

THE PATRIOT.

City and Country.—A Contrast.

THE CITY.

A radical defect in the habits and organization of society in the great cities, in reference to institutions of public worship, has been frequently noticed by observing men. The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Raleigh Register thus recurs to it as among the primary causes of that state of feeling which results in mobs and riots:

The Riot in the City of New York is the most disgraceful and senseless, as well as one of the most bloody, that has ever occurred in this country. It must be utterly amazing to the quiet, sober, sensible denizens of the country, that the masses in Cities can be thus aroused and inflamed to the pitch of bloodshed and civil war, about a matter of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival actors! The Theatre is said to have a humanizing and refining effect upon society; but the bloody scenes in New York would lead us to a very different conclusion. It seems rather to change men into brutes.

It is to be hoped that the City authorities of New York will not be wanting in the resolution and vigor necessary to quell this mob spirit. It is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. When men league themselves together, for the purpose of setting the laws at defiance, they should be treated as public enemies, and no scruple should be felt about enforcing obedience at any price. The lives and property of innocent men should not be exposed to the lawless caprice of a mob. Mob law is the worst species of tyranny, and the community which submits to it, loses all pretensions to civilization.

About five years ago, similar scenes occurred in Philadelphia. Churches were burned, houses were sacked, and many lives lost, before the arm of the law was effectually interposed. These horrible scenes are partly attributable to the want of courage and decision in the Police, at the moment of their occurrence; but remotely to the neglect and indifference manifested by the wealthy classes, and by the Religious denominations, towards the ignorant and thoughtless multitude. Splendid edifices are constructed, not for all classes, without let or hindrance, to worship in; not freely to dispense the Gospel, as freely they have received it; but for the special benefit of those who are able or willing to contribute their money towards the object, and in exact proportion to the amounts paid in. The "uppermost seats" are monopolized by those who claim the highest rank and consequence in society, and if any are left unappropriated, "the people," the poor, or the thoughtless and indifferent, are invited to take them. But the people of this country have ideas of independence which will not brook this assumption of superiority. They prefer, too many of them, never to go to Church, rather than appear there as inferiors. They have too little of the spirit of Christian humility manifested by the woman of Samaria, who with the dogs, was willing to eat the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table. Our free and fearless democracy (we have no reference to parties) must be treated as men and equals, before they can be induced to embrace even the Religion of the Saviour. He went about preaching the Gospel to the poor, rebuking the spiritual pride and hypocrisy of the Pharisees, one of whose gravest offenses was, that they "chose the uppermost seats in the synagogues." Go into the Churches of our large Cities on the Sabbath—Churches which cost from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and as often as otherwise, the pews are untenanted; while on the streets may be seen hordes of lounging boys and men, swearing and betting; and as many more may be found at the dram shops or gaming table—or it may be, have strolled into the country or to the water-side, for the purposes of hunting and fishing. We have little doubt that this lamentable state of things is in a great degree attributable to the unchristian custom of selling or renting the Church pews, to the highest bidders. It results of course from this system, that the comfort and convenience of the seats occupied by the respective families is in an exact ratio to their pecuniary means; while the poor or the callous prefer never to attend Church, rather than be regarded as an inferior class, who owe their privilege to the cold and supercilious charities of others. Fortunately, this system of pew renting or selling, has not taken root in our State, mainly we suppose, because we have no large Cities. We trust it never may. No better scheme could be devised for keeping the people from Church.

The custom of the Methodists forms an exception to all that we have said on this subject, and we believe the only one among all the denominations. Their eminent success is doubtless mainly attributable to this circumstance. Their Churches are generally less costly than those of other denominations, in the Cities, though they are more numerous, and are invariably filled to overflowing. Let their example be followed in this particular, and much will be done to soften and humanize the poor, and to beget a feeling of Christian sympathy between all classes.

THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Colman, in the closing number of his late work on European agriculture, pays the following noble compliment to the people of Vermont. The picture he draws of their virtues is doubtless highly colored, but not a whit, it is said by others who know, beyond what the reality warrants. And we are happy to believe that large communities in our own old North State assimilate the description of the Vermonters, so far as the sterling rural virtues are concerned:

"Let me speak of a district of country with which I have been many years familiar—the State of Vermont, United States. It is a purely agricultural district; its climate is cold, severe, its soil, with some exceptions, of moderate fertility, and requiring the brave and the strong hand of man to render it productive. It has public and free schools in every town and parish, and several seminaries of learning of a higher character, and where the branches of a useful and literary education are taught, at an expense so moderate that it is placed within the reach of persons of the most humble means. It has everywhere places of public worship of such a variety that every man may follow the dictates of his own conscience, secure religious services are always maintained with intelligence and decorum, sustained wholly by voluntary contributions, and acts of the most discordant opinions live in perfect harmony, recognizing in their mutual dependence the strongest grounds for mutual forbearance and kindness. Taken as a community, they are the best informed people I have known; and they have numerous and well-

known libraries in almost every town. They have no connection with any large market, and the produce which they have for sale goes through intermediate hands to the great marts. They have few or no poor, and those only the emigrants who may stroll there from neighboring provinces. The sobriety of the people is remarkable; they are everywhere well-dressed people; their houses abound in all the substantial comforts and luxuries of life; and their hospitality is unbounded. They understand their rights and their duties, and have often distinguished themselves by an extraordinary bravery and manliness in their defense. No where is public order more maintained, or public peace better preserved; a large portion of the inhabitants never bolt a door nor fasten a window at night; and in a village of some thousand inhabitants I have known a garden stored with delicious fruit, with no other fence than one which served as a protection against cattle, as entirely secure from intrusion or plunder, as if it had been surrounded even with a prison wall bristled with chevaux-de-frise. In this State crimes are comparatively rare; courts of penal justice have little occupation; the prisons are often without a tenant, and there has been scarcely a public execution for half a century. From such an example of a community almost exclusively devoted to agriculture and rural life, all the beneficial, moral, and social influences are seen, to which its enthusiastic admirers pretend."

Mode of Arresting the Progress of Small Pox.

[We find the following in one of our South Carolina exchanges, without any designation as to its source. We believe the suggestions are worthy of attention, and may probably be found valuable to those who are not too much panic-stricken to appreciate sensible advice:]

Vaccination is so far from being universally adopted, that it is, at all times, a matter of fear when it is announced that the small pox has made its appearance in the neighborhood. In this country, the contagious character of the disease is universally believed; and the violent measures which have been taken with patients, have been in many instances, disgraceful. It is not many years since a poor wagoner on the highway, in Georgia, was known to have the small pox. Some courageous fellow threw down a fence through which he drove to a barn into which he entered, where he lay neglected and died—without, so far as I have heard, the presence of a human soul. His burial was as savage as his treatment; a torch was applied to the barn and it was burned down. But little less savage has been the practice in other places. The sufferer with small pox, has been with us too frequently a doomed man. Those whose humanity have induced them to visit him, have been forbidden their own houses. Even the physician has been made an outlaw and avoided; as if his intercourse with the sick constituted him an embodiment of pestilence. That a great part of this fear is groundless, ought to be known to the world; and that the common calls of humanity should never be denied to the victim of this disease, ought to be a fixed principle.

When the small pox makes its appearance the individual in whom it has appeared, if he is a traveller, should by no means be allowed to proceed. His wants should be provided for at the nearest convenient point. He should be placed in some location where he can be separated from others to a distance of thirty feet or more; and no cruel attempts to send such individuals into remote and lonely places, should be made. It will seldom be necessary to remove the individual beyond the precincts of any town or village in which the disease may appear. He should be placed in the custody of individuals who have had the small pox, if such can be found; if not, those who have been vaccinated, may perform this duty, with perfect safety to themselves, and but little danger to the community. Great care should be taken in bringing any thing from the habitation of the sick. The matter of the infection may produce the disease, either by being applied to the surface of an individual, or placed too near for breathing its odor with safety. The articles that must needs be brought away, require no further cleansing than the ordinary use of soap and water; and nothing is infected except by the actual application of the matter of small pox. The hanging of clothing in the same room with the sick does not convert that clothing into a means of transmitting the disease. The care necessary to avoid the transmission of the disease, will hardly be observed by nurses or attendants. These should remain at home near the patient. Nor is it necessary to destroy the clothing of patients or attendants. All are rendered clean by the ordinary operation of soap and water.

