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[From the German.]
A CRADLE SONG
For my daughter Isabella, to sing therewith, into sleep, my grandson Max.

Good night, beloved child!
Angels shall thy guardians be,
And with slumbers soft and mild
Their blessings shed o'er thee:
Good night! good night!
Beloved child!

Good night, and love me well!
Meet me with a smiling face;
Your looks of magic dwell
On me, with heavenly grace;
Good night! good night!
And love me well.

Good night, thine eyelids close!
Sweetly, calmly, sink to rest;
Beauteous now in sleep repose,
And dream thy smiles are still caressed;
Good night! good night!
Thine eyelids close.

The White Nile.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for January has a review of Werne's Expedition, in 1841-42, up that branch of the river Nile called the White Nile. The expedition was set on foot by Mehmet Ali, viceroy of Egypt, with a view of finding gold in the remote provinces up the river. Mr. Werne, a German, accompanied the party as a passenger, enduring many perils from the climate and from the barbarous and motley crew. The subjoined extracts from the review are deeply interesting:

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to remind the reader, that the river Nile is formed of two confluent streams, the Blue and the White, whose junction is in South Nubia, between 15° and 16° of North Latitude. The source of the Blue Nile was ascertained by Bruce, and by subsequent travellers, to be in the mountains of Abyssinia; but the course of the other branch, which is by far the longest, had been followed, until very lately only as far South as 10° or 11° N. Ever now the river has not been traced to its origin, although Mr. Werne and his companions penetrated to 4° N. L. Further they could not go, owing to the rapid subsidence of the waters.

We can conceive few things more exciting than such a voyage as Mr. Werne has accomplished and recorded. Starting from the outpost of civilization, he sailed into the very heart of Africa, up a stream whose upper waters were then for the first time furrowed by vessels larger than a savage's canoe—a stream of such gigantic proportions, that its width at a thousand miles from the sea, gave it the aspect of a lake rather than of a river. The brute creation were in proportion with the magnitude of the water course. The hippopotamus reared his huge snout above the surface, and wallowed in the gullies that on either hand ran down to the stream; enormous crocodiles gaped along the shore; elephants played in herds upon the pastures; the tall giraffe stalked among the lofty palms; snakes as thick as trees lay coiled in the slushy swamps; and ant-hills, ten feet high, towered above the rushes. Along the thickly peopled banks herds of savages showed themselves, gazing in wonder at the strange ships, and making ambiguous gestures, variously construed by the adventurers as signs of friendship or hostility. Alternately sailing and towing, as the wind served or not; constantly in sight of natives, but rarely communicating with them; often cut off for days from land by interminable fields of tangled reeds,—the expedition pursued its course through innumerable perils, guaranteed from most of them by the liquid rampart on which it floated. Lions looked hungry, and savages shook their spears, but neither showed a disposition to swim off and board the flotilla.

The scenery was of ever varying character.—Thick wooded banks were succeeded by a sea of grass, its monotony unvaried by a single bush. Then came a crowd of islands, composed of water plants, knit together by creepers and parasites, and alternately anchored to the shore, or floating slowly down the stream, where sluggish current was often imperceptible. The extraordinary freshness and luxuriance of the vegetable creation in that region of combined heat and moisture, excited Mr. Werne's enthusiastic admiration. At times he saw himself surrounded by a vast tapestry of flowers, waving for miles in every direction, and of countless varieties of tint and form. Upon land were bowers and hills of blossom, groves of dark mimosa and gold gleaming tamarind; upon the water and swamps, interminable carpets of lilac convolvulus, water lilies, flowering reeds, and red, blue, and white lotus. The ankabeek tree, with its large yellow flowers and acacia-like bark, rose fifteen feet and more above the surface of the water out of which it grew. This singular plant, a sort of link between the forest tree and the reed of the marshes, has its roots in the bed of the Nile, with which a each year rises, surpassing it in swiftness of growth. Its stem is of a soft spongy nature, more like the pith of a tree than like wood, but having, nevertheless, a pith of its own. The lotus was one of the most striking features in those scenes of floral magnificence; its brilliant white flower, which opens as the sun rises, and closes when it sets, beaming like a double lily, to the shade it prefers. Mr. Werne made the interesting observation, that this beautiful flower, where it had not some kind shelter, closed when the sun approached the zenith, as though unable to endure the too ardent rays of the luminary that called it into life.

There is assuredly no river in the world whose banks for so great a distance, are so thickly peopled as those of the Nile. Day after day the expedition passed an unbroken succession of populous villages, until Mr. Werne wondered whence the inhabitants drew their nourishment, and a sapient officer from Kurdistan opined the Schilluks to be a greater nation than the French. But what people, and what habits! The former scarce a degree above the brute, the latter resembling dog kennels, or more frequently thatched hives, with a sound hole in the side, through which the inmates creep. Stark naked, these savages lay in the high grass, whose seed forms part of their food, and gibbered and beckoned to the passing Turks, who, for the most part disregarded their gestures of amity and invitation, shrewdly suspecting that their intentions were treacherous and their lances hidden in the herbage. Wild rice, fruits and seeds, are eaten by these tribes (the Schilluks, Dinkas, and others), who have also herds of cattle—oxen, sheep, and goats, and who do not despise a hippopotamus chop or a crocodile cutlet. Where the land is unproductive, fish is the chief article of food.—They have no horses or camels, and when they steal one of these animals from the Turks, they do not kill it, probably not liking its flesh, but they put out its eyes as a punishment for having brought the enemy into the country. In one hour Mr. Werne counted seventeen villages, large or small; and Soliman Kaschef assured him the Schilluks numbered two millions of souls, although it is hard to say how he obtained the census. The *Bundo* or king, although dwelling only two or three leagues from the river did not show himself. He mistrusted the Turks, and all night the great war drum was heard to beat. His savage majesty was quite right to be on his guard.

A month's sail carried the expedition into the land of the Keks, a numerous, but not a very prosperous tribe. Their *tokus* or huts were entirely of straw, walls as well as roof. The men were quite naked, and of a bluish gray color, from the slime of the Nile, with which they smear themselves against the gnats. "There was something melancholy in the way in which these poor creatures raised their hands above their heads, and let them slowly fall, by manner of greeting. They had ivory rings upon their arms, and one of them turned towards his hut, as if inviting us in. Another stood apart, lifted up his arms, and danced round in a circle. A Dinka on board, who is acquainted with their language, said they wanted us to give them durra (a sort of corn), and that their cows were far away and would not return till evening. This Dinka positively asserted, as did also Marian, that the Keks kill no animal, but live entirely on grain and milk. I could not ascertain, with certainty, whether this respect for brute life extended itself to game and fish, but it is universally affirmed that they eat cattle that die a natural death. This is done to some extent in the land of Sudan, although by the genuine Arabs it is against the Koran to eat a beast even that has been slain by a bullet, unless its throat has been cut while it yet lived, to let the prohibited blood escape.

As the travellers ascended the river, their intercourse with the natives became much more frequent, inasmuch as these, more remote from Egyptian aggression, had less ground for mistrustful and hostile feeling. Captain Selim had a stock of colored shirts, and an immense bale of beads, with which he might have purchased the cattle, villages, goods and chattels, and even the bodies of an entire tribe, had he been so disposed. The value attached by the savages of the White Nile to the most worthless objects of European manufacture, enabled Mr. Werne to obtain in exchange of a few glass beads, a large collection of their arms, ornaments, household utensils, &c., now to be seen in the Royal Museum at Berlin. The stolid simplicity of the natives of those regions exceeds belief. One can hardly make up one's mind to consider them as men. Even as the *ambak* seems the link between useful timber and worthless rushes, so does the Kek appear to partake as much of brute as of human nature.—He has at least as much affinity with the big game, whose dying agonies excited Mr. Werne's compassion at the commencement of his voyage, as with the civilized and intellectual man who describes their strange appearance and manners.

Many of these tribes are composed of men of gigantic stature. On the 7th January, Mr. Werne being on shore, would have measured some of the taller savages, but they objected.—He then gave his servants long reeds and bade them stand beside the natives, thus ascertaining their average height to be from six to seven Rhénish feet. The Egyptians and Europeans looked like pigmies beside them. The women were in proportion with the men. Mr. Werne tells of one lady who looked clear away over his head, although he describes himself above the common height. At this date (7th January), the flotilla reached a large lake, or inlet of the river, near to which a host of elephants grazed, and a multitude of light brown antelopes stood still and stared at the intruders.

