is represented to be a gentleman of fair talent and fine manners; but he lacks age, experience, and legal learning, and that presence which give weight to a judgeship. The only comfort we have, is in the reflection that he may, if he will, get better of all these failings as he grows older.

"THE PRESBYTERIAN."—We know not why it has been so, but we have not until recently been able to effect a permanent exchange with any religious paper. Whether it has been the result of neglect instead of design on the part of those we have solicited; whether they esteemed themselves more holy than we poor political sinners; or whether they considered that our sheet was of no use to us, and that theirs would be of no use to us; we are unable to determine. But, through the intervention of the agent of the Philadelphia Presbyterian, that paper now comes regularly to us in exchange; and we consider it a valuable acquisition to our list, not only for the intrinsic worth of its religious articles, unconnected with sectarian doctrine, but for its full and excellently arranged synopsis of weekly intelligence. Its editorials are written in a most enlarged and liberal spirit towards other denominations.

This paper, and the "Christian Sun," published at Mt. Zion, Orange county, with which we have recently been favored as an exchange, make salt enough to save the mass of Whig and Democratic papers on our table.

THE WEATHER.—Such weather as we have had, for warmth, is without precedent in the recollection of the people, except perhaps in the noted warm winter of 1826-27. The sky has been soft and warm and the air pleasant as in the spring time. The grass is putting forth rich and green along the valleys, and we heard the other day the peculiar croaking of the frog, which, in February gives token of the approach of the vernal season.

We regret to learn that many persons who have killed hogs, have lost the joints, in consequence of the unusual warmth of the atmosphere.

U. S. SENATORS.—EX GOVERNOR BENJ. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, has been appointed by the Executive of that State to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

The Legislature of Arkansas has elected to the Senate of the United States from that State, Major Solon Bond and Hon. Wm. B. Sebastian—the former to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Ambrose Sevier, resigned, the latter that of the Hon. Chester Ashley, deceased.

The Washington Union publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated St. Louis, December 15, announcing that the Hon. A. G. Dodge and Gen. G. W. Jones have been elected to the Senate of the United States from Iowa, on the first ballot, over Low and Wallace, Whigs. Strict party vote.

A telegraphic despatch states that the Legislature of Indiana has elected Gov. Whitcomb United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Hannegan. The Whigs voted for the Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

The Hon. A. P. Butler was on Thursday 14th elected to represent South Carolina in the Senate of the United States, for six years from the fourth of March next. He received 124 votes.

SENATORS BEATON AND BUTLER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, in his letter of the 4th inst., that the quarrel between Senators Beaton and Butler has been settled, and that the most cordial relations are restored between these two distinguished gentlemen.

The following were the dates of the appearance of Cholera at the several places mentioned, in Europe and America, at its former visit; from which readers may calculate for themselves the probabilities of its approach. It broke out at Moscow on the 25th of September, 1830; at Sunderland, England, on the 29th of October, 1831; at Quebec, June 8, 1832; at New York, June 27; at Philadelphia, July 16; at Boston, on the 15th of August.

By a late order of the War Department, Brig. Gen. David E. Twiggs has been stationed at St. Louis, Missouri. Gen. Wm. J. Worth, Major General of Brevet, is ordered to the Texas and New Mexico command. He has not yet fixed upon his headquarters. The 3d and 8th Regiments of Infantry will be attached to this command.

See first page, for interesting discussion in the U. S. Senate, and proceedings of the General Assembly on Steele's resolutions.

Still Larger.—Mr. J. L. Bitting, of Germantown, presented us last week, with a turnep of the mammoth kind—weighing 7 1/2 lbs., and measuring 30 inches in circumference.

Chicago.—The census of September last shows the population of Chicago to be 19,493—an increase of over 20 per cent. in one year.

Indianapolis.—The population of this city, by a recent census is as follows: whites 5,553; colored 173; total 5,726.

The vote in favor of taxation for free school establishment in Indiana, was 77,732, to 61,600 against. Majority in the affirmative 15,832.

Hon. John B. Floyd has been elected Governor of Virginia by the Legislature now in session. He is a Democrat of course.

A company of doctors, tailors, lawyers, and printers is organizing in Greensborough, Mississippi, to emigrate to California.

The Hon. Whitmarsh B. Sealbrook was elected Governor, and Wm. Gist, Lieutenant Governor, of the State of South Carolina, on Tuesday 12th, after two ballottings.

There are now some sixty or seventy vessels up at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for California and Chagres.

The only female Free Mason we ever heard of was the Hon. Miss St. Leger, who, having been detected in the act of overlooking the proceedings of a lodge in her father's house, was forced to take the degrees.—She used afterwards to walk in the Masonic processions, and her portrait is to be seen in almost every lodge in Ireland.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER FALCON.—The steamship Falcon sailed from New York, December 1st. She carried out the mails for the Pacific, which are to be landed at Chagres, and touches at Savannah, Havana, and New Orleans. A large number of passengers went out in her.

