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## ANNABEL LEE.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

It was many and many a year ago,  
In a kingdom by the sea,  
That a maiden there lived whom you may know  
By the name of Annabel Lee;  
And this maiden she lived with no other thought  
Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
But we loved with a love that was more than love,  
I and my Annabel Lee—  
With a love that the winged seraphs of heaven  
Coveted her and me.

And this was the reason that, long ago,  
In this kingdom by the sea,  
A wind blew out of the cloud, chilling  
My beautiful Annabel Lee;  
So that her high-born kinsman came  
And bore her away from me,  
To shut her up in a sepulchre  
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels not half so happy in heaven,  
Went envying her and me—  
Yes!—that is the reason (as all men know,  
In this kingdom by the sea)  
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,  
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love  
Of those who were older than we—  
Of many far wiser than we—  
And neither the angels in heaven above,  
Nor the demons down under the sea,  
Can ever discover my Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams, without bringing me  
Dreams  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes  
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;  
And so all the night-tide, I lie by the side  
Of my darling—my darling—my life and my bride,  
In her sepulchre there by the sea—  
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

## The Fugitive Gladiator.

The following powerful and affecting description of the flight of a Roman gladiator from his brutal master, is extracted from Mr. Horace Smith's fine novel, entitled *Zillah, a Tale of the Holy City*. The time is during the second triumvirate; and the heroine the daughter of the second high priest of the Jews. Zillah is on the road to Rome.

"As she gazed vaguely around her, listening rather than looking, she perceived something stealthily moving amid the foliage, midway up one of the prodigious oaks, scarcely 20 yards from their carriage. At first she conjectured it to be some wild creature, but another moment undeceived her. Yes, yes, it was he—the fugitive, holding his sword in his mouth, and clambering up the oaken tower, as if he had been furnished by nature for the purpose, a clawed animal, a thing of the woods. Instantly averting her eyes lest their gaze should direct others to the same spot, she fixed them upon the ground, and clapping her hands, remained for some moments in an agony of suspense; almost afraid to breathe, and still more fearful of betraying her emotion. The shout of many voices, the clamor of a band of armed men, and hoarse cries of 'Found, found! In the tree! In the great oak!' revealed to her that the object of her deep solicitude, was discovered; and as she clung to her father, trembling with agitation, and uttering an involuntary sob of sympathetic anguish, she again cast up her eyes to see whether the poor wretch might still possess some chance of escape.

Conscious as he must have been that he was discovered, he neither accelerated nor retarded his progress; but appearing to bestow no attention whatever upon the hubbub beneath him, and the numerous pursuers who were now converging hastily towards the spot, he continued climbing up—up, up, till he had nearly gained the summit of the tree, where a leafless, bare bough, apparently one that had been blasted by the lightning, shot itself into the giddy air, stretching athwart the road. Along this crazy fearful perch, he began to crawl upon his hands and knees, still holding the sword in his mouth. The branch trembled—it swayed to and fro, it bent with his weight. Zillah shut her eyes with a shudder; she tried even to stop her ears, expecting every moment to hear the appalling crash, the death shriek, the horrible signal that he was precipitated from that terrible height, and dashed to atoms upon the rock.

As nothing indicated the catastrophe she had anticipated, she again ventured to look up. Still clinging the wretch around his helmet, he had

now seated himself at the forked extremity of the bough, with his face towards the tree, and brandishing his sword in his right hand, poised in mid air, swinging between heaven and earth like a wounded eagle upon his prey, he seemed resolved to await his assailants upon the perilous field of battle that he had chosen for himself. Zillah was at a loss to account for some small object that kept momentarily glistening in the sunshine beneath him, and losing itself in the shade, until a plashing sound drew her eyes to the road below where she beheld a crimson circle formed by the continual dropping of his blood! Her previous sympathy with the sufferer was hardly capable of increase, but her indignation against his ruthless pursuers was not a little inflamed at this pitiable sight.

By this time the horsemen, descending from the brow of the mountain, stood together under the tree as if waiting for orders; while several of their comrades on foot successively made their appearance, and stationed themselves under the oak without offering to climb it. After a short interval, a huge, ferocious, ruffian like fellow, holding a trumpet in one hand and a sword in the other, came out of the bushes puffing and pointing to the spot and immediately began to issue orders as if he were the leader of the party. 'Shall I bring him down with an arrow?' asked one of the horsemen, adjusting the bow:—'he is a dead shot as he sits now, and we shall never catch him otherwise, unless we wait till he drops out of the tree from hunger.'

'At your peril, sirrah!' bawled the leader, shaking his sword at the fellow who had made the proposition. 'He is my best man—worth any two of ye. Besides, haven't I entered him, and been paid the deposit, for the great match at Capua and the festival of Jupiter at Beneventum? No, no, we must fetch the rascal down without hurting him. Let's see, let's see!' Going out into the road for the purpose of taking a more exact observation of the fugitive's position, he began to shake and scratch his head, muttering to one of his companions, 'Shouldn't mind putting an arrow into him myself, if he weren't up so high, so desperate high. Wing him as delicately as you will, the fall is sure to spoil him. Ugly job! Then, if I send up after him, no use—the chap is no fletcher—will fight till all the flesh is hacked off his bones. Besides, the bough won't hold two—shall lose 'em both, 'twould cost a good round sum to replace 'em. Coax him—coax him down.'

Raising his hoarse rough voice so as to be heard by the man in the tree, he endeavored to wheedle him down by the most solemn promises of granting him his freedom after the Jupiter festival at Beneventum, winking at the same time to his companion, swearing in an under tone to the runaway rogue should be effectually prevented from repeating the prank if he could only get him into his clutches. His fawning, yet hoarse loud voice, and the villainous savage chuckle of his under tone as he sneered at the credulity of the depe he thought himself about to ensnare, offered a singular contrast to the foreign accent but clear resolute honest intonation of his intended victim. 'You have already repeatedly made me the same promise and have as often violated your vow,' said the latter.

'True, but I mean to keep it now. By Castor and Pollux I do! (say any thing to get the rascal out of the tree.)'

'Have you any objection to dip your two hands in what you have so long lived by—my blood; there is plenty on the ground beneath; to lift them up to heaven and swear by Hercules to give me my discharge after the festival of Beneventum?'

'Any objection?—not I—none in the world. (A lie more or less cannot make any great odds, so here goes.)'

He advanced to the little pool of blood, and stooping to fulfil the stipulation, when the wretched fugitive rendered desperate by the manifest impossibility of his escape, knowing by sad experience that the most solemn oaths of his villainous master were unworthy of credit, and resolved to inflict a richly merited punishment upon his oppressor, while he got rid of his own miserable existence at the same time, he had no sooner decroyed him under the tree, than he threw himself headlong down upon him from his eyrie in the sky, and both were instantly dashed to pieces on the flinty pavement of the Appian road.

## A Grave Without a Monument.

The noblest of cemeteries is the ocean. Its poetry is, and in human language ever will be, unwritten. Its elements of sublimity are subjects of feeling, not of description. Its records, like the reflection mirrored on its waveless bosom, cannot be transferred to paper. Its vastness, its eternal heaving, its majestic music in a storm, and its perils, are things which I had endeavored a thousand times to conceive; but until I was on its mighty bosom, looking out upon its moving mountain waves, feeling that eternity was distant from me but the thickness of a single plank, I had tried in vain to think and know the glory and grandeur of the sea. I there first felt what John of Patmos meant when he said of heaven, 'There shall be no more sea.' But there is one element of moral sublimity which impressed my mind, and which I should be pleased to

could transfer in all its vividness to the minds of your readers. The sea is the largest of cemeteries, and all its slumberers sleep without a monument. All other grave yards, in all lands, show some symbols of distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished.

The same wave rolls over all—the same requiem by the minstrels of ocean, is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats and the same sun shines; and there, unmarked, the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unadorned, will sleep on, until awakened by the same tramp, the sea will give up its dead. I thought of sailing over the slumbering but devoted Cookman, who, after his brief but brilliant career, perished in the President—over the laughter-loving Power, who went down in the same ill-fated vessel, we may have passed. In that cemetery sleeps the accomplished and pious Fisher; where he and thousands of the noble spirits of the earth lie, no one but God knoweth. No marble rises to point out where their ashes are gathered, or where the lover of the good and wise can go to shed the tear of sympathy. Who can tell where lie the tens of thousands of Africa's sons who perished in the "middle passage"? Yet that cemetery hath ornaments of which no one can boast. On no other are the heavenly reflections in so much splendor. Over no other is heard such noble melody. In no other are so many inimitable traces of the power of Jehovah. Never can I forget the days and nights as I passed the noblest of cemeteries, without a single human monument.—Giles.

## A Victor in his Crowning Hour.

On the 24th of February, 1847, a thick-set, clumsy-looking old man was seen riding slowly down one of the main streets in the city of Saltillo, Mexico. The appearance of this venerable gentleman was remarkably unsoldierlike and unassuming; for he was mounted upon a rough mustang pony, and was attended by only one armed dragon as a guard. His short person was nearly enveloped in a dingy brown overcoat, and his feet were clad in a pair of coarse shoes that protruded some distance below his trousers. A soiled military cap was drawn down carelessly over his eyes, and a rusty sword hung awkwardly at his side. There was nothing in his dress or mien to indicate that he was an uncommon personage, but the swarthy citizens of the place who stood in groups upon the pavements bowed their heads as he passed, and American officers of all ranks raised their hats respectfully as they galloped by him upon their prancing steeds.

On every side the low groans of wounded and dying soldiers fell upon his ears, and their mangled limbs were thrown out from the hospital doors almost under his horse's feet as he advanced; but still he rode on, slowly and heedlessly, recognizing neither friends nor foes, but seemingly absorbed in his own deep, anxious meditations. And this plain old man was Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista, the conqueror of Santa Anna; and this was his triumphal entrance into a place whose atmosphere had been darkened but one day before by the smoke of his blazing guns as they roared in the distance, and shook the lofty surrounding mountains by their thunders!

This was the man whose invincible courage and indomitable energy of purpose had just saved one gallant little army from destruction, and had routed another of four times its numerical strength. He had just achieved his greatest victory, and the glorious tidings were speeding rapidly across the broad Gulf, and his name was destined to be breathed with grateful applause by thousands of his admiring countrymen—but now he appeared unconscious of the future fame that awaited him, and his whole mind was apparently laboring under the heavy responsibilities that still rested upon him, for he knew not at what hour his baffled and enraged enemies might pour down upon him again through the dark gorges of the mountains that rose up on every side, and overwhelm the remnant of his exhausted troops by their superior numbers. Yet how honorable, how elevated, how glorious was the position he then occupied in that hostile city, far removed from his native land! There his will was law, and his slightest mandate exacted obedience. None doubted his patriotism or his ability, but all his brave followers looked up to him with love and confidence, and to him they confided their safety and protection.

The fierce inhabitants of Saltillo had but yesterday stood upon their house-tops, looking forth upon the field of battle with shouts of exultation and defiance, hoping soon to behold the overthrow of their bold invader, and the total destruction of his little band; but now they sat at their doors with griefed, humble faces, gazing with awe and fear upon the man who had vanquished their greatest leader, and who, but a few hours since, had swept down hundreds of their nearest relatives upon the bloody field of Buena Vista with his terrible cannon. And now, as he rode unattended through their midst, in his plain, dusty garb, wrapped in his own weighty thoughts, and his head bowed, they submitted to look upon

ed to regard him as some superior being who had been sent by an angry Deity to punish their crimes and avenge the wrongs they had committed upon others.—*Evangelist (Ala.) Democrat.*

## The Battle of Hohenlinden.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

The Isar and the Inn, as they flow from the Alps towards the Danube, move nearly in parallel lines and nearly forty miles apart. As they approach the River, the space between them becomes one elevated plain, covered chiefly with a sombre dark pine forest—crossed by the two roads only—while the mere country paths, that wind through it here and there, give no space to marching columns. Moreau had advanced across this forest to the Inn, where on the first of December he was attacked; and forced to retrace his steps, and take up his position on the farther side, at the village of Hohenlinden. Here, where one of the great roads debouched from the woods, he placed Ney and Grouchy.

