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LINES TO A LITTLE BOY.

Douglass, with the dove lit eye,
Lovely little cherub boy;
Who so gentle as thou art?
Filling every heart with joy.
Like the carol of a bird,
In the sylvan haunts of love,
Came thy tender voice, sweet boy!
As an angel's from above.
Soft as dew on budding flowers,
Which the wild bee fondly sips,
Came the little stolen kiss,
From thy tender rose bud lips.
That to manhood thou wilt grow,
Oh! I almost now regret;
Time will change the fawn-like grace
Of my blue eyed violet.
When I look on such as thee,
Oh! I cannot bear to part,
As I clasp the small fair hand,
With the Spring time of the heart.
Fairy image of thy sire!
Be his virtues thine, dear boy,
With all other blessings given
In a world of tears, and joy.

AFFECTING STORY OF A FRENCH OFFICER AND HIS SON.

A passage from "The Captains."

In Spain I became very intimate with a French lieutenant. There was something similar in our domestic relationship. He had a son—a child, an infant—who was all in life to him, next to his country and his duty. I, too, had then such a son, of the same years. We were accustomed, brother, to talk of these children—to picture their future—to compare our hopes and dreams. We hoped and dreamed alike. A short time sufficed to establish this confidence. The end of the campaign parted us, and we met no more till last year. Being then in Paris, I inquired for my old friend, and learned that he was living at R—, a few miles from the capital. I went to visit him; I found his house empty and deserted. That very day he had been led to prison, charged with a terrible crime. I saw him in that prison, and from his own lips learned his story. His son had been brought up, as he fondly believed, in the habits and principles of honorable men; and, having finished his education, came to reside with him at R—. The young man was accustomed to go frequently to Paris. A young Frenchman loves pleasure, sister, and pleasure is found at Paris. The father thought it natural, and stripped his age of some comforts to supply luxuries to the son's youth. Shortly after the young man's arrival, the father perceived that he was robbed. Money kept in his bureau were abstracted, he knew not how, nor could guess by whom. It must be done in the night. He concealed himself and watched. He saw a stealthy figure glide in—he saw a false key applied to the lock—he started forward, seized the felon, and recognised his son. The poor old man was horrified, yet he could not bear the thought of his boy's being a thief. He spoke mild remonstrances to the youth; he did more—he gave him the key of the bureau. "Take what I have to give," said he; "I would rather be a beggar than know my son a thief."

The young man promised amendment, and seemed penitent. He spoke of the temptations of Paris, the gaming-table, and what not. He gave up his daily visits to the capital. He seemed to apply to study. Shortly after this the neighborhood was alarmed by reports of night robberies on the road. Men masked and armed, plundered travellers, and even broke into houses. The police were on the alert. Suspicious rested on the son of the unhappy officer, but the old man dared not believe that; yet he resolved to interrogate his boy. He began by conversing with him on the subject of his studies; he followed him to his room, waited till he was in bed, but could not bring his mind to speak of the robberies. As he was then about to retire, the youth said, "Father, you have forgotten your blessing."

The father went back, laid his hand on the boy's head, and prayed. He was credulous—fathers are so. He was persuaded he had been deceived. He retired to rest, and fell asleep. He awoke suddenly in the middle of the night, and felt (I here quote his words)—"I felt," said he, "as if a voice had awakened me—a voice that said, 'Rise and search.' I rose at once, struck a light, and went to my son's room. The door was locked. I knocked once, twice, thrice—no answer. I dared not call aloud, lest I should rouse the servants. I went down the stairs—I opened the backdoor—I passed to the stables—My own horse was there, not my son's. My horse neighed—it was old, like myself—my old charger at Mount St. Jean. I stole back; I crept into the shadow of the wall by my son's door, and extinguished my light. I felt as if I were a thief myself."

Before day break the old man heard the back door open gently; a foot ascended the stair, a key grated in the door of the room close at hand; the father glided through the dark into the chamber behind his unseen son. He heard the clink of the tinder-box; a light was struck; it spread over the room, but he had time to place himself behind the window curtain, which was close at hand. The figure before him stood a moment or so motionless, and seemed to listen—for it turned to the right—to the left; its visage covered with the black, hideous mask which is worn in carnivals. Slowly the mask was removed. Could that be his son's face?—the son of a brave man? It was pale and ghastly with scoundrel fears; the base drops stood on the brow; the eye was haggard and bloodshot. He looked as a coward looks when death stands before him. The youth walked, or rather skulked, to the secret door, unlocked it, opened a secret door; placed within it the contents of his pockets; and his frightful mask. The father approached softly, looked over his shoulders, and saw in the drawer a pocket-

book embroidered with his friend's name, who had recently been robbed in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, the son took out his pistols, uncocked them cautiously, and was about also to secrete them, when his father arrested his arm. "Robber, the use of these is yet to come."

The son's knees knocked together; an exclamation for mercy burst from his lips; but when, recovering the mere shock of his dastard nerves, he perceived it was not the gripe of some hirching of the law, but a father's hand that had clutched his arm, the vile audacity which knows fear only from a bodily cause; none from the awe of shame; returned to him.

"Tush, sir," he said, "waste not time in reproaches, for I fear the gens-d'armes are on my track. It is well that you are here; you can swear that I have spent the night at home. Unhand me, old man; I have these witnesses still to do with, and he pointed to the garments wet and dabbled with the mud of the roads. He had scarcely spoken, when the walls shook; there was the heavy clatter of hoofs on the ringing pavement without.

"They come!" cried the son. "Off, dotard! save your son from the galleys!"

"The galleys! the galleys!" said the father, staggering back. "It is true," he said; "the galleys!"

There was a loud knocking at the gate. The gens-d'armes surrounded the house. "Open, in the name of the law!" No answer came; no door was opened. Some of the gens-d'armes rode to the rear of the house, in which was placed the stable yard. From the window of the son's room, the father saw the sudden blaze of torches, the shadow forms of men hunters. He heard the clatter of arms as they swung themselves from their horses. He heard a voice say: "Yes, this is the robber's gray horse. See, it still reeks with sweat!" And behind, and in front, and at either door, again came the knocking, and again the shout: "Open in the name of the law!"

Then lights began to gleam from the basements of the neighboring houses; then the space filled rapidly with curious wonderers, startled from their sleep; the world was astir, and the crowd came round to know what crime or what shame had entered the old soldier's home.

Suddenly, within, there was heard the report of a fire-arm, and a minute or so afterward the front door was opened, and the soldier appeared. "Enter," he said to the gens-d'armes. "What would you?"

"We seek a robber who is within your walls,"

"I know it—mount and find him: I will lead the way."

He ascended the stair; he threw open his son's room; the officers of justice poured in, and on the floor lay the robber's corpse.

They looked at each other in amazement. "Take what is left you," said the father.

"Take the dead man rescued from the galleys, take the living man on whose hands rests the dead man's blood!"

I was present at my friend's trial. The facts had become known beforehand. He stood there with his grey hair, and his mutilated limbs, and the deep scar of his visage, and the cross on the legion of honor on his breast; and when had told his tale, he ended with these words—"I have saved the son whom I reared for France from a doom that spared the life to brand with disgrace. Is this a crime? I give you a life in exchange for my son's disgrace. Does my country need a victim? I have lived for my country's glory, and I can die contented to satisfy its laws—sure the hand that gives me to the handsman will scatter flowers over my grave. Thus I confess all. I, a soldier, look round among a nation of soldiers; on my breast, I dare the fathers of France to condemn me!"

They acquitted the soldier, at least they gave a verdict answering to what in our court is called a justifiable homicide. A shout rose in the court, which no ceremonial voice could still. The crowd would have borne him in triumph to his house, but his look repelled such vanities. To his house he returned, indeed, and the day afterwards they found him dead, beside the cradle in which his first prayer had been breathed over his sinless child.

POLAR REGIONS.

How should you like my little readers, to live among the Esquimaux, where they build snow houses to keep them warm, and think train-oil is a great deal better to eat than sweetmeats? It is too cold for trees of any size to grow there; and every where as far as the eye can reach, there is nothing to be seen but ice and snow.

For months no sun rises to cheer and warm them and even in the midst of summer, they come to frozen ground by digging a few feet. But God has left no portion of the world without its comforts and its beauties. Their long dreary winter night is cheered by brilliant auroras, which appear in every variety of beauty. Sometimes they scatter showers of rays in every direction; sometimes they spread out rapidly into long bands of light; sometimes they waver and curl, like a ribbon shaken by the hand; and sometimes when the winds are high, they flit about wildly in every quarter of the heavens, giving rise to the Indian superstition that they are the spirits of their fathers roaming through the world of souls. Many other splendid meteors are caused by the reflection of the polar ice. Four, five, and sometimes six mock suns accompany the real sun; the sun and the moon are often seen surrounded by splendid rainbows; and the edges of the horizon, at the morning and evening twilight, have a rich and fiery brilliancy, far superior to any thing of the kind seen in other latitudes. The icebergs, frightful as they are to sailors, must form a sublime picture. Sometimes they are large, and shoot up into such a variety of turret and spire, that they look like a frozen city, drifting on the world of waters. These immense masses sometimes appear black in the distance; sometimes they are covered with snow and sometimes they are of a beautiful pale green, dazzling and clear as crystals, with sheets of water tumbling down their sides.

These things must be very magnificent to look upon; but I should be very unwilling to live there, or even to venture among them in a ship. Many of the bold navigators who have braved the Polar Seas have perished; and others have returned with the most dismal account of the hardships they have endured. One of these says, "No sound is to be heard but the dash-

ing of the waves, the crashing collision of floating ice, the discordant notes of myriads of sea-fowl, the yelping of Arctic foxes, the snorting of the walrus, or the roaring of the Polar bears."

Merry's Museum.

THE GREAT MEDITERRANEAN TURTLE.

This is the largest of the turtle kind with which we are acquainted. It is found from five to eight feet long, and from six to nine hundred pounds in weight. But, unluckily, its utility bears no proportion to its size; as it is unfit for food, and sometimes poisons those who eat it. The shell, also, which is a tough, strong integument, resembling a hide, is unfit for all serviceable purposes. One of these animals was taken in the year 1729, at the mouth of the Loire, in France, in nets that were not designed for so large a capture. This turtle which was of enormous strength, by its own struggles involved itself in the nets in such a manner as to be incapable of doing mischief; yet, even thus shackled, it appeared terrible to the fishermen, who, at first were for flying; but finding it impotent, they gathered courage to drag it on shore, where it made a most horrible bellowing; and when they began to knock it on the head with their gaffs, it was heard at a mile distance. They were still further intimidated with its nauseous and pestilential breath, which so powerfully affected them, that they were near fainting. This animal wanted but four inches of being eight feet long; and was about two feet wide. Its shell more resembled leather than the shell of a tortoise, and unlike all other animals of this kind, it was furnished with teeth in each jaw, one rank behind another, like those of a shark. Its feet, also, differing from the rest of this kind, wanted claws; and the tail was quite disengaged from the shell, and fifteen inches long, more resembling that of a quadruped than a tortoise.

These are a formidable and useless kind, compared with the turtle caught in the South Seas and the Indian Ocean. These latter are of different kinds; not only unlike each other form, but in furnishing man with different advantages. They are usually distinguished by sailors into four kinds—the trunk turtle, the loggerhead, the hawksbill, and the green turtle.

FIRE SIDE GAMES.

The following is an extract from an amusing article under the above head, in Chambers Edinburgh Journal:

But of all these fireside games, the most charming, fascinating, tantalizing, and difficult to achieve, is the making of cento verses. Cento verses is very easy, indeed, compared with it, and consequently far inferior to it as an art. In case our readers should not know what cento verses are, we will quote for their enlightenment the following passage on the subject from Dr. Israel's "Curiosities of Literature":—"In the Scribnerian, we find a good account of the cento. A cento primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly compounded of verses or passages taken promiscuously from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. Ausonius has laid down the rules to be observed in composing centos. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either entire, or divided into two—one-half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together. Agreeably to these rules, he has made a pleasant nuptial cento from Virgil. The Empress Eudoxia wrote the life of Jesus Christ in centos taken from Homer, and Proba Falcenia from Virgil."

After speaking of such very elaborate performances, we are almost ashamed to offer our readers a few cento verses, the product of our own family circle. But, as they may give them amusement for a moment, and will serve as an example of the kind of thing, we will set them down here:

On Linden when the sun was low,
A frog he would a-wooing go;
He sighed a sigh and breathed a prayer:
None but the brave deserve the fair.

A gentle knight was pricking o'er the plain,
Remote, unfrequented, melancholy, slow;
Guns and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
Or who should suffer here below?

The youngest of the sister arts
Was born on the open sea,
The rest were slain in Chevy-Chase,
Under the greenwood tree.