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The whole of the President's Message, of twelve columns of the Washington Union, was transmitted by telegraph to St. Louis, in twenty-four hours, following the printed copy verbatim, even to the punctuation and paragraphs. By means of the lightning messenger, this huge document was in print in a city over one thousand miles from Washington, the day after its delivery!

THE CHOLERA.—Another vessel has arrived at Quarantine, near New York, with the Cholera on board. Upwards of 50 cases have occurred in all. A second case, which resulted in death, occurred in the city, both in the same house in Greenwich street. It was in a German Hotel which was found to be in an extremely filthy condition. In 1832, the deaths in New York, by this disease during 61 days of its prevalence, were 2,182, as many as 104 on one day, the 22d of June. In Baltimore, 781 died.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The people of Kentucky, having decided to call a Convention to modify their Constitution, are now discussing the question of Emancipation with much earnestness. The question seems to be, whether the State shall fix a time after which all shall be free, or after which all born shall be free at a certain age, or whether any steps shall be taken towards liberation. The Georgetown Herald contains a communication from George W. Johnson, urging all sorts of objections against the abolition of slavery in any form.

GREAT ROPE.—A new rope has been manufactured for the inclined plane of the Columbia (Pa.) Railroad, which is eight inches thick, over a mile in length, and required more than thirty thousand pounds of hemp for its manufacture. It was made in five parts, and of course had to be put together at the plane.—*American Artisan.*

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.—Nitre of Soda as much as can be held between the finger and the thumb, placed in the water in which flowers are to be preserved, will keep them fresh and blooming for a fortnight; at least Mrs. London says so.

LETTER FROM RALEIGH.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1848.

Messrs. Editors: After throwing back my thoughts a few days, for the purpose of grasping in my mind the transactions of the week which has intervened since my last letter, I have been disgusted to contempt and chagrined to madness at the review; and can but congratulate you and all others who live at a distance (the further, the better) from the several capitals of this Union; for you may depend upon it, there is little that transpires within the corporate limits of the different circles in which they are severally located, that is calculated to improve one's mind, health, morals, heart or patriotism. On the contrary, the tendency seems to be to corrupt all the better feelings of the souls of the ambitious throng who crowd them to overflowing.

Of course I do not intend to intimate the idea that people are naturally worse in these cities than they are elsewhere; but that these are the places where characters are more fully developed, and the corruptions of the human heart are seen in all their naked deformity. Yet as there are bright spots in every sky, so are there illustrious examples of human nature to be found in those tainted spots of our Republic, that stand out as beacon lights to guide the honest and well meaning in the way of patriotism and duty.

I have been led to these reflections from contemplating the scenes that preceded the election of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and the maneuvers that are now going on pending the election of Senator.—(Our correspondent expresses his honest indignation against the mode of electioneering pursued by some of the candidates for these high offices in most bitter terms, which we here omit. We sympathize with him in his feelings of shame and mortification, but doubt whether his impassioned denunciations would have a good effect towards curing the evil.)

These elections have called to my mind with great force the first clause of the Bill of Rights, which I believe reads as follows: "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people." This, I suppose none will deny, is true republican doctrine. Why not then take these elections from the Legislature, and give them directly to the People, as we have done that of Governor? Will the honor of the country suffer in their hands and keeping?—has it suffered from the present mode of electing the governor? Let but a contrast be pointed out, and the question is answered at once, and that in the most favorable light. Would the people ever have elected such Judges as some that the Legislature has foisted on them for life? I most unhesitatingly answer no. Nor would these Honorable gentlemen themselves ever have mustered courage to come before the sovereigns of the land and ask such a favor at their hands. They know the people too well—their capacity of discrimination, and their sterling honesty of purpose. If they made the venture, they would be driven back to the shades of retirement by such a decided vote that they would not dare to venture out, at least until their beards were grown.

No bill of general improvement has passed since I last wrote; though some one or two have been introduced, and some others—the bill to increase the revenue of the State, and the one to establish a lunatic asylum have both been debated at some length, and laid on the table for further consideration. How these bills will fare is extremely doubtful, but I hope and believe they will pass in some form.

There have been several plans and suggestions before the committee on internal improvements in relation to the continuing or final disposal of our railroad; nothing definite yet submitted to either House, but I hear soon will be.

A bill has been introduced to erect a turnpike from Salisbury to the Georgia line. I am not able to say what its prospects are, but hope favorable.

The two Houses will ballot again to-day for Senator, and some one I hope will be elected. Clingman is here, and in high favor with the Democrats. He has promised, I understand, if they will elect him, to go against the repeal of the tariff of '46, also against the distribution of the public lands, against a U. S. bank, and against the repeal of the sub-treasury. This is a pretty good beginning to make a Loc. I have thought that, like Cass, he is beginning to feel a change going on in his own mind as regards certain matters. Time will show how far I am right. True, he may with safety go against a bank and distribution—but the spirit of the thing shows the high ambition of the man.