The upshot of this ill conducted expedition was its arrival in the kingdom of Bari, whose capital city, Pelenja, is situated in 4° N. L., and which is inhabited by an exceedingly numerous nation of tall and powerful build; the men six and a half to seven French feet in height—equal to seven and seven a half English feet—athletic, well proportioned, and, although black, with nothing of the usual negro character in their features. The men go naked, with the exception of sandals and ornaments; the women wear leathern aprons.—They cultivate tobacco and different kinds of grain; from the iron found in their mountains they manufacture weapons and other implements, and barter them with other tribes. They breed cattle and poultry, and are addicted to the chase. About fifteen hundred of these blacks came down to the shore, armed to the teeth—a sight that inspired the Turks with some uneasiness, although they had several of their chiefs on board the flotilla, besides which, the frank cordiality and good humored intelligent countenances of the men of Bari forbade the idea of hostile aggression. It had been a fine opportunity for a painter or a sculptor to delineate these colossal figures, admirably proportioned, no fat, all muscle, and magnificently limbed. None of them have beards, and it would seem they use a cosmetic to extirpate them. Captain Selim, whose chin was smooth shaven, placed them far better than the long bearded Soliman Kaschef; and when the latter showed them his breast covered with a fell of hair, they exhibited a sort of disgust, as at something more appropriate to a beast than to a man. Like most of the tribes on the banks of the White Nile, they extract the four lower incisors, a custom for which Mr. Werne is greatly puzzled to account, and concerning which he hazards many ingenious conjectures.

Before Lakono, sultan of the Bari, and his favorite sultana Ischok, an ordinary looking lady with two leathern aprons and a shaven head, came on board Selim's vessel, the Turks made repeated attempts to obtain information from some of the Sheikh concerning the gold mine, whose discovery was the main object of the expedition. A sensible sort of negro, one Lombe, replied to their questions, and extinguished their hopes. There was not even copper, he said, in the land of the Bari, although it was brought thither from a remote country, and Lakono had several specimens of it in his treasury. On a gold bar being shown to him, he took it for copper, whence it was inferred that the two metals were blended in the specimens possessed by the sultan, and that the mountains of the copper country also yielded the more precious ore. This country, however, lay many days' journey distant from the Nile, and had it even bordered on the river, there would have been no possibility of reaching it.—At a very short distance above Pelenja, the expedition encountered a bar of rocks thrown across the stream. And although Mr. Werne hints the possibility of having tried the passage, the Turks were sick of the voyage and were heartily glad to turn back. At the period of the floods the river rises eighteen feet; and there then could be no difficulty in surmounting the barrier.

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When is a Man Drunk?

Speaking about sugar: We are reminded of a "circumstance" that took place within the memory of man; and not more than three days' journey from this our present writing. We ask leave to relate it for the edification and spiritual advancement of those rigidly-righteous souls who spend more of their valuable time in carping at the faults of others than in mending their own. It is not essential to the gist of the story that we should mention names or places; and to prevent improper inferences we shall do neither.

A certain citizen of "this free and enlightened Republic," whose most ardent aspirations had for a number of years pointed to an Eldership in the church of which he was a member, always contrived to keep the neighborhood of his residence in a turmoil, by his informations at the Manse, or Parsonage—hoping thereby to ingratiate himself into high favor with its occupant; and so, ultimately, to reach the object of his ambition. But the minister, though a truly pious and good man, and exceedingly solicitous withal about the good conduct of his flock, did not over half relish the self-imposed labors of this vigilant watch-dog of morality. The fact is, he saw through his devices, was confident in his own mind that he knew what he was after, and frequently applied to him the text: "He that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." The reported offenders however, were visited, and affectionately reproved for their misconduct—by which course much greater good was accomplished than could have been effected by a public exposure of the foible, whatever it was. The end of all this was that our industrious guardian of the neighborhood's morality, while he missed the object of his restless ambition, acquired for himself the appellation of *The Censor Morum*—which stuck to him like the shirt of Nessus, after it had been applied by the school master. Finding, at length, that he was to acquire no dignity from the quarter to which he had so long looked, he was fain to get up a Temperance Society amongst his relatives and more particular friends, and have himself elected to preside over its monthly meetings. In this new office he flourished very considerably—spreading himself like a green bay tree; and so zealous was he in the discharge of his duties, that a member could not take a drink of sour butter-milk, but the President would have him arraigned on a charge of riot, drunkenness and debauchery! Thus, Fielding tells us that he had known men whose ambition had aspired to Parliament, or even to a seat in the Cabinet, but were afterwards exceedingly eager to get the appointment of Justice of the Peace, or Foreman of the Grand Jury at the Assizes.

In a few months after his promotion aforesaid, our dignitary had occasion to go to market with a load of produce; and this he did in company with several other neighbors who were drawn thither by the same kind of business. Having reached the market, disposed of their loads respectively, and purchased such necessities as they wanted to bring home, they all huddled up together and drove out to their camping ground, at a spot called the "Eight-mile Branch"—expecting thence to reach their homes the next evening. After their horses had been foddered, and supper spread out, the boys began to relate the adventures of the day. The Censor Morum put in his oar also, and was exceedingly hilarious for one of his years and general gravity of face. Some thought that he certainly must have been "looking at his little finger," before leaving town; but others, more charitable perhaps than these, attributed his fluent humor to the fact of his being out on the road with a jolly crowd of his neighbors, by whose hilarity they supposed the icy reserve of his nature had been thawed, and a more convivial glow imparted to his usually selfish bosom. When "the cloth was removed," however, his mood became still more morose; and after a visit to two of the interior of his wagon, for tobacco to fill his pipe, he related a couple of highly seasoned anecdotes, and even ventured a snatch or two of song from an old drinking-bout, which he said he was accustomed to sing before he became "connected with the church." "The feline quadruped" was now eliminated from "the canvass receptacle"—in plain Anglo-Saxon, the cat was out of the wallet.—The Censor Morum was drunk! The boys agreed however, not to blow him—they were all on the road, in a spree together, and he was a mean fellow that would turn State's Evidence, or tell tales out of school.

Our hero at length advised all hands to go to sleep; he would give his horse a "good feed, enough to do them all night," and address himself to his slumbers. He accordingly mixed them up a large mess, and crawled into his nest. The others followed his example; and in a few minutes they were all locked in the embraces of Somnus. At an early hour in the morning, his Excellency, the President of the Temperance Society, was upon his legs—as thirsty as a pike, and as bitter as a green persimmon in his aspect. He took a pull at the water-can, "in linked sweetness, long drawn out," and went to his wagon to arrange matters before getting up. Immediately he gave the alarm that an enemy had been in the camp while they slept! His sugar was stolen! The bag was there, but the molasses mixer was gone! Diligent search was made around the encampment, but no tracks as yet visible of the rogues could be found; nor was anything else missing from any of the wagons. It was certainly curious; but there was the empty sugar-bag. Every one could see it for himself. One old roadster—too old a bird to be caught with chaff—who had confined his investigation to the wagon and the "appurtenances thereto belonging," walked off with a sort of knowing twinkle in his eye; but if he had made any important discovery he kept it to himself, for the time being at least. A hasty breakfast was despatched, the horses were hitched, and the wagons rolled on homeward. And the Censor Morum listened attentively after he got under way, he might, perhaps, have heard some loud laughing behind the wagons as the old roadster aforesaid conversed with three or four youngsters who were walking close to him so as to catch all that fell from his lips. But the Censor Morum was wrapped in his own thoughts, and his plastral structure moved on up the long sand-hill which it was climbing. The parties reached their homes without any further accident; and the story of the Censor Morum's stolen sugar spread like a prairie fire. The "Eight-mile Branch" was looked upon as the retreat of a den of desperadoes; and no one ventured to start to market without a dog or two tied to the tail of his wagon and a shot gun loaded with deadly slugs on his shoulder.

Two or three months had passed away—the rains were ended—the winter was passed and gone—the time of the singing of birds had come and "the voice of the turtle was heard in the land." A great Temperance meeting was in session; every body and his wife, and all the children were at it; and his Excellency, the President, was on his legs, pouring forth his eloquence in full volleys. His artillery was mainly leveled at the moderate drinkers, "who never get corned," and turning full upon his audience, with the air of a man who feels that he is coming down with a real clincher, he demanded, "When is a man drunk?" Now there happened to be seated up in one corner of the church, at this particular moment, a youth of about eighteen summers who had camped at the "Eight-mile Branch" when the daring robbery aforesaid was committed. His head was as red as a woodpecker's, and his face very nearly the color of a turkey-egg. In his cheek he held a kind of "Perkins and Dabbs's Best" about the size of a half-grown pine burr; and availing himself of the pause which the orator made, as if expecting an answer to the question—"When is a man drunk?" Woodpecker gave his quid a hasty turn, squirted his juice out between his foreteeth, and replied in a shrill, clear voice: "When he mixes up his horse feed with sugar instead of meal!"