The physician whose duty calls him to attend to patients under these circumstances, should be exceedingly careful in his mode of proceeding. Many have in the performance of this duty, infected their children; and all should be informed of the safest means of entering into, and safely leaving the abodes of the sick with small pox. The suggestion most commonly relied on, is an exchange of clothing on entering, and putting them on of leaving. Such clothing is generally made loose and flowing and more apt, than ordinary raiment to come in contact with the matter of small pox. I am decidedly of the opinion, that such arrangements increase rather than diminish the danger. The physician should carefully avoid coming in contact with anything in the room. He can perform his duty without any contact except the hand; and this he should always take the greatest care to cleanse before leaving the room. At the door, a change of shoes for a pair that should never leave the place, will be prudent; and these are all the precautions I have found it necessary to use. I have in this way, made many visits to the sick with small pox, and have never had reason to believe, that I brought from these visits, any portion of the infection. We need not add much on the subject of avoiding the propagation of small pox. Those who have been exposed to its contagion, in a way too manifest to admit of escape, should be instantly vaccinated, if that be possible. I will not suggest a resort to inoculation, because vaccination is, or ought to be, possible under almost any circumstances which may arise; but, should the time occur in which vaccination shall not be possible, a resort to inoculation would unquestionably be proper.

Illinois.—Common Schools.—By the annual report of the Superintendent of Schools in Illinois, from sixty counties, it appears there are 2002 school districts; 2317 schools; 1565 of which are taught by males; total number of scholars 51,447; number of persons in the State under 20 years of age 209,639; amount of funds, \$1,044,761.50; number of school houses, 1947. Wages of the male teachers range from \$20 to \$12 per month; female teachers from \$20 to \$26.

Gold.

Gold is the only metal of a yellow color, and affords a resplendent polish; it is the most malleable of metals, but of great tenacity; its hardness is almost equal to lead and tin, but inferior to iron, copper, platinum, and silver. It may be exposed to the atmosphere, for any length of time, without suffering change; it is nearly twenty times heavier than water, and next to platinum, the heaviest known substance; gold is worth sixteen times as much as silver, and nearly three times as much as platinum. It is easily wrought and stamped, or melted, and does not waste by the operation; and when alloyed, its proportions can readily be ascertained.

The degree of alloy in gold and silver, in currency, is various. A prevalent proportion is one-twelfth; but the decimal proportion of one part alloy in ten, is gaining favor, and is the present standard of all Spanish coins, and coins of various parts of Germany, of France, Belgium, Rome, and the United States. Copper and silver are the alloys of gold in the United States; the proportion is 900 parts of gold, 25 silver, 75 copper, a fraction over 21 carats fine. The weight of an Eagle is 258 grains, (parts in proportion) of which 232 grains must be fine gold.

The golden five Moidore piece of Portugal, which weighs 828 grains, and is worth \$332.70, the smallest of the Turkish Para, weighing 11 grains, partly silver, and worth one-third of a cent. Russia is the only nation where platinum is used in currency. They use three denominations: 12, 6 and 3 roubles. The objection to platinum for coin is its scarcity, its unsteady price, and the inability to melt it by furnace heat; it can only be wrought by welding. Its value is rated at \$680, the troy ounce; the annual production \$400,000.

Bullion, in commerce, is applied to gold or silver, reduced from the ore, but not manufactured. Gold bullion, at the Mint of the United States, is considered as of two kinds:

UNWROUGHT AND MANUFACTURED.—Of the first kind there are four descriptions. 1. Washed grains, or gold dust. 2. Amalgamated cakes and balls. 3. Laminations. 4. Melted bars and cakes.