The Austrians, in four massive columns, plunged into the gloomy wilderness, designing to meet in the open plain of Hohenlinden, the central column marching along the high road, while those on either side made their way through amid the trees, as they best could. It was a stormy December morning, when these seventy thousand men were allowed from sight in the dark defiles of Hohenlinden. The day before it had rained heavily, and the roads were impassable, but now a furious snow storm darkened the heavens and covered the ground with one white unbroken surface. The by-paths were blotted out, and the sighing pines overhead drooped with their snowy burdens above the ranks, or shook them down on the heads of the soldiers as the artillery wheels smote against their trunks. It was a strange spectacle, those long dark columns, out of sight of each other, stretching through the dreary forest by themselves—while the falling snow sifting over the ranks, made the unmarked way still more solitary. The soft and yielding mass broke the tread of advancing hosts, while the artillery, and ammunition and baggage wagons, gave forth a muffled sound, that seemed prophetic of some mournful catastrophe. The central column alone had a hundred cannon in its train, while behind them were five hundred wagons—the whole closed up by the slowly moving cavalry.

Thus marching, it came at about 9 o'clock upon Hohenlinden, and attempted to debouch into the plain, when Grouchy fell upon it with such fury that it was forced back into the woods. In a moment the old forest was alive with echoes and its gloomy recesses illuminated with the blaze of artillery.

Grouchy, Grouchy and Ney, put forth incredible efforts to keep this immense force from deploying into the open field. The two former struggled with the energy of desperation to hold their ground—although the soldiers could not see the enemy's lines, the storm was so thick, yet they aimed at the flashes that issued from the woods, and thus the two armies fought. The trees were cut in two like rods by the artillery, and fell with a crash upon the Austrian columns, while the fresh-fallen snow turned red with flowing blood. In the meantime Richepanse, who had been sent by a circuitous route with a single division to attack the enemy's rear, had accomplished his mission. Though his division had been cut in two and practically separated by the Austrian left wing, the brave general continued to advance, and with only three hundred men fell boldly on forty thousand Austrians. As soon as Moreau heard the sound of his cannon through the forest, and the alarm it spread through the enemy's ranks, he ordered Ney and Grouchy to charge first on the enemy's centre. Checked, then overthrown, that broken column was rolled in disorder and utterly routed. Campbell, the poet, stood in a tower and gazed on this terrible scene, and in the midst of the fight, composed in part, that stirring ode which is known as far as the English language is spoken.

The depths of the forest swallowed the struggling hosts from sight, but still there issued forth from its bosom shouts and yells mingled with the thunder of cannon, and all the confused noise of the battle. The Austrians were utterly routed, and the frightened cavalry plunging through, out the crowd of fugitives into the woods; the artillery men cut their traces and leaping on their horses galloped away, and that magnificent column, as if rent by some violent explosion, was hurled in scattering fragments on every side. For miles the white ground was sprinkled with dead bodies, and the pine trees again stood calm and silent in the winter night; piercing cries and groans issued out of the gloom in every direction; sufferer answered sufferer as he lay and writhed on the cold snow. Twenty thousand men were scattered there amid the trees, while broken carriages and wagons and deserted guns spread a perfect wreck around.

## MARRIED AND SINGLE MEN.

A contemporary very sensibly remarks, that there should be some means of distinguishing single from married men. Unmarried females are known by the prefix of Miss to their names, but all men are styled Mr. How much unnecessary trouble and solicitude might be spared to the anxious mothers of marrying cable girls could they make this distinction. How very amusing

to a mother and bony of girls, after laying themselves out to please some "nice young man," to hear him accidentally allude to his wife! This subject really demands attention, and we think that the girls should suggest some plan by which these disappointments might be obviated. We think there already exists a mode in which single men can easily be distinguished from married ones by ladies of discernment. It is by paying a little attention to the conversation and manners of gentlemen. There is an ease and grace in the manners of married men, a sensibleness and want of fluster in their conversation, which enable them to be readily distinguished in a mixed company. Unmarried men may be distinguished by a general "greenness," a certain frivolousness of conversation, and a peculiar flutter of deportment, that nothing but matrimony can entirely cure.

## The Railroad to the Pacific.

The two Conventions recently held, one at St. Louis and the other at Memphis, have afforded occasions for conference and discussion among the friends of the great enterprise which proposes to connect the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific ocean. There were of course in each of those Conventions some diversities of opinion as to the best route for the proposed road; but all views, we may presume, will be finally harmonized by the adoption of the suggestion that while the main stem should run from St. Louis and follow the valley of the Missouri, there should be branch roads to Chicago on the North and to Memphis on the South.

At the St. Louis Convention, Col. Benton, with characteristic earnestness, advocated the construction of the road as a Government enterprise. The conclusion of his speech exhibits a fine specimen of that bold and glowing eloquence into which he sometimes rises.—*Baltimore American.*

We live in extraordinary times, and are called upon to elevate ourselves to the grandeur of the occasion. Three and a half centuries ago, the great Columbus—the man who was afterwards carried home in chains from the New World which he had discovered—this great Columbus, in the year 1492, departed from Europe to arrive in the East by going to the West. It was a sublime conception. He was in the line of success, when the intervention of two continents, not dreamed of before, arrested his progress. Now, in the nineteenth century, mechanical genius enables his great design to be fulfilled. In the beginning, and in barbarous ages, the sea was a barrier to the intercourse of nations. Mechanical genius, in inventing the ship, converted that barrier into a facility. Then land and continents became the obstruction. The two Americas intervening have prevented Europe and Asia from communicating on the straight line. For three centuries and a half this obstacle has frustrated the grand design of Columbus. Now, in our day, mechanical genius has again triumphed over the obstacles of nature, and converted into a facility that which had so long been an impassable obstacle. The steam-car has worked upon the land, and among enlightened nations, and to a degree far transcending it, the miracle which the ship, in barbarous ages, worked upon the ocean. The land has now become the facility for the most distant communications, the conveyance being invented which annihilates both time and space. We hold the intervening land; we hold the obstacle which stopped Columbus; we are in the line between Europe and Asia.

We have it in our power to remove that obstacle—to convert it into a facility—and to carry him on to his land of promise and of hope, with a rapidity, a precision and a safety unknown to all ocean navigation. A king and a queen started him upon his great enterprise. It lies in the hands of a Republic to complete it. It is in our hands—We, the People of the United States, of this first half of this nineteenth century. Let us raise ourselves up. Let us rise to the grandeur of the occasion. Let us complete the grand design of Columbus by putting Europe and Asia into communication, and that to our advantage, through the heart of our own country. Let us give to his ships, converted into cars, a continued course, unknown to all former times. Let us make the iron road—and make it from sea to sea, States and individuals making it east of the Mississippi, the nation making it west. Let us now, in this convention, rise above every thing sectional, personal, local. Let us beseech the National Legislature to build the great road upon the great national line which unites Europe and Asia—the line which will find, on our continent, the Bay of San Francisco at one end, St. Louis in the middle, the national metropolis, and great commercial emporiums at the other—and which shall be adorned with its crowning honor, the colossal statue of the great Columbus, whose design it accomplishes, hewn from the granite mass of a peak of the Rocky Mountains, overlooking the road—the mountain itself the pedestal, and the statue a part of the mountain—pointing with outstretched arm to the western horizon and saying to the flying passenger, there is the East! there is India.

## Daniel Webster's Denunciation of Austrian and Russian Cruelty.

At the late New Hampshire Festival, Mr. Webster severely denounced the atrocious conduct of the Austrian and Russian governments towards the fallen Hungarians.

Gentlemen, the events of the past year are many; they seem to result from an indefinite purpose of those who wish to ameliorate the condition of things in Europe. They had no distinct ideas. There may be incidental benefits arising from it. These wars may somewhat assuage the imperial sway of despots. They may serve to convince these who hold despotic power that they may shake their own thrones if they do not yield something to popular demands. In that sense, some good may come of it. Then, gentlemen, there is another aspect. We have had all our sympathies much enlisted in the Hungarian effort for liberty. We have all wept at its failure. We thought we saw a more rational

hope of establishing independence in Hungary than in any other part of Europe where the question has been in agitation within the last twelve months. But despotic power from abroad intervened to suppress it.

And gentlemen, what will come of it I do not know. For my part, at this moment, I feel more indignant at recent events connected with Hungary than all those which passed in her struggle for liberty. Tremendous cheering. I see that the noble Kossuth and his companions shall be given up [shame! shame!] and I see that this demand is made in violation of the established law of nations. Gentlemen, there is something on earth greater than arbitrary or despotic power. The lightening has its power, and the whirlwind has its power; and the earthquake has its power; but there is no thing among men more capable of shaking despotic power than lightning, whirlwind, or earthquake. [Overpowering bursts of applause.] That is the threatening indignation of the whole civilized world. [Renewed cheering.] Gentlemen, the Emperor of Russia holds himself to be bound by the law of nations from the fact that he treats with nations, that he forms alliances; he professes, in fact, to live in a civilized age, and to govern an enlightened nation. I say that if under these circumstances he shall perpetrate so great a violation of natural law as to seize these Hungarians, and to execute them, he will stand as a criminal and malefactor in the view of the law. [Loud huzzas, continued for several minutes.] The whole world will be the tribunal to try him, and he must appear before it and hold up his hand and plead, and abide its judgment. [Renewed cheering.]

The Emperor of Russia is the supreme lawgiver in his own country, and for aught I know, the executor of it also; but thanks be to God, he is not the supreme lawgiver or executor of the national law, and every offence against that is an offence against the rights of the civilized world; [hear, hear!] and if he breaks that law in the case of Turkey, or in any other case, the whole world has a right to call him out and to demand his punishment. [Right.] Our rights as a nation are held under the sanction of national law; a law which becomes more important from day to day; a law which none who profess to agree to it are at liberty to violate. Nor let him imagine, nor let any one imagine, that mere force can subvert the general sentiment of mankind; it is much more likely to extend that sentiment and to destroy that power which he most desires to establish and secure.

Gentlemen, the bones of poor John Wickliffe were dug out of his grave seventy years after his death, and burned for his heresy, and his ashes were thrown upon a river in Warwickshire.—Some prophet of that day said:

"The Avon to the Sever runs,  
The Sever to the sea,  
And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad  
Wide as the waters be."

Gentlemen, if the blood of Kossuth is taken by an absolute, unqualified, unjustifiable violation of national law, what will it appease, what will it pacify? It will mingle with the earth, it will mix with the waters of the ocean, the whole civilized world will snuff it in the air, and it will return with awful retribution on the heads of those violators of national law and universal justice. [Great enthusiasm.] I cannot say when, or in what form; but depend upon it, that if such an act does take place, the thrones and principalities and powers must look out for the consequences. [Overpowering applause.]

## The Duel between Decatur & Barron.

It is expected that Mr. Kennedy's "Life of William Wirt" will be published by Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, in a few days. We annex a short extract, being a letter from Mr. Wirt relating to the unfortunate duel between Decatur and Barron.—*Pat. Pat.*

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1820.

To Judge Carr:—I thank you, my dear friend, for your short letter, which I would sooner answered but for causes beyond my control. Instead of attempting to give you an account of the quarrel between our illustrious Decatur and Barron, I propose to send you, in this copy of their correspondence, which we are promised from the Intelligencer press to-morrow. Decatur showed me the correspondence, in confidence; I used last fall, so far as it had gone; and I used every effort to prevent the fight, which he was very far from wishing to bring on, but which he considered as forced upon him in such a way that there was no avoiding it but by disavowing what he had really said and thought of Barron; and of this I need not say he was incapable. He did not approve of duelling.