It was a Robin Hood's shot. Loxley never split the white with more unerring precision.—The application was instantaneous. The orator was dead. He felt that, "soaring in his pride of place," he was "Hawked at by a mousing owl and killed." Ever since he has been a better man; and it is universally conceded in all that region of country, that a man is drunk "when he mixes up his horse feed with sugar instead of meal."

Mr. Webster on Religion.

In a recent discourse on the Life and Character of the late Hon. Jeremiah Mason, Mr. Webster gave the following views on the subject of Religion:—

But—sir—political eminence and professional fame fade away and die with all things earthly. Nothing of character is really permanent, but virtue and personal worth. They remain. Whatever of excellence is wrought into the soul itself, belongs to both worlds. Real goodness does not attach itself merely to this life, it points to another world. Political or professional fame cannot last forever, but a conscience void of offence before God and man, is an inheritance for eternity. Religion, therefore, is a necessary, and indispensable element in any great human character.—There is no living without it. Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to his throne. If that tie be sundered, all broken, he floats away, a worthless atom in the universe, his proper attractions all gone, his destiny thwarted, and his whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death. A man with no sense of religious duty, is he whom the scriptures describe, "in such tribe but terrific manner," as "living without God in the world." Such a man is out of his proper being, out of the circle of all his duties, out of the circle of all his happiness, and away, far, far away from the purposes of his creation.

A mind like Mr. Mason's, active, thoughtful, penetrating, serene, could not but meditate deeply on the condition of man below and feel its responsibilities. He could not look on this wondrous frame—

"This universal frame, this wondrous fair" without feeling that it was created and upheld by an intelligence to which all other intelligences must be responsible. I am bound to say that in the course of my life I never met with an individual in any profession or condition in life, who always spoke and always thought with such awful reverence of the power and presence of God.—No irreverence, no lightness, even no too familiar allusion to God and his attributes, ever escaped his lips. The very notion of a Supreme Being was in him made up of awe and solemnity. It filled the whole of his great mind with the strongest emotions. A man, like him, with all his proper sentiments and proper sensibilities alive in him, must in this state of existence, have something to believe and something to hope for; or else as life is advancing to its close and parting, all is hearkening and oppression. Depend upon it—what ever else may be the mind of an old man—old age is really happy when, on feeling the enjoyment of this world pass away, it begins to lay a stronger hold on those of another.

A "Carat" is a weight of 4 grains, used in weighing diamonds, but in reference to gold the mass is supposed to weigh 24 carats, 12 grains each; and "22 carats fine" means, there are 22 carats of pure gold & 2 carats of alloy, and this 22 carats is about the fineness of our gold coin.

Lieut. Maury cites numerous facts to prove the existence of a rock very near the surface of the water directly on the track of Europe. Captain Walsh is almost positive that he saw it on his last trip, and describes it as appearing about the size of the hull of a ship of 500 tons.

General Intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.
SIX WEEKS LATER NEWS.

Arrival of Military—Affairs getting worse—Twenty murders—Hanging by Lynch Law—U. S. Revenue Laws—Four Millions of Gold Procured, &c.

The Washington papers of the 13th, publish the following very interesting and thrilling official letter from California, being about six weeks later than former advices. The Union says: "We understand that a letter is received from an officer in Commodore Jones's squadron, of the 7th January. The Ohio was then at Mazatlan. Reports had been received of the arrival at San Diego of the dragons and a company of artillery, under Colonel Washington, who had gone across from Camargo, and passed through Monterey, Saltillo, Pallas, &c."

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 25, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—Commodore Jones has but this moment informed me that the Ohio will sail to-day for Mazatlan, and I take the opportunity for forwarding a few public letters. I also enclose two or three private letters, this being the only means of getting them to the States. Will you please to have them sent to the post-office at Washington.

Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse. We have no government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and I might also say of hourly occurrence. Not an arrival occurs from the North, South, or the interior, but notices of the community of new acts of villainy, which go unpunished.

Within six weeks more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and four or five days since, three men were hung by Lynch Law sixty miles from this place. It is of the last importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government.

But should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say, \$450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more, and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day.

I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time since, (September 18) going at length into the history of the gold mines. I trust that you have received that communication, as it accompanied other official papers, all of which, I am informed, were correctly sent from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz about six weeks since. I have only time now to inform you that every thing stated in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy weather has caused many to suspend their work. There can be no doubt but at least \$4,000,000 of gold, at \$16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines. The most accurate estimates I am able to make show that \$1,500,000 have been sent from the country and \$1,000,000 of it has gone from this port.—One vessel took \$400,000. Two thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and consequently, to foreign mints.

I am, dear sir, in great haste, yours truly,
J. L. FULTON.
General Jessup, Washington, D. C.

FURTHER FROM CALIFORNIA.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.—The Washington Union publishes several letters from Commodore Jones, Commander of the Pacific squadron, dated on board the Ohio flagship, at San Francisco, Dec. 22d and 23d, 1848. From these letters we learn that desertions are less frequent, the Ohio having lost but one man since her arrival. The disposition to desert not so general, owing, it is supposed, to the inclemency of the weather. Incredible quantities of gold are yet daily collected, and that scarcely a week elapses without some new discovery of the precious metal more startling than any previous one. It is said that a small party of five or six persons, struck upon a deposit, from which, in two days, they obtained \$30,000 of pure gold! The Commodore gives a horrid account of the state of society. He says fifteen murders have taken place within the three last weeks.

In one instance an entire household of ten persons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two children, and six servants. The man, whose name was Reed, had been very successful in the diggings during the summer, and had returned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed party and the whole family, as above stated, were barbarously murdered, and the house rifled of its golden treasure. The perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at large; of the other five cases, four are highway robberies, committed on persons returning with gold from the mines. In a word, I may say with truth, that both persons and property are insecure in Upper California at this time; and I am sorry to add that, in all cases of outrage and violence, as yet discovered, emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

In a postscript to his letter, Com. Jones says:—We have accounts of more murders—one in the town of Sonoma, and another in the vicinity."

The St. Mary's, Commander Crowninshield, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th December. She was towed hurriedly and forty-five days from Norfolk.

LIBERIA.—The Legislature of this Republic met on the fourth of December. Elijah Johnson was chosen President of the Senate (the Vice President being to the performance of the duties of

President, during the absence of President Roberts.) and James B. McGill, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The authorities were anxiously awaiting the return of President Roberts, expecting that he would be prepared to destroy the last vestige of the slave traffic on that part of the coast.

The governments of France and England have not only recognized the independence of this Republic, but the former has placed at its disposal three armed vessels to be used in the suppression of the slave trade and in the protection of the interests of the Republic,—while the latter has provided for its President, in one of the government vessels, a free passage, on his return to Liberia, from England.

President Roberts is the son of a pious old Methodist mulatto, and it is not many years since he was a hand on board of a lighter, upon the Apomatos River, Va. He has contributed as a civilian and soldier to the establishment of the Colony at Liberia; was a brave General, and an enterprising merchant; the first colored Governor, and now as his honored Chief Magistrate, has had personal interviews with Lord Palmerston, Genl. Cavaignac and Queen Victoria; and made treaties of commerce with the governments of France and England.

SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—A petition has been presented to Congress for an appropriation to be applied to the survey of a route for a sub-marine telegraph from the banks of Newfoundland to the British Channel. The petition expresses the belief that, from explorations made, it will be found that a series of shoals, produced by volcanic action, extend across the Atlantic between the points mentioned, and lie at no greater distance from the surface than one hundred and twenty feet.