FROM THE DEAD SEA.—The Norfolk Beacon says, that among the curiosities belonging to Government, brought home in the U. S. Storeship Supply, the following are particularly worthy of mention, as calculated to excite a degree of interest, which seldom attaches to such things: A number of specimens of the water of the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, and the Pool of Sionah; and fragments of the pillar of Salt into which Lot's wife was transformed, as a punishment for her disobedience to the command of the Almighty.

In regard to this last, we are informed that the pillar from which it was taken rises nearly 40 feet high, stands exactly in the spot designated by the Bible, and that Lieut. Lynch, the Commander of the Dead Sea expedition, expresses the confident opinion that it is the representative of what was Lot's wife. We believe it has not been seen before for many centuries. Josephus records its existence.

There are many other curiosities on board the Supply—as an Egyptian Mummy, a pair of the cattle of Arabia, rosaries made of wood from the holy mount, shells from the Shores of the Dead Sea, gazelles, &c.

It is to be hoped that Lieut. Lynch will write a book of his travels. The history of an expedition through scenes sanctified to the Christian world, as containing the most convincing evidences of the truth of the Bible, and the power of the Almighty, must prove an invaluable acquisition to History and Religion.

THE ISTHMIUS OF DARIEN.—As this is the most direct route to California, and as the U. S. Mail Steamers will soon form a monthly line from New York to San Francisco via Chagres and Panama, we have made some inquiry in relation to the journey across the isthmus. The whole distance is sixty miles, forty of which is up the Chagres river, and is performed in canoes, the balance of twenty miles is made on mules—the whole journey takes about two days. We understand that the steamboat Orus has been purchased at this port, and will be placed permanently on the Chagres river in connection with the mail steamers, and thus will reduce the journey time across from sea to sea to ten hours.—*N. Y. Express.*

PACIFIC STEAMERS.—The new steamers Panama and Oregon, destined for the Pacific, to run between Oregon and Panama, touching at one or more ports in California, are now ready for sea, and awaiting orders from Washington. These steamers are in every respect what they should be, and reflect much credit upon the builders, as well as upon the owners, Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall. They have come enough on board to carry them twice across the Atlantic. Their first stopping place will be Rio Janeiro where they will obtain a fresh supply.—*N. Y. Journal.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1848.

Electional Votes.	
TAYLOR AND FILLMORE.	CASS AND BUTLER.
Massachusetts 12	New Hampshire 6
Vermont 3	South Carolina 9
Rhode Island 4	Ohio 23
Connecticut 6	Indiana 12
New York 36	Illinois 9
New Jersey 7	Missouri 7
Pennsylvania 26	Michigan 5
Delaware 3	Maine 3
Maryland 8	Virginia 17
North Carolina 11	Mississippi 6
Kentucky 12	Alabama 9
Tennessee 13	Arkansas 3
Louisiana 6	Texas 4
Florida 10	Iowa 4
Georgia 13	Wisconsin 4

Fifteen States. 163 **Fifteen States. 127**
ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.—Whole number of Electional Votes, 290; necessary to a choice, 146. Majority for Taylor and Fillmore, Thirty-Six Electoral Votes.

Taylor and Fillmore have received the votes of seven Free States and eight Slave States.—Cass and Butler have received the votes of eight Free States and seven Slave States.

Of the Electional Votes for Taylor and Fillmore, the Free States have given ninety-seven, and the Slave States sixty-six. Of the Electional Votes for Cass and Butler, the Free States have given seventy-two, and the Slave States fifty-five.

Thus Taylor and Fillmore have received a majority of the Electional Votes both North and South of Mason and Dixon's line.

Taylor and Fillmore received the votes of ten, and Cass and Butler three, of the "Old Thirteen" States. Taylor and Fillmore received the votes of five, and Cass and Butler twelve, of the New States.

Nine contiguous States on the north-east, to wit: Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, voted for Taylor and Fillmore. Seven contiguous States on the north-west, to wit: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, voted for Cass and Butler. Florida, on the extreme south-east, voted for Taylor and Fillmore; Texas, on the extreme south-west, voted for Cass and Butler.

The population of the fifteen States which voted for Taylor and Fillmore amounted, at the last census, to 9,746,862. The population of the fifteen States which voted for Cass and Butler amounted to 7,316,511. Excess in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, 2,430,351.

The Popular Vote.			
TAYLOR.	CASS.	VAN BUREN.	
Maine 35,279	40,198	12,124	
Massachusetts 61,070	53,281	38,068	
New Hampshire 14,781	27,763	7,590	
Vermont 13,124	19,318	13,857	
Rhode Island 6,059	8,600	705	
Connecticut 29,980	26,595	5,093	
New York 218,501	114,307	121,885	
New Jersey 40,009	36,280	849	
Pennsylvania 126,118	172,661	11,200	
Delaware 6,440	5,910	80	
Maryland 37,702	31,524	125	
Virginia 40,000	40,000	—	
North Carolina 43,513	31,869	85	
South Carolina (voted by legislature.) 43,150	40,000	—	
Georgia 40,000	40,000	—	
Florida 40,000	40,000	—	
Alabama 31,482	31,363	—	
Mississippi 21,805	22,408	—	
Louisiana 15,473	15,549	—	
Texas 40,000	40,000	—	
Arkansas 7,558	9,300	—	
Tennessee 61,705	55,419	—	
Kentucky 66,927	49,743	—	
Ohio 138,338	154,733	35,374	
Indiana 70,159	7,694	8,642	
Illinois 53,215	56,629	15,504	
Missouri 40,000	40,000	—	
Michigan 33,940	30,087	10,329	
Iowa 40,000	40,000	—	
Wisconsin 6,000	6,000	—	

Total
In New York Gerrit Smith received 2545 votes, in New Hampshire 1112, and in New Jersey 77.