He then passed to his own case. Fighting, he said, was his profession, and it would be impossible for him to keep his station and preserve his respectability without showing himself ready, at all times, to answer the call of any one who bore the name of a gentleman.

After my return from Baltimore, I heard nothing more of it till he was brought home mortally wounded; and then I saw him no more till he was a corpse. As I stood near him, alone, and looked at his dead face, marked as it was, with the last traces of his departed spirit, I could not help saying—What is left, and what is all the glory that this world can give? The soliloquy is not a very novel one, indeed, I have made it, in common with others, a thousand times before, but I never felt its force till then; for never till then, had I seen the corpse of such a man. You knew him, I believe, only as a hero. I ought to have made it my business to bring you to know each other individually. Could I have foreseen such an event as this, I would have done so. But what good would it have done? It would have made you feel his loss the more sensibly, for you would have mourned, instead of merely lamenting, the loss of a hero. They both fell at the point, which was so singularly chosen that the report of two pistols could not be heard by those who stood out of it, though close within ear shot. This I heard from Commodore Potter, who was standing thus with Rodgers. He exclaimed immediately—'One of them is killed, for there is only one shot.' Very different was the scene when he got to the ground. Decatur was apparently



shot dead; he revived after a while, and he and Barron held a parley as they lay on the ground. Doctor Washington, who got up just then, says that it reminded him of the closing scene of a tragedy—Hamlet and Laertes. Barron proposed that they should make friends before they met in Heaven, (for he supposed they would both die immediately.) Decatur said he had never been his enemy, that he freely forgave him his death—though he could not forgive those who had stimulated him to seek his life. One report says that Barron exclaimed, "Would to God you had said thus much yesterday!" It is certain that the parley was a friendly one, and that they parted in peace. Decatur knew he was to die, and his only sorrow was that he had not died in the service of his country. It is believed that Barron will recover—though this is far from certain. The papers will tell you every thing as to Decatur's funeral procession, &c.

Give our love to your friends, for I suppose this snow has reached at least to Winchester. And may Heaven bless you all, and keep you warm and comfortable. Your friend,  
WM. WIRT.

## Political.

The National Intelligencer publishes a late correspondence between Senator Foote, of Mississippi, and Mr. Clingman, Member of Congress from the 1st District of North Carolina, on the questions growing out of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Foote lays before Mr. Clingman the resolutions recently adopted by a convention in Mississippi, and calls upon him to say whether they are, in his opinion, approved in the State of North Carolina and the South generally.

Mr. F. states that he had similarly addressed Senator Mangum, who proposes, as soon as he sufficiently recovers from his present indisposition, to declare his views upon the whole subject in an extended form. Mr. Mangum (says Mr. F.) fully and warmly approved the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

The material portion of the Mississippi resolutions were copied into the Patriot of the 17th ultimo.

Mr. Clingman's *expose* is subjoined.

Reply of Mr. Clingman to Mr. Foote.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1849.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 10th inst. has been received, in which you ask my views, as well as my opinion, as to what will be the course of the South in either of the contingencies referred to. Your position as a representative of one of the States, and the consideration due you personally, merit alike a prompt reply.

Having on former occasions given my views in detail with reference to the whole subject, it is not necessary for me to do so at this time. I proceed, therefore, to give you simply the general results of my reflections.

The Federal Government, because it is the Government of the United States, is the trustee and agent for all the States and their citizens. Every power, therefore, which it can rightfully exercise, it must of necessity exercise for the benefit of all the parties to it. The territory of the United States being the common property, the Government is bound to administer it as far as practicable for the benefit of all the States as well as their citizens. A difference, however, exists among them in relation to the institution of slavery. When the Constitution was formed, twelve of the thirteen States were slaveholding. That instrument, though it has clauses expressly inserted for the protection of the rights and interests of slaveholders, contains no provision for the abolition of slavery anywhere. If the Government, therefore, can properly exercise such a power in any instance, it must be because its duties as a general agent, acting so as to meet the interests and views of its principals, require it. But fifteen of the thirty States of the Union still maintain the institution of slavery. It is obvious, therefore, that the Government could not, consistently with its powers as a general agent, exclude the slaveholders as a class from all participation in the enjoyment of the territory of the United States. It is, on the contrary, under solemn obligations to respect the rights of all. It has always heretofore, as I understand its action, shown a sense of this obligation. When the much-talked of ordinance was adopted, by which the territory north of the Ohio river was made free, all that portion of country south of the river to the Gulf of Mexico was left to be occupied by slaveholders. When slavery was abolished in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, the southern portion, regarded as the most suitable for slaveholders, was left to be so occupied. On the annexation of Texas, when a provision against slavery north of 36°30' was incorporated, much the larger and more valuable portion was left still for the use of slaveholders.

But it is now proposed to adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States. This would be an entire revolution in the action of the Government—a revolution which could not occur without a total violation of the spirit and essence of the constitution. Since those citizens who do not own slaves are permitted to occupy every part of the territory of the Union, it has been doubted by many whether the Government could rightfully exclude slaveholders from any portion of the common property. But, even if there should be a power to divide the public territory for convenience between the two classes, it is perfectly clear that there can be no right to exclude one class entirely. I have heretofore said that I should regard such an exclusion as being as great a violation of the constitution as the Government could possibly commit. But even if this action should be viewed simply as an enormous abuse of power, it would be not the less objectionable. The Government has unlimited powers in relation to the establishment of post offices throughout the Union. If, however, it were to withdraw all the post offices from the slaveholding States on the ground that the citizens of those States were not worthy of the countenances and aid of the Government, we should have as much reason to complain of such action as if it involved a clear infraction of the letter of the constitution.

In a word, if the Government should adopt the policy of excluding slaveholders, as such, from all the territory of the United States, it would in substance and effect cease to be the Government of the United States. While the form of the constitution might remain the same, its character would be essentially changed.

great organic change in our political system?—Ought they to remain members of an association which had, in utter disregard of plain constitutional guarantees, degraded them from their position of equality? As history furnishes no record of any people who have prospered after they had forfeited their self-respect, by submitting to be degraded to a state of political vassalage, I hold it to be the duty of the Southern States to resist this change. That resistance, to be effectual, should be commensurate with the violence of the attack. This they owe to the cause of constitutional liberty, to justice, and to their own honor.

With reference to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I will simply say that, waiving all controversy in relation to constitutional right, and obligation to the adjoining States, if such an event were to occur at this time, it would not take place in obedience to the wishes of the citizens of the District, but would be brought about at the instance of the inhabitants of the States. But these persons have no right to control the local affairs of this District. Should Congress, therefore, thus act at its instigation, it would be guilty of an act of tyranny so insulting and so gross as to justify a withdrawal of confidence from such a Government.

You ask, in the second place, what I believe likely to be the course of the South should such a contingency occur? There was but one of the States having any considerable number of slaves in relation to which I had any doubts. From her frontier position, and the powerful influences brought to bear on her, I had some fears as to what might be the action of Kentucky. But I have been gratified beyond expression by the gallant stand which that noble State has recently taken. She has thereby shown that she will not abandon her sisters in the hour of danger, but that she will, if necessary, take the front rank in the struggle for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the white race of the South. The union of both parties in Mississippi is a type of what will occur elsewhere. The Southern States ought to have but one feeling on this question, as they can have but one destiny. I have no doubt but that over the entire South there would be a vastly greater unanimity than existed in the old thirteen slave States when they decided to resist British aggression. If a few individuals should attempt to take a different course they would be swept away in the general current. Long before the struggle should come to the worst the South would present an unbroken front.

I am not unaware, sir, that in making so brief and concise a statement of my views I incur the risk of misconception and of misrepresentation, but I should feel that I did not appreciate the momentous nature of the subject if I could attach consequence to mere personal considerations.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
Hon. H. S. Foote. T. L. CLINGMAN.

P. S. Since the above letter was written, it has been submitted to my Colleague, Mr. Mangum, and he concurs fully in all its general conclusions, and avows his purpose to make known his views at length at an early day, and entertains the opinion that the Federal Government has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery either in the States or the Territories, and that all precedents, whether legislative or judicial, because adopted without due consideration, are not obligatory.

T. L. C.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

The Hillsborough Democrat.—Last week we laid a sprout in pickle for the benefit of this juvenile disciple of Locoferacy; but having more atrocious offenders to dispose of, we were compelled to suspend the execution of our pious purpose so far as the Democrat was concerned. In the meantime we found in the Raleigh Times a dose ready mixed up for the Democrat, which we transfer to our columns, and ask it to put that in its pipe and smoke it.

The Democrat would have the world believe that it is greatly grieved because certain Whig papers of the State—and the Argus amongst the number—have not chimed in with the Standard and its correspondent in the advocacy of their proposed State Convention, to be composed of an equal number of Whigs and Democrats, "without distinction of party," to consider of and concerning the probable passage of the Wilmot Proviso by the 31st Congress of the United States.

We are opposed to such a Convention; and our reasons for this opposition have been partly given heretofore. In the first place: we do not believe the Wilmot Proviso will be passed by the next Congress—as California and New Mexico will apply for admission into the Union, as States of the Confederacy, before the passage of the Proviso could be effected.

Secondly: The proposition to hold a convention "irrespective of party," when the very same proposition contains a provision that party shall be consulted in the selection of the delegates, and that two of each party shall be taken from every county of the State, without any regard whatever to the politics of the county, is an absurdity in itself.

Thirdly: An undue advantage would be given to the Democratic party in a Convention thus constituted, because that party is in the minority in North Carolina; and yet the proposition is to give to it as many delegates as the Whigs would have.

Fourthly: The Democrats would be sure to use this advantage to the detriment of the Whig Party; for they have always endeavored to make party capital out of this question—and for them to pursue a different course, in the Convention, would be for them to practice a virtue of which they have repeatedly proven themselves incapable.

Fifthly: It would be the height of absurdity to call a Convention to take State action in the mere anticipation of the passage of a proviso during one Administration, when the same proviso was passed during another, not only without complaint, but absolutely with the approbation of those invoking this action.

Sixthly: The "collected wisdom" of the State had the subject under consideration last winter, in Raleigh, to the great detriment of the public interests; and after spending much of the public time and much of the people's money, they passed the most ridiculous set of resolutions that ever emanated from any deliberative assembly on the face of the earth; and we have very little hope that those who would put themselves forward on this occasion would acquit themselves with more credit. The question is one of too much magnitude to have aspiring young unfortunates and spurious political cockerels crowing over it.

Seventhly: The Democrats of North Carolina—we mean the file leaders of course—have shown that they are consummate hypocrites on this subject; and no good and true Whig could go into Convention with them, with an expectation that their parts would be enacted in good faith. And perfect mutual confidence amongst the members of the body would be indispensable

to calm and profitable deliberation on a question involving the honor of the State, and probably the perpetuity of the Union itself.

Eightly: The Democratic presses of North Carolina have repeatedly charged the Whigs of the State with a want of fealty to the South on this question; and therefore no Whig who has the least respect for himself or the party of which he is a member, could not without self-degradation to which would be superadded the contempt of all honorable men, go into convention with persons by whom those presses have been sustained and encouraged in this libellous charge—especially before a full renunciation of the libel, and that in as public a manner as it has been made.