The proposition is to traverse the Atlantic by means of buoys, submerged to a depth of twenty feet, and confined by anchors resting upon these ledges or shoals, the wires to be enveloped in some substance impervious to water, as gutta serena, or India rubber. The distance is represented to be about nineteen hundred miles. An insulated telegraph wire is contemplated to be laid by the (English) South-eastern Railway and Telegraph Company, across the Straits of Dover.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The British papers are beginning to show much anxiety as to the fate of Sir John Franklin, who, in May, 1846, sailed from England, in search of a Northwest passage. Nothing has been heard of this gallant officer and his two ships since the summer of 1840, a period of two years and a half. Whether he and all his crew have miserably perished, whether they are blocked up among eternal barriers of ice, or whether starvation is now making them its prey, are secrets known only to heaven. Meantime the British government has not been forgetful of its servants. Last Summer three separate expeditions were sent out in search of Sir John, one by way of Hudson's Bay, one to Behring's Straits, and one overland from Canada, in the direction of Melville's Sound. The expedition originally took three years' provisions, but in Hudson's Bay, they laid in an additional stock, so that, it is computed, there will be enough to last for four years; hence no fears of their starvation need be entertained until after next July! Before that period, it is hoped they may be rescued, if alive. Sir John Ross, however, has been in search of them since last summer, but no intelligence having been received of him since August, 1848, the alarm increases, rather than subsides.

PROHIBITION OF SLAVES AS MERCHANDISE.—An immediate and extra session of the Legislature of Mississippi is demanded by the citizens of Hancock county, in that State, for the purpose of enacting laws prohibiting the further ingress of slaves from the border States of the South. In their petition to the Governor, they represent that the States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, where slavery has ceased to be profitable, from the uncertain tenure by which slaves are held, are now throwing an immense black population on the extreme Southern States, which is destined to increase with immense rapidity.—To avoid this result, they propose to compel the more Northern of the slave-holding States to retain their slaves within their own borders.

THE GOLD FEVER IN EUROPE.—The California gold-seeking mania has extended to the Continent of Europe, and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous region. The English journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favourable reports from the United States of the marvellous riches of the new discovery.

COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.—This is the first time in the United States 119 Colleges; 13 of which are under the direction of the Baptists; 9 under the direction of the Episcopalians; 13 under the direction of the Methodists; 14 under the direction of the Roman Catholics; 9 under the direction of the Congregationalists; and almost all the rest under the direction of the Presbyterians.

NEW COINS.—Three varieties of new coins are at present suggested—the gold dollar, seven cent piece, and three cent piece. The two latter are to be of silver, and are intended to obviate in a great measure the necessity for cents, for by means of these and the other small silver coins now in existence change can be made minutely enough without copper coins.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA.—We invite attention to the notice in to-day's paper of the sailing of the Barque John A. Taylor from this port to San Francisco. This splendid new Barque has just been built, at Little River in Brunswick County, and will be launched in a few days. She is 100 feet long, of 300 tons burthen, and is said to be of a beautiful model.—*Hilmington Commercial.*

The Princess Demidoff, a cousin of Louis Napoleon, is already suspected of influencing his appointments. The Napoleon family are all receiving offices. It will not be long before the Murats, in Florida, will be recalled.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

TURNPIKE MEETING IN STOKES.

We are requested by a citizen of Surry county, on consultation, to give public notice that the proposed Meeting at Anthony Bittling's on the Saturday before Stokes Superior Court, will be deferred until the succeeding Monday, being *Monday of Superior Court, at Germanton*. This arrangement is made in order to secure the presence of speakers who are in possession of full information on the subject.

The charter of the Turnpike has not yet been published. As soon as it comes out, we will insert it for the information of all concerned.

From the spirit which we learn is evinced by the people of the upper counties, there is little doubt but this road will be made—and a great advantage it will be to that large portion of the North Carolina and Virginia public who are in the habit of continual intercourse over this route.

Virginia already has, in progress and completed, an excellent road over the mountain; and it is but fair that we should meet her at the line with a road equally good.

TALK ABOUT THE RAILROAD.

During the passing court week we have heard more talk about the Railroad than we have heard in any one week on any one subject for many a twelve-month. From our observation of the drift of public sentiment, we may say that most of those whose opportunities have enabled them to form intelligent estimates of the value of judicious internal improvements, and the necessities for them which exist in our State, come out promptly, boldly and ardently in favor of the Central Road. Many await further light and information on the subject, to enable them to form satisfactory opinions, with an evident leaning, however, to the liberal side. A few are opposed to the scheme—about enough in number and talent to give zest to the popular discussion, and elicit all the argument on both sides. Go it, friends and fellow citizens—talk, argue, investigate, agitate,—that's the way to arrive at the right thing at last.

Indifference towards the new project is chiefly felt on the northern border of Guilford and through Rockingham and Stokes, on the supposed route of the Danville and Charlotte Road. This is but natural, and what was to be expected. But our fellow citizens of those sections, we trust, will yet come in and give strength to the public sentiment in favor of the newly chartered scheme, when they duly consider the necessity which existed to relieve the State, if possible, from its embarrassments in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and the propriety and patriotism of meeting our Eastern fellow citizens half way in their advances, and strengthening and making easy the bonds which have ever held together the East and the West as one commonwealth. The West will be more likely to secure justice from the East on other subjects, and on satisfactory terms, when a more frequent intercourse shall be established between the extremes, and their respective people shall know each other better.

The meeting here on Tuesday was attended by a court-house full of deeply interested listeners to the speech of Mr. Gilmer.—We trust that good seed was sown in good ground.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A meeting, of citizens of all parties, was held at Pitsboro', Chatham county, a few days ago, for the purpose of taking action upon the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as authorized by the act of the last session. The meeting was addressed by Dr. McClanahan, chairman, and by Messrs. Giles Mebane and Hugh Waddell, of Orange; and at the conclusion of the addresses, subscription books were opened and upwards of \$50,000 subscribed immediately.

It is stated that Mr. Thompson, the engineer who lately surveyed these rivers with a view to their improvement, has offered to take the entire work, in conjunction with Major Gwynn, and finish it for \$185,000, giving bond for the faithful execution of the contract.

The Raleigh Times with great propriety "seizes the occasion to hold up the example of the people of Chatham to the imitation of all, in other sections, interested, as they are, in the great work for the improvement of our condition. Put your own shoulders to the wheel—that's the way!—shove with all your might and main!—and then call upon Hercules as lustily as you please—and he will be sure to come!"

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Mr. Benton's bill for a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco on the Pacific ocean sets aside for that purpose 75 per cent. of the public lands in Oregon and California, and 50 per cent. of all other public lands.

OUR STATE OBLIGATIONS.

The fact must not be lost sight of, that the State of North Carolina is bound for upwards of two millions of dollars in the two eastern Railroads. It boots not now to inquire whether the obligations were entered into under wise or foolish counsels;—the faith, credit and honor of the State are in pledge, and must, every body knows, be redeemed and kept untarnished.

Now we wish to put this simple question directly home to the people.—Could any plan better than the Central Railroad be devised, at once to lighten the load of obligation upon the State, and to bring market facilities into the heart of the country?

The State obligation on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Road alone is the rise of one million and seventy thousand dollars. Without such connexion as the one contemplated, something near this vast amount must inevitably be a dead loss to the State. Large amounts of the individual bonds never can be collected, and whether any amount will be realized at all is a contingency.

What, then, do wisdom, prudence and foresight teach ought to be done in this situation of affairs? To fold our arms, sit still, and do nothing but grumble curses against the old Railroad and its builders, until the whole pressure of this obligation comes with its crushing, overwhelming force upon us? What would a prudent and energetic individual do under such circumstances? Why, he would adopt any means which his judgment most approved, even if it necessarily involved risk, to relieve himself from the impending ruin.

Nothing,—nothing,—nothing but a connexion of this Raleigh Road with a safe line southward will save the State from the ultimate calamitous results of this obligation. That connexion, we are sanguine, will not only relieve the State, but eventually throw into her treasury and into the pockets of individual stockholders a handsome profit, besides furnishing to our farmers of the interior market facilities, the benefits of which will be incalculable.

"FREE SUFFRAGE."

Those who paid attention to the legislative proceedings as they came out weekly in the newspapers, no doubt observed that the subject of amending our State constitution as relates to the suffrage privilege, occupied a share of the earnest attention of the Legislature. None of the propositions for alteration were adopted; yet the votes on the various propositions and amendments introduced, showed a maturity of sentiment on the part of the people's representatives, indicating an early and inevitable consummation of constitutional reform in this most important particular. It is well, perhaps, that the measure failed in the recent session; because the subject had not been thoroughly and definitely canvassed before the people, and because that portion of our population most interested, and who already comprise a majority, are every day gaining strength to carry out the reform thoroughly and as it ought to be done, when the time for final action arrives. Nothing less will satisfy the awakened freemen of North Carolina than free suffrage and equal representation on the white basis—a fundamental provision characteristic of younger southern States, which have been organized during the progressive enlightenment of the age. We intend when the Journals are published, to give a synopsis of the proceedings on the suffrage question, in order that our readers may judge of the state and progress of popular opinion in this respect, as reflected through the legislative representation.