At morn the blackcock trims his jetty wings,
And says—remembrance saddening o'er
each brow—
Awake my St. Johns!—leave all manner things!

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

It was a friar of orders gray,
Still harping on my daughter;
Sister spirit come away,
Across this stormy water.

On the light fantastic toe,
Othello's occupation's gone,
Maid of Athens, ere I go,
Were the last words of Marmon.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
In Thebes' street three thousand years ago,
And comely virgins came with garlands bright,
To censure fate, and pious hope forego.

Oh! the young Lochinvar has come out of the west,

An under-bred, fine-spoken fellow was he;
A back dropping in an expansion of chest,
Far more than I once could foresee.

Now, I dare say it seems a remarkably easy thing to the reader to make a cento verse; we can assure him that it is often a very difficult thing to make a legitimate one; but then it must be confessed that it is extremely interesting and amusing to chase a flitting line through all the poets of one's acquaintance, and catch it at last—Any person who is anxious to try the difficult task of cento verse-making may do so, and greatly oblige us by finding a fourth line to the following. It has baffled our skill and memory many times:

"When Music, heavenly sound! was young,
And little to be trusted,
Then first the creature found a tongue."

BALLAD OF THE TEMPEST.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep;
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in Winter
To be shattered in the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet,
Thunder, "Cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence,
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked with Death.

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy in his prayers—
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Is n't God upon the ocean,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then he kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor
When the morn was shining clear.

ALEXANDRIA.

The history of the ancient city of Alexandria is very remarkable. It was built by order of Alexander the conqueror, about three hundred and thirty years before Christ. That celebrated man, when he conquered a country, sought to improve it. When he had made himself master of Egypt, he ordered this city to be built on the shores of the Mediterranean, not far from the mouths of the great river Nile. His object was to make it a place where various articles of merchandise might be deposited, so as to be bought and sold. Alexander very wisely thought that trade and commerce were great benefits, and so he did all he could to promote them; and the city of Alexandria was built agreeably to these views.

The city flourished, and Alexander was buried here in a gold coffin. For many years Alexandria was as busy a place as New York is now. People of various nations were here—Jews, Greeks, Arabs, Egyptians, Syrians, Armenians, and Hindoos. The city at one time was fifteen miles in circuit, and had six hundred thousand inhabitants.

It continued to flourish till the year 666 A. D. It was then attacked by the Caliph Omar, at the head of an army of Saracens, or Mahometans from Arabia. They captured the place and destroyed many of its most noble institutions. There was a vast library here, containing several hundred thousand volumes. Had these been saved, it is probable that the history of many ancient nations, now lost to the world, had been preserved. But the Saracens took the books to make fires of, in order to heat the baths. No doubt they found them very convenient; but what a savage set they must have been! It seems that there were four thousand baths in the city, and that the books lasted six months for heating them.

From this period Alexandria declined; and now the place where it stood is a mere heap of ruins. Near by is a modern city, of considerable extent, which bears the same name; but it can never rival the Alexandria of former days.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are justly ranked among the wonders of creation. They are worth a travel of many hundred miles merely to look at. They are located in Hot Spring county, fifty miles west of Little Rock, on a creek that empties into the Washita River, six miles distant, in latitude 34°. The creek, which rises in the mountains, some four miles above, winds its way between two hills, running north and south, with a valley between, which is in some places fifty, and in others a hundred yards wide. On the side of one of the hills which is, very precipitous, and rises to the height of four hundred feet—the springs break out, in various positions, from the margin of the creek to the summit of the hill.

The number of springs is said to be about seventy-five or eighty, within a space of five hundred yards; but the number is not uniform, as new springs break out and old ones fill up. There are numerous cold water springs within a few yards of the hot ones. The heat of the water is sufficient to scald a hog, to boil eggs, or wash clothes, without the aid of fire.

The creek is so much heated by the springs that horses and cattle will not drink of it a mile below.

It is thought these springs are destined to attract a great deal of attention for their invaluable healing properties, as well as for their curiosity. Accommodations for invalids are greatly improved within the present year.

In the same vicinity is the Magnetic Cave, a large bed of magnetic rock, and the Crystal Mountain, where beautiful crystals, of various forms, are found. In several of the mountains are found the best quarries of whetstone in the United States.

THE DODO.

This bird, instead of being designed for swift-ness, looks as if it was among the most stupid of living things. It was a native of the Isle of France, and was common there many years ago, but is now extinct. It was an enormous creature, and four dodos would have made a meal for a hundred men.

The dodo was originally found on the uninhabited islands in the Indian Ocean, and in great numbers, but from various accounts it is supposed now to have entirely disappeared. The dodo, or, as it is sometimes called, the solitaire, was seen in numbers by Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese navigator, in 1497, and in 1514, on the Island of Bourbon and Mauritius. He speaks of them as being very tame, and not at all afraid of man.

Leguat, who visited the Island of Rodriguez in 1691, gives a long account of the solitaire. Though generally represented as a clumsy and ill-favored bird, he speaks of it as graceful and dignified in its movements, and as possessing great beauty. Though it would allow itself to be approached, yet, when caught, it was incapable

of being tamed, and would refuse all nourishment. The nest was made of a heap of palm leaves raised a foot and a half from the ground, in which one egg was deposited. When the dodo finally disappeared from these islands it is not known, but no traces have been found of it since the commencement of the eighteenth century.

General Intelligence.

Letters have been received from Col. Fremont, covering the two months (from the last of November to the 2d of February,) that he was not heard of, and giving the terrible events of that time. They are written from Taos and Santa Fe, New Mexico, and addressed to Mrs. Fremont, at Washington, and, in her absence, (for it was deemed probable that she might have set off for California by sea before they could arrive,) to her father, Senator Benton. Mrs. Fremont had left Washington, and Senator Benton furnished the letters for publication to the Washington National Intelligencer. The letters are entirely too long for insertion in our columns. Some of the details of the disaster which happened to Mr. Fremont's expedition are said to be too horrible for publication; a suspicion is created that of the party represented to have died of exposure, in the accounts before published, at least one of them was killed by his companions for food, so great were their privations and sufferings when shut up in the immense beds of snow which covered the plains. The party of twenty men sent back by Col. Fremont for animals were found by him encamped, having given up, and determined to make that the "camp of death." The leader of the party was dead, supposed to have been shot by Old Bill Williams, who acknowledged having eaten a portion of him. Mr. Preuss, the artist, was not lost, as reported. It was Mr. Preuss, Mr. Rohrer, of Georgetown, D. C., is also among the dead. Col. Fremont says: "One after another, wearied and frozen, were left behind to die—others, passing onward, to save themselves from cold, hunger, and starvation, were compelled to eat the dead bodies of their comrades before they became cold." Such sufferings were never before narrated. The latest account from Colonel Fremont and the remaining members of his party state that they were expected to leave Santa Fe about the 17th of February. Col. Fremont denies that the object of his adventure was gold.

Our Eastern brethren have no comprehension—and what is more, they will never have any, of the growth and productions of the West.

Cist's Cin. Adv.

Wealth of the Union.—It is estimated that the value of the crops in 1848, in the United States, will exceed \$640,000,000. The value of the live stock on farms, is estimated at over \$557,000,000. The sum invested in manufactures for the same time, amount to \$343,300,000. The sum invested in merchandise amount to \$322,000,000, exclusive of \$149,000,000 employed in the commission business and foreign trade. The aggregate of the productions and business of our country, then, amounts to the enormous sum of more than \$2,000,000,000.

The Turpentine Trees.—Very much to our regret, we hear from various quarters of this section of the State, that the insect which was last year so destructive to the Turpentine trees has recommenced its ravages on them. Its operations were suspended during the cold of winter, and hopes were entertained that the severe frosts would put an end to the whole noxious race, but those hopes have proved futile it seems, and an extensive branch of profitable labor will again suffer severely.—Wilmington Chronicle.

An Experiment.—A few years ago a gentleman near Centerville, (Md.) got two hundred bushels of lime from Mr. E. J. Cooper, of Baltimore, and put it upon a field of clayey soil just then seeded in oats. The time, we believe, was February, and the lime was put upon the surface after the oats had been harrowed into the ground. The oats yielded well.

In August of the same year, the oat stubble being kept from stock, was ploughed down, and in October the field was seeded in wheat.—The result was most gratifying, and we publish this paragraph to induce some other farmer to try the experiment in the hope that like results will follow. The land produces double now to what it did before the lime was applied.

It is proper however to state that the wheat stubble, which was very fine, was ploughed down in the following October, and the ground planted with corn the ensuing year.—Centerville Times.

A Wolf in the Fold.—Another of those flagitious affairs which bring so much unjust reproach upon religion has recently occurred near Rome, Oneida county, N. Y. It appears by the papers that a Mrs. Woodcott being, as she supposed, upon her death bed, called her husband to her bedside and confessed to him that she had long been criminally intimate with Elder Scofield, the pastor of a Presbyterian church in that vicinity, and a married man, as well as a minister of God. The husband charged the clergyman with the crime and he confessed it. Subsequently it appeared that two unmarried ladies of his congregation had been seduced by him. He fled from public indignation, but being overtaken by Mr. Woodcott compromised the difficulty for \$3,000.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—According to previous notice, the contracts for grading the Road were let out at Whiteville, on Monday last, under the supervision of the Company's active and intelligent Resident Engineer, L. J. Fleming, Esq. The entire distance from Lexington Creek to Whiteville, and a large portion between the latter place and the State line, was taken on favorable terms. A large number of persons were in attendance, and a deep interest was manifested in the success of the Road.—The location of the entire Road was finished Tuesday last.—Wilmington Commercial.

The Locusts will appear this year about the 20th of May, in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, occupying the whole region from the mountains in Pennsylvania, Ohio county, Va., Columbia and other Eastern Counties in Ohio. They can be found in places upon trees and shrubbery which grew in 1832, in the above region, by skinning the surface of the ground an inch deep with a spade. This will open their chambers, which will appear like sugar holes.—Baltimore Patriot.

Missouri Twins.—Two children of Benjamin Ross, living in Texas county, Missouri, are connected like the Siamese children. They are joined from the breastbone to the abdomen, measure twenty inches in height and weigh twenty pounds. Their connection is such that they stand face to face, heads coated over with fine black hair, and in all other respects perfect in form and feature.

Gen. J. M. Commander.—This celebrated citizen and ventriloquist of the Georgetown District, S. C., who was the sole Representative from South Carolina at the Baltimore Convention, and to whom Cass is mainly indebted for his nomination, figured pretty extensively at a Dionian meeting held in Georgetown on the 9th inst., to respond to Calhoun's Address. Some

very rare Resolutions were adopted by the meeting, declaring a "crisis to be at hand, and that the passage of the Wilmot Proviso in reference to the new Territories would compel South Carolina and the co-States of the South to absolve themselves from all federal obligations and resort to such means of defence as the great right of self-preservation may require." After declaring that the meeting prized the "Domestic Institution" far higher than the perpetuation of the Confederacy, Gen. COMMANDER, the nine-voiced Baltimore Delegate, was appointed on a "Committee of Safety and Correspondence," composed of thirteen members to further the designs of the meeting.—New York Tribune.

Indian Corn in the West.—The Baltimore Patriot says, that Mr. Devereaux, of North Carolina, raises the largest crop of corn in the Union. This the editor puts at 100,000 bushels. For Union read North and South Carolina. We have fields in Ohio, which far transcend this estimate, and which I do not particularize, because we cannot hold a candle to the far west in this respect. Jacob Strawn, of Illinois, and I do not know that he is the largest corn raiser in the prairies, has 6000 acres in Indian corn, the product of which, in 1847, was more than 400,000 bushels.

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At March Term of Beaufort County Court, the following taxes were laid for the year 1849:—
Jury fund 4 cents on \$100 valuation of real estate.

12 " poll
School fund 5 " on real estate
13 " poll
Poor fund 7 " on real estate
23 " poll
County fund 7 " on real estate
24 " poll

making, in all, 23 cents, on every \$100 valuation of real estate, and 72 cents on each poll.—Whig.

Mexican Government Protecting California Emigrants.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that Mr. Clifford, United States Minister, arrived at the city of Mexico on the 31st of January and paid his official visit to the heads of departments on the 1st of February by whom he was most courteously greeted. The authorities have assured Mr. Clifford that all Americans travelling to California shall receive the protection of the Government. On the 20th of February the city contained some 300 California-bound emigrants.

Good Pay for a President.—The French constitution fixes the salary of the President of the Republic at 600,000 francs per annum, or about \$100,000 per month. It being impossible to propose an increase of salary in the face of that distinct provision, a law has been passed allowing him an additional sum of \$10,000 per month for "expenses of representation," or for balls, entertainments, &c., &c. By this arrangement the President is made to touch the pretty sum of \$660 per day!