And ninthly and lastly: If all these objections were gotten over, one would still remain, that would decide the fate of the proposition with us: the voice of the people would not be heard in this Convention. The proposition is to let four delegates, two Whigs and two Democrats, go up from each county. How are they to be chosen? Who is to elect them? Who is to hold the polls, and where are they to be opened? And what Whig could vote for a "Democrat"—for a blind partisan who justified and approved of the sacrifice of Southern rights that was made in the Oregon bill—to represent his interests and his feelings in such a Convention? Two Whigs and two Democrats representing Stanley—a county that has 700 Whigs and but 20 Democrats in it—would not that be a nice state of things! Oh! but the Convention is to be irrespective of party. Then why impose this condition that two Democrats shall be elected from Stanley? It is not necessary to argue such a proposition.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

There are intimations of a design on the part of Southern members of Congress to make some new movement in the event of the admission of California into the Union as a free State. We do not know what foundation there is for such a rumor, and would fain believe that no such purpose is contemplated.

It is very evident from the unanimity with which the restrictive prohibition concerning Slavery was inserted in the Constitution of California, that the general public sentiment there is strong and decided on the subject, and that the people of California do not desire to have the institution amongst them—surely it cannot be maintained by any one that Congress has a right to force that institution upon them. It is urged that the Constitution of the new State ought to be silent on the subject, such a suppression of the popular will, if it were enforced, would be but transient and illusory. So decided is the determination of California to prohibit Slavery within her limits, that if she should come into the Union without the restrictive clause in the Constitution, one of her first acts of local State sovereignty, afterwards, would be to insert that identical resolution.

The question of the Proviso, in so far as California is concerned, may be regarded as settled—settled definitely, conclusively, irrevocably. And as to the right of the people of that territory to determine that question as they have done, we can see no just ground upon which it can be disputed. "We do not permit ourselves to apprehend," says the Pacific News, a San Francisco paper, that any serious difficulty will be made by Congress at Washington as to the prompt admission of California into the Union as a State. After the failure—perhaps inevitable under the circumstances—of that body to provide for this most interesting region any form of territorial government, it cannot be for a moment supposed that the Federal Government will look otherwise than with favor upon the efforts of California to solve for herself the problem of her own social organization, by the adoption, after the approved and time honored American fashion, of a State Constitution.

The propriety of this assumption is not to be gainsaid. Congress cannot take advantage of its own failure to provide a government for California—it cannot step in, now that the people of California have provided institutions for themselves, and assume to find fault as to the manner in which they have performed a duty which Congress neglected. But we are slow to believe that any such disposition exists. California has taken care of herself, and she is competent to the full extent of the responsibility.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Forsyth County.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1849.

Henry Hart

Nicholas L. Williams, Lawrence L. Williams, James J. B. White & his wife Rebecca, Lewis L. Williams, and Joseph Williams & his wife Melinda, vs.

Original Bill of Complaint and Injunction, I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said defendants, Lawrence L. Williams, James J. B. White & his wife Rebecca, Lewis L. Williams and Joseph Williams & his wife Melinda are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for all the said non-resident defendants personally to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Forsyth at the courthouse in Salem on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the case heard ex parte as then.

Witness, D. H. Starbuck, Clerk and Master of said Court at office in Salem, this 22nd day of October, A. D. 1849.

Pr adv \$5 28-6 D. H. STARBUCK, c. l. s.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1849.

Henry Taylor

Martha Taylor vs. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Martha Taylor, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot and Raleigh Register for three weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro on the 10th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause not for hearing and determined ex parte.

Witness, W. A. Caldwell, clerk of said court, at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1849. W. A. CALDWELL, c. l. s.

Pr adv \$5 31-13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1849.

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Pr adv \$5 31-13

Remarkable Rock on Lake Superior.—One of the most remarkable rocks of which we have any knowledge has lately been discovered in the middle of the island sea, Lake Superior. By a gentleman who has lately returned from Copper Harbor, we learn that a shaft of trap-rock has very lately been discovered, rising in the lake from 150 to 200 miles from land, and ascending above the surface of the water a distance of not above four feet. What renders it more extraordinary is, that it stands alone and all around it, so far as examinations have been made, no bottom has been reached by any of the lead-lines used on the lake; and the point of the rock itself does not exceed an area of more than six or seven feet square, and so far as observation of it extended, it does not appear to enlarge in size as it descends. It has already, as stated, become a source of alarm to the mariners who navigate the lake, who take special care in passing to give it as wide a berth as possible.

It is too small, too remote and dangerous to admit of a light, and therefore its removal will doubtless pertain to the duty of Government. A single blast from a bore of sufficient depth would do it; but, the surface of the rock being so near that of the water, and the space so narrow as to forbid any regular lodgment for workmen, they would have to be attended constantly by a vessel of sufficient size to resist any sudden storm on the lake; and would also have to be kept constantly under way, as no harbor, or even bottom for an anchor, is within a day's sail.

The discoverers relate that the rock appears to be a place of general resort for the salmon trout of those lakes, as they found them in almost incalculable numbers, having during their short stay, caught several barrels with no other instrument than a rod of iron, on one end of which they turned a hook. They tried, with all their lines on board, for soundings immediately around the rock, but without success. Such a vast column, could it now be exposed to view, would laugh into ridicule Cleopatra's needle, Pompey's pillar, the Colossus of Rhodes, or any production of ancient or modern art.—Detroit Free Press.

American Tract Society.—A correspondent of the Methodist Protestant furnishes an interesting account of a visit to the American Tract Society's house, in New York. Having described the extent of the building, the number of presses, the people employed, and that the expenditure, on the scale of about \$1000 per day, remarks: It is an enigma we hardly know how to solve, that an institution without permanent funds, and depending on the free contributions of tens of thousands scattered over the land, can pursue so steady a policy, and get on with no more embarrassment. If the streams of benevolence were to cease flowing for a few weeks, we do not see but the Society would be compelled to discharge its workmen, disband its colporteurs, and cease its issues; yet, for a quarter of a century, it has advanced more steadily perhaps than any commercial house, and its credit is unquestionable. It ought to be liberally and regularly sustained. It is doing a great work for our country and the world. Scarcely a greater calamity or dishonor could befall us than to have these streams of salvation dried up.

Edgar A. Poe.—In his boyhood, Mr. Poe was noted for feats of hardihood, strength, and activity, to an extent almost beyond the credible; and it is said that he looks back upon such achievements with greater pride than upon any subsequent mental triumphs. On one occasion, with a run of thirty yards, he leaped, on a dead level, the distance of twenty-one feet six inches—a feat never equalled within our knowledge. When about fifteen, he swam from Ludlum's warf on James river, at Richmond, to Warwick—a distance of seven miles and a half—in a hot June day—and against a tide running, probably, from two to three miles an hour. The impossibility of resting for a moment, under the circumstances, renders the feat Herculean, and one never approached by any properly authenticated feat of the kind. The veracity of the statement made above (which is taken from a Memoir of Mr. Poe in the "Philadelphia Museum") having been lately called into question by one or two Eastern journals, we think it no more than justice to set the matter in its true light. The gentleman who signs the subjoined statement, and those referred to by him, are among the most distinguished in our State:—I was one of several who witnessed the swimming feat above described. We accompanied Mr. Poe in boats. Messrs. Robert Stanard, John Lyle, (since dead) Robert Saunders, John Mumford, I think, and one or two others, were also of the party. Mr. P. did not seem at all fatigued, and walked back to Richmond immediately after the feat—which was undertaken for a wager.—ROBERT G. CANNELL, of Richmond.

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch: "Halloo, Father Wesley—I'm glad to see you. How do you do?" "I don't know you," said Mr. Wesley, reining up his horse. "Who are you?" "Don't know me! Why, sir, you are the very man who converted me!" "I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, "at least, one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it."

An unpopulous King.—The King of Naples recently tested his popularity with his subjects, after having not dared to appear among them for nearly eighteen months. He ventured to ride through the streets of Naples when he had lined the whole of the road on both sides with soldiers, and compelled the occupiers of all the houses to furnish the police with full lists of all the persons they intended to admit therein to witness the procession.

Establishing Newspapers.—That veteran of the press, Major Noah, of New York, in his Sunday Times, has some pertinent remarks in reference to the remarkable profusion of new newspapers, of the ephemeral species. He says, "men engaged in such desperate enterprises, seem to think that editing and publishing come by nature; whereas they constitute a business, or rather two branches of business, in necessary than in any occupation or calling known among men."

Cholera.—This fearful epidemic has again appeared on our western waters. Several boats on the large rivers have lost a number of passengers, and fears are entertained that the pestilence may prove as destructive in the great cities.

MARRIED.—In Asheboro, on Tuesday evening, the 27th, by the Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, J. J. Jackson, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Lucy Jane, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Asheboro.

In Rowan county, recently, by the Rev. T. McDonald, the Rev. Lemon Shell, of the North Carolina Conference, to Mrs. Lucy Pinkston. In Stokes county, on the 22nd ult., by Dr. D. B. Thomas, Mr. Pleasant H. Martin, to Miss Charity E. McNally, all of Stokes.

DIED.—In this county, on the 27th ult., Aaron Mendenhall, a respectable member of the Society of Friends.

In Wilmington, on the 20th ult., Covington J. Orrell, formerly of Fayetteville.

In Alamance county, on Saturday last, Dr. James B. Craig, aged about 53 years. The deceased was an intelligent and influential citizen.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

I BEING about to remove from the county of Forsyth to the county of Davie, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22nd of December next, the following lots in the village of Liberty, near Salem: The House and Lot in which I now live; the Lot contains seven acres of land, with a good dwelling house, barn, and all other necessary out buildings, a young orchard of the best selected fruit trees. This is a very desirable situation for public or private entertainment, as it is situated about one fourth of a mile from where the new courthouse for Forsyth county is to be built, and about one mile from the Salem Hotel.

Three other Houses and Lots in Liberty, which are very good situations for business. These lots contain two acres of land each. Also three improved lots, two of which contain two acres each, and the other one acre. 30 acres of land near Liberty and within half a mile of the courthouse, with the timber all on it, 40 acres with a small quantity cleared, a dwelling house on it and some excellent meadow lying on Siler's Creek, within 2 1/2 miles of the courthouse. A credit of one and two years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN HALL, Liberty, Forsyth county, Nov. 26, 1849 33-3

North Carolina Conference Academy. CLEMMONSVILLE, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first day of January next, under the direction of the Rev. F. X. FOSTER, A. M., a graduate of Randolph Macon College, and at present engaged in the Greensboro Female College. The expenses per session are, in the preparatory classes, \$5; an English course \$8; the regular Academic course \$12. Boarding, including fuel, lights, and washing, \$6 per month.

The situation of the Academy is one of the most pleasant in the State, enjoying a healthy climate, and surrounded by a moral and religious community. Students are prepared for any College they may prefer and for any class in College.

This Institution has been chartered by the Legislature of the State, and adopted by the North Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South. All necessary facilities for the acquisition of knowledge will be afforded, and no exertions spared to make it one of the best and cheapest Institutions in the country.

Those desiring further particulars will be furnished with Circulars by addressing either "Rev'd F. X. Foster, Greensboro," or "Rev'd Joshua Bettel, Clemmons, Davidson county."

November, 1849 31-13

\* \* \* The Salisbury Watchman and Wadesborough Argus publish 3 months and forward ac'ts this office

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1849.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity I shall on the first day of January, 1850, set in the town of Greensboro that well known and valuable Lot, with its improvements, belonging to the heirs at law of Christopher Moring, deceased. The Lot was extensively improved by him for a

House of Entertainment. It contains 12 acres of land, several acres in Grass. Also, a piece of Land containing 25 acres east of and near Town; also 25 acres on the Jamestown road near the Greensboro Female College; also 40 acres near the Martinsville road, some 3 miles from Town. On a credit of one and two years—interest after the first year.

At the same time and place FIVE lively SLAVES, a Man, an old Woman, a young Woman and noisy By-Child, and a very lively Yellow Girl remarkably active and smart—on a credit of six months.