Two counties in each of the States of Kentucky and Michigan not heard from. The returns given are otherwise full and official.

Majorities.	
For TAYLOR—	For CASS—
In Massachusetts.	In Maine.
Over Cass 25,189	Over Taylor 4,850
Over Van Buren 23,012	Van Buren 28,014
Less than both 12,260	Less than both 7,265
New Hampshire.	
Over Cass 12,174	Over Taylor 12,982
Van Buren 9,255	Van Buren 20,203
Less than both 1,603	More than both 5,422
Ohio.	
Over Cass 3,089	Over Taylor 16,427
Van Buren 3,584	Van Buren 119,409
More than both 2,351	Less than both 18,947
Indiana.	
Over Cass 3,381	Over Taylor 4,535
Van Buren 21,887	Van Buren 66,052
Less than both 1,709	Less than both 4,107
Illinois.	
Over Cass 101,284	Over Taylor 3,414
Van Buren 97,196	Van Buren 41,825
Less than both 17,111	Less than both 12,390
Michigan.	
Over Cass 3,129	Over Taylor 6,747
Van Buren 3,160	Van Buren 19,208
More than both 2,280	Less than both 3,842
Iowa.	
Over Cass 13,482	Over Taylor 17,184
Van Buren 17,413	Van Buren 6,256
More than both 2,232	Less than both 3,842
Wisconsin.	
Over Cass 3,129	Over Taylor 6,747
Van Buren 3,160	Van Buren 19,208
More than both 2,280	Less than both 3,842
Increase of Votes.	
The popular vote of the United States, since 1825, for President, has been as follows:	
Years.	Votes.
1825	1,162,418
1832	1,290,498
1836	1,501,298
1840	2,402,658
1844	2,702,549

CHARLOTTE AND S. C. RAILROAD.—The Legislature of South Carolina, has appropriated \$500,000 to the Greenville road and the Charlotte road—one-half the appropriation to each road.

LAMARTINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—In reply to a paragraph in some of the Paris papers, that he had refused to be a candidate for the Presidency, Lamartine says, in a letter to the *Journal des Debats*:—"I do not offer myself as a candidate for the Presidency. I pray God and my friends to spare me a burden as disproportionate to my strength. But if the country thinks it expedient to designate me for this magistracy, I do not hold myself at liberty to refuse, any more than I did on the 14th of February to repel the overture of the people, and leave Paris without a government." He adds his conviction that he is not in the smallest danger of being elected; and closes saying:—"To seek the Presidency would be absurd, to desire it would be rash, to refuse it would be wanting in duty to the republic and to the nation. I am incapable either of that ambition or of this cowardice."

CURIOUS PARTICULARS IN RELATION TO MARRIAGE.—The intervention of a priest or rather ecclesiastical functionary, was not deemed indispensable to a marriage, until the council of Trent in 1400. The celebrated decree passed in that session, interdicted any marriage otherwise than in the presence of the priest and of at least two witnesses. But before the time of Pope Innocent III., (1118,) there was no solemnization of marriage in the church, but the bridegroom came to the bride's house, and led her home to his own, which was all the ceremony then used. Bans were first directed to be published by Canon Walter in the year 1200.

THE PERILS OF TRADE.—It has been ascertained from carefully prepared statistics, that out of every hundred American merchants, only four are successful through a generation, and retire with fortunes; and three out of these four, subsequently become reduced if not impoverished by being led into new speculations. No people are so adventurous or enterprising as American merchants, and none rush into business with so little experience. Where there is so much risk there is often necessarily great loss and occasionally an instance of large gain.

SLAVE POPULATION.—The proportion of Slaves in the United States to the white population, has been presented in the following table:

In 1800 1 slave to 5 and 1-5th white.
" 1810 1 do. do. 6 " 5-7th do.
" 1820 1 do. do. 6 " 1-12th do.
" 1830 1 do. do. 6 " 2-8th do.
" 1840 1 do. do. 6 " 7-8th do.

It will be seen that the recession of the slave population, in relative proportion, is slow but varying in its course.

AMERICANS WANTED IN GERMANY.—Commander Parker, and Commanders Dupont, Buchanan, and Barron, of the Navy, we see it stated, have received furloughs from the Department, for the purpose of proceeding to Europe, to organize the new navy recently created by the federal German government. Commander Parker is to have the rank of admiral, and his colleagues, it is stated, that of vice-admiral, with the corresponding pay and emoluments.