Fremont's Half-Horse, Half-Deer and Half-Camel.—This curious animal, that was said to have been found by Col. Fremont on the River Gila, and which does not seem to fall under any department of the present classification of Natural History, has arrived in New York on its way to Europe. The Express says it is a great natural curiosity, made up of parts of as many different animals as Joseph's coat contained colors—but it is rather full of the horse.

Crowds of Emigrants.—The starting points for California on the Western borders are becoming as crowded as Chagres and Panama. A letter to the St. Louis Republican, from St. Joseph, Missouri, dated 2d inst., says that all the towns in that vicinity are so crowded that it was with great difficulty the new comers could obtain quarters—many were occupying wagons and out-houses.

A man named Miller, who was recently arrested at Hagerstown, (Md.) for stealing a gallon measure of whiskey, has been discharged by the Grand Jury on the ground of insanity, the jury believing him to be a mono-maniac on the subject of stealing the gallon measure of whiskey. He had been sent to the penitentiary twice before for stealing the identical measure.

Snow!—We had a very respectable fall of snow here on the 15th inst. Mount Pugh and its lofty neighbors were covered in a robe of whiteness. The green livery trees had just put on, looked strange, as it peeped out, shivering beneath the last white garment we hope old winter will treat them to.—Asheville Messenger.

Books in the United States.—There are 778 banking institutions in the Union. Capital over \$200,000,000. Circulation about \$125,000,000. Specie about \$25,000,000.

Our New States and Territories.

In less than a century there will probably be but three cities spoken of as the great cities of this nation, viz. New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis will no doubt grow; but the three first-named will control the capital and trade of the country. Such, I think, must be the course of things. Every thing points to it.—Legislation, revolution, and the combinations of traders cannot arrest the strong causes which are now at work to produce this result.

The emigrant, even from States formed within the last twenty-five years, might believe himself as one transported to a new world. He finds himself raised in the scale of being. The pauper is maintained by his own labor, the hired laborer works on his own account, and the tenant is changed into a proprietor. The world has seldom witnessed such an emigration, so extensive in its range, so immeasurable in its consequences. A resistless influence is withdrawing the people from every part of our land, and hurrying them across the Rocky mountains and the isthmus of Panama and around Cape Horn, to participate in the renovated youth and untold wealth of our possessions on the Pacific. Hordes of emigrants are continually swarming off, as ceaseless in their passage, and almost as crowded and as unreturning, as the travellers to eternity.

In the lifetime of some who are now in middle age, these countries will contain millions of souls. Enterprise, art, ingenuity, and wealth will do all but impossibilities. In less than a century these countries will send forth vast streams of human beings, bold, hardy, sagacious, and powerful for good or ill. Many of them will come back on us. They will leave the impress of their genius and character wherever they shall go. No force can crush the sympathy that already exists and is continually augmenting between these countries and the rest of America and the major part of Europe. We may stand and find fault, but it will be of no avail. We may in some cases refuse them a government, but they will have one, and it will be efficient, too. We may call them desperadoes, and they will show us that they have more self-control than, under the same circumstances, we ourselves should practice. Bad men will go there, but they will soon be devoured of another. Voluntary paupers may be found there, but they will soon find that if they will not work neither shall they eat. Men who live by chicanery may go there, but I shall like to see one of them undertake to practise his arts on a man like Kit Carson.

A large number of highly moral and truly pious men have already gone to our new States and Territories, California not excepted. At San Francisco thirty gentlemen are paying three thousand dollars per annum to the Rev. Mr. Hunt for preaching to them and others in a school-house. In a short time a church which will hold a thousand people will be finished. In the absence of a regular government every man goes armed, yet it is not for offence but for defence. A recent letter from a high source says: "We have no fighting in San Francisco, for every man knows that death must ensue to one or both parties." A better yeomanry than that of Texas for the last twelve years is not to be found. Oregon, Minnesota, and Nebraska contain a white population much disposed to live in peace and mind their own business, working with their own hands, as any other equally large population in this Union. The emigrants to California surpass in correct notions of law, order, and liberty the mass of the early settlers in the "Old Thirteen." They are unspeakably in advance of them in enterprise and the arts. The history of Sutter's establishment in California shows how tractable the natives commonly are. The people of New Mexico are as little inclined to resist government as any people. Their submission is ample proof that they are not disposed to rebel under any endurable provocations and grievances.

But will not the people of these remote countries be disaffected to our federal institutions, and thus forfeit our sympathies? I ask, in reply, Why should they? Do they not need our army to protect their settlements from hostile Indians, or our navy to keep their coasts free from piratical craft and from the aggressions of foreign flags? Is there any instance of a new State threatening the integrity of the Union? Has Florida with her Spaniards, or Louisiana with her French, or Iowa with her Germans, or Wisconsin with her Norwegians, resisted the Laws and officers of the United States? The new States and Territories always love the Union. Maine no less than Massachusetts, Louisiana no less than Pennsylvania, Texas no less than South Carolina, Michigan no less than Georgia.

It certainly is not fair to deny to a loyal enterprising people even the forms of law, and then revile them if they resort to some system of self-defence against both external and internal foes. What would be the state of things in the most moral city or commonwealth in the Union, in the absence of all municipal regulations duly administered, even for the space of two months?

It is far too common among people of the older States to think that wisdom and virtue will die with them. Their brethren in new countries are commonly not grossly vicious or ignorant. Any man can find more infallible signs of low vice and misery in one hour, in any of our large Atlantic cities, than he can find in twelve months in Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Nebraska, or Minnesota. There is less risk of robbery or murder in lying down in Minnesota or Texas, and sleeping in a cabin with an unfastened door, than in a hotel in one of our large cities with a lock to every room. I readily admit that in most of our new settlements there is a lack of the elegancies and luxuries of life, and in some cases of the comforts of life; but every where you may find much sturdy independence of character, and the natural virtues in a cheering degree. It is not a wild conjecture that the man who shall be President of the United States in the year 1900 is now setting his traps or pursuing his game in Nebraska by day and reading his books by torchlight at night. His library may not exceed six volumes, "but beware of the man of one book."

That Minnesota and Nebraska stand in half a century be populous and powerful States no man doubts. Oregon must contain a vast multitude of human beings, is evident from its soil, climate and productions. There cattle attain a large size without food from the barn or the crib or the mow. There forest trees often exceed two hundred feet in height. One measured two hundred and sixteen feet as it lay in its fallen majesty on the ground; that is, it was forty-six feet higher, when standing, than the Washington Monument in Baltimore. Of Texas even more is known. In fifty years most of the sugar made in the United States will be grown in Texas. Its cotton crop will also be immense. The products of agriculture in New Mexico are not very abundant, but far more than many suppose. The amount of fertile and tillable land is positively large,

though, compared with the whole surface of the country, it is small. In ancient Egypt the average crop of wheat in a good year was not over eighty bushels for one sown, and the greatest return was a hundred to one. California has produced a hundred and twenty bushels for one sown. It is true that in New Mexico and California, the culture of the soil can be made surely and highly profitable only by irrigating the lands. But this can be done to an extent and with a cost that would surprise most of the farmers in the middle States. It is already done to a large extent.

The mineral wealth of New Mexico and California is unquestionably vast. Its mineral springs are numerous, large, and in variety unsurpassed, hot and cold, cathartic and tonic. Salt is abundant in the interior in many places. The Great Salt Lake is one hundred and fifty miles long, and its water is so strongly impregnated that one pound of salt is obtained from three pounds of water. Gold is no doubt far more abundant than even now is generally supposed. Platina, until of late worth its weight in gold, is certainly there. Silver is known to be there in considerable quantities. Mercury is already obtained in large quantities at small cost. Of all the ores in these countries the copper mines of New Mexico are probably the most valuable yet known. In some of them is found gold enough to pay for smelting the copper and for carrying it on mules all the way to the city of Mexico. The iron ore and coal of New Mexico are often found together, and iron can therefore be cheaply manufactured.

All these remarks are made for the purpose of showing that these countries open a vast field for successful enterprise and for population for a long time to come, and must, ere a half century shall pass, contain myriads of human beings.—So they open a vast field for Missions, and for Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School Agents.—*New York Observer.*

Remedy against Northern Aggression.

We are a little surprised to see the *Charleston Mercury* quoting as "sensible and patriotic," the following excellent remarks of the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate; for they inculcate a policy directly at variance with all the teachings of the South Carolina School. We doubt not the Mercury's adoption of them is to be explained by supposing that it understood them to lean to the latest Palmetto absurdity, namely, a forced non-intercourse with the Northern States; but, the reader will readily perceive that the Advocate's doctrine is nothing else than the great Whig principle of encouraging home industry, as the best and surest source of independence and prosperity.—*Richmond Times.*

From the Huntsville Advocate.
The South has a remedy, which if properly used would work a wonderful change in Northern aggressive sentiment. Let the South learn to live at home! At present the North fattens and grows rich upon the South. We depend upon it for our entire supplies. We purchase all our luxuries and necessities from the North. We do not depend upon ourselves. We do not encourage enterprise, skill and industry at home but give preference to that of the north. With us every branch and pursuit in life, every trade profession and occupation is dependent upon the north. For instance, the northern abuse and denounce slavery and slaveholders, yet our slaves are clothed with northern manufactured goods, have northern hats and shoes, work with northern hoes, ploughs, and other implements, are chastised with a northern instrument, are working for northern more than southern profit. The slaveholder dresses in northern goods, rides a northern saddle with all the other accoutrements, sports his northern carriage, patronises northern newspapers, drinks northern liquors, reads northern books, spends his money at northern watering places, crowds northern fashionable resorts; in short his person, his slave, his farm, his necessities, his luxuries—as he walks, rides, sleeps, loafs, lounges, or works, he is surrounded with articles of northern origin.

The aggressive acts upon his rights and his property arouse his resentment—and on northern-made paper, with a northern pen, with northern ink, he resolves and re-resolves, in regard to his rights. In northern vessels his products are carried to market; his cotton is ginned with northern gins; his sugar is crushed and preserved by northern machinery; his rivers are navigated by northern steamboats; his mails are carried in northern stages; his negroes are fed with northern beef, flour and corn; his land is cleared with a northern axe, and a Yankee clock sits upon his mantle piece; his floor is swept by a northern broom, is covered with a northern carpet, and his wife dresses before a northern looking glass; his child cries for a northern toy, crows over a northern shoe, and is perfectly happy in having a northern knife; his son is educated at a northern college, his daughter receives the finishing polish at a northern seminary, his doctor graduates at a northern medical college, his schools are supplied with northern teachers, and he is furnished with northern inventions and notions.

The South is thus dependent upon the North. The fault lies with itself. It has the remedy in its own hands. Heretofore, it has only grown the raw materials, the north has manufactured them and reaped all the profits. It has grown rich and prosperous beyond measure, the South has become poor. There should be a change. Necessity and duty alike, demand it. Self-respect and self-preservation require it. The South should manufacture first, all its necessities—its heavy articles. It has the raw material, water power, and all proper facilities in abundance.—When it does this, the North will have learnt a lesson and we shall be independent and prosperous.

Whitefield.—When this great man was in the zenith of the popularity, Lord Clare, who knew that his influence was considerable, applied to him by letter, requesting his interest at Bristol at the ensuing general election. To this request Mr. Whitefield replied, that in general elections he never interfered; but he would earnestly exhort his lordship to use diligence to make his own particular calling and election sure!

A Bold Speech.—At the great council of the Seneca Nation, held near Buffalo, the subject of removing these Indians across the Mississippi being under discussion, one Indian speaker said he had no confidence in his white fathers; why should he have? His white fathers had ordered their *Saviour*, and what kind of treatment could a poor Indian expect from those who had killed the Son of God?

The Periodical Press.—The whole number of periodicals in the United States, in 1773, was 38. They now exceed 3,000.

Greensboro' and Mt. Airy Turnpike.