J. A. MEBANE, c. l. s. Greensboro, Nov. 8, 1849. 31-1

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the Estate of William Watson, deceased, on the 13th day of December, 1849, at the dwelling of the said deceased, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: 40 Barrels of Flour; 300 Barrels of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Hay, 7 or 8 Horses, 30 head of Cattle, a large stock of Hogs and Sheep, one four-horse Wagon, two other wagons, and Harness, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of November, 1849. 32-2 JESSE WHEELER, Adm.

HENRY T. WILBAR

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of

HATS AND CAPS

manufactured expressly for this market, and which are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or a reduction will be made which will be satisfactory.

I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Silk, Angola, California or Gold Diggers, of all kinds, and Wool Hats of every variety: Cloth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, &c. common Glazed Caps varying in price from 15 cents to \$10.

The above Hats and Caps will be sold at very moderate prices, and all persons may depend on getting bargains for cash or trade.

N. B.—Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Skunk & Gray Fox, Opoum, Rabbit and Minkskin. Greensboro, Oct. 25, 1849.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF GOODS! CIVIL and ever the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, consisting of Dry Goods;

SILKS, and DRESS GOODS of every description.

Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bannets.

Also a very large stock of Groceries of all kinds; Nails and Iron, &c.—but, object is to sell goods enough so as to enable us to reach the profits made on goods heretofore, and still make money by the operation. Call and examine the stock; you will find a pleasant set of clerks to wait upon you, and I have no doubt you will be satisfied it is time well spent. Oct. 26, 1849. J. & M. GUNN, JR.

DR. A. P. McDaniel HAS removed to the house lately occupied by J. W. McMurtry, half a mile west of Ed Smith's, and again respectfully tenders his services to his friends and the public in the various branches of his profession, viz: Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics. Having practiced extensively in an adjoining neighborhood for near 4 years, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to express his determination to use every reasonable exertion to merit, and hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. His fees shall be moderate in all cases. Nov 15, 1849 32-1

NEW GOODS. OUR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY IN STORE embracing the usual variety.

Which is offered on as favorable terms as any House in Western N. Carolina. Call and judge for yourself. Nov. 1849. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. RANKIN & McLEAN

ARE now in the receipt of the principal part of their late purchase, which makes their present stock quite full. They invite a

Call from all persons wishing to purchase, and hope they will be able to Please, both as to quality & price.

They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same. November, 1849.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensboro, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most kinds, such as Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries.

Apples,	per hundred,	\$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensboro, will meet with prompt attention. THOS. H. FENTRESS.

N. B. Orders may be left with George McKee, Esq., at Franklinsville. TH F Nov 12, 1849 31-1

BONNETS.

Take this method of informing the people of Greensboro and surrounding country, that I have again commenced bleaching and dressing Bonnets, and also making Silk Bonnets. As my work is known to most of the people, I hope I will be prepared to give general satisfaction to those who may call on me. Those desirous to give their custom will find me at Mrs. Martin's Adm's.

Oct. 1849. 25-3n. MARY KIRKMAN.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

I DESIRE to sell the house and lot where I now live, on West street, opposite the dwelling of Thomas Caldwell, provided I get a suitable offer before the 1st of January next. The lot is three rods wide in front, extending back to the cross street on the north, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house for a small family. JANE CHAPMAN. Greensboro, Nov. 7, 1849 30-1

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.



# N. CAROLINA RAILROAD CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 29, 1849.

The Delegates appointed by the various counties interested in the great work chartered by the Legislature of the State at its last session, assembled in the Presbyterian church, at half past 11 o'clock, and were called to order by John A. Gilmer, Esq., on whose motion, GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington, was called to the Chair, and, on motion of Gen. Edney, Charles C. Raboteau, of Raleigh, and D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, were appointed Secretaries.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. Davis addressed the Convention, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, and alluding in patriotic and eloquent terms to the great enterprise to advance which so highly respectable a body of North Carolinians had assembled.

The Convention being thus temporarily organized, after some conversation as to the proper course to pursue, on suggestion of Calvin Graves, Esq., the Secretary proceeded to call the roll of counties, when the following were found represented by the Delegates named:

**Alamance**—Daniel Harden, John Harden, John Holt, Jesse Grant, William A. Carrigan, Benjamin Trolinger, Henry C. Trolinger, Joseph W. Steele, David L. Ray, William Trolinger, John C. Turrentine, Thompson Murray, Robert McCauley, Benjamin F. Morton, Samuel Kerr, Giles W. Mebane.

**Buncombe**—James M. Patton, Marcus Erwin, John E. Patton, N. W. Woodfin, Balis M. Edney.

**Brunswick**—Dr. Fredrick J. Hill.

**Bucke**—W. W. Avery, John H. Murphy, Alexander Duckworth.

**Cabarrus**—W. W. Runkin, J. M. Long, E. D. McRae, Rufus Barringer.

**Chatham**—Joshua Lindley.

**Catawba**—W. W. Runkin, J. M. Long, E. D. McRae, Rufus Barringer.

**Cherokee**—A. T. Davidson.

**Davidson**—J. W. Thomas, James A. Long, H. Ledford, Charles Hoover, T. W. Stimpson, Eli Harris, Henderson Adams, Thomas Jones, P. K. Rounsaville, Charles Meek, A. G. Foster, J. L. Clemmons, E. E. Pitts, Rev. T. McDonald, H. Brown, H. Brumfield, J. M. Leach.

**Guilford**—John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, Joel McLean, Eli Smith, Ludwick Summers, Francis L. Simpson, J. M. Cunningham, James W. Doak, Samuel Dwigings, Elihu Coffin, John Hunt, J. W. Field, John Carter, F. Fentress, F. Elliott, Abram Clapp, Ralph Gorrell, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, A. Bevil, John Whorton, Joseph Gibson.

**Johnston**—John McLeod.

**Lincoln**—John P. Bynum.

**Mecklenburg**—C. J. Fox.

**McDowell**—Dr. S. J. Erwin.

**New Hanover**—Dr. F. J. Hill, Alexander McRae, P. K. Dickinson, O. G. Parsley, A. J. De Rossett, junr., Rev. M. Robbins, Jedro Ballard, George Davis, Eli W. Hall.

**Northampton**—Edmund Wilkins.

**Orange**—W. J. Bingham, C. C. Tinnin, Jas. F. Patterson, John H. Webb, William Webb, O. F. Long, Edwin Heatt, John Cameron, Ex-Gov. Swain, Joseph Tate, Richard Ashe.

**Rowan**—John W. Ellis, John B. Lord, John I. Shaver, John D. Brown, William Overman, H. James, Calvin S. Brown, Myer Myers, Dr. A. M. Henderson, H. L. Robards, Jeremiah Clarke, H. C. Jones, Dr. Samuel Kerr, J. F. McCorkle, E. D. Austin, John K. Graham, Osborne G. Foard, Charles L. Torrence, Luke Blackmer, J. C. Barnhardt, Paul M. Heilig, Joseph F. Chambers, Joel H. Jenkins, William M. Barker, Caleb Kluttz, J. M. Coffin, J. A. Worth, J. J. Bruner.

**Rockingham**—Joseph Holderby, Rev. B. Field, E. S. Morris.

**Sandolph**—R. M. Blair, Allen N. Tomlinson, M. W. Leach, J. P. Russ, C. M. Lines, Robert Gray, Thomas Rice, M. W. Long, Alexander Robbins, Abi Robbins, J. W. Long.

**Tarboro**—J. G. Bynum, J. J. Erwin.

**Wayne**—W. W. Sasser, James Griswold.

**Wake**—R. M. Saunders, George W. Mordecai, Charles L. Hinton, Charles C. Raboteau, Dabney Cosby, Dr. Langdon C. Moody.

**Petersburg, Va.**—H. D. Bird, Thomas White, William Lea, Joseph Dunn, Edward Graham.

**From Petersburg Rail Road Company**—H. D. Bird.

**From Greenville and Fannock Rail Road**—H. D. Bird, Edmund Wilkins.

Gov. Morehead rose and said we had an opportunity to elect a President of this Convention who would do honor to the State; and proceeded to pass a high eulogium upon CALVIN GRAVES, of Caswell, who had given the casting vote by which this charter had been passed; and concluded by moving that he be unanimously appointed President of the North Carolina Railroad Convention. The proposition was received with applause.

And the question being put by the Chairman, the motion was unanimously adopted.

Whereupon, the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES was connected to the Chair by Gov. Morehead, and tendered his thanks for this mark of the regard and confidence of the Convention. The occasion which had called us together was one of great magnitude. The eyes of the people of the State were turned upon us, with the most cheering anticipations that from the deliberations of this body, this great enterprise might be strengthened and matured. He trusted their anticipations would be realized. When we turn our eyes to other States and see what they have done, the inquiry was naturally presented, how can there be any difficulty about the construction of this Road? He referred to the statistics of England upon the subject. There they had expended two hundred millions of pounds sterling in Railroads; and the great difficulty with which they had to contend was in obtaining the right of way, which frequently cost from \$60,000 to \$70,000 per mile. All this in a country not so large as some of our States! When we cast our eyes abroad upon our own country—to Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and other States North; to South Carolina and Georgia on the South, and everywhere to the great West, and see the great works of improvement proposed and accomplished—should it longer be said that North Carolina was unable and unwilling to accomplish what had

been done by all? He trusted not. Better that we had never existed as a State, than manifest by our apathy and inactivity that we are unable and unwilling to do any thing. Better wipe out our State lines and give up the administration of affairs to our neighbors, than to make the humiliating acknowledgment that we are unable to take care of our own interests and to take a respectable position in the great race of improvement. He closed by saying he had taken his position on this subject—he had planted his foot—and whatever objections might be raised, he would continue to beat back opposition and stand up for what he believed to be the true interest and glory of his State.

On motion of H. C. Jones, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents of the Convention, viz:

Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, of Wake, Dr. FREDERICK J. HILL, of Brunswick, Hon. JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan, Col. JOHN McLEOD, of Johnston, Gen. JOHN G. BYNUM, of Rutherford, Ex-Gov. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

On motion of H. C. Jones, the organization of the Convention was completed by the appointment of the following Secretaries, viz: CHARLES C. RABOTEAU, of Wake, and D. F. CALDWELL, and L. SWAIN, of Guilford.

Ex-Gov. Morehead then arose and addressed the Convention, in a speech of great power upon the practicability of the Road and the mode in which it can be constructed—concluding with a motion that a committee of six be appointed by the Chair, to be called the Committee on Subscriptions, whose duty it should be to make out a list of the absolute subscriptions to the stock of the Road, as definitely as they can be ascertained; examine the subject of subscriptions, absolute and conditional, and make a detailed report tomorrow.

The question being put, the motion was unanimously carried.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee, viz: Messrs. Morehead, of Guilford; Mebane, of Alamance; Thomas, of Davidson; Jones, of Rowan; Mordecai, of Wake, and Dickinson, of New Hanover.

On motion of Gov. Morehead, the Convention adjourned until afternoon at 3 o'clock.

## Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

A loud and unanimous call being made for Gen. SAUNDERS, that gentleman arose, and intimated his purpose to address the Convention at some time during its session;—but he was preparing a resolution which called for definite action, and which he intended to present. He came forward to enlist under the banner of the gentleman who addressed us this morning, and to push forward this great enterprise. The speech of Gen. S.; though short, was strong and eloquent, and received with great applause. He concluded by presenting the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That a Committee of eleven be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to inquire and submit the most eligible plan for increasing the subscription necessary for raising the one million of dollars as prescribed by the charter; provided it should appear that a sufficient sum has not already been subscribed for that purpose.