COTTON FACTORIES IN ALABAMA.—We learn from the *Wetumpka State Guard*, that a company with a large capital has been formed to establish a factory, (cotton, we presume,) on the Laule Mulberry, in the lower part of Autauga county. The *Mobile Herald* says, there is also a project on foot to erect a cotton factory at Haynesville, Lowndes county.

TEXAS GOLD.—Coal and gold have both been discovered in Texas. The Houston Telegraph says, if we may credit the traditions of the Indians and the historical records of the Spaniards, the gold region of Texas on the Rio Puerco is as rich in the precious metals as the now celebrated mines of Feather River in Alta California. It is astonishing how every new country teems with gold.

WALTER GOODALE, of South Orrington, in a communication in the *Bangor Whig*, on the subject of raising fruit, says: "I never knew a boy to steal fruit whose father raised it himself; and I would say to all persons who own land and boys, if you wish to make them honest, set out trees, and let them see that it costs something to raise fruit."

LOUIS NAPOLEON appears confident of his election. He holds daily levees, which are as immensely attended by his fellow representatives in the Assembly, as are the levees of Cavaignac. His future cabinet has been named, and at the head of the list stands the name of Odillon Barrot.

Mr. Hoe, the celebrated Printing Press manufacturer in New York, has gone out to the steamship Cambria to superintend in Paris the fitting up of his "Lightning Presses" in the establishment of the "La Presse" newspaper.

Sons of Temperance.
There will be a celebration of the Order in Greensboro' on Monday next—Christmas day—and an Address in the Presbyterian Church, at 1 o'clock, by Rev. Samuel Pearce. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED.—In this place on the 17th instant, by Peter Adams, Esq., Mr. Abraham H. Lovett to Miss Susan Mitchell, all of this place.

In Davidson on the 5th instant, by the Rev. Wm. J. Davis, Dr. W. W. St. John to Miss Olivia G. Gibson, only daughter of the late Dr. Wm N. Gibson, all of Clemmonsville, N. C.

BONES IN THE DESERT.

BY ANN LYNCH.

WHERE pilgrims seek the Prophet's tomb
Across the Arabian waste,
Upon the ever-shifting sands,
A fearful path is traced.

For up to the horizon's verge,
The traveler sees it rise—
The line of ghastly bones that bleach
Beneath those burning skies.

Across it, tempest and simoom
The desert sands have strewn,
But still that line of spectral white
Forever is renewed.

For while along that burning track,
The caravans move on,
Still do the way-worn pilgrims fall,
Ere yet the shrine be won.

There the tired camel lays him down
And shuts his gentle eyes;
And there the fiery rider droops,
Toward Mecca looks and dies.

They fall unheeded from the ranks:
On sweeps the endless train,
But there, to mark the desert path,
Their whitening bones remain.

As thus I read the mournful tale,
Upon the traveler's page,
I thought how like the march of life
Is this sad pilgrimage.

For every heart has some fair dream,
Some object unsatisfied,
And far off in the distance lies
Some Mecca to be gained.

But beauty, manhood, love and power
Go in their morning down,
And longing eyes and outstretched arms,
Tell of the goal unwon.

The mighty caravan of life
Above their dust may sweep,
Nor shout, nor trampling feet shall break
The rest of those who sleep.

Oh! fountains that I have not reached,
That gush far off on now,
When shall I quench my spirit's thirst
Where your sweet waters flow.

Oh! Mecca of my life-long dreams,
Cloud palaces that rise
In that far distance, pierced by hope,
When will ye greet mine eyes?

The shadows lengthen toward the East
From the declining sun,
And the pilgrim, as ye still recede,
Sighs for the journey done.

Look out for a Gang of Villains!—We have just received a long letter from four citizens of Moore county, giving an account of the operations of three men who on Saturday morning last passed off one \$10 counterfeit note on the Cape Fear Bank, and endeavored to pass another. They have been heard of at several stores in Chatham, calling for some trifling article so as to get change for a counterfeit note. They said on Saturday that they were coming to Fayetteville, and hence to Robeson. We have only room to describe them.

They were all young men; two of them from 25 to 30 years of age; both tall and well proportioned, both quick and timid, with down look; one with black whiskers; low crown white hat, pantaloons of raised striped Kentucky Jeans, satiny coat. The second had a cloth cap, red pantaloons, rough brogans; a heavy black and red beard. The third was about 20 years of age; ordinary stature, blue eyes, fair complexion had on a fur cap, homespun pants of brown yarn, coarse shoes and leggings, satiny coat half worn and tattered. Two of them rode small sorrel horses, the other a gray mare well blind.

About two weeks ago three men answering the description of those who robbed Mr. Spencer in Randolph of \$1500, were in this same neighborhood in Moore, and attempted to rob Mr. Matthew Wicker. It is supposed there is an organized band of robbers and counterfeiters, and every effort should be made to arrest them.