An Act to Incorporate the Greensboro' and Mount Airy Turnpike Company.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That James Sloan, Jesse H. Lindsey, William Watson, William P. Henly, Job Worth, Allen Denny, Solomon Graves, Jacob W. Brower, Elisha Banner, Henry Samuel, Solomon Spainhour, Samuel D. Moore, Hugh Gwynn and Anthony Bittig, or any two of them, are hereby appointed commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions of stock to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, which sum shall constitute the capital stock of the company hereby incorporated; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, or some one of them, to open books at Mount Airy, at Kernersville, and at Greensboro', and at such other places as any two of them may think proper, on the second day of May next, after giving due notice of the time and places, by public advertisement, at least fifteen days previous; and said commissioners shall open the books from time to time, as they may think proper, until said stock is subscribed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That as soon as the sum of five thousand dollars, shall be subscribed, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or some two of them, to call a general meeting of the stockholders at Mount Airy, in Surry county; and if a majority of the stockholders shall attend, it shall and may be lawful for them to appoint a President, Treasurer and three directors for the term of one year, and until the next general meeting of the stockholders; and the said president, treasurer and directors, when so appointed, and their successors in office, shall constitute a body corporate and politic in law, by the name and style of "the Greensboro' and Mount Airy Turnpike Company;" and by that name, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any court of record within this State; and as such have perpetual succession, and a common seal; and shall have and possess all the rights and privileges necessary to carry into full effect the objects of this corporation.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid capital stock shall be divided into shares of twenty dollars each, which shall be applied in laying out and making a Turnpike from Greensboro', in Guilford county, to the Virginia line, in Surry county, on the Good Spur road, by William Watson's, Kernersville, Solomon Spainhour's, and Mount Airy, along or near the public road that now connects said places; the road to be made sixteen feet wide, clear of obstructions, except where side cutting may be necessary, in which case the road may be twelve feet wide; and in no part of the road shall it rise, in ascending any hill or mountain, more than one foot in twenty feet.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laborers subject to work on public roads living within two miles of said road, except such as may be ordered and directed by the county courts to work on other roads, shall be required to perform six days labor on said road in each and every year, under the same penalties as other hands are under for failing to work on public roads; Provided, however, that the laborers shall have the same notice or warning from some agent of the company that overseers are now by law required to give their hands, before they shall be held and made liable.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the number of votes to which any stockholder may be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold, in the proportion following, that is to say, for one share and not more than two, one vote; for every two shares above two and not above ten, one vote; for every five shares above ten and not exceeding fifty, one vote; and every ten shares above fifty, one vote.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the owners of a majority of all the shares subscribed, shall, at any time, have power to remove from office the president, treasurer and directors of said company, or any of them, and appoint others in their stead, and to fill all vacancies which may happen in any way; and it shall be the duty of the President to make a full and fair statement of all the affairs of the company to each general meeting of the stockholders; and it shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive and account for all monies belonging to the company, and keep a fair account of the same, and to do and perform all such duties as may be required of him in relation to his office.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the stockholders at their first annual meeting, shall fix on the time, proportions and manner, whether in cash or work on the road, in which the stock subscribed shall be paid; and shall further have power to declare the stock of the delinquent subscribers forfeited.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That when said road shall be completed as directed in this act, from the Little Yadkin to Mount Airy, it shall and may be lawful for the company to erect a toll gate or toll gates at some convenient place or places on said road, and demand and receive tolls at the following rates, that is to say, for a man and horse, ten cents; for loose horses and mules, eight cents each; for cattle, two cents each; hogs and sheep, one cent each; for each six horse wagon, seventy-five cents; for each four or five horse wagon, fifty cents; two or three horse wagon, thirty-seven and a half cents; each pleasure carriage with two horses, fifty cents; gig, sulky, cart or carryall, twenty-five cents each; every other vehicle, twenty-five cents; And when the said road is completed as aforesaid, from the Little Yadkin to Greensboro', the said company shall have the same power to erect gates and exact tolls; Provided, that all the resident citizens of the counties through which said road passes, shall be allowed to travel and use said public highway as heretofore, free of charge.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the said company shall be responsible for the order and repair of that portion of said road, on which they exact tolls; and if at any time, the said company shall suffer the road to get out of order, and remain so for the space of twenty days, the president and directors shall be subject to indictment in any court of record; and, on conviction, shall be fined at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of the above tolls, either break through, or go round the toll gates, he or they shall be subject to pay five dollars, and be further liable to damages; to be recovered before any court or justice of the peace in the county where the wrong shall be committed.

Ratified 29th day of January, 1849.]

Smith's River Navigation Company.—Our readers will be gratified to learn from the advertisement in another column that this Company is shortly to be organized. We anticipate no inconsiderable advantages to this place from the completion of the proposed work.—*Havville Register.*

Important from Europe.

We have the following brief report of important intelligence from Europe, brought by the steamship *Europa*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th inst. and arrived at New York last evening:

The most important intelligence is from Italy. It will be recollected that, at the sailing of the last steamer, war was impending in the North of Italy, and it was anticipated that either the Austrians or the Piedmontese would immediately cross the Ticino boundary. During the fortnight subsequent to that time Charles Albert fought three desperate battles, and was finally overpowered and compelled to abdicate in favor of his son. The last struggle took place on the 24th ultimo, in which the Austrians were completely victorious. Each army is reported to have had fifty thousand troops in the field, and this battle was fought with terrible obnoxious.

At the latest accounts from Rome the general impression was that the Pope would be permitted to return thither.

The war in Hungary continued to rage with unabated violence.

The King of Prussia is said to have been elected Emperor of Germany.

France was quiet, and the new Government daily gaining strength and confidence.

War in Denmark seemed to be inevitable, and expensive preparations were making to that end. The accounts from India are that Lord Gough, having effected a junction with Gen. Auchmuty, had been enabled to route the Sikhs completely. Their final defeat took place at or near Gazerat.

Ireland continued in a depressed condition.

The *Europa* brings nearly half a million of dollars in specie.

Law for Married Women.

An Act making better and more suitable provision for females covert.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, whenever a marriage shall take place, all the lands or real estate owned by the feme covert, at the time of marriage, and all lands or real estate which she may subsequently acquire, by will, devise, inheritance, or otherwise, shall not be subject to be sold or leased by the husband for the term of his own life, or any less term of years, except by and with the consent of his wife, first had and obtained, to be ascertained and effectuated by privy examination, according to the rules now required by law for the sale of lands by deed belonging to females covert.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no interest of the husband whatever, in such lands or real estate shall be subject to sale to satisfy any execution obtained against him; and all such sales are hereby declared to be null and void, both in law and equity.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all the lands or real estate which may be acquired on and after the first day of March next by females covert already married, either by gift, devise or inheritance, shall be subject to the same conditions, limitations and exemptions, as the lands or real estate mentioned in the first and second sections of this act.

[Ratified 29th day of January, 1849.]

Good Advice.—John H. Prentice, in his recent valedictory on retiring from the editorial chair, which he has filled for forty-two years, has the following:

"No man should be without a well-conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age, unless he reads one; is not upon an equal footing with his fellow man who enjoys such advantage, and is disrespectful of his duty to his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of what is passing in the world, at the cheapest possible teaching. Show me a family without a newspaper and I venture to say that there will be manifest in that family a want of amenity of manners, and indications of ignorance, most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men especially should read newspapers. If I were a boy, even of twelve years, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torch light to earn money to pay for it. The boy who reads well, will learn to think and analyze, and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, having vicious indulgence, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for."

No Standing Army.—Mr. CORDEN, in discussing in Parliament the question of reducing the army, thus alluded to this country in connection with the alleged necessity of keeping troops to preserve order in large cities:

"How is it in American towns? You have in many of them as large a population as you have in the towns of this country. New York is larger than Liverpool, yet you have there neither a soldier nor a barracks of any sort. They have in New York conflicting interests, opposing classes, and a constant influx of foreigners, as in Liverpool; they have an ever-varying population, including emigrants from Germany and from Ireland, as much as we have in any town in England; yet the peace is preserved there.—And I say, what Englishmen can do in New York they can do here, and that there is no necessity for a military force to maintain the peace of the country, if the people are fairly represented and properly counselled."

The Sub-Treasury.—We presume, that, by general consent, the Sub-Treasury will now go down, under the force of public opinion. We entirely agree with a writer on this subject, who says, that the Sub-Treasury is the most absurd of all absurdities, and infinitely more injurious than "the Monster" was in its palmy days, because the latter had the power to relieve a stringent money market with its deposits from Government and individuals; but the Sub-Treasury "opes its ponderous and marble jaws" to receive nothing but coin, and there it lies to rust till the Government has a debt to pay. Whenever the sums in the Sub-Treasury become large, the money market is tightened, and by consequence money becomes dear, business unsatisfactory, &c.; and such a state of things often occurs in the large cities, especially New York, where receipts from customs are so large. The Sub-Treasury being the monster of the times, it should be demolished with as little delay as possible.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The three National airs of America are as follows: *Yankee Doodle*, composed by a British drummer in derision of the American militia; *Hail Columbia* by Judge Francis Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania; and the *Star-Spangled Banner*, by Francis S. Key, of Maryland.

Mormons.—The number of Mormons now in Iowa is 17,000; the number west of the Rocky Mountains is about 7000. These comprise all the Mormons west of the Mississippi who preserve a distinct association. Almost every village throughout the West, however, contains more or less of persons of this singular faith. They are numerous in St. Louis, and are generally good citizens.

The droll editor of the *Yankee Blade* thus transcendently gives his reasons for not going to California:—"The reasons why we don't go to California are—firstly, we don't want to go; secondly, we can't go; thirdly, if we wanted to go we couldn't; fourthly, if we could go we wouldn't; fifthly, we don't know the way; and sixthly, we ain't going."

For the Patriot.

Guilford County Temperance Convention.
The Guilford County Temperance Convention met at New Garden, April 14th, 1849—the Vice President in the chair.

On motion, the minutes of last Convention were read; when Delegates from the different Branches reported as follows:

New Garden,	Pleasant Garden,
Deep River,	Greensboro' Division
Riddick's Creek,	of Sons of Temp.,
Concord,	Friendship Section of
Muir's Chapel,	Cadets,
Brownstown,	Edgworth Female T.
Centre,	Association,—
South Buffalo Union,	

Representing an aggregate of about 1100 members.

On motion, Jesse Wheeler was appointed President and Corresponding Secretary for the ensuing year; S. W. Westbrook, Vice President; Douglass Clark, Secretary; and David Osborne, Treasurer.

The Committee of Vigilance being called upon, reported a general condition of improvement in all the Branches represented.

On motion, a Committee of two members from each Branch were appointed a Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, viz:

Thomas Barnum,	Gilbert Morgan,
Willis White,	James Crouch,
Thomas T. Hunt,	Hugh Little,
John R. Hubbard,	John F. Howlet,
Daniel Wilson,	John B. Andrews,
Cyrus Watkins,	Zadok Stafford,
S. W. Westbrook,	John Charles,
William E. Edwards,	Jehu Beeson,
Abraham Brown,	Fisher B. Taylor,
Moses Evans,	Harrison Frazer,
Joshua Stanley,	Bartlett Y. Hunt,
A. C. Murrow,	Joseph Newlin,
William Walker,	Wm. H. H. Conner,
Robert Carfield,	David Maffitt,
Thomas Albright,	Sam'l Tomlinson.

On motion,—Resolved, That this Convention take into consideration the necessity of recommending the presiding officer of each and every Temperance Society under its jurisdiction to see that the Recording Secretary keep a correct list of the names of members belonging to their Society, and that any individual belonging to another Society shall present a certificate of membership from the Society where they belong, signed by the President and Secretary, and that each Secretary present a correct list of all the members of the Society where he belongs to the Corresponding Secretary of the Convention.

On motion,—Resolved, That each Secretary be directed to furnish the Delegates from his Branch to the Convention with a written statement of the condition of their Society, to forward to the Convention.

John N. Andrews being called upon, made a very feeling and animating address to the Convention in behalf of the abolition of intoxicating drinks.

On motion, a subscription was entered into, when the sum of \$10.50 was raised for the support of the travelling agent of the Sons of Temperance.

Gilbert Morgan then made an able and stirring speech in support of the cause of temperance.

On motion,—Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the Editors of the *Patriot* and *Communicator* with a copy of these proceedings, with a request to publish the same.

On motion, Resolved, That this Convention adjourn to meet in Greensboro', on the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock.

JESSE WHEELER, Pres't.
LEWIS REYNOLDS, Secretary.

GREENSBOROUGH AND NEW BOSTON

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The proprietors of this establishment are happy to inform their customers and the public generally, that all their *Fashionable Styles* for the Spring and Summer have come to hand, and exhibit a good deal of taste and elegance. They have a number of first rate workmen in their employ, both Northern and Southern; consequently the fashionable public may reasonably expect that all work done at their establishment will not be excelled by any similar establishment in the United States, either as to *Cut or Workmanship*.

Front Shop in Greensboro', North street, East side, next door to the Store of J. & R. Lindsey. Back Shop four miles West of Greensboro', at New Boston. All orders sent to either place punctually attended to.

The proprietors have some two or three hundred measures of gentlemen at a distance. These measures are carefully preserved, and the proprietors will take great pleasure in making selections of Goods for such as do not send their Cloth and Trimmings. The prices of Cloths, Casimers and Vestings are very low.