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. being called for, addressed the Convention in a characteristic, strong and able speech—in which he asserted the ability of the people of North Carolina to accomplish this great work; and enforced, very emphatically, its practicability and ultimate success. The people represented by him and his colleagues were deeply interested in this Road—they looked upon it as their only hope—and should it fail, thousands of them must leave the country.

Gen. Edney and Mr. Dibble made a few remarks, after which Mr. Davis being loudly called for, addressed the Convention upon the benefits which had resulted from the building of one Railroad in North Carolina. He alluded to the much-abused and unfortunate W. & R. Railroad. Mr. D. then proceeded to contrast the former state of Wilmington with its present growth and prosperity—giving glowing accounts of the favorable prospects before the town of Wilmington. Mr. D. also went into an examination of the amount and prices paid by that town alone to New York for articles abundance of which can be produced, and furnished by the Western section of North Carolina, provided this Road was finished.

Mr. Clark, of Rowan, then responded to a call in a few remarks upon the Railroad theme; and addressed some arguments to the Convention,—but was interrupted by Mr. H. C. Jones who moved an adjournment.

The President then announced the following Committee under the Resolution of Gen. Saunders heretofore adopted, viz: Messrs. Saunders, of Wake; McRae, of Wilmington; Griswold, of Wayne; McLeod, of Johnston; Graham, of Orange; Trolinger, of Alamance; Gilmer, of Guilford; Leach, of Davidson; Lord, of Rowan; Fox, of Mecklenburg, and Barringer, of Cabarrus.

And then the Convention adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

## Friday, Nov. 30, 1849.

The Rev. Mr. Pickard being present, on invitation opened the session of the Convention with prayer.

The Chair announced that the first business this morning would be the reception of Reports from Committees.

Whereupon, Gov. Morehead, from the Committee on Subscriptions, observed that the Committee would soon be ready to report; and in the mean time, he called upon any gentleman present who was in possession of any information to communicate to the Convention, to do so.

W. W. Avery, Esq. then addressed the Convention, presenting the following communication from S. Moylan Fox, Esq. the Engineer on the Buncombe Turnpike Road:

MORGANTON, Nov. 17th, 1849.

I. T. AVERY, Chairman, &c.

Dear Sir:—Your communication of this inst., informing me of a resolution adopted at a Railroad meeting in this place, requesting my attendance as a delegate from Burke county, to the Railroad Convention at Greensboro', &c., has been received. I regret that my professional engagements compel me to decline the honor intended to be conferred upon me. I feel a great interest in the completion of what I consider the engine of reformation to the whole State—a Central Railroad from Raleigh to Tennessee, connecting our commercial towns with the whole of the interior.

The developments of my surveys for the Western Turnpike have fully established the practicability of extending the North Carolina Railroad west from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, and that at a comparatively low cost. The only doubtful point upon the whole line was the passage of the Blue Ridge, which is the dividing ground between the Eastern and Western waters. This Ridge at the Swannosh Gap is 2640 feet above tide water; while the valley of the Catawba on the one side at Old Fort is 1340 feet above tide, leaving but 1300 feet of elevation on the Eastern side, which can be overcome at a grade of 80 feet to the mile in 13 miles, provided the summit be reduced 200 feet by a tunnel. A tunnel 5000 feet will do this, saving 34 miles of road. This summit is only as high as that overcome by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and lower than that of Virginia or Maryland.

My estimate of the cost of the Road from Salisbury to the Tennessee line is in round numbers two millions of dollars. This includes all the work and equipment of the road with engines, depots, &c., and I believe it to be a very ample estimate of the cost.

The valleys of the French Broad and Swannosh on the Western side of the mountain rise with a slope of about 20 feet to the mile to within five miles of the Blue Ridge summit—a distance of 55 miles. On the Eastern side the Catawba extends from the foot of the slope necessary to grade up the mountain to a point near the Island Ford, a distance of 66 miles. There is no portion of the country that I have been in that offers cheaper position for a railway than these 121 miles of valley. For miles together the grading will not cost over 400 dollars per mile. These streams have most of the way broad bottom lands and are remarkably direct.

I consider the work of manifest importance to the whole State, and to all the commercial towns of the States of Virginia and South Carolina. By this route Norfolk is reached in 513 miles; Wilmington in 492 miles; Charleston in 513 miles, and Richmond in 465 miles. All these distances except the last, are many miles nearer than any other route either proposed or constructed. While the route to Richmond is but fifty miles longer than the proposed route through Virginia, and the cost of the route will scarcely exceed one half—a point of great moment, as it will secure the same profit at half the tolls.

From these considerations I have no hesitation in believing that the road must be profitable in itself, and of inestimable value to our eastern roads and towns. With this extension to Knoxville, we will be in direct communication with our great National road to California, and ready to join in the contest with our sister States for the trade and travel to that vast treasure house.

The people of the West are becoming fully aware of the great importance of this work to their future prosperity, and are determined to have a connection with the East. This should be through our own State. And I have no fear that with such a charter as was given to the road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, we will have difficulty in making the road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obt. servt.

S. MOYLAN FOX.

Which, being read, was laid upon the table; ordered to be printed with the proceedings of this Convention; and the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the author.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, remarked that he also had an item of intelligence to communicate to the Convention; and referred to, and sent to the Secretary's table to be read, a letter from the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pa. expressing the favor with which Northern capitalists regarded the charter of the North Carolina Railroad, and asking for additional information in relation to the same, to guide their action in a contemplated investment therein. Mr. T. accompanied this letter with an address to the Convention, in his usually energetic and practical manner.

Gov. Morehead then read a letter from G. B. Manly, & Co., of Lock Haven, Clinton Co. Pa. containing a proposition to take contracts upon the Road to do the grading for 50 miles East and the same distance West of Raleigh, at certain rates named, and furnishing timber, rails, &c., and receive in payment 10 per cent. of stock; or to take 80 miles, on the same condition as before, and employ N. C. laborers, &c., which was read.

Also, as chairman of the Committee on subscriptions, Gov. M. submitted a detailed report of the amount of absolute subscriptions of stock, amounting to \$190,800; which report he followed with a speech full of deep impassioned feeling and great power,—listened to with breathless attention and the most intense interest. The gallant and determined spirit of this distinguished gentleman touched every heart in that assembly, and awoke a feeling of enthusiasm and anxiety deep, startling and fervent as we have ever witnessed.

Gen. B. M. Edney followed in a course of remarks characterized by great earnestness.

Gen. Saunders, from the Committee to whom were referred the question of considering the best plan for securing whatever portion of the capital of one million of dollars should be found unsubscribed, according to the terms of the charter,—submitted in part the following report:

**1. Resolved**, That so soon as the Company shall be duly organized, it will be both expedient and proper that the President and Directors shall cause the proper surveys and estimates to be made, and the Road to be put under contract on the entire route,—and that the superstructure should be commenced at its point of connexion with the Wilmington Road, and also at its western terminus.

**2. Resolved**, further, That the President and Directors, in letting out the contracts for work and materials, shall in all cases give a preference to such stock-holders as may propose or desire to become contractors.

**3. Resolved**, further, That it is highly important and necessary that the whole of the unsubscribed capital of one million should be subscribed before the adjournment of this Convention, and that a subscription be forthwith opened for that purpose.

The question being upon the 1st and 2d Resolutions.

Gov. Morehead submitted his views against the latter part of the 1st Resolution which provided for the commencement of the Road at the point of connection with the Wilmington Road, and also at its western terminus.

Mr. George Davis explained that the object of the Wilmington delegation was that the iron might be brought to Wilmington, and carried on their Railroad with facility and cheapness; and the passage of this part of the Resolution would materially aid the obtaining subscriptions to the stock in that portion of the State.

Gov. Swain then addressed the Convention, proposing a modification of the Resolution that we go the whole Road or none, if that would meet the views of the Wilmington delegation.

Gen. Saunders read the Resolution again, to show that the first part of the Resolution affirmed that the whole Road should be built. He was opposed in Committee to the last part of the Resolution, and was unwilling to trammel the President and Directors by any conditions. He submitted to the Wilmington delegation to withdraw the latter clause, with the assurance that he would vote for any separate resolution declaring that the whole Road should be built, if any of it, and leave the whole matter to the sound discretion of the President and Directors.

Gen. S. had the authority of the Wilmington delegation to withdraw it, so that the grading of the whole Road should commence on the entire route from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, and proceed *pari passu*.

Dr. Hill also stated the reasons of the Wilmington delegation; made a most effective appeal in favor of the work; and concluded by declaring that he would be one of a hundred to take all the stock unsubscribed; one of fifty; or one of ten.

Gen. Saunders then read the 1st Resolution as proposed to be amended by agreement, as follows:

**Resolved**, That as soon as the Company shall be duly organized, it shall be both expedient and proper that the President and Directors shall cause the proper surveys and estimates to be made and the Road to be put under contract on the entire route,—commencing at the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the County of Wayne, via Raleigh, and thence by the most practicable route via Salisbury, in the County of Rowan, to the town of Charlotte, in the County of Mecklenburg.

The amendment having met with entire approbation, was adopted *nem. con.*

And the 1st and 2d Resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Gen. Saunders then took the floor, and addressed the Convention fully, upon its action so far, and upon the subject of the Road generally. After some remarks highly patriotic and lofty in their bearing, conciliatory towards all differences of views, and tending to unite all interests in the great work before us, he proceeded to deliver an appeal of the most earnest and eloquent character. It was the great speech of the Convention; and we regret that the hurry of going to press forbids even the feeble attempt to do it justice.

Having concluded, the question was taken up on the 3d Resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

J. A. Gilmer, Esq. then submitted the following agreement to be entered into, by way of securing the stock in the Road, viz:

Whereas, only a part of the One Million of individual subscriptions to the North Carolina Rail Road Company required is taken:

Whereas, the purpose of this agreement is to take and secure the balance of the One Million of said individual stock, not already subscribed, and to be subscribed by others:

We, the undersigned interchangeably agree with each other and said Company, to take each the one-hundredth part of the said balance of the said individual stock:

This agreement to be binding on none, unless one hundred persons or companies subscribe the same, or the entire amount to be made up:

Each person or company to be at liberty to subscribe as many shares of the hundred as he or they please, and bound for no more than his or their subscriptions.

Nov. 29, 1849.

J. M. Morehead John D. Hawkins  
Fred. J. Hill (by Geo W. Morehead)  
Geo. W. Mordecai Richard Smith & R M  
Wm. Boylan Saunders  
(by G. W. Mordecai) W W Avery & Joseph  
John McLeod J Erwin  
J. W. Thomas H C Jones & H L Rob-  
C. S. Brown ards  
C. S. Brown & H James John H Webb  
Dibble & Brothers R J Ashe  
John E. Patton J M Dick & Co  
T. McDonald A J De Rosset, jr  
O G Foard & J F Foard P K Dickinson  
Samuel Kerr Charles Meek  
Jonathan W Field & Co (by J W Thomas & T  
Dabney Cosby McDonald)  
Joel McLean & Co O G Parsley  
C P Mendenhall & Co J A McRae & Co  
Sasser, Griswold & Co J Hoover & James  
Alexander McRae J F McCorkle  
John B Lord Mebane & Carrigan  
John A Gilmer John Hunt & Co.  
D. L. Swain (by J A Gilmer)  
J H Jenkins Charles L Torrence  
John I Shaver W J Bingham & Co.  
Peter Adams Benton Field  
C L Hinton & T Miller James W Doak & Co.  
J O Watson J M Coffin  
(by C L Hinton) Simpson & Gibson

[The above names were obtained at different stages of the subsequent proceedings, but are here inserted in full to the number of 51.]

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

## Afternoon Session.

Ex-Gov. Swain took the floor, and, at some length urged upon the citizens of North Carolina, here assembled, to complete the subscription to the stock of this Road.