Fayetteville Observer, 14 inst.

The Five Cradles.—A man who had recently become a votary to Bacchus returned home one night in an intermediate state of booziness; that is to say, he was comfortably drunk, but perfectly unconscious of his unfortunate situation. Knowing that his wife was asleep, he decided to attempt gaining his bed without disturbing her, and by sleeping off his inebriation, conceal the fact from her altogether. He reached the door of his room without creating much disturbance, and after rummaging a few moments upon the matter, he thought if he could reach the bed post, and hold on to it while he slipped off his apparel, the remainder of the feat would be easily accomplished. Unfortunately for his scheme, a cradle stood in a direct line with the bed post, about the middle of the floor. Of course, when his feet came in contact with the aforesaid piece of furniture, he pitched over it with a perfect looseness, and upon gaining an erect position, ere an equilibrium was established, he went over it backwards in an equally summary manner. Again he struggled to his feet and went head foremost over the bower of infant happiness. At length, with the fifth fall, his patience became exhausted, and the obstacle was yet to be overcome. In desperation, he cried out to his sleeping partner, "Wife! wife! how many cradles have you got in the house? I've fallen over five, and here is another before me!"

Zedekiah Broadhead was a man somewhat less of stature than Goliath of Gath, though possessing perhaps as much physical strength. So the village wrestlers thought, when out of sport, he took up a whole handful of them and dashed them on the ground. During a religious revival, Zedekiah was converted and joined the Methodist Church. One evening while on his way from class meeting, he was assailed by a half a dozen of his former companions, shouting:

"Now Zed has become a christian and cannot fight: let's give him a thrashing."

"Hold a moment," interposed Zed, putting forth an arm as long as a rail. "I know a christian cannot fight; I belong to a denomination who believe in falling from grace—and," continued the new convert, planting his foot more firmly on the earth, and towering up like a giant in the moonlight, his arm falling back to an angle of forty-five degrees, "if I should fall from grace," here he lowered his voice to a tone of ominous solemnity, and advancing three paces towards his retreating assailants—"if I should fall from grace, you be to you!"

The scamps overcame by a doubt of the saint's perseverance, decamped with precaution, leaving Zed as Apollyon left Christian, to go on his way rejoicing.

BACON for sale by J. & R. LINDSAY.

For Consumption, HASTINGS' COMP. SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

SERIES FOR 1849.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS.

The editors of this widely-circulated and popular family newspaper, animated by the most generous and patriotic motives, have taken place in their subscription list during the past year, have re-organized their whole establishment upon a NEW AND EXTENDED BASIS and have put such resources into operation for the coming year as will enable them, beyond all question, to render the Home Journal, decidedly the BEST WEEKLY PAPER OF THE AGE.

The first number of the new volume will be issued during the first week of January next. It will be printed on paper of the finest texture, (manufactured expressly for the purpose) and with new type. It will contain several original features of great and peculiar interest. Among them the proprietors have much pleasure in announcing an ORIGINAL NOVEL, from the pen of a highly gifted woman of the West, entitled a

SEQUEL TO THE WANDERING JEW.

This remarkable work abounds with interest of the startling description, and is one of the most attractive and delightful blendings of romance and reality that has ever issued from the American press.

The interest which is so vividly and universally felt in our portraits of those among us who are graced by Nature with unusual beauty, or who exercise great influence by uncommon personal grace, loveliness and accomplishment, has suggested to us the idea of portraying such idols of the present hour by description. We propose, that is to say, to give pen and ink portraits of the following

THE BELLES OF OUR TIME.

These verbal portraits will describe features, manners and causes of attraction and fascination; and as, of course, no names will be given, they will involve even less publicity than the engraved likenesses in a Book of Beauty, being subject to identification only by friends and acquaintances. We shall not confine ourselves to single nor to married ladies, but shall portray loveliness wherever we have seen it in this our American galaxy of women—the brightest, we safely and confidently say, after much observation of our country, which the world can show. The portraits will appear, from time to time, in the progress of the coming volume.

As it is intended, hereafter, to give the subject of art more attention than it has heretofore received, a portion of the paper will be devoted to information and comments upon the works of American artists, and the proceedings of

ALL THE ART-UNIONS.

The universal demand for Dr. Culverwell's previous works, (printed during the past year in the Home Journal) has induced the editors to procure another series of papers from the same able pen, which will be republished in their columns under the title of

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK AND AVOID.

These essays form a guide to health, and long life, and the most valuable treatise of our time; they show all people of all ages, sexes and conditions, how to live—how to think—how to take exercise—how to control the passions and appetites, and how to regulate their whole conduct from childhood to old age. Every man and woman should be familiar with these remarkable papers, which should be universally circulated for the benefit of the whole human race.

A series of RARE AND CURIOUS DOCUMENTS, giving a brief but complete history of the origin and discovery of all the useful inventions of the age, will also appear.