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally,—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity and your most humble and ob't servants,
WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.
April 19, 1849

RANKIN & McLEAN would again return their thanks for the liberal patronage which they have received at the hands of a generous community and solicit a continuance of the same. Their Stock is quite good for the season. They have refitted up their House and Lot and are better prepared to accommodate their friends; and as the 1st of January has again come round they would respectfully solicit all those indebted to them to come forward and make settlement by cash, if possible, as they are greatly in need of that article. All persons failing to close their accounts may expect to be charged with interest from this date.
January, 1849

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

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

ENGINE HOUSE.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of May next, for the building a One Story Brick House 18 by 25 feet, with one fireplace, two windows, fifteen lights 10 by 12, and one door 7 by 9 feet with folding batten shutters to each, the floor to be brick and elevated some ten inches above the sidewalk, and the walls 1 foot thick, 11 feet high from floor to ceiling. The ceiling, as also all the wood work, except the roof, to be well painted.

Estimates may be made of the cost both of a Tin and good pine Shingle roof. The rafters are to extend two feet over the walls and be ceiled. One of the gable ends will be built up square.

The work to be completed and payment made on or before the 2d of July, 1849.

W S GILMER,
C A GILLASPIE,
C P MENDENHALL,
GEO. ALBRIGHT,
W A CALDWELL.

April 20, 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 especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have been emblazoned in their time the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; yet they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial Hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.
HENRY T. WILBAR.
Greensboro', N. C., April, 1849

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-

ham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849.

Zenith Page vs. Henry & Charles Allen, in 4 cases.	
Geo. W. Garrett vs. Same, 2 cases.	
J. V. Jones vs. Same, 2 cases.	
Coleman Brann vs. Same	
A. Starratt vs. Same	
Jesse Stephens vs. Same	
A T M Woolen vs. Same	
James Reid vs. Same	
L V Marcelliotte vs. Same	
Israel David vs. Same	

Justice's Judgment levied on Lands

In the above cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants have left the State,—it is therefore ordered that advertisement be made in the Greensborough Patriot six weeks for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in May next, and show cause of any they have why orders of sale shall not be granted to sell the lands levied on.

Given at office this 17th day of March, 1849.
498 Test: T. B. WHEELER, ccc

Valuable Land for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to sell to the highest bidder on Saturday the 5th of May, a Tract of Land lying on Brush Creek, adjoining the lands of Wm. Bowman, John Hunt and others, in Guilford County, known as the UNTHANK LAND, or Milton Hunt tract, and containing 315 acres. There are some 50 ACRES OF BOTTOM all in cultivation, a fine Orchard, good farm buildings, a fine steam distillery, &c. A private sale will be effected before the above advertised day, if the terms can be agreed upon. Any person wishing to purchase or view the premises will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in giving any desired information.
March, 1849 48-7 JOHN MCGIBBANY.

Carriage and Buggy Making.

THE subscriber would say to the public that he is carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, three miles and a half east of Greensboro', on the stage road,—where he is prepared to execute in the most durable and substantial manner all the various work in his line, viz: Making and Repairing Carriages and Buggies. He is determined to do faithful work, and respectfully solicits a call from those wishing anything in his line, and they shall have their orders filled at very moderate prices and at the shortest notice.
Feb.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1849.

THE PASSING WEEK

Has been a busy one in our town, and not unfruitful of events worthy of remark during the prevailing dearth of public news. First, on the list of agreeable occurrences, is the rain. Gentle and copious showers have fallen at intervals for several days, refreshing the arid bosom of the earth, and soaking out the frost of the previous week. The late "Winter of our discontent" is almost forgotten in the delightful bursting forth and blooming of the Spring around us.—Superior Court for Guilford is in session, held by Judge Dick, and an unusual number of people—suits, witnesses, &c., crowding our hotels. We understand that the trials of civil causes progressed slowly; but reasonable headway has been made on the State docket—two egregious thieves having been already convicted, and a man on trial at the time of the present writing (Friday) for passing counterfeit money. By the way, the crime of counterfeiting has increased to an extent that demands the vigilance of all good citizens in ferreting out offenders and the utmost rigor of the law in their punishment. What adds to the peculiar turpitude of this crime, is the fact that it is the common people—those who are not in the habit of handling large amounts of money, and consequently not so well practiced in the detection of spurious bills—who are most imposed upon by counterfeiting scoundrels.—A company of singers and dancers, consisting of males and females, and y'clept the "Carnecross Family," have nightly delighted a large crowd of people in the court house, and pocketed lots of quarters. This "Family" we understand have attended all the courts around the circuit, so far, amusing the good people with skillful performances in their peculiar department—having become completely legalized and fashionable, so far as the assiduous patronage of the Bar is concerned.—New goods we presume have gone off well this week, judging from the numbers of people passing in and out of the stores. Our enterprising merchants have been receiving and opening their Spring purchases, and such is the state of competition among them, and the comparatively low standard of prices, that customers in a very wide extent of country around can no where do better than to come to Greensboro'. We would respectfully refer the public to our advertising columns for the names of merchants and notices of their goods. You will find them accommodating, and their goods carefully and tastefully selected with reference to the wants of this region.—Lastly, we have heard considerable chat about the Railroad—all favorable. If the men who are willing only possessed the ability the work would be soon accomplished. Hold on, fellow-citizens! continue to give this great contemplated improvement your countenance—talk for it—where there is a will there will be a way opened at last.

DIVISION OF ORANGE.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, polls were opened in Orange county, on Thursday, the 19th inst., to take the sense of the people upon the question of dividing the county. The return of votes showed the following result: For division 1257; against division 1001—majority in favor of division, 256. According to the provisions of the Act, the new county of Alamance is now called into existence, and only requires the election of the proper officers to proceed to public business. A meeting of the Commissioners to locate the new county-seat (to be called Graham,) is to be held on Monday next at New Providence church.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

We have to thank Mr. Shepperd for the large congressional document comprising the reports of officers Emory, Abert, Cooke and Johnston of their reconnoissances in New Mexico and California, during the recent war with the Mexicans. The volume contains 614 pages of reading matter, a large map, and numerous lithographic views of scenery, plans of engagements, &c. The most comprehensive and most agreeably written portion of this documentary volume appears under the title of "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance, from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, including part of the Arkansas, Del Norte and Gila rivers. By Lieut. Col. W. H. Emory. Made in 1846-7, with the advanced guard of the Army of the West." While all sorts of "Travels" and "Adventures" in the new territories are beginning to inundate the country, these Notes have at once an accuracy and freshness about them, for which we look elsewhere in vain, except in the journals of Fremont.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of the recently formed association under this title, and by authority of an Act of the last Legislature. The provisions of the charter are said to be unusually liberal. It is to be hoped that those among us who wish to effect this kind of insurance, will bestow their patronage within their own State.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—For Congress and the State Legislature, took place last Thursday. The Whigs were expected to lose a member of Congress in the Abingdon district, and another, probably, in the Richmond district.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn that Judge STRANGE is expected to deliver the annual oration before the literary societies of Davidson College, at the next commencement, on the second Thursday in August.

MEETING IN WAKE.

At the internal improvement meeting held in Raleigh, the 19th, Gov. Iredell was called to the chair, and William W. Holden appointed secretary.

A committee was appointed to form a plan of an Internal Improvement Association in Wake county, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating useful statistical information on the subject, and of concentrating public effort.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve the patriotic action of the last Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvements; that we believe the various schemes to be practicable, in the modes presented, with the aid of the State; and that the people of North Carolina ought not to allow the present opportunity, for developing their resources and improving their condition, to pass unimproved.

Resolved, That the Central Rail Road, from Charlotte via Raleigh to the Neuse, is eminently deserving our support; and that this Road shall be built without delay.

Resolved, That we approve the Convention to be held in Salisbury in June next; and that the Chairman of this Meeting appoint twenty-five Delegates to attend said convention; and that he have power to appoint substitutes for such gentlemen as may find it impracticable to attend.

Several distinguished citizens from other parts of the State being present in Raleigh, were invited into the meeting. Messrs. Morehead, McClamahan and Thomas attended and addressed the meeting. We copy the following notice of their remarks from the official minute of proceedings:

Pending the consideration of the Resolutions, Maj. Husted submitted some remarks, and closed by calling on Gov. Morehead, who arose amid the hearty applause of the Meeting and proceeded to address it. In the brief limit necessarily allotted to these Proceedings, we shall not attempt any thing like a sketch even of this gentleman's remarks. We wish every citizen in this community could have been present to hear them. He dwelt at length upon the advantages of Internal Improvements generally—alluded to the immense importance of mechanical labor in all its diversified forms, and showed, by familiar illustrations, how superior mind was to mere matter, in moving machinery to practical results. He pointed to Massachusetts, to Rhode Island, to Georgia, to Tennessee, and to other States, where the people have gone fully into Internal Improvements, and were rapidly realizing prosperity and wealth; and he invited those who heard him to bestir themselves, and not permit the golden opportunity now held out to pass unimproved. He said that at one period, when he could have no hope that such a charter as that granted to the Central Rail Road Company could ever be obtained, he had favored the Danville and Charlotte scheme, with a view simply of finding an outlet to market for his region of the State; but with the Central Rail Road he was heartily satisfied, provided it could only be constructed. The Counties West of this—Orange, Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Rowan—would do their full share. In his opinion, if suitable arrangements could be made in the subscriptions of stock, they would grade the Road through their territories; and this being the case, the only question was as to getting the Road through and out of Wake County. What would Wake and Johnston do? Would they grade the Road within their limits? If so, he thought he could venture the opinion, most confidently, that the work would be done. After Gov. Morehead had taken his seat, Dr. McClamahan being called on from all sides of the house, spoke at some length and in a sensible and effective manner. He was followed by Mr. Mordecai in some very appropriate remarks; after which Gov. Morehead introduced to the Meeting Mr. Thomas, of Davidson. This gentleman responded in an animated manner, assuring the Meeting that Davidson County would contribute her full proportion in the way of subscriptions and work to the Central Rail Road. After Mr. Thomas had concluded, Gov. Morehead again addressed the Meeting—particularly in relation to the proposed communication by way of the Gaston Road with the City of Norfolk, and its importance to this region of the State.

COMPLIMENTS.

Several cotemporaries have complimented us on our improvement in looks; but none have done up the thing in a browner style than our "old enemy" the Standard:

"The Greensboro' Patriot has been shining out, for the last two or three weeks, in new type and on capital paper; but the Editors jog right along, just as if nothing had happened. This reminds us of the fellow who drank nine cups of coffee, took in an entire sheet, and made his desert of a jar of brandy-peaches, without submitting the first remark. Always excepting its abominable politics, we wish the Patriot good luck, as well as good looks."

How people differ in taste!—we thought our politics the best point about us!

But we reciprocate the good wishes of the Standard, more especially since we have found with that paper a common ground of sympathy and action in favor of the improvement of our good old State.

P. S. It is indeed grateful to receive the approbation of those whose esteem is desirable and whose opinion is worth something with the public. Nothing but the privacy of our sanctum prevented the exposure of our blushes to the public, when we read the complimentary gratulations of our cotemporary of the N. C. Argus. (An editor, as well as a lawyer, can blush.) We are henceforth yours, brother Argus, "without power to resist."

ANOTHER LIQUOR LAW.—An Act of the last Legislature prohibits selling or giving away spirits within two miles of any place of public worship, during the time that religious exercises may be in progress at such place, under penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars. Towns and villages are excepted.

THE LARGEST YET.—We are informed, on good authority, that Berry Foster, of Davie county, last year killed a hog that weighed 520 lbs. at one year old. Considering its age, this beats all the porkers we have had occasion to talk about.

MEDICAL GRADUATES.

At the recent commencement of the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following twenty-seven gentlemen from North Carolina, among 163 others from other States:

George P. Bailey,	Rockingham county,
Giles W. Blackall,	Granville do
James S. Caldwell,	Davison do
Joseph M. Clark,	Bertie do
Joseph M. Davidson,	Moorehead do
Henry A. B. Zell,	Shannon do
Jesse Carter,	Davison do
James B. Dunn,	Wake do
Simon T. Green,	Franklin do
Samuel Hill,	Guilford do
Edwin S. Hunter,	Craven do
John T. Lester,	Hertford do
William T. Mebane,	Guilford do
Henry S. Mitchell,	Bertie do
John L. T. McKinn,	Wayne do
Archibald M. McKinnon,	Richmond do
William Nicholson,	Perquimans do
Thomas J. Patrick,	Guilford do
Calvin C. Peacock,	Edgecombe do
Andrew J. Peebles,	Northampton do
Charles Smallwood,	Bertie do
Joseph J. W. Tucker,	Wake do
Richard T. Weaver,	Northampton do
Caleb Winlow,	Perquimans do
Gideon Roberts,	Wayne do
Edmond B. Haywood,	Wake do
John M. Brandon,	Caswell do

LAND DOCUMENT.—The Washington Union notices favorably the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, (Judge Young,) and appends one of its valuable tables, from which we take the following statistics, based on the census of 1840:

	Free States.	Slave States.
Square miles,	454,310	936,368
Acres,	290,777,600	599,275,520
Free white persons,	9,746,987	4,772,043
Free colored persons,	170,728	215,821
Slaves,	1,129	2,525,144
Total population,	9,918,844	7,513,008

The Free States have 30 Senators, 139 Representatives, and 169 Presidential Electors. The Slave States have 30 Senators, 91 Representatives, and 121 Presidential Electors.