FULL DISCUSSION.

We don't want any body to conclude that we have attempted a *snapp judgment* on the people by our stand in favor of the Railroad. Our columns are open to a full and free discussion of the subject on its merits, which we cordially invite. We have ourselves espoused the side of our honest and deliberate choice, as we had a right to do, and expect to stand by it while a hope remains of making it the means of redeeming the fortunes and credit of our native State, and of introducing fresh hope to the languishing minds of our honest and industrious farmers.

THE INAUGURATION BALL at Washington, it is estimated will cost upwards of \$7,000! A building is being erected for the purpose of accommodating said ball, containing a dancing hall 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 22 feet high, and a promenade saloon at one end 100 by 50—the whole space sufficient to accommodate 4250 persons. The contract for the supper is \$2200. The contemplated affair is calculated to impress plain republican country people that there is to be quite enough of a good thing.

MRS. TAYLOR, (the only person to whom the General ever "surrendered,") was born in Calvert county, Maryland, and was the daughter of Capt. Walter Smith, an independent and highly respectable farmer. "Col. Taylor, the General's brother, whose lady is a daughter of Judge McLean, is attached to the station in Baltimore; and Dr. Woods, of the army, who married a daughter of the General's, is also at that station.

COUNTY MATTERS.

February Term of Guilford County Court has been in session this week, and transacted the usual County business.

The following Magistrates were elected members of the Special Court for the ensuing year, viz: John M. Morehead, Peter Adams, Jed. H. Lindsay, Francis L. Simpson, Eli Smith. James Sloan was re-elected Treasurer of Public Buildings.

Robert T. Woodburn was elected Register, in place of Stephen Parker, dec'd.

Milton Rose was appointed Standard keeper.

The apportionment of the taxes for the ensuing year will be given next week.

PUBLISHING FOR CONGRESS.

At the last session of Congress the Senate passed a resolution allowing seven dollars and a half per column to the "Union" and "Intelligencer" for reporting and publishing the proceedings of that body in full, including speeches. Among the first fruits of this resolution was the infliction of Mr. Benton's windy speech against Gen. Kearny upon the readers of those papers—a speech which occupied several weeks of time and eighty-seven columns of each journal, with eleven columns of notes and comments in addition. It consequently cost the Government near fourteen hundred dollars for the printing, (to say nothing of the public time consumed in the delivery.) And now, during the session of Congress, these papers, instead of being devoted to the legitimate purposes of public journals, as their customers had a right to expect, are literally crammed with these Senate proceedings and speeches, including very brief sketches of the business of the House. It has frequently occurred that only one column was left for the public news.—But who blames them, when they get \$7.50 a column for this service?—a temptation not to be lightly regarded by a printer.

But it makes these journals two of the most dry, tedious, uninteresting bibles of newspapers that come to our table. We regret the arrangement for our old favorite the "Intelligencer." It destroys the spirit and usefulness, and infringes upon the old established purposes of that journal, as understood by the public for the last half century; and must, if not speedily stopped, eventuate in its injury.

The idea is entertained in many quarters that the Senate could find more laudable objects of appropriation than reporting the speeches of its own members. It is to be hoped that Mr. Badger's resolution to rescind or modify the existing arrangement will be carried into effect.

MR. CLAY'S RETURN TO THE SENATE.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer is generally understood to speak understandingly in regard to Mr. Clay's political purposes, and, in noticing the supposition of some that it is his hostility to Gen. Taylor which actuates him in returning to the Senate, and of others that it is his desire to shape and fashion public affairs in connection with the old hero, says:

"If we were to venture a speculation as to Mr. Clay's chief motive in yielding his assent to return to the Senate, it would be that he might do his part in averting from the country the dangers that threaten from the agitation of certain questions which always create bitterness in the public mind. As to any paltry feelings of resentment or revenge which have been so freely attributed to him by many presses, Mr. Clay has reached an age and acquired a reputation which put him far above such unworthy imputations."

CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.—Maj. Noah, of the New York Messenger, tells the following anecdote in his paper, which illustrates the observation that actual human misery prevails about as much in one section of the country as another. The Charity which is earnestly disposed to "begin at home" will always find scope for the most liberal operations, without branching out too extensively to the South, North, East or West. Put alas, Fanaticism, like some of the other *Imms* that belong to modern benevolence, never looks into its own heart:

Passing down Nassau street, three or four persons were standing inside of a store, talking to a black man, and they invited us to come in. "Here is a black man," said one of the gentlemen, "who wishes to sell himself as a slave for \$150."

We entered the store, and saw a short stout fellow in rags, with a good countenance, and no indication of vice.

"Where do you belong?"

"To New York. I was born here."

"Don't you know that you cannot sell yourself as a slave in this State?"

"What am I to do? I can get no work, I have had no breakfast; I am almost naked; no one cares for me, and I have no friend. Is it not better to have a good master, whom I can work for, and who will care for me?"

A portion of the two thousand dollars which were given to educate and support in splendor those two likely mulatto girls, (the Edmundsons,) in New York, might have contributed quite as much to the alleviation of human wretchedness, if applied to the comfort of such humble and suffering specimens of humanity as this poor free negro.

"THE SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION."—This is a publication issued monthly, at Knoxville, Tennessee, edited by Samuel A. Jewett. Price one dollar a year. The February number is before us, containing much instructive matter. The article on the New York Common School System, by S. S. Randall, is one of the best in the number. The continuation of the treatise on the Elements of Elocution, and the review of Crozet's Arithmetic, are both fine practical articles.

MR. CLAY.—The New Orleans Delta of the 8th inst. states that Mr. CLAY, now sojourning in that city, will not attend the sitting of the Senate called on the 4th of March next, but will be at his post, if his health permits, at the adjournment of the regular session in December next.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.—The Home Journal argues, (and there is philosophy in it too,) that the late fight between Hyer and Sullivan,—which has deeply interested the community, in spite of their disgust of the scene,—is but a germination of the seed of fight with which the Mexican war impregnated the public mind. The Journal suggests that this fightable development be taken advantage of, to secure a better physical education of American youth,—observing that foreigners, especially the English, are superior to us in corporeal development. Our national distaste for manly exercises, for three or four generations, tends to an inevitable national dwindle.

EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Mayville Eagle publishes the following project as that which meets the views of most of those in Kentucky who desire the emancipation of their slaves:

First. Let all slaves now in existence, or born in Kentucky before the first of January, 1860, remain slaves for life.

Second. Let all male slaves born after January, 1860, be free at twenty-five, and all females born after the same period be free at twenty-one—provided, that upon reaching that age, they shall be hired out, for two years, or longer if necessary, until a fund shall be accumulated sufficient to transport them to Liberia, and give them a start in that colony.

Third. No slave thus emancipated shall remain in Kentucky as a freeman.

On the 3d of February the lower branch of the Legislature of Kentucky passed the following resolution without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the people of Kentucky, are opposed to the abolition or emancipation of slavery in any form or shape whatever."

The Lexington Observer hopes that "this prompt and united action of the Legislature, upon the subject of emancipation, will put an end to the subject;" while other papers of the State insist that the Representatives do not reflect the sentiment of the people.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.—The Ashboro' Herald has the following notice of the proposed educational publication in this place:

"We are glad to see that Mr. Nereus Mendenhall, of Jamestown, N. C., proposes to publish a monthly paper of eight pages, 'for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of education,—with the especial view of improving the character of our Common Schools.' Mr. M. is a gentleman of high literary attainments, and well qualified for a task of once so arduous and laudable. We advise all the friends of education to subscribe for his paper, feeling assured that it will be eminently worthy of their patronage. A journal of the kind is much needed in every portion of the State."

PARSON BROWNLOW.—Mr. Brownlow, the well known and fearless Editor of the Jonesborough Whig, has disposed of his interest in that establishment, and will, in a few weeks, commence the publication, in the city of Knoxville, of a weekly journal, to be called the "Whig." In his address announcing these arrangements Mr. Brownlow says:

"This paper shall be in politics, what its name indicates,—it shall be *Whig*—showing no quarter to Lococoism proper; but, at the same time denouncing all villainies, and improper measures, by its own party, with that freedom which becomes an independent journal. Of the Editorial department, the Editor will only say, that the paper will be conducted to suit his *own taste and inclination*—spurning the dictation of all men—utterly refusing to come under the control of any wing, or portion, of his own, or any other party."

The readers of his late paper will entertain no distrust of this promise being fulfilled.