Gen. Saunders again addressed the convention. He was ready to devote his time to the success of this great enterprise. We now have \$630,000 subscribed, and all that is necessary is \$360,000 more. He had traversed the State as a political pilgrim—he was now ready to traverse it in this more just and holy cause—concluding by moving that the committee of ways and means have leave to sit during the session of the Convention, which was granted.

Gov. Morehead and several other gentlemen followed in short speeches during the session, and while subscriptions were being obtained; after which,

Gen. Edney moved that the convention take a recess until half past 6 o'clock.

## Evening Session.

Gen. Saunders, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following resolutions:

**1. Resolved**, That it is expedient to make a further appeal to the people of the State to take such an amount as may be necessary in addition to the sums already subscribed to make up the One Million of dollars as provided for by the Charter; and for this purpose, that Railroad Conventions be held in each of the Counties thro' which the Railroad is expected to pass,—from Goldsboro', in Wayne County, to Charlotte, in Mecklenburg County, and in such contiguous Counties as may be friendly disposed towards the great undertaking.

**2. Resolved**, That an Executive Committee of eleven be appointed by the President, to prepare and publish a public Address designating the times and places of holding the proposed Conventions; and that as many members of this body be invited to attend as may find it convenient and practicable.

Which were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gilmer proposed that this Convention, without any further appeal, proceed at once to shoulder the whole amount of subscriptions which may be necessary to make up the million. Mr. G. went on, in an able and practical speech, to detail the plan by which this result might be accomplished. This able and gallant champion of this great work needs no eulogium from us, even if our limits would allow of any extended account of the facts and arguments he presented. He contended that we ought not to adjourn without pledging every dollar of the stock and securing the charter at once.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, was awarded the floor next, and as usual, received the loud and merry applause of the whole convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Executive Committee of eleven under the second Resolution above, viz: Messrs. Saunders, McRae, Griswold, McLeod, Swain, Graham, Trolinger, J. M. Morehead, Thomas, Lord, Fox and Barringer.

It is proper to remark here, that, throughout the evening the subscriptions were being made, under the obligation proposed above by Mr. Gilmer; and at this point 51 gentlemen had signed it.

A number of very interesting addresses were also made by different gentlemen, and received with great applause.

Gov. Morehead remarked, that as the speaking seemed to be over, he reckoned we had as well go to work now, and take the remainder of this stock. He proposed to secure the stock, if practicable, before we leave here, and any gentleman who was willing to take two or three of the shares should have the privilege of having his extra shares worked off before any of the others who have only taken one share. He would like to ascertain the sentiments of the 51 gentlemen who had subscribed, whether they were willing that the extra share should be worked off first.

Some further conversation took place in relation to this last plan: when the question was put on the suggestion made above by Gov. Morehead, and the sense of the subscribers was favorably expressed; but not being unanimous, the suggestion was not pressed by the mover.

Other suggestions were made by Mr. Mordecai and others; after which, Gov. Morehead renewed his proposition above, calling upon the 51 subscribers to know how many would double their stock? A sufficient number not offering, the proposition was withdrawn.

Considerable and interesting debate and conversation followed; when,

H. L. Robards, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz:

**1. Resolved**, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the authorities of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the building in which the sessions of the Convention have been held.

**2. Resolved**, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the President, and other officers, for the able manner in which they have discharged the duties devolved upon them.

The question being put by the Secretary, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, the thanks of the Convention were also presented to the citizens of Greensboro', for their generous hospitality extended to the members of this Convention.

The business being concluded, the Hon. Calvin Graves, President of the Convention, in closing its session, briefly and happily responded to the many kind allusions made to him personally, when he had only done his duty, in common with the 22 gallant North Carolinians who stood side by side, and battled for this Charter. His remarks, were delivered in an impressive and highly emphatic manner, and were characterized, throughout by fervent patriotism, and the utmost devotion to the success of this great enterprise.

After which, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the papers of the State, and the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

CALVIN GRAVES, President  
R. M. SAUNDERS, Vice President  
FRED. J. HILL, Secretary  
JOHN W. ELLIS, Secretary  
JOHN McLEOD, Secretary  
JOHN G. BYNUM, Secretary  
J. M. MOREHEAD, Secretary

Ch. C. Raboteau, D. F. Caldwell, L. Swain, Secretaries.

# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

## THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

This body adjourned at 10 o'clock last night, after a laborious and anxious session of two days. We are enabled to insert a condensed, though clear and complete account of its proceedings, for which the public are principally indebted to the indefatigable attention of Mr. RABOTEAU, Editor of the Raleigh Times, who was the working Secretary.

We have little time or space for comment. As was anticipated, the Convention was largely attended, consisting of over 150 Delegates, and comprising much of the best talent and public virtue of the State. It is only necessary to refer to the names of the Delegates to know this fact. And a perusal of the proceedings will impress a sense of their talents and devotion to the State still more strongly upon the reader's mind.

On the main practical proposition before the Convention—to take all the remaining stock in a hundred shares—fifty one shares were taken. It was also ascertained before the close of the Convention that about \$204,000 in all of individual subscriptions had been made.

"Nil desperandum" is still the motto, and exertions are to be renewed with tenfold power, all along the line, to enlist forty-nine associations or individuals to take the remaining part of the hundred shares.

GEN. SAUNDERS' prompt attendance at our Railroad Convention, so soon after his return from a long residence in a foreign land to the bosom of his home, and his devoted participation in the proceedings of the Convention, is a circumstance of the most gratifying character. Every heart warmed towards him as a genuine public spirited fellow citizen of the Old North State, whose every word and action expressed touchingly the sentiment of the poet towards his native land—

"The heart, untravelled, fondly turns to thee"

The Railroad has had this good effect already:—it has brought together many men of talents and virtue, who have been hitherto separated far in feeling and interest, and caused them to confess, face to face and heart to heart, that they are sharers in a common lot, and that their native State claims in one most important particular,—that of internal improvement,—their hearty and united services.

MR. CLINGMAN'S LETTER on the questions growing out of the Provision agitation is



# THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.  
(Whigs in Italics; Democrats in Roman; Free Soilers in small capitals.)

SENATE.  
[Convenes Monday Dec. 3, 1849; Expires March 3, 1851.]

President: Millard Fillmore, Vice President of the U. S. Secretary: Ashbury Dickens.

Term	Term
ALABAMA, expires.	MICHIGAN, expires.
Benj. Fitzpatrick 1853	Lewis Cass 1851
William R. King '55	Alpheus Felch '53
ARKANSAS.	MISSOURI.
Wm. C. Schastnat '53	Thomas H. Benton '51
Solon Dorland '55	David R. Atchison '55
CONNECTICUT.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Roger S. Baldwin	John P. Hale '53
Truman Smith '55	Moses Norris, jr. '55
DELAWARE.	NEW-YORK.
John Wailes '51	Daniel S. Dickinson '51
Presley Spruance '53	Wm. H. Seward '55
FLORIDA.	NEW-JERSEY.
David L. Yulee '51	Wm. L. Dayton '53
Jackson Morton '55	Jacob W. Miller '53
GEORGIA.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
John M. Berrien '53	Willie P. Mangum '53
Wm. C. Dawson '55	George E. Badger '55
INDIANA.	OHIO.
Jesse D. Wright '51	Thomas Corwin '51
James Whitcomb '55	Salmon P. Chase '55
ILLINOIS.	PENNSYLVANIA.
Steph. A. Douglas '53	Daniel Sturgeon '51
James Shields '55	James Cooper '55
IOWA.	RHODE-ISLAND.
George W. Jones '51	Albert C. Greene '51
Augustus C. Dodge '55	John H. Clarke '53
KENTUCKY.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
Jos. R. Underwood '53	John C. Calhoun '53
Henry Clay '55	Arthur P. Butler '55
LOUISIANA.	TENNESSEE.
Solomon U. Downs '53	Hopkins L. Turney '51
Pierre Soule '55	John Bell '53
MAINE.	TEXAS.
Hannibal Hamlin '51	Thomas J. Rusk '51
Jas. W. Bradbury '53	Samuel Houston '52
MASSACHUSETTS.	VERMONT.
Daniel Webster '51	Samuel S. Phelps '51
John Davis '53	William Upham '53
MARYLAND.	VIRGINIA.
Benj. C. Howard '51	James M. Mason '51
James J. Pearce '55	R. M. T. Hunter '54
MISSISSIPPI.	WISCONSIN.
Jefferson Davis '51	Henry Dodge '51
Henry S. Foote '55	Isaac P. Walker '55

Total 34 Locos, 24 Whigs; Hale and Chase "Free Soil"—the former elected by the aid of Whig, the latter by that of Locofoco votes.

"Mr. Howard's seat will be filled by a Whig when the Legislature convenes, in January next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Speaker, Clerk, &c. to be chosen on assembling, Dec. 3.]

ALABAMA.	CONNECTICUT.
1 William J. Alston	5 David Hubbard
2 Henry W. Hilliard	6 W. R. W. Cobb
3 Samson W. Harris	7 Francis W. Bowdon
4 William M. Loge	
ARKANSAS.	DELAWARE.
1 Loren P. Waldo	3 C. F. Cleveland
2 Walter Booth	4 Thomas B. Butler
FLORIDA.	GEORGIA.
1 Edward C. Cabell	
ILLINOIS.	INDIANA.
1 William H. Bissell	5 Wm. A. Richardson
2 Jno. A. McClelland	6 Edward D. Baker
3 Thomas R. Young	7 Thomas L. Harris
4 John Wentworth	
IOWA.	KENTUCKY.
1 Linn Boyd	6 Daniel Breck
2 James L. Johnson	7 Humphrey Marshall
3 Finis E. McLean	8 Charles S. Morehead
4 George A. Caldwell	9 John C. Mason
5 John B. Thompson	10 Richard H. Stanton
LOUISIANA.	MAINE.
1 Emile La Sere	3 Jno. H. Harmanson
2 Charles M. Conrad	4 Isaac E. Morse
MASSACHUSETTS.	MICHIGAN.
1 Robert C. Winthrop	6 George Ashmun
2 Daniel P. King	7 Julius Rockwell
3 James H. Duncan	8 Horace Mann
4 Vacancy	9 Orrin Fowler
5 CHARLES ALLEN	10 Joseph Grinnell
MARYLAND.	MISSISSIPPI.
1 Richard J. Bowie	4 Robert M. McLane
2 Wm. T. Hamilton	5 Alexander Evans
3 Edward Hammond	6 John B. Kerr
MISSOURI.	NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1 Alexander W. Buel	2 Kinsley S. Bingham
2 Wm. Sprague (v.s.)	
NEW-JERSEY.	NEW-YORK.
1 Amos Tick	3 James Wilson
2 Charles H. Peaslee	4 Harry Hibbard
3 Isaac Wildrick	
4 John A. King	18 Preston King
5 David J. Booke	19 Charles E. Clarke
6 J. Phillips Phoenix	20 O. B. Mattoon
7 Walter Underhill	21 Hiram Walden
8 George Briggs	22 Henry Bennett
9 James Brooks	23 William Dyer
10 William Nelson	24 Daniel Gott
11 Ransom Halliday	25 Harriet S. Conger
12 Thomas McKissack	26 William T. Jackson
13 Herman D. Gould	27 Wm. A. Sackett
14 Peter H. Slinger	28 J. M. Schermerhorn
15 Gideon O. Reynolds	29 Robert I. Rose
16 John L. Schoenfeldt	30 David Ramsey
17 George R. Andrews	31 Elijah Hixley
18 Joseph R. Thurman	32 E. G. Spaulding
19 Hugh H. White	33 Harvey Putnam
20 Henry F. Alexander	34 Loren Burrows

# RECAPITULATION.

W. L. F.	W. L. F.	W. L. F.
Alabama, 2	Mississippi, 1	4
Arkansas, 1	Missouri, 1	5
Connecticut, 1	N. Hampshire, 2	2
Delaware, 1	New Jersey, 4	1
Florida, 1	New York, 32	2
Georgia, 4	North Carolina, 6	10
Illinois, 1	Ohio, 9	10
Indiana, 1	Pennsylvania, 15	9
Iowa, 1	Rhode Island, 2	2
Kentucky, 6	South Carolina, 7	7
Louisiana, 1	Tennessee, 4	7
Maine, 2	Texas, 2	2
Maryland, 3	Vermont, 3	1
Massachusetts, 8	Virginia, 2	12
Michigan, 1	Wisconsin, 1	2
Total		112 115

Not classed—Messrs. Allen, of Massachusetts, Giddings and Root, of Ohio.