A series of POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS, THE WORDS BY GEORGE F. MORRIS, the music by a number of distinguished composers, will also be published in the course of the coming volume, printed in the most accurate and beautiful manner. The cost of these, if purchased at the store, would far exceed the price of the Home Journal for the whole year.

Besides these new and peculiar features, we shall continue what has become so popular with all classes of readers, our occasional translations of the brief novels and pleasant stories of George Sand, De la Roche, Dumas and others; and the sparkling wit, and amusing

ANECDOTES, NEWS AND GOSSIP, of the Parisian Papers; and also Personal Sketches of public characters; the stirring scenes of the city we live in; a chronicle of the news for ladies; the fashions and fashionable gossip; the facts and outlines of news; the pick of English information and brilliancy; the wit, humor and pathos of the times; essays on life, literature, society and morals, and the usual variety of careful choicings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc., etc.

In addition to our already copious and splendid host of ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTORS, we have made arrangements to receive the regular communications of many other authors of acknowledged eminence and marked ability.

We assure our readers that we shall spare neither toil, care, nor expense to render the new year of the Home Journal every way superior to all its predecessors in the richness of its contents, the beauty of its typographical appearance, and the vigor and interest of its general character.

As no more copies of the first numbers will be printed than the demand absolutely requires, and as new subscribers generally desire to begin with the beginning, it is advisable to subscribe without delay, to avoid any disappointment in the early and prompt receipt of the paper.

TERMS.—The Home Journal is published every Saturday, at No. 107, Fulton-street, New York, at the very low price of two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, payable invariably in advance.

All letters, remittances and communications (post paid) to be addressed to MORRIS & WILLIS, New York.

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 Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Raccoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. Those they may not have emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; ye 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, 1849.

For Consumption, HASTINGS' COMP. SYRUP OF NAPHTHA. Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

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

REPLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review The Edinburgh Review The North British Review The Westminster Review.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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

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

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

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES. A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat—subscribe early while the price is low.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has put in operation at the Buffalo Mills 1 1/2 miles north of Greensboro, a 45 saw COTTON GIN. He toll for quantities under 100 lbs the 8th, larger quantities the 10th. He will also keep on hand Morehead's best cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and wool rolls, which he will exchange for seed cotton at the highest market prices. I have put a stove in my Wool room, which will enable me to card at all times as soon as it rains so as to fill the streams. My Saw Mills shall run night and day. I am determined to run the water through the new gates at the sacrifice of price. My Grist Mill has been running on merchant work for some time and at present, and as far as heard from given entire satisfaction. Any of the above business entrusted to me I will be pleased to replace with good, or the money, that is obtainable with the owner. Lumber, Picked Cotton, Bale Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Wool Rolls, Flour and Meal, always on hand and in quantities to suit purchasers. Please come on and examine my stock. L. D. ORRELL. Oct 12, 1848 27-26

DRUGS-DRUGS. THE subscriber having purchased from Dr. 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.

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, 1849

NEW GOODS. Direct from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. FOR THE FALL TRADE. JUST received by W. J. McConnel on weststreet, three doors from the court house, one of the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, LADIES DRESS GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES ever exhibited in this place, of the latest styles adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade; to which we call the attention of our old customers, and indeed all who wish to purchase any thing in our line of business at the lowest cash prices. We have Dress Goods of every variety—Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Vestings, and variety of articles in the fancy line. In the BONNET AND SHAWL SALOON may be found the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Gimpes, Fringes, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Laces and Edgings, with various other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. Also a very large Stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Indigo, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, and a general assortment of Boots and Shoes. W. J. McCONNEL. Greensboro, October, 1848

MILL STONES. WE are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES and can fill all orders for any number and size. One of our House having been in the business for several years and sold many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 feet, feels safe in recommending them. J. & R. LINDSAY. Greensboro', June, 1849

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL. REV. THOS BROWN, A. M. Principal and Prof. of Ancient Languages DAVID B. GRATER, Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

THE first session of this Institution, under its present organization, will commence on Thursday the 4th day of January next, and will close on the last Friday in May. The design of the instructors is to establish a permanent school of high order. That system will be pursued which the experience of many years has proved to be eminently effective in the development of mind and the formation of character. The course of instruction will be thorough, comprehensive and practical. Young gentlemen will be carried by a regular and systematic plan through the several departments of academic education, until they are prepared to enter, with credit to themselves, any class in the University or any other College in the State. Students not intending to pursue an extensive Collegiate Education, may take such a course of study as will qualify them for business and commercial pursuits. As everything which is worth learning should be well learned, no study should be passed over superficially. Rigid accuracy, in recitation, will be required from every pupil of the institution. Special attention will be given to the English Language and Composition.

Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as radically defective, it will be our aim to cultivate, in just proportion, the entire nature of the pupil. The Bible will be a text book, and its pure and elevated principles, its counsels and its instructions, will be mingled in our daily exercises. The government of the school will be based on christian principles. Firmness united with kindness will mark all our decisions. Every student will be required, carefully to avoid everything that is low and profane, and to demean himself on all occasions, by a noble and gentlemanly deportment. The Institution has two valuable Libraries belonging to it, which will afford a rare opportunity for acquiring that general knowledge of literature so essential to respectability and success in after life. A Philosophical Apparatus has also been secured which will enable us to offer inducements not often found in preparatory schools.