"THE SCALPEL: A Journal of Health, adapted to popular and professional reading, and the exposure of quackery. By Edward H. Dixon, M. D." Published by the Editor, No. 5 Mercer street, New York, at 25 cts. a No.—monthly. We know nothing of the professional merits of the work; but its style is engaging, and its motto is sensible:

"Nature is ever busy by the silent operation of her own forces, endeavoring to cure disease. Her medicines are air, warmth, food, water, and sleep. Their use is directed by instinct; and that man is most worthy the name of physician, who most reveres its unerring laws."

THE COMMUNICATOR.—Mr. Potter, of the Pittsboro' Communicator, has moved his establishment to Fayetteville, where he expects to continue the publication of that paper.

SHAD.—The National Intelligencer of the 17th inst. says: "Fresh shad, from the waters of North Carolina, made their first appearance in our city market yesterday morning."

TOWN COMMISSIONERS were elected on Thursday last, for the ensuing year, as follows, viz: Cyrus P. Mendenhall, William A. Caldwell, Caldwell A. Gillaspie, George Albright and William S. Gilmer.

ASSESSORS.—James Sloan, Jed. H. Lindsay and Peter Adams.

Anniversary of Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE EXAMINATION will begin on Tuesday the 8th of May, and close on Thursday with the advancement of pupils to higher classes and the graduation of the Senior class. The Alumnae will hold their association Thursday night. A vacation of near two months will ensue, and an undivided term of 10 months will commence on the 9th of July. Greensboro', N. C. Feb. 22, 1849.

DR. P. G. L. GRANTY.

HAVING permanently settled in Guilford county, again offers his services to the public, in the several departments of his profession. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his residence except when professionally engaged. Greensboro', N. C. Feb. 22, 1849.

A VALENTINE.—TO VIOLA.

BY ONECLOA.

"I did hear you talk
Far above singing,"—BRANDMONT AND FERTHER.

I did hear you talk—
Gently the balmy night-breeze stole away
Your words, which in my ear will ever stay;
Like some old lay brought up from childhood's day.

I did see you walk—
Slowly, yet "like a queen" you moved along,
Or like some angel only known in song,
Beating the praise of many a glittering throng.

I did hear you sing—
Music of earth will faintly bring to mind
Your voice's melody, which unconfined,
Wanders like heaven's own notes upon the wind.

I did meet your glance—
Quickly as lightning to this heart of mine
And lady, o'er the arrow of the "god divine,"
I pledge me ever as your VALENTINE.

Ashboro', N. C., Feb. 14, 1849.

For the Patriot.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

On Tuesday, 20th inst., a large concourse of the citizens of Guilford assembled in the court-house in Greensboro', agreeably to notice, to determine upon the plan of action the County should adopt in order to give prompt and efficient aid to the construction of the Central Railroad, and promote other measures of internal improvement in which this portion of the State is peculiarly interested.

The meeting was organized by calling ARCHIBALD WILSON, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing JAMES G. SCOTT Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been satisfactorily explained, JOHN A. GILMER, responding to the call of the meeting, addressed them at some length. With a fidelity that was painfully felt he sketched the past history and present condition of the State—the stupeness which has long prostrated her—the wonderful contrast in population and prosperity she now presents to sister States, who entered the Confederacy with no advantages, natural or acquired, superior to her—the course they have pursued, brightening in glory as it advances, while she, at the best remains but stationary, incurring the insulting appellation of the "Rip Van Winkle" of the Union, and a thing of ridicule and scorn to other States and shame and pity to her own sons. And yet her soil is not cursed with barrenness, nor its fruits and products blighted by the frown of an angry heaven. The sun does not beam on fairer land than western Carolina. Her beautiful streams, rolling broadly and proudly among her fertile valleys, ask but the kindly aid of art to enable them to bear on their bosoms barks freighted with the rich fruits that grow on their banks. Her mountains swell grandly to heaven, teeming with inexhaustible mineral resources, and seem impatient to disgorge their hoarded wealth. Blessed with the most genial and healthful climate, while over all extends as lovely a sky as canopies any portion of the earth.—Why are we then so far behind the age in the march of improvement?

The cause of our backward condition was truly and justly expressed by Mr. Gilmer, that it is a *market* we want—that we have no outlet by which a market can be reached, so as to realize any profit from the produce of our country—that from this cause our lands are sunk far beneath their true value. While a negro put upon the block after an hour's notice will command a fair equivalent in cash,—the best plantation in Guilford county might be exposed after twenty or thirty days' notice, the sheriff might bawl himself hoarse, and then not dispose of it for one third of its real value. The slave is easily transferred to a market where the products of his labor will justify the purchaser in paying a high price; while land must remain fixed and immovable as nature has decreed. It is bringing a market to every man's plantation that alone can give a value to our lands and incite our farmers to attempt those improvements in agriculture which have met with such signal success in other States and yielded such rich returns.

Mr. G. showed from the statistics of other States the results of a liberal and judicious system of internal improvement—that such a system never had failed, wherever adopted, to prove all that its projectors could have hoped for. He demonstrated with a force and clearness which left no doubt on any mind capable of discovering truth, that the Central Railroad is the *Road* for North Carolina, especially western Carolina, and urged that immediate steps should be taken by the citizens of Guilford, at least to grade as much of the Road as should pass through the county.

After a few remarks strongly recommending the Turnpike from Greensboro' to Mt. Airy to the consideration of the citizens of Guilford, Mr. Gilmer took his seat.

MR. D. F. CALDWELL being loudly called for, impressed and illustrated with interesting statistics the views which had been submitted, in a brief and appropriate speech.

After which, the following resolutions were submitted by ROBERT P. DICK, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, North Carolina is blessed by nature with a mild and genial climate; with boundless mineral resources; and a productive soil, capable of containing a dense population and furnishing an abundance of marketable articles which ought to bring in rich returns to the cultivators;

And whereas, A large portion of the interior of our State, stretching more than two hundred miles east and west, has no natural nor improved artificial outlet to market;

Therefore Resolved, That we approve the general system of improvements adopted by the late Legislature; and that we particularly approve the great Central Railroad scheme, and hail its adoption as the harbinger of prosperity to the Old North State.

stock required of individuals,—say, at least sufficient to grade the Road through the county.

Resolved, As the opinion of the meeting, that our citizens generally feel a lively interest in the proposed Road, and should at no pass through this county, will nevertheless contribute to its construction to such extent as their pecuniary means will justify.

Resolved, That the Chairman appointed Delegates to the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury, the 14th day of June next, and that said delegates be requested to ascertain in the mean time what the citizens of this county will probably do towards the construction of the Road, that they may report the same to said Convention.

Resolved, That in view of the obvious advantages promised by a Turnpike from Greensboro' to the Virginia line, by way of Mt. Airy, we heartily recommend the proposed Turnpike in the favor and co-operation of our fellow citizens of Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and other counties interested.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to Salisbury, viz: John M. Morehead, James Sloan, Dr. John A. Foulkes, Jonathan W. Field, Frederick Fentress, William Watson, Joseph Gitsen, John M. Dick, Jesse Benbow and James A. Stewart.

A resolution was adopted requesting a publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Patriot, and the meeting adjourned.

ARCH'D WILSON, Chm.

JAMES G. SCOTT, Sec.

THE COMMITTEE to examine applicants for Common School Teachers in Guilford county, will meet in Greensboro' on Wednesday the 7th of March.

AN AWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst., an indentured apprentice by the name of Calvin Stanley. He left without any just cause whatever. He is about 17 years of age. All persons are hereby warned against harboring or trading with said boy, as the law will be enforced against any who thus violate it. A reward of 5 cents will be paid for his delivery to me in Guilford county, N. C. Feb. 1849. ALLEN C. BALES. 45:3.

BOARDING.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed to the large building on West street, near the court house, where he would be pleased to take six or eight Boarders, at six dollars and fifty cents per month. Feb. 23, 1849. 45:1. J. JOHNSON.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE!

I HAVE determined to move and now offer for sale my plantation lying on the road leading from Danville to Salisbury, five miles east of Kernersville, containing 700 acres more or less. The buildings are good—situated on a high, healthy ridge, with good water, good orchards of Peaches and Apples.—The land extends to Haw river, on which are valuable low lands. Any person wishing to buy a pleasant situation would do well to call and look, as I am determined to sell, and will sell a great bargain. THOMAS SANDERS. February 20, 1849. 45:3.

Dr. Johnston's Remedy.—No Cure no Pay!