The above table is arranged to show as nearly as possible the actual sympathies of the Members as between the two great parties dividing the Union. In it we have placed Messrs. Booth of Conn. Julian of Ind. Preston King of N. Y. Wilmot of Pa. and Durkee of Wis. (all distinctive Free Soilers) in the Locofoco column, because we believe they severally lean that way. We have placed Messrs. Mann of Mass. Sprague of Mich. Tuck of N. H. Campbell and Hunter of Ohio, and Howe of Pa. in the Whig column, because they were elected mainly by Whig votes, and are feeling and principle Whigs, and we presume will vote for a Whig Speaker whenever required to choose between a Whig and a Locofoco. Mr. Allen of Mass. we cannot vote for, but we believe he too prefers Whig to Locofoco ascendancy. Messrs. Giddings and Root at present incline the other way, but their Districts do not, and we cannot guess how they will ultimately vote.—New York Tribune.

## VARIETY.

Admirable Example.—George Washington when young was about to go to sea as a midshipman; everything was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However, he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe he will bless you."

"When thou doest good, do it because it is good, not because men esteem it; when thou avoidest evil, flee it because it is evil, not because men speak against it; be honest for the love of honesty, and thou shalt be uniformly so; he that doeth it without principle is wavering. Say not unto thyself, Behold truth breedeth hatred, and I will avoid it; dissimulation raised friends, and I will follow it. Are not the enemies made by truth better than the friends obtained by flattery?"

J. M. Crane, Esq., who went out in the Empire City, on her last trip, to establish a paper at San Francisco, crossed the isthmus in good health and spirits, and expected to take the Oregon on her return trip. He expects to issue his first number during the month of January.

The Empire City brought about thirteen thousand letters and one thousand newspapers.

Why is the Great Russian Bear, Nicholas, like a half-starved fox? Because he's got Hung-ary, and wants Turkey.

Singular and Plural.—An old footman having read Lindley Murray, was afterwards very precise in his announcements when ushering in visitors. On one occasion, a gentleman named Foot, with a daughter on each arm, was ushered into the drawing-room with this introduction,—"Mr. Foot and the two Misses Feet."

Fanny Kemble, in her recent Readings, gave few gems with greater zest than this, from "As You Like It":

"A gallant curtle-axe upon my thigh,  
A boar spear in my hand; and in my heart  
Lie there what hidden woman's fear there will,  
We'll have a swashing and a martial outside;  
As many other mannish cowards have,  
That do outface it with their semblances."

Whatever is highest and holiest is tinged with melancholy. The eye of genius has always a plaintive expression, and its natural language is pathos. A prophet is sadder than other men; and he who is greater than all prophets, was "a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief."

According to Mr. Bancroft's History, the first Puritan settlers of New England were the parents of over one-third of the present population of the United States. If they could raise from their graves and look at some of the boys, their descendants, wouldn't they be astonished?

Beauty.—Those who possess or aspire to this "dangerous good," will do well to ponder on the explanation of Patterson's Arminius:

"O fatal beauty! why art thou bestow'd  
On hapless woman still to make her wretched  
Betray'd by thee how many are undone!"

Clerical Pun.—A young lady engaged in writing, observed to a clergyman present that she was "scribble." To which the man in orders, with a sagacity and clerical discernment truly credible, replied, "And fair I see." (Pharisee.)

"My father was one of the framers of the new constitution," said a youth of patrician blood, the other day, to another of no more than plebeian origin. "Who cares for that?" quoth the latter, "my father was one of the framers of the meeting-house!"

"I'm not afraid of a barrel of cider," said a toper to a temperance man. "I presume not; from your appearance, I should think a barrel of cider would run at your approach," was the reply.

Set some seats on the piazzas and we will set and see the sitting sun, so he set to work and sat some seats and they set silently until the sun had sat.

Turpentine.—The manufacture of turpentine is beginning to excite attention in Florida. It is said to be more profitable than cotton.

New York School Law.—The New School Law has been carried in the recent election in New York State, under which free public schools will be established.

Powers' Greek Slave.—We learn from the Literary World, that this charming statue is to be finally lodged in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

Dubuque, Iowa, it is said, contains four thousand inhabitants, five thousand dogs, and fifty colonels.

## 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. Wilbur's built 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.

April 1849. PLEASANT AMOS.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Surry County.

Court of pleas and quarter Sessions. August Terms 1849.

Martin Sparger vs. Barrell Budgett & wife Eliza

Original attachment levied on 35 acres of land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are not residents of this State. It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the defendants to appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the Court-house in Rock'land on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead and plead or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them and the land levied on condemned to the use of the plaintiff.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, clerk of said court at office, the second Monday of August 1849. Pr. adv. \$5. 25c. F. K. ARMSTRONG.

## INFIRMITY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all cutaneous or skin diseases. Without satisfaction no charge. The following is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to undertake. Any communication from a distance would be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Scrofula or king's evil. Burns or scalds. Scaldhead or porrigo favo. Carbuncle, or any old standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb. Cancerous affections. Bronchitis, Gout or rheumatism. Abscess or tumor. Swelled neck. Chilblains. Tetters of every variety. Noli me tangere. Tetters of the eye. Varieties of ulcers. Pustula and piles. White Swelling. Whitlow. Effects of venereal disease. Shingles, ringworm &c. Greensboro', N. C. opposite Gott's Hotel. J. JOHNSON.

Letters on business should come postpaid. May, 1849. 4—th

## A CARD.

The subscriber has entered into an agreement with J. N. Wood, to carry on for me the

SHOE AND BOOT MAKING

business in the town of Greensboro', for the term of one year, ending the 15th of November, 1850, and requests the citizens of this place and the surrounding country, if they want the worth of their money, to call at his shop 4 doors north of the courthouse, as he intends to have the best of work done at the most moderate prices.

Repairing done to order and in little or no time. THOMAS MOORE.

I shall not be there at all times; but my agent, J. N. Wood, will attend to all who favor us with a call. Nov. 15, 1849. P. M.

PLANKS IN WENTWORTH of various kinds may be had on application to R. A. Johnson.

# GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first Session of the College year 1849-50, commenced in this Institution on the 4th Monday in July, and will close on the 4th Monday in December. The second session will begin on the first Monday in January next, and close on the first Thursday in June, with the graduation of the senior class, preceded by a public examination of the students.

## EXPENSES:

Board for 5 months at \$8 per month. \$40  
Tuition, either in the classical or English department, 20  
Music, 20  
French or Spanish, 5  
Painting and Drawing, 5  
Oil Painting, 15  
Needle Work and Sewing Work, 5

A person paying the sum of \$100 per session is entitled to board and tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras.

N. B. No account to be opened in stores unless expressly ordered by parents or guardians.

The College is recommended to public patronage by a retired and healthy location, a safe and pleasant government, and a full and experienced Faculty, consisting of eight or more Professors and Teachers, with every facility for imparting the highest order of instruction to its inmates.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres. Board of Trustees.

Aug 6, 1849

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

Fall Divided from the State and County.

No. 1	\$47 85	No. 23	\$72 21	No. 45	\$91 06
" 2	50 46	" 24	39 58	" 46	26 97
" 3	31 75	" 25	30 45	" 47	30 11
" 4	27 40	" 26	43 98	" 48	59 55
" 5	40 12	" 27	39 15	" 49	26 10
" 6	60 12	" 28	73 51	" 50	68 11
" 7	52 63	" 29	57 42	" 51	28 27
" 8	35 67	" 30	52 24	" 52	43 06
" 9	50 02	" 31	32 19	" 53	33 93
" 10	29 58	" 32	51 33	" 54	31 32
" 11	38 28	" 33	72 64	" 55	38 28
" 12	53 07	" 34	55 24	" 56	34 36
" 13	46 54	" 35	40 45	" 57	55 08
" 14	27 84	" 36	63 51	" 58	34 36
" 15	26 10	" 37	42 63	" 59	41 32
" 16	50 02	" 38	141 81	" 60	26 10
" 17	26 10	" 39	26 10	" 61	31 75
" 18	40 02	" 40	30 06	" 62	27 40
" 19	58 72	" 41	42 19	" 63	26 10
" 20	26 10	" 42	27 40	" 64	30 45
" 21	36 10	" 43	36 10	" 65	31 75
" 22	45 24	" 44	26 10		

October 31, 1849. JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S.

## ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Art-Union of Philadelphia is established in the city of Philadelphia, is chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and has been in active and successful operation over two years. Its object is to encourage the labors of American Artists by creating an increased amount of patronage for the benefit of the Painters and Sculptors of the United States—now dependent wholly upon individual support.

The Annual subscription is Five Dollars, for which each subscriber, in addition to the right of membership, receives an ELEGANT ENGRAVING, a copy of the transactions for the year, and a chance of obtaining a VALUABLE PAINTING.

The money obtained from the subscribers is first appropriated to the payment of the necessary expenses of the Institution, and to the engraving and printing of an original American Work of Art; after which the remainder is distributed in the form of certificates applicable only to the purchase of such works.

The Institution is conducted by a board of Managers who receive no compensation; so that all the money received, after deducting the above named expenses, finds its way into the hands of the Artists of the United States.

The drawing takes place on the first Monday of May, annually. The subject of the Engraving for 1849-50, is MERRY'S DREAM, by Huntington, a work that has been justly praised and admired to be engraved by Rotch in the mixed style of line, stipple and mezzotint, 15 by 21 inches in size, and ready for delivery before the drawing in May next.

October, 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 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 Burr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing.

W. J. McCONNEL.

## ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Tooth ache, &c.,—pains of rheumatic or nervous character, especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by D. P. WIER.

## HIRAM C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.

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.

Sheds, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the latest 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 Drafts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'. Jan. 1st, 1849.



## A CARD.

GREENSBORO' is the place, and now is the time to purchase FURNITURE. For proof of this let every one call at

## THURSTON'S FURNITURE ROOM,

on West street, where may be seen one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this country, and at such reduced prices as to make it the interest of all to purchase here in preference to sending North. You can hardly call an article in his line without finding it ready finished off in the very best style. Call and examine his work; an examination will tell you nothing, and may result in good to both parties.

October, 1849.

## THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC

for 1850, published by Blinn & Son, Salem, for sale by the grocer, dealer, or single, at the publishers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

October, 1849.

## For Sale.

A good work of a 4-horse wagon. Also a good work of a 2-horse wagon. Also one good 2-horse wagon, new and other horse work, &c. &c.

Nov. 1849. RANKIN & McLEAN.

# EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY

REV. G. MORGAN, Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Teacher of Language and Criticism, Mathematics and Experimental Sciences.

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal. Mrs. H. M. PERLEY, Teacher of Drawing, Oil Painting, Landscape, &c., and of the French Language and Literature.

Miss JOSEPHINE PERLEY, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting. Miss ———, Assistant in Higher Classes.

Mr. A. G. KERN, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mrs. Perley has attained a high reputation in the city of New York, and her services have been secured with a hope of creating a new interest in the South for her department in the Fine Arts.