CHANG-ENG.—The Siamese Twins arrived here and exhibited on yesterday. It is announced in their bills that they are on their way to the North, and to Europe, for the purpose of consulting the most eminent surgeons with a view to having the cord which binds them separated. The Twins are accompanied by two of their children.

We presume that "the most eminent surgeons" will fail to convince them of the practicability and propriety of a separation.

THE LATE FROST.—We are informed by the papers, has been very extensive over the South, as well as the North, and very destructive in its effects upon vegetation.

Periodicals Received.

SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th No. of this publication, filled with instructive matter in the department to which it is devoted, is on our table. Published monthly by James C. & John L. Moses, Knoxville, Tennessee, at one dollar a year. Samuel A. Jewett, Editor.

THE LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY appears in its usual chaste and elegant style of embellishment, and with its large amount of unexceptionable reading matter.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY, has been received. It has its usual number of engravings and quantity of reading matter, including the continuation of Mr. Wiley's novel.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Contents: Macaulay's History of England—Johnston's Physical Geography—The Caxtons, part 12—Ancient Practice of Painting—Tennyson's Poems—Aristocratic Annals—The Life of the Sea, and London Cries (poems)—Claudia and Rudens—Sir Asley Cooper, part 1st.

Medical Convention.—The Medical Convention that assembled in this city on Monday the 16th, closed its session on Tuesday evening, after having formed a Medical Society for the State of North Carolina.

The Society met after the adjournment of the Convention, and adopted a Constitution, and By-Laws for its government. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. Edmund Strudwick, of Hillsborough.

Vice Presidents.—Dr. Fabius J. Haywood, of Raleigh. Dr. Charles E. Johnson, do. Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswell. Dr. William G. Thomas, of Tarborough.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—Dr. Wm. H. McKee, of Raleigh.

Treasurer.—Dr. Wm. G. Hill, of Raleigh. Delegates to the American Medical Association to be held in Boston, on the 4th of May.—Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, Dr. John B. Jones, of Chapel Hill, Dr. Newson J. Pittman, of Edgecombe.

Alternates: Dr. James A. McRae, of Fayetteville, Dr. William G. Thomas, of Tarborough, Dr. Richard B. Haywood, of Raleigh.

Dr. Thomas N. Cameron, of Fayetteville, was appointed to deliver an address at the next meeting of the Medical Convention, on some subject connected with the profession, and Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of this city, was appointed his alternate.

The Society adjourned to meet again in Raleigh, on the first Wednesday in April, 1850.—Register.

We learn by the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph that the "slavery extensionists" of the Palmetto State have formed "Committees of Safety and Correspondence" throughout the commonwealth. These local committees of the different districts are to meet in State Convention at the Capital on the 1st Monday in May, for the purpose of perfecting a thorough organization of their designs.

A country clergyman being opposed to the use of the violin in the church services, was, however, overruled by his congregation, who determined to have one. On the following morning, Sunday, the parson commenced his service by exclaiming in long-drawn accents, "You may find-d-le and s-i-n-g the 40th psalm."

STEAM.—Willis, in his peculiar and impressive style, thus discourses of the power of steam in cementing our Union and harmonizing its interests:

What or where would the Union have been without the application of steam to the purposes of locomotion? What is it that binds together Boston and Chicago, Pittsburgh and New-Orleans, with "bonds of perdurable toughness"? It is the myriad-fibred cordage of commercial relations—slight in its individual instances, but indissoluble in their multitudinous combinations; it is that perfect identity of purpose, interest, intelligence and feeling, which render them divided parts of the same city, rather than different cities. All this moral and social approximation of places removed from one another as far as Moscow is from Paris, is due wholly to steamboats and steam-cars. How wonderfully, as a consequence of this interfusion of the thoughts and passions of distant regions, have the national characteristics of the conservative East and the daring West reacted upon one another with infinitude of mutual benefit! The sentiments, designs and principles of New-England have expanded, insensibly, from intercourse with a section of country where enterprise is as boundless as the range of its own borderless prairies, and action is as grand and mighty as the lakes which it has enslaved to its own sovereign uses. On the other hand,

"The pulse's maddening play,
That thrills the wanderer of the trackless way"
of Western adventure and ambition, has been cooled and sobered by the firm and temperate touch of the paternal hand, that was reached forth to clasp it across a thousand miles.

The Dandy and His Turkey.—Chief Justice Marshall was in the habit of going to market himself, and carrying home his purchases. Frequently he would be seen at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other. On one of these occasions a fashionable young man from I—, was swearing violently, because he could find no one to carry home his turkey; Marshall stepped up and said to him:

"This is on my way, and I will take it for you."

When he came to the house, the young man inquired: "What shall I pay you?"

"O, nothing," said the Chief Justice, "it was on my way home and no trouble."

"Who was that polite old man that brought home my turkey?" inquired the young man of a bystander.

"That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States."

"Why did he bring home my turkey?" asked the young man.

"To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the reply.

True, genuine greatness never feels above doing any thing that is useful; but especially the truly great man will never feel above helping himself.

Lunatic Asylum.—During the past week the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Morehead, Cameron, Watson, Graves, Mordecai, and Hinton were all in attendance in this city, and were engaged for several days in their responsible and important duties. We learn that the country around Raleigh was examined with much care and attention, with the view to a site for the location of the Asylum; but that no site was fixed upon.

The Board, we understand, will meet again in the Fall; and in the mean time the Commissioners here, Messrs. Hinton, Watson, and Mordecai, have been requested to give some attention to the question of location, and report accordingly. Gov. Morehead has also been requested to visit some of the Northern Asylums, for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

This, at present, was all the Board could do, as it will be some time yet before the Asylum fund will be in hand.—Raleigh Standard.

The Lower Classes—Who are they?—The toiling millions, the laboring man and woman, the farmer, the mechanic, the artisan, the inventor, the producer! Far from it! These are nature's nobility—God's favorites—the salt of the earth. No matter whether they are high or low in station, rich or poor in self, conspicuous or humble in position, they are surely the "upper circles" in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not only law—it is the duty, privilege, and pleasure, for the great men and whole-souled women to earn what they possess, to work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may rank the classes we have alluded to as only relatively low, and in fact the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest. If there is a class of human beings on earth, who may be properly denominated low, it is those who spend without earning, who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives, without doing anything in aid of themselves.

Hon. Henry Clay, on the 14th, addressed a meeting of the citizens of Fayette county, Ky., opposed to the perpetuation of slavery in that State. A large delegation was appointed to the emancipation convention, at Frankfort, on the 25th instant.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. LOGAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Guilford.

Postponement.

I. O. O. F. The celebration of Buena Vista Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is postponed until Monday, the 4th of June next, at which time members of all neighboring Lodges are invited to join us.

By order of the Lodge, E. WATSON, Sec'y.

FRIENDSHIP SECTION NO. 1, Orders of Temperance. will celebrate their anniversary on the evening of the 2d of May next, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel M. Frost in the Methodist Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.—when all are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of the Section,
JOHN F. HOWLETT,
ROBT W. SHELTON, } Com.
JOHN B. ANDREWS.

April 17th, 1849.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. The Annual Examination of the students of Greensboro' Female College will commence on Tuesday the 5th of June next, and close on Thursday the 7th. The Patrons and friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

The regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees will take place on Thursday the 7th of June.

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

WARRIED.

In Rockingham County, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Wm. N. Mebane, Mr. ROMULUS H. GLADSON to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of Ewell G. Dalton.

In Madison Rockingham county, on Thursday the 26th inst., by the same, Mr. PLEASANT M. SCALES to Miss MARY ANN NEUMAN, formerly of Ky.

YADKIN LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber is desirous to sell his possessions on the Yadkin River, 13 miles West of Salem, and on the road leading to Mockville, in the county of Davie. The plantation contains 500 acres, a large portion of which is RIVER BOTTOM. The place is improved with a good two-story dwelling house, a large barn, and all necessary out-houses, including ice house, distillery, &c., all erected within the last seven years. There is a good young orchard on the place, and a considerable quantity of meadow land. There is attached to the place a public Ferry, known as Oakes's Ferry.

This would be a desirable stand for any one wishing to keep a public house, as well as for extensive farming purposes.

Farming Implements and Stock of all kinds sold with the Plantation, and terms made accommodating. WILLIAM J. McELROY.
Oakes's Ferry, April 26th, 1849. 2-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

READER, have you ever called at the Store of W. J. McCONNEL and examined his Stock of Goods? If you have not call and look; and all those that have called, let them call again and take a further look through the entire stock of goods: You will find for Gentlemen's wear some of the finest

French Cloths and Casimeres you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES,

including every article from head to foot for man's wear. And then, while there is every article for men, you will find a rich assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Worsted Berages, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslin, Jackonet Muslin, Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Jackonet do, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss Capes, Bobinet Capes, Swiss and Bobinet Collars, Silk Violette, Swiss Muslin Sacks and Violette, Silk Bonnets, Leghorn and Gimp do, all colors of Kid Gloves and shoes—in short, you will find almost every article needed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Call and take a look; it will pay you well for the time and trouble, and while you go along inquire the prices and you will find them low—yes a little lower than you have been accustomed to see goods priced. If you should be in want of either Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oils or Dyestuffs, you will be very apt to find them at this emporium of goods and at the right sort of prices. Country produce taken in payment, and no offence taken at a little cash. April, 1849.

NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large that I have settled in Greensboro' on South street, first door below Mr. H. T. Wilbar's, half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend keeping constantly on hand

BEDSTEADS OF THE BEST KIND for sale. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice and in the best style.

Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bedsteads. Also, Bonnets bleached and dressed in fashionable style. PLEASANT AMOS.
April, 1849. 2-1f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

William F. Stockton vs. William Melton and others. Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William F. Melton and Winship Champeon and his wife Letty Ann, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said defendants to be and appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held at the court house in Germantown on the 2d Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of March, 1849.

Pr. adv. \$5 2-6 JNO. HILL, c c c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

Nathaniel Vogler vs. Miles Vogler and others. Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Miles Vogler, Jesse Vogler, Regina Vogler, Malinda Vogler, Charlotte Vogler, Lewis Vogler and Win. Vogler, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said defendants to be and appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held at the court house in Germantown on the 2d Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of March, 1849.

Pr. adv. \$5 2-6 JNO. HILL, c c c

SALE OF LOTS IN SALEM.

WE, THE COMMISSIONERS of Forsythe County, have determined to locate the public buildings of our county at Salem, and for this purpose have secured a most desirable situation for the Court House and a considerable number of town lots. These lots will be laid out in a few days, and on the 11th and 12th of May next, as many of them as will bring a good price, will be sold to the highest bidder. Every one anxious to secure a good business stand, or a pleasant and healthy location for a dwelling, in the immediate vicinity of one of the best schools in the State, has now a rare opportunity to be seized.

A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser securing the amount of his bid by unquestionable security; and title in fee simple will be made as soon as the purchase money shall have been paid.

LEONARD CONRAD
ZAD. STAFFORD
JOHN STAFFORD } Com'rs.
H. A. LEMLY
FRANCIS FRIES.

April 2d, 1849. 51.5

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.
Jan. 1849. 42-3m

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

The Examination of the Alamance Academy will take place on the 4th May.

TAKEN UP.

THIS day and entered on my stray book, by Jacob Hatt, Esq., a sorrell mare Mule, large size, in good order, rubbed by the gear, some few collar marks, worth about sixty dollars, thought to be about 12 years old. J. W. PATTERSON, Ranger.
Guilford Co. Ap. 27, 1849. 2-3f

ATTENTION!

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers belonging to the 1st and 2nd Voluntary Regiments of Guilford Militia are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on the 30th of May next for drill parade, armed and equipped as the law directs. The Captains of said Regiments and the Regiment of Cavalry are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on the 31st day of May at 10 o'clock with their Companies for Regimental Review.

JOHN SCOTT,
Col. Com. Cav. Reg.
JOAB HATT,
Col. Com. V. Reg.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
Maj. 1st Reg.

HEAD QUARTERS,
April 12, 1849.

Maj. Joseph Kirkpatrick: Sir: you are hereby commanded to convene all the commissioned officers under your command in the town of Greensboro' on the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and Major, if such officers should become vacant on that day. Said election to take place by ballot. You will report the same within ten days thereafter. F. L. SIMPSON, Brig. Gen.,
8th Brigade N. C. Militia.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

John P. Smith vs. D. D. F. Larremore. Justices' Judgment. Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said defendant to be and appear before the justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown on the second Monday of June next, then and there to answer or reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d day of March, 1849.