J. JOHNSON takes this method to inform the citizens of North Carolina, that he has become an Agent for Dr. Johnston's invaluable Medicine, of Virginia, for the cure of all cuticle or skin diseases. The importance of this object, and the general value and necessity of remedies of this nature, will not be disputed. It is all important, however, that the public generally should be as far as possible made acquainted with the names of diseases which I promise, by the aid of the remedies I have in my possession, to cure. Earth has yielded the ingredients—skill has combined them—the invalid may apply, and be healed. These remedies, for the following diseases, stand or fall on their own merits:—

Erysipelas, Pimples, Itch, Shingles, Ringworm, Burns or Scalds, Abscess or Tumor, Chloasma, Nail me tangere, varieties of Ulcers, venereal diseases, Whitlow, Tetter of every variety, Tetter of the eye, Scaldhead or forrigea facies, Scurfy, Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancer affections, Carbuncle or any old standing sore or gangrenous state of any limb, Bronchiae gonorrhe or swollen neck, Fistula and Piles, diseases of the ear and eye, White swelling, Rheumatism, &c.

Greensboro', N. C., opposite Gott's Hotel, West street. 45:7.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA STOKES County. In Equity.

Lucinda A. Barker vs. Sarah Francis & others.

Original bill for partition of real estate. AFFIDAVIT having been made in this case that Sarah Francis, Frederick Francis and Elizabeth his wife, Joel Boyles, sr. and Joel Boyles, jr., James H. Boyles, Nancy Boyles, William Riddle and Elizabeth his wife, Josiah Q. Guild and Lucinda his wife, Edwin Holly and Mary his wife, Thomas J. Barker, and Francis M. Barker, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; and complainants having required advertisement in vacation: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next; then and there to answer, plead, or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. F. FRICKS, c. l. c. Stokes county, Feb. 20th, 1849. Pr. adv. \$5 45:0.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA STOKES County. In Equity.

Lucinda A. Barker vs. William A. Lusk & others.

Original Bill for a distribution share of personal estate. AFFIDAVIT having been made in this case that Sarah Francis, Frederick Francis and Elizabeth his wife, Joel Boyles, sr. and Joel Boyles, jr., James H. Boyles, Nancy Boyles, William Riddle and Elizabeth his wife, Josiah Q. Guild and Lucinda his wife, Edwin Holly and Mary his wife, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State; and complainants having required advertisement in vacation: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next; then and there to answer, plead, or demur to Plaintiff's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the case set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. F. FRICKS, c. l. c. Stokes county, Feb. 20th, 1849. Pr. adv. \$5 45:0.

MILLINERY.—The subscriber would respect fully inform the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she has opened a Milliner's Shop on East street, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob Hubbard, and now by John Clapp,—and would be pleased to wait upon customers in her line at any time. NANCY FREEMAN. 42:3m. Jan. 1849.

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms below and two above, together with 30 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, and 200 acres of wood-land. S. C. LINDSEY. 36:1. Greensboro', Dec. 26, 1848.

Gatherings.

The Great Salt Lake in the northeastern part of Upper California is about 150 miles long, by 50 broad, and contains nothing living. It is so salt that three barrels of water will make one of salt. The shores of the Lake, in the dry season, are encrusted with salt for use. It has no outlet.

The Artesian well in Charleston has been carried to the depth of 500 feet 9 inches. The temperature at that depth is 73.4 degrees. The most sanguine expectations are now entertained of realizing a supply of good water for the whole city.

At San Francisco, board and lodging three in a bed, on the floor, is from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a week. Pork is \$5.00 a barrel, and butter \$1 a pound, at wholesale. At the mines pork is \$3.00 a barrel.

The trade of China with the United States, in round numbers, is estimated at \$10,000,000 a year, independent of the traffic in opium, which is principally in the hands of foreign houses.

The town of Paris, in Monroe county, Missouri, contains no such thing as a licensed drinking house; and the Mercury says, peace, quietness, sobriety, and good order, is the consequence.

During the recent prevalence of the cholera at Staten Island 102 cases occurred, of which 52 died and 50 recovered; 50 of these cases were passengers by the ship New York.

General McDuffie is under the Water Cure treatment at Milledgeville, Geo., and his friends entertain the hopes of a permanent amelioration of his health.

It is said that two persons in Philadelphia have been put into the Insane Asylum, having lost their wits by the California excitement.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has passed an act legalizing any rate of interest agreed upon by parties to the contract.

Major Gen. GAINES, commanding the Western Military Division, has appointed Colonel Braxton Bragg Acting Adjutant General.

Mr. Anthony, the Whig candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, is the editor of the Providence Journal.

THE DEAD TWIN.

'Twas summer, and a Sabbath eve,
And balm was the air;
I saw a light that made me grieve,
And yet the sight was fair;
Within a little coffin lay,
Two lifeless babes as sweet as May.

Like waxen dolls, that infants dress,
They lay upon the bier;
A smile of pained happiness,
Did on each face appear.
As in the coffin short and wide,
They rested sweetly side by side.

A rose-bud nearly closed I found,
And little hand within,
And many a pink was strewn around,
With sprigs of jessamine;
And yet the flowers that round them
Were not to me more fair than they.

Their mother, mournful, sad, and pale,
Sat by them on a bed,
And bending o'er them, told her tale,
While bitter tears she shed;
Yet not a sob, amidst her pain,
My babes and I shall meet again.

Some individual in Tennessee vents his grief at the election of Gen. Taylor in the following "sumptuous" manner. If there be no poetry, there is a good deal of fact "into" these lines:

No more old Rufus and Reddy in the field,
No more Santaner Mexican maid to yield,
The hour is past,
The deed is done—
The Equivocal has crossed the sun,
The sword is still—the battle is done,
And Cass can't set in Washington.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

MAN Cannot have his diseases cured but by removing the cause, which is generally internal. No effect can be taken without a cause. Therefore, NO RHEUMATISM can affect the head, the foot, or any part of the body, save from the actual presence of those humors whose acid or peccant qualities produce the pain.

NO BRONCHIAL DISEASE can be present, nor other affection of the Throat or Windpipe, or Consumption, but from these malignant humors having become seated upon, or near the air-vessels of the lungs.

It is in truth these acid humors which are the cause of all the aches and pains; all Eruptions and Ulcers; all Skin Diseases, and Swellings of the Feet, and all Inflammations; Cancers and Tumors; all Piles and Constipation; all Fever and Ague; all Dyspeptic Affections; all Head aches; all Bilious Affections whatsoever. Are without exception, surely removable and thorough curable, by purgation with the PILLS OF DR. BENJ. BRANDRETH.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloane, Greensboro, Wm. H. Brittain, Sumnerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jantown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. & J. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; F. & W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

REMOVED.

TO Hillside street, one door below T. Caldwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clinks, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage given me by the public, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. No pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may favor me with their custom.

The 1st of January has come, when all men should settle their accounts either by cash or note. In my case cash is preferred, as I shall start North soon, and cannot go without money. Interest will be charged from Jan. 1st, as that is the custom of all the merchants.

Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever bought in this market, can do so with cash by calling very soon.

JOAB HATT.

Jan. 1849.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up in Rockingham county, on the 29th January, 1849, by Bookers T. Lillard, 12 miles east of Westworth, one Roan Horse, supposed to be 15 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 1-2 inch high, white hind feet, and shod behind only, heavy built and paces well, which the owner can get by proving property and paying expenses.

ROBT. P. RICHARDSON,
Ranger.

Feb. 10, 1849 4437

Bolting Cloths

OF the Anchor brand—of tried and approved quality, always on hand.

We have just received a fresh lot, at reduced prices embracing the following numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

J. & R. LINDSAY

April, 1848

FURNITURE—A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber. Also one Cook-Store and two Room Stoves.

Dec. 12, 1848. W. & McCONNEL.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Franklin expressed a wish to live his life over again; Jackson said he would not accept the boon; the writer of the following lines expresses his willingness to try the experiment.

REJUVENESCENCY.