1. *The washed grains* are the shapeliest particles or masses, which are collected from the washings of rich alluvial sands. They are of all sizes, from the massive lump to the minutest spangle. In North Carolina a lump was found which weighed, in the crude state, 28 pounds. It was found near the surface; its value was \$4,850. In Peru, the largest lump found weighed 264 pounds; and a lump found in New Grenada, 271 pounds; a lump in possession of the French academy weighs 371 pounds Troy, and is 992 thousandths fine, worth \$9,200. This is the description of gold found in North and South Carolina, and Georgia. The latter is the best gold; the average fineness is 950 thousandths; it occasionally reaches 995 thousandths, which is the nearest approach to absolute purity ever discovered. Mexican and African gold comes in this shape, and averages from 900 to 950 thousandths fine.

2. *Amalgamated gold* is found with quicksilver. Gold in this form is very variable, and suffers a loss of nearly five per cent. in melting. This description is brought from Virginia, Western Mexico, and New Grenada.

3. *Laminated gold* is largely alloyed with silver, apparently in layers, plated together. It is found in Central America. The metals are sometimes separated before they are sent to the market, by adding silver till the gold forms about one-fourth of the mass, when the whole is rolled or beaten into thin sheets, and exposed to the action of nitric or sulphuric acid, which removes the silver, without destroying the cohesion of the gold.

4. *Bars and cakes.*—In our mining regions the usual form is a nest ingot, six inches long, by one-half to one inch in breadth and thickness. From Western Mexico, Peru and Chili, gold comes in cakes, called tiges, frequently bearing an assayer's stamp, varying from 25 to 50 per cent. in fineness. A fraud is practised in this kind of gold, by a process called PICKLING; which consists in plunging a bar into an acid which dissolves other metals, and removes them from the surface, leaving the gold alone visible.

The most important class of gold bars is from London and Paris, (chiefly the latter) bearing the mark of the government or private assayer. They are styled pure gold. The French industry, in 1835, was paid to this country in upwards of 600 bars, the aggregate value of which was \$3,500,000. A bar of fine gold, six inches long, three inches wide, and one and a half thick, which is the medium size, would weigh 275 ounces. Its value would be about \$5,000.

MANUFACTURED GOLD INCLUDES Jewellery and Coins.—Of Jewellery, the richest is the twisted rings, worn by the negroes in Africa; their average fineness is 224 carats; they vary in weight from 64 grains, (value 26 cts.) to 26 dwts. (value \$26.) Articles exposed to constant wear should be 18 carats fine, although if only 16 they will hold color well. For ornamental articles not much handled, 14 carats is sufficient, if judiciously alloyed.

In England, France and Austria, the quality of wrought gold is regulated by law; articles are stamped under the authority of government. In the United States there are no legal provisions.

Standard gold, our currency, is worth about 95 cents, a fraction over 21 carats fine; nearly 900 thousandths.

Coined Gold, is every description of gold coin, including the private coinage of North Carolina and Georgia. An allowance of 3-10 of an ounce, in a thousand ounces, is made for the secession of dirt, &c. The standard for coinage is about 7-8, or 21 carats fine; North Carolina gold is 20 to 21 carats fine; Georgia, 22.

In regard to the production of gold no satisfactory statements can be given. In the countries where it is raised, large quantities of bullion are exported in a contraband way, of which no estimate can be made. In Mexico, the production of gold and silver together is from fourteen to fifteen millions annually; an amount exceeding that produced in all other countries together. In the United States, in 1839, 1046 persons were employed in gold mining; capital invested, \$234,300. The amount of gold produced was—in Virginia, \$52,000; North Carolina, \$256,000; South Carolina, \$37,000; Georgia, \$122,000; Alabama, \$61,000; Tennessee, \$1,500; total, \$529,500. The present annual production is about \$700,000, of which three-fourths is converted into coin of the United States. In Russia, up to 183—, the annual production was \$4,000,000. From California, the export, up to October 1, is estimated at \$500,000, and the aggregate will be taken from the mines up to July, 1849, is estimated at \$5,500,000.

The cost of assaying gold bullion is twelve cents an ounce—silver bullion 4 cents. Such is the greatly increasing annual consumption of gold in the world, that there is little reason to fear that the unusual quantity expected from California will essentially affect its intrinsic value.

Wells & Co's Bank Note List.