JNO. HILL, c c c

THE PATRIOT.

For Correspondents.—A contemporary lays down the following pithy code of newspaper by-laws. They are the best we have ever seen drawn up:

1. Be brief. This is the age of Telegraphs and Stenography.
2. Be pointed. Don't write all round a subject without hitting it.
3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It is a drowsy business. Let the reader do his own reasoning.
4. Eschew prefaces. Plunge at once into your subject, like a swimmer in cold water.
5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family.
6. Confide. Make sure that you really have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms. We want thoughts in their quintessence.
7. When your article is complete, strike out nine tenths of the adjectives. The English is a strong language, but won't bear too much reducing.
8. Avoid all high flown language. The plainest Anglo-Saxon words are the best. Never use a word unless you can use it well.
9. Make your sentences short. Every period is a mile stone, at which the reader may halt and rest himself.
10. Write legibly. Don't let your manuscript look like the tracks of a spider half drowned in ink. We shan't take any one for a genius, tho' he may write as crabbedly as Napoleon.

And we will add lastly, but by no means least in importance: Write only on one side of your paper.

The President and the Quakers.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in a letter dated Washington, the 16th ult., relates the following novel incident:

To-day the President's levee was crowded, and a striking incident occurred, which interrupted proceedings for about a quarter of an hour. Quite a crowd was around the President, when a male and female Friend entered. They were of course introduced to "Old Zack," but I was not near enough to hear their names. It seemed, however, that the lady had a concern to pay the President a religious visit, and friend Zachariah's head an unctuous exhortation to righteousness and good works. His momentous official and personal responsibilities were arrayed before his mental view in a strain of sincere, affectionate and fervent eloquence, which was most respectfully listened to by the President and the crowd around him. The address was prayer-like, but was delivered standing. The male Friend was observed to have removed his hat during her holding forth, which act increased the solemnity of the occasion, inasmuch as the "Friends" uncover their heads only during prayer. Her address lasted about ten minutes and was responded to by the President in the kindest terms. He seemed fully to appreciate her sincere anxiety for his welfare, and assured her that he deeply felt his accountability to the Governor of all for his fidelity in discharging the duties of his stewardship. He thanked her for the expression of her kind solicitude to the government, and his endeavors to promote the welfare of the people, and the happiness of the Divine Providence. The Friends thereupon said, "farewell friend Zachariah," and withdrew.

The incident was a striking one, for it exhibited the perfectly unrestrained intercourse between the people and their greatest servant. It was gratifying too, to see how immediately anything like levity was checked, and that although the occurrence was unusual, not the slightest manifestation of dissatisfaction was betrayed amongst the audience which crowded the reception room.

Cause of Bad Teeth.—The Home Journal thus notices some sensible observations of Dr. Redfield, made in the course of a public lecture, in New York, on the cause of tooth-ache and the decay of the teeth: The grand cause of the decay and loss of the teeth, he said, must be sought in something in which the dietetic habits of man differed entirely from those of animals, for these were not afflicted with toothache and the operations of the dentist, like human beings. He believed that man should prepare his food for easy digestion by the dissolving action of heat in the processes of cooking, for man had higher uses for his nervous energy than brutes; but observation and common sense convinced him, and would convince any one, that the food should not be eaten hot. He referred to the dislike which little children showed to taking food of a higher temperature than milk, and of the attempts of nurses to satisfy them, and said that by habitually taking food of too high a temperature, the mouth becomes insensible to what would scald an infant. If the membrane of the mouth, which is a comparatively poor conductor of caloric, suffered from this cause, the teeth suffered much more, for they were excellent conductors, and the heat being conveyed to the nerves of the teeth, caused debility and loss of vitality, and, of course, rottenness of the teeth. Food that was so hot as to burn the tongue, was thus between the teeth and held there till it had parted with its excessive caloric, and this rendered the destruction of the teeth inevitable; and as the grinders were most subject to this influence, they were the greatest sufferers. By a total reform in society, in respect to this simple law, Dr. Redfield believed that man would be exempt from the toothache, and from the necessity of substituting artificial teeth for natural ones. If the lecturer's idea should result in the reform which he anticipates, one of the most ingenious and best patronized of the arts will have become extinct.

Stenography Legislation is not only a thankless labor, but a most unprofitable and unpopular one. When a legislative body assumes to dictate to its constituency, in substance or in principle, what it shall eat, and what it shall drink, and "whereof it shall be clothed," the constituency foresees it is very apt to come to the conclusion that their agents have violated the terms of their constitutional power of attorney, that the servants have essayed to usurp the position of the master, and control the masters of the household in contravention of his good will and pleasure.

The proximate consequence is contempt at once of law and the givers of it; contempt and willful violation of the obnoxious statute; and the propagation of a feeling of general disrespect for the law giving power, for the legislative function.

In truth, our people will not that their private moral habits shall be made subjects of statutory regulation. They do not elect members of either national, state, or municipal legislatures for any such purpose. Whatever portion of their natural rights they may have constitutionally surrendered for the general good, and delivered over into the hands of legislative authority, they will be content to leave where they have placed it, so long as the trust is not abused; but when the abuse of the trust has become patent, then will they revoke the commission of the trustees, and recall the delegated power, by the legal and constitutional power incident to their inherent sovereignty.

Our law-makers, great and small, national, state, and municipal, would do well to ponder this matter well and wisely, and profit by the reflections which it can hardly fail to suggest, in regard to the exercise of their public functions in certain cases. The people of this country will obey, even as it were by their republican instinct, all good laws, but no power on earth can force their submission to bad ones, especially of the sumptuary class.

Saving by Rail Road.—One of the greatest benefits afforded by railroads to farming communities is witnessed in the transportation of live-stock. This item constitutes a very large proportion of the large business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The following statement, in a letter published by the Philadelphia American from Mr. Isaac Cunningham, of Clark county, Kentucky, writing at Cincinnati, gives a very strong illustration of the advantages of transporting hogs on railroads, instead of driving them, to market:

"This was a lot of one hundred and eight fat hogs brought in on the railroad yesterday, from a point eighty miles out. They were put in the cars at 8 o'clock, A. M., and in less than four hours, landed at the depot in the suburbs of Cincinnati. By 4 o'clock, P. M., same day, they were all dressed and hanging on the hooks! They yielded, on an average, 14 lbs. gut fat—other hogs of the same character, driven the same distance, yielded but 4 lbs. each. The expense by railroad, was 14 cents per hog—on those driven 68¢. Net saving on each hog, \$1 16 cents, or a saving on this little lot of \$208 80 cents, to the owner."

Queen Victoria's Pedigree.—Victoria was the daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the brother of William IV., who was brother to George IV., who was the son of George III., who was the grandson of George II., who was the son of the Princess Sophia, who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister of William and Mary, who were the daughter and son-in-law of James II., who was the son of Charles I., who was a traitor to his country, and decapitated, as such, who was the son of James I., who was the son of Mary, who was the sister of Edward VI., who was the son of Henry VIII., who was the cold blooded, murderer of his wives, and son of Henry the VII., who slew Richard III., who smothered his nephew Edward V., who was the son of Edward IV., who, with bloody Richard, slew Henry VI., who succeeded Henry V., who was the son of Henry IV., who was the cousin of Richard II., who was the son of Edward III., who was the son of Edward I., who was the son of Henry III., who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I., who was the son of Henry II., who was the son of Matilda, the daughter of Henry I., who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the Conqueror, who was the son of a prostitute.

Editing a Paper.—The majority of readers seem to think that nothing can be more easy or pleasant than to edit a paper; but of all the different employments by which men make their bread and butter, there is none, we believe, that so taxes the mind, temper, and flesh, as that of editing a paper. There is none that requires a nicer tact, a sounder judgment, a more constant application, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A cheerful temper could never succeed as an editor; nor a narrow-minded man, nor an ignorant one, nor an unfeeling one.

An editor must of necessity turn himself inside out to the public; he cannot be a hypocrite to his wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others, as in publishing his own; and the better way for him in the outset is to begin frankly, to save himself from after contradictions and mortifications. Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor, is something more than an ordinary man, let his contemporaries say or think of him as they will.

Composition of the British House of Commons.—The Lower House of Parliament consists of 658 members—500 English, 53 Scotch, and 105 Irish. This body, as its name implies, purports to be the representation of the "commonalty" of the realm, but yet the aristocratic element enters largely into its composition. It contains 36 eldest sons of Peers, who, upon the death of their fathers, will step into the Upper House; 170 brothers, younger sons and immediate relatives of Peers, and 167 other members, who by birth or marriage are connected with the nobility. The superabundance of place-men in the representative branch, which our constitution so wisely guards against, and which was one of the principal causes of the late revolution in France, exists to a greivous extent in the British Commons. The body contains 63 government officials, drawing large annual salaries, 56 Generals and Colonels, 84 military officers of a lower grade, 8 lieutenants, 74 deputy and vice-lieutenants, 53 magistrates, and 108 patrons of church living, who are more or less connected with the government, and of course are all more or less interested in the preservation of the present extravagant system of government.

Consistency.—During the recent siege at Moulton, by the British forces, a shell from one of the British mortars blew up a fort of the natives containing a vast quantity of powder, and destroying a vast number of troops, the Dewan's mother, &c., &c. The English journals rejoice greatly over this success, and state that the "lucky artilleryman" through whose agency it was accomplished, was "rewarded on the spot."

When the American General, Winfield Scott, attacked Vera Cruz, he gave permission to the women and non-combatants to retire before he commenced operations. Notwithstanding this humane notice, the British press raise their united voices in a chorus of holy horror at the destruction which the American shells afterwards caused among the male and female inhabitants of Vera Cruz, and execrated Scott as a "Kentucky Savage." Ah, indeed!—Scott's real crime was that he was successful, and that he was an American!—Rich. Rep.

The Boston Republican urges the shrewd to administer chloroform to Good, on the day of execution in that city for murder, in order to alleviate his sufferings and make hanging a pleasure to him. The refined tenderness of the age will next suggest that the murderer will administer chloroform to his victim before he cuts his throat for his money.—Ledger.

Why the British are Clothed in Red.—Red was always the national color of the Northerners, and continues still in Denmark and England, and the distinctive color of their military dress. It was so of the head men and people of distinction in Norway in the eleventh century.

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. A COMPANY with the above title having been chartered at the last session of the Legislature of this State, and the provision required in said charter, (viz: application for insurance for \$50,000) having been fully met, the Company has been organized by the appointment of the following Officers, and is issuing Policies, viz:

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
James F. Jordan, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
Henry W. Miller, Attorney.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, Medical Board of Consultation.
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, do.
Dr. Rich'd B. Haywood, do.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

This Company has received the most liberal charter that has ever been granted to any Company of similar character in any State in the Union. The 5th Section of the Act of incorporation provides "that the Husband may insure his own Life, for the sole use and benefit of his Wife or Children, and in case of the death of the husband, the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the Wife or Children, or their Guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of the Husband or any of his creditors." This provision has no comment.

The Board has also determined to insure the lives of Slaves; and this being almost half the wealth of the people of this State, a large business is anticipated. Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be furnished by the Secretary or any of the officers. JAS. F. JORDAN, Sec'y.
Raleigh, April 9, 1849. 523it

NOTICE. THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the town of Greensboro, N. C., under the style and firm of Weir & Porter is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the concern will be presented to D. P. Weir; and all debts due by bond or otherwise will be paid over to D. P. Weir, who alone is authorized to settle the business. D. P. WEIR.
April 9, 1849.

THE subscriber having purchased of Dr. A. S. Porter his entire interest in the Drug Store, he would respectfully inform his friends that he expects to continue the business at the old stand of Weir & Porter, where he will be pleased to see all who are desirous of buying Drugs and Medicines at low prices. D. P. WEIR.

DAN RIVER LANDS FOR SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the 20th of June next, on the premises, that Very valuable Tract of Land known by the name of ALLEN'S DELIGHT, situated on the north bank of Dan River, lying in the counties of Rockingham and Stokes, N. C., about 50 miles above Danville, Virginia, containing 747 acres, about 200 of which is low grounds and is scarcely equalled for fertility in this part of the country. The upland is level and most of it rich tobacco land, and abounds in excellent pine timber; it is well watered and has two mill sites on a creek running through it. This tract could be divided so as to give to each about an equal portion of low grounds and timbered land, and would make two excellent farms, and will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers.—On the same day will be sold a quantity of grain. And on the next day will be sold the tract of land on which the subscriber lives, lying on the south bank of Dan River one mile above the town of Madison, in Rockingham county, containing about 1,600 acres, of which

100 is Low Grounds. The upland lies well—and a good deal of it is well adapted to the raising of Tobacco. A large portion of the tract is timbered land, and is well watered with springs, &c. The Dan River House is 12 feet by 20, two stories high, with an end room of 16 feet, one story only—with other necessary out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary,—hoping and soliciting those wishing to purchase land in this part of the country, will come and examine for themselves.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments. The title will be retained until the last payment is made. Possession will be given on or before the 15th of September next. Will also be sold on the last day, Five Shares in the Richmond and Danville Rail Road. WILLIAM FEWEL.
April 14th, 1849. 523is

CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY of Fayetteville and Wilmington, are running Steamer Gov. Graham (20 inch draft) Tow Boat Mike Brown, Telegraph, Gen. Taylor.