Greensborough was a pleasant and healthy village—distinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus affording to parents, who have children to educate, almost every facility that can be desired. It is hoped that this effort to re-educate a once flourishing school will secure the co-operation of the community in which it is located, as no pains will be spared to render it worthy of entire confidence and a liberal patronage.

TUITION: English Branches per session of 5 months, \$10 Languages, Mathematics, &c. 20 Payable in advance. No deduction will be made unless in cases of protracted sickness. It is desirable that a pupil who wishes to avail themselves of the full benefits of this institution should be present at the opening of the session. A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal. Greensboro', N. C., Nov. 1848.

THE ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS. THIS invaluable family medicine, combines more cleansing, heating, and purifying properties, than any other pill now in use. After nearly eight years experience of their astonishing success, we have no hesitation in claiming for them a popularity and reputation, unrivalled by any other medicine. They are an effectual cure for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pleurisy, Bilious Disorders, Fever and Ague, and all other Fevers, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Rheumatism, Head-ache, Loss of Appetite, &c.

P. CHILDS & Co., Clay, Onondaga county, N. Y., are the original and only manufacturers of the genuine Sovereign Balm Pills. Price 25 cts. per box, of 21 Pills with full directions accompanying each box.

These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter, Greensboro'. F. & W. Smith, Alamance; P. C. & A. Smith, Eq. Cobles, R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown; N. Hunt Jr., Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally throughout the State; also by numerous Druggists and agents throughout the Union.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS. SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER GREENSBORO, N. C. HAS moved his shop to Southstreet, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice. April, 1848. 31st.

POPULAR MEDICINES. MANY cathartic pills have been used possessing simply the property of emptying the bowels of their contents. In doing this, they too often act injuriously as irritants. The Sovereign Balm Pills are not only free from such objection (as they never leave the bowels constipated) but their purgative and healing power is truly remarkable. They act upon the system as a diaphoretic, as an alterative and corrective of all the secretions, upon the kidneys as a diuretic, and upon the bowels as a cathartic; and all so efficiently and mildly that no other pill can compete with them. Persons frequently volunteer their testimony to the virtue and efficacy of our Pills in complaints for which they had not before thought of using them. An agent writes, "At one place where I put up for the night in Pennsylvania, the lady of the house declared that two doses had cured her of Erysipelas." Another, a young man of our acquaintance says, that he was cured of the Ague by two doses. The Sovereign Balm Pills are the most agreeable remedy known, for the removal of constipation. One or two pills at night will produce relief. Too much care cannot be spared to avoid imposture, by persons who peddle a spurious pill made by E. L. Soule, of the same name as ours.

NOTICE. The subscriber has once more established in Greensboro a fashionable SHOE AND BOOT SHOP. And having since he left worked in some very good shops, he is better prepared to do good and fine work. He has good stock and intends to do good work or none. Thankful for past encouragement, he still wishes enough to sustain him in keeping up a good shop in this place. Repairing done to order. In connexion with his Shoe and Boot shop he has a CONFECTIONARY, comprising Toys of various kinds, Figs, Raisins, cigars, Sky-rockets, Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, and other articles. Call and examine his stock, 1 door north of J. & R. Lindsay's store, in the brick house. J. N. WOOD. Aug. 1848 21-1

DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN. HAVING located in Greensboro, tenders his professional services to the public. His office is in the new building, one door north of Rankin & McLean's store. July 1st, 1848 12st

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2000 LBS. BACON—20 Boxes fresh RAI SINS—a quantity of first rate TURNIP SEED—just received and for sale by JOAB HATT. Dec. 1847 35-20

WIRE CLOTH. WOVE wire of different width and numbers, suitable for Rolling Screens and Wheat Fans, and three sizes for meal sieves, for sale by June, 1848 J. & R. LINDSAY.

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS. BIBLES from 25 cts to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6 1/4 to 2.00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. October, 1847 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 be well recommended, would stand the best chance. Dec. 1847 HIRAM C. WOOD 35-20

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 mill wrights to an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of superior fabric to what is usually sold. Orders taken or Barr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing. W. J. McCONNEL

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.

JUST received and for sale Pale and Dark French Brandy, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Madeira Wine, Malaga Wine, Champagne Wine, Monongahela Whiskey, do. Rye Whiskey. Persons wishing any of the above Liquors may be certain of getting a pure article. Oct 1848 W. J. McCONNEL

CLOTHING FOR Wool Carding Machines. WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind. We will sell any quantity for any part of the Machine that may be wanted. Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emery. April, 1848 J. & R. LINDSAY

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER. PAIN ERADICATOR. PAIN EXTRACTOR. THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Tooth ache, &c.,—pains of rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies. For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

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