Old age has sickness, grief and pain,
And youth is not without them!
Yet I would live my life again
And care not much about them.
I've lived my three score years and ten,
And few men live much longer,
Put me at twenty back again
And I should be much stronger.
Thus starting on my new career,
With knowledge prepossessed,
I better could life's journey steer
With wisdom in my breast.
I'd shun the follies of my youth,
The pride of middle age,
I could not mend my love of truth,
Nor more in it engage.
I'd meddle not in politics,
As I have done before,
But try and learn my mind to fix,
On things that profit more,
Riches should have no charms for me,
But what I value more,
A heart I'd have for charity,
To feed and bless the poor.
The sciences I'd cultivate,
A linguist I would be,
I'd court the learned; the vulgar great
Should seldom trouble me.
One friend, of sentiments refined,
Should know my inmost thoughts,
Discerning he should be and kind,
And tell me all my faults.
Beside a gentle murmuring stream,
In some sequestered grove,
My humble cottage should be seen,
With men and books I love.
My little farm, of fertile land,
In every part should shine,
Ceres should place the circling boards,
Pomona procure the wine.
A cabinet of things most rare,
Would much delight my soul,
They should be sought in earth and air,
And brought from either pole.
A microscope to view their lines,
And see them all aright,
That magnified ten thousand times,
Would give me much delight.
And then to view the spangled skies,
The stars in groups to marshal,
I'd have a telescope in size
Resembling that of Herschel,
Since I can't stay a second time,
My wishes to fulfil,
Translate me to some distant clime,
O God, to learn thy will.
Or when I bid this world adieu
Lend me a Seraph's wings,
The utmost bounds of space to view,
Far, far from human things. W. L. H.

Woodlawn, Hartford Co., Jan. 22d, 1849.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

I sufficiently supported the subscriber intends to publish a monthly paper of eight pages, for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of education—with the especial view of improving the character of our Common Schools.

It is intended to give an account, drawn from the public documents and other sources, of the origin and progress of our Common School system, to compare it with that of other States here and in Europe, thus noting our improvement over former years and suggesting the means of overcoming the defects and difficulties under which we still labor. This will lead us to investigate the sources from which school funds are derived, the modes of their application, the preservation of order in schools, the selection of proper books for study, the recreation suitable for the pupils, the treatment necessary for different dispositions, &c.

And believing that the State which would improve its schools must first improve its teachers, a portion of our columns will be devoted to the questions—How are our schools to be supplied with competent teachers? How is the standard of education to be raised, and the services of a band secured who are well qualified to go forth and in the spirit of love, labor for the advancement of the children who are placed under their charge?

But Education is a word of very extensive meaning, and although the primary object of the publication may frequently take us into the school room, we do not intend to be always confined there. Our subject-matter is the human mind and the influences—good and bad, with a view of preventing the one and strengthening the other—which can be brought to operate upon it. That this is a theme of the deepest moment none can deny. It grasps the interests not of this world only—it reaches through eternity. We shall not hesitate then, as occasion may demand, to enter the family circle, to place ourselves on the streets or mingle in the busy crowd and there set forth the rules of life and principles of conduct which we believe will promote the good of our race here and redound to our everlasting welfare in the life which is to come.

The publication will be commenced in Greensboro, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of printing—to be printed on fair type, at 50 cents a year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Letters relating to the paper may be directed (post paid) to Nereus Mendenhall, Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

Subscriptions also received at the Patriot Office. The papers of the State, and others friendly to the cause of Education are requested to publish or notice the above.

NEKEUS MENDENHALL.

2d mo. 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS

Direct from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

JUST received by W. J. McConnell 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, Gasimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Vestings, and variety of articles in the fancy line. In the

BONNET AND SHAWL SALOON we can find the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Gimps, 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.

Greensborough, October, 1848

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 Emory April, 1848. J. & R. LINDSAY.

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. THOS. BROWN, A. M.
Principal and Prof. of Ancient Languages
DAVID B. CRUTCHER,
Professor 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 school 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 intending to pursue an extensive College 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. Rigidity, 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 christianian 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 is 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 reconstitute 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 all who wish 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.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE

Guilford County, N. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of the College year 1848-9 will commence in this Institution on the first Monday in January next. The Literary department will be supplied with seven or more competent and faithful Professors and Teachers. The Boarding department will be conducted under the immediate control of the President of the College. It is earnestly requested that all applicants for College classes be present at the very commencement of the Session. Particular attention is invited to the reduced rate of board in the Institution.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance.
Board per Session at \$5 per month, : : \$40
Tuition either in the Classical or Eng. depart: 25
French or Spanish, : : 5
Painting and Drawing, : : 5
Musical work and Sheet work, : : 5
Music, : : 20
Tuition in Preparatory department, : \$12 to 15
Primary department, : 8
The College uniform adopted by order of the Trustees, consists, in Summer, of a plain white dress, in winter of some suitable material of blue color.
GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
November, 1-48. Pres. Board of Trustees

P. CHILDS & CO'S

ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.
Combine more cleansing, healing, and purifying properties, than any other medicine now before the public. They are an effectual remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Pleurisy, Bilious Diseases, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Rheumatism, Headache, Loss of Appetite, &c.

The Sovereign Balm Pills are the most agreeable remedy known, for constiveness. One or two pills at night, will produce relief.

For Blisters, Pimples, Breaking out or Contagious Eruptions, they operate by cleansing the blood, and are a sure and speedy cure.

A thirst to obtain a portion of the yellow dust, has excited a large portion of our citizens; thousands are rushing, regardless of consequences, to the gold regions of our newly acquired territory. California.

We wish them success, but fear that proper caution will not be taken to preserve that which is of more value than gold, health. The region in which the gold is found, is principally low flat, damp lands, and must like all other new countries, subject its occupants to Fevers, Fever and Ague, &c., and after submitting the following extract from Mr. E. E. Pitts, Brown Town, N. C., we would advise all who may emigrate to the land of gold, to procure a quantity of the pills as a safeguard in time of need.—Family Companion.

Brown Town, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1849.
Messrs. P. Childs & Co.
Having witnessed the good effects of your Sovereign Balm Pills in some cases of Fever and Ague, by the use of a single box they were both cured; also the headache, general aches; and there being none kept near than 10 miles of this place, (that I know of) I am thereby induced to write you for an agency. I believe that I believe them the best pill that I know of, and wish to have them for family use, and secondly, because I am of opinion that they would save much suffering from ague and fever, and also much expense with employing Physicians.

Yours &c. E. E. PITTS.

P. CHILDS & Co., City, Onondaga county, N. Y., are the original and only manufacturers of the genuine Sovereign Balm Pills. Price 25 cents per box, of 31 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, Esq. 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.

J. & R. LINDSAY have in Store, received from Fayetteville, a lot of SALT, which they offer at \$34 0 a sack, and \$1.00 a bushel.

Flax Seed wanted and taken in exchange.
Dec 1848

FOUR 2-Horse Wagons, one 1-Horse carriage and one 2-Horse carriage, for sale on accommodating terms.
Feb 9 1849

CHAIRS.—A beautiful lot of Rocking and Sitting Chairs for sale by
Dec. 1848 J. & R. SLOAN.

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.
GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848 48d

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 sawed COTTON GIN. His 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 saw gates at the sacrifice of prices. 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 it injured shall be replaced with good, or the money that is optional with the owner. Lumber, Pickled 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 2730

DRUGS-DRUGS.

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

D. P. WEIR.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE SEMINARY.

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, 1848

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners while in business heretofore will govern their trade.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
ROBT. G. LINDSAY.

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

MILL STONES.

WE are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES and can fill all orders at the lowest prices.

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, 1848

NEW GOODS.

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

J. BRANNOCK.

Waterloo, Guilford co. N. C., June, 1848 10d

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 this city of New York.

April, 1848 J. & R. LINDSAY.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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



THE subscribers take pleasure in furnishing below their catalogue of Garden, Flower, and Bird Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1848.

Large Green Asparagus
Early six weeks Beans
White Kidney do
Cranberry Bush do
Large Lima Running do
White Cranberry do
Early blood red Turnep
Rooted Beet
Long York Beet
Early York Cabbage
Early Sugar Leaf do
Red Dutch for Pickling
Large Late Drumhead do
Long Orange Carrot
White Solid Celery
Cress or Pepper Grass
Early Frame Cucumbers
Early Cluster do
Long Green do
Gherkins for Pickling
Large Purple Egg Plant
Early Curled Lettuce
Green Corn do
Green Citron Melon
Large Nutmeg do
White Mustard
Brown do
White Silver Skinned Onion
Large Sugar Parsneps
Greensboro', Jan. 1849

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, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all got up with special care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have been emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 156 Broadway, New York; yet they will 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 price, worth the money charged, and a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

HENRY T. WILBAR.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848

CALL AT MY SHOP.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.—The subscriber solicits his customers and the public generally to call and examine his late fashions, and the quality of his work. He will have his work made by good and experienced workmen and of the best and finest materials that can be had, either north or south. All of which he offers for sale at low prices, according to the quality of the work. Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.