THE above Boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are as well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river. Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission. All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods. Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention. W. L. MCGARY, Agent.

THE undersigned having commodious Ware House on the River, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission. Jan. 1849, 41:12m W. L. MCGARY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. James B. Hill and Tabitha his wife vs Charles Mooney and his wife Nancy, Thos Moore and his wife Polly, Thomas Parker and his wife Sarah, Latty Sutherland, Henry Sutherland, Aloy Sutherland, Buckner Sutherland, whose interest is claimed by Richard Henderson, William Sutherland, Whitfield Tippet and his wife Elizabeth, of full age, and Emily Sutherland, Parthenia Sutherland, and Henry Sutherland, under the age of twenty-one years.

Petition for Partition of Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Whitfield Tippet and his wife Elizabeth, William Sutherland and Buckner Sutherland are non residents of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks for the absent defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at Westworth on the 4th Monday of May, 1849, and answer the petition of the case will be taken up and heard ex parte as the case. Given at office this 17th March, 1849. Test, J. B. WHEELER, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Pleasant McAdoo vs Wm M Weatherly. Levied on land. Fina and Levy to this Term.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Wm M Weatherly is dead, and that the following are his heirs at law, to wit: Henry Weatherly, Nathan Moore and wife Elizabeth, Louisa Dillon, Abner Weatherly, Ann Millis, Nancy Trotter, Isiah Fields, Abner Fields, Benjamin Fields, Wm Murphy and wife Sarah, Nathan Leonard and wife Mary, Robert Fields, Thankful Armfield, Arthur Bland, Sally Bland, Elizabeth Bland and Arthur Bland, Polly Osborn and the heirs at law of Rebecca Jester, dec'd, names not known. The above named heirs reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said absent heirs at law of the said Wm M Weatherly, dec'd, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro on the third Monday in May next, and show cause, if any they can, why the judgment in said case should not be made and confirmed against them and descended to them, shall not be sold to satisfy said judgment. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensboro the third Monday in February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

POPULAR MEDICINES. MANY cathartic pills have been used possessing simply the property of emptying the bowels of their contents. In doing this, they too often act injuriously as irritants. The Sovereign Balm Pills are not only free from such objection (AS THEY NEVER LEAVE THE BOWELS CERTIVE) but their purifying and healing power is truly remarkable. They act upon the skin as a diaphoretic, as an alternative and corrective of all the secretions, upon the kidneys as diuretic, and upon the bowels as a cathartic; and all so efficiently and mildly that no pill can compare with them. Persons frequently volunteer their testimony to the virtue and efficacy of our Pills in complaints for which they had not before thought of using them. An agent writes, "At one place where I put up for the night in Pennsylvania, the lady of the House declared that two doses had cured her of Erysipelas."

Another young man of our acquaintance says, that he was cured of the Ague by two doses. The Sovereign Balm Pills are the most agreeable remedy known for the removal of Costiveness. One or two pills produce relief. (27) Two such pills cannot be used to avoid imposition, by persons who peddle a spurious pill made up by E. L. Sone, of the same name as ours. These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter Greensboro, F. & W Smith, Alamance, P. C. & A. Smith, Esq. Colles, 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.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC for 1849, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers' price, 10¢. Jan. 1849. J. & J. SLOAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Pleasant McAdoo vs Wm M Weatherly. Levied on land. Fina and Levy to this Term.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Wm M Weatherly is dead, and that the following are his heirs at law, to wit: Henry Weatherly, Nathan Moore and wife Elizabeth, Louisa Dillon, Abner Weatherly, Ann Millis, Nancy Trotter, Isiah Fields, Abner Fields, Benjamin Fields, Wm Murphy and wife Sarah, Nathan Leonard and wife Mary, Robert Fields, Thankful Armfield, Arthur Bland, Sally Bland, Elizabeth Bland and Arthur Bland, Polly Osborn and the heirs at law of Rebecca Jester, dec'd, names not known. The above named heirs reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said absent heirs at law of the said Wm M Weatherly, dec'd, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro on the third Monday in May next, and show cause, if any they can, why the judgment in said case should not be made and confirmed against them and descended to them, shall not be sold to satisfy said judgment. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensboro the third Monday in February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Shelly & Field vs J W Gardner. Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer or reply, or otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensboro the third Monday of February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Saxborn M Hoskins, Adm't of William Foster, dec'd vs Caleb Foster, Robert Foster, Bail and his wife Ann Jane and Leola Foster, infant. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petitioners will be heard and an order of sale granted. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court, at office in Greensboro the third Monday of February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Mcajah Johnson vs Elenor Smith. Justices' Judgment Levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Elenor Smith, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, or judgment final will be entered against her, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand and costs of suit. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensboro the third Monday of February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. William Coble vs Heath Breedlove. Justices' Judgment Levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Heath Breedlove, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, &c. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court, at office in Greensboro the third Monday of February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. William Coble vs Heath Breedlove. Justices' Judgment Levied on Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Heath Breedlove, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand and costs of suit, &c. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court, at office in Greensboro the third Monday of February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

POPULAR MEDICINES. MANY cathartic pills have been used possessing simply the property of emptying the bowels of their contents. In doing this, they too often act injuriously as irritants. The Sovereign Balm Pills are not only free from such objection (AS THEY NEVER LEAVE THE BOWELS CERTIVE) but their purifying and healing power is truly remarkable. They act upon the skin as a diaphoretic, as an alternative and corrective of all the secretions, upon the kidneys as diuretic, and upon the bowels as a cathartic; and all so efficiently and mildly that no pill can compare with them. Persons frequently volunteer their testimony to the virtue and efficacy of our Pills in complaints for which they had not before thought of using them. An agent writes, "At one place where I put up for the night in Pennsylvania, the lady of the House declared that two doses had cured her of Erysipelas."

Another young man of our acquaintance says, that he was cured of the Ague by two doses. The Sovereign Balm Pills are the most agreeable remedy known for the removal of Costiveness. One or two pills produce relief. (27) Two such pills cannot be used to avoid imposition, by persons who peddle a spurious pill made up by E. L. Sone, of the same name as ours. These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter Greensboro, F. & W Smith, Alamance, P. C. & A. Smith, Esq. Colles, 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.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC for 1849, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers' price, 10¢. Jan. 1849. J. & J. SLOAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1849. Pleasant McAdoo vs Wm M Weatherly. Levied on land. Fina and Levy to this Term.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Wm M Weatherly is dead, and that the following are his heirs at law, to wit: Henry Weatherly, Nathan Moore and wife Elizabeth, Louisa Dillon, Abner Weatherly, Ann Millis, Nancy Trotter, Isiah Fields, Abner Fields, Benjamin Fields, Wm Murphy and wife Sarah, Nathan Leonard and wife Mary, Robert Fields, Thankful Armfield, Arthur Bland, Sally Bland, Elizabeth Bland and Arthur Bland, Polly Osborn and the heirs at law of Rebecca Jester, dec'd, names not known. The above named heirs reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said absent heirs at law of the said Wm M Weatherly, dec'd, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro on the third Monday in May next, and show cause, if any they can, why the judgment in said case should not be made and confirmed against them and descended to them, shall not be sold to satisfy said judgment. Witness, John M Logan, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensboro the third Monday in February, 1849. JOHN M LOGAN, c. c.

PROPOSALS. THE undersigned Commissioners for the town of Greensboro, will receive proposals until the 1st day of May next, for building a STONE BRIDGE, on West Street, of the following dimensions, to wit: two stone walls, each 28 feet long, two feet thick, and eight feet high, twenty feet distant from each other from outside to outside, with an aperture in each 4 feet wide and 4 feet high for the passage of the water; and two stone walls, not less than two feet thick in any one place, extending from one side wall to the other, with four feet space between, which are to be covered with stone by allowing each layer to extend over more or less, until they meet and form an arch, the whole to be covered with earth two feet thick, leaving each end of the trunk or flue to contain at least 14 square feet.

There is an abundance of suitable rock convenient, that can be used by blasting or quarrying, as the contractor may deem most advisable. Further specifications can be had on application to any one of the Commissioners. Payment to be made on completion of the work, which must be done by the 30th of June next.

W. A. GILMER, C. A. GILLASPIE, C. P. MENDENHALL, GEO. ALBRIGHT, W. A. CALDWELL.
April 12th, 1849 523it

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

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

Extra English Early Pea do
Early Washington do
Dwarf Marrowfat do
Blue Imperial do
Large Bell Pepper do
Cherry do
Mammoth Pumpkin do
Long Scarlet Short Topped Radish do
Long White Summer do
Red Turnep Rooted do
Early Bunch Squash do
Long Green do
Large Red Tomato do
Large Yellow do
Ruta Baga Turnep do
Flower Seeds.
A full assortment of choice Flower Seeds of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.
Bulbous Roots.
Double Hyacinths Extra Single do Double do
Double and Single Tulips do
Mixed Bird Seed for Canaries do
Bird Fountains, &c. do
For sale by D P WEIR.

HIRAM C. WORTH. HIRAM CARPENTER and JOINER.—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same. Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given. Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Palaces, &c. Working Drawings can be had when desired. Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro, Jan. 1st, 1849.

PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would inform the public that he will keep on hand, and make to order, his improved Portable Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, at \$110 cash, or \$145 where bond is taken. These Horse-powers and Machines have been sufficiently tried to establish their utility. Persons at a distance may address the subscriber at New Garden Post-office. His residence is one mile north of New Garden meeting-house, Guilford, N. C. 4th mo. 24, 1849 519p ELIHU COFFIN.

\$300 REWARD. A PROCLAMATION. By His Excellency Charles Manly, Governor of North Carolina. WHEREAS, Nathaniel H. Simpson and Andrew F. Gibson stand charged by the Grand Jury of the county of Guilford with stealing a negro slave, named Bob, the property of one Lukewick Sumner, of the said county of Guilford; and whereas, it has been made appear to me, that the said Nathaniel H. Simpson and Andrew F. Gibson have fled from justice and escaped probably beyond the limits of the State:

Now to the end that the said Nathaniel H. Simpson and Andrew F. Gibson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of them to the Sheriff of the said county of Guilford, or for their confinement in any jail in this State; or a reward of \$150 for their arrest and confinement of either of them as aforesaid.

DESCRIPTION. "Nathaniel H. Simpson is supposed to be between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high, spare built, walks erect, florid complexion, black hair, with a small scar on the left cheek made by a bullet, some grains of powder buried in his skin which will not be observed without minute examination. He wears whiskers to cover the scar and grains of powder; speaks quick and usually very profane. Andrew F. Gibson is supposed to be between thirty and thirty-five years of age, inclined to corpulency, fair skin, dark hair, full eyes, about five feet ten inches high, and in ordinary conversation speaks slow."

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina at the city of Raleigh, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1849. CHAS. MANLY.

By the Governor, LASADON C. MANLY, Private Secretary. [51-6w]

TO MILL OWNERS. THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to Mill Owners in Western Carolina and the adjoining counties of Virginia, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line in the most durable and substantial manner; keeping pace at the same time with all modern improvements. They hope by strict attention to their business to secure a continuance of the favor which has been heretofore extended to them. All orders addressed to Franceses Post Office, Stokes County, N. C., will be promptly attended to. J. & S. WALKER. March 27th, 1849 516in.

EST received and for sale Pale and Dark French Brandy, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Madras Wine, Malaga Wine, Champagne Wine, Monongahela Whiskey, do, Rye Whiskey, Potatoes, &c. &c. of the above I have may be sure of getting a pure article. Oct 1848 W J McCONNEL.

NEGROES FOR SALE. HAVING qualified as Executor on the last Will and Testament of Robert Strong, dec'd, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, in the town of Leaksville, on Wednesday the 25th day of April, FIVE LIKELY NEGROES, to wit: Peter, a likely fellow about 40 years old; Peter and George, boys 10 and 12 years old; Henry; Tabby, about 38 years old and child 2 years old. A credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is delivered. W. R. STRONG, Exr. March, 1849. 48-6

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

Shop and Furniture Room on West Street between the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's April 1848 PETER THURSTON.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.