Grapes.

We advise every householder who has a foot of spare room on his premises to plant, forthwith, the best grape-vine he can obtain. We could say more on this subject, but will let Dr. Underhill, of Croton Point, speak; a gentleman who has cultivated the grape for years, and has now a vineyard of twenty acres. At a recent meeting of the *Farmer's Club*, Dr. Underhill said:

"I am asked to speak on the grape question; but I cannot in the space of an hour give a proper view of it. I will, therefore, but sketch. The grape is immortalized in history, in poetry, in Scripture, in painting. The rich architecture of antiquity, the frescoes, vases, and other beautiful works, are entwined with the vine and its precious clusters. The tendrils of the grape have enveloped the heart of man in every country where it grows. The grape is so delicious, so salutary—diluting the blood, and causing it to flow easily through the veins and there is nothing equal to it for old age. In this country its use will grow, will increase, until its consumption will be prodigious. It will supplant some of the articles which destroy men, and establish the cheerful body in place of the bloated, diseased system of intemperance. No disease of the liver—no dyspepsia—are found among those who freely eat the grape. This remarkable fact is stated in reference to the vineyard portions of France. Persons who are sickly, in grape countries, are made well when grapes are ripe. And this result is familiarly called the *grape cure*. In this country our attention has been long misdirected. We have spent years and sums of money on imported vines. We have proved the fallacy of all this. The foreign grape-vine will not flourish in our open air. It only thrives underground. I suppose that millions of dollars have been lost on these foreign vines during the past century. Climate has settled that question. Our extremes of heat and cold are incompatible with the character of the foreign vine. Time will show that our native stock of grapes will, by cultivation, gradually improve in quality. It is with them as with animals: a great amelioration follows care and proper knowledge. I spent some thousands of dollars on the foreign grape-vines without success. We want to supply our twenty millions of people with fine grapes. In 1830, France produced fourteen thousand millions pounds of grapes; of which were consumed on the tables, and exported in the form of raisins, &c., two thousand millions of pounds. Are you afraid that our market will be overstocked from the few vineyards which we have?"

"There are many books on the culture of the vine, but their doctrines are generally not at all applicable to our country. Europe has the moisture from the ocean—we have dry winds blowing over our continent. More heat penetrates our ground in one of our hot, bright days, than England has in a week. The books of Europe are an honour and an ornament to the world; but they lead us from the truth frequently, such is the great difference of the climates of Europe and America. We must here select our best native grapes; there are many of which we have now proved the Isabella and Catawba to be excellent. Plant the vines deep, on dry soil, where there are no springs of water; stony, calcareous, or other soils; but the drier they are, the better for the grape. A soil of brick clay will not do. The roots must be deep, to avoid our severe droughts. Plough the ground exceedingly deep before you plant your vineyard. I have found that, in seven years culture, the savage musk of my Isabella has vanished. Its character is greatly changed for the better. Its pulp is almost gone; its seeds are less."

Georgia Manufactures and Railroads. Within a few years past, says the Savannah Republican, the State of Georgia has at one bound placed herself indisputably in advance of any other Southern State in manufacturing enterprise and internal improvements. We have between forty and fifty manufactories with from 100 to 5,000 spindles in each, in operation in this State. Our mines have been partially explored, and we are producing superior railroad iron, castings, marble, lime at a price so low that is used in considerable quantities to revive the worn out lands of the State.

The eternal fields of cotton, and nothing but cotton, no longer appear in the up-country, except to a limited extent. The cultivation of that staple in the Northern Counties will comparatively cease in a few years, and be transferred more and more to the fertile bottoms of South Western Georgia. The hill sides in the Cherokee region and middle Georgia are now smiling with green crops of wheat and other small grains. There are flouring mills, as the Etowah, Lebanon, Columbus, those in Clarke, and elsewhere, where the wheat is purchased at a liberal price and converted into flour, which has some time since found its way to the Atlantic markets, while some have been exported from this port to Brazil and other countries. The article of Northern flour is now almost banished from this market.

One year the Central Railroad conveyed into the interior 6,000 bbls. of Northern flour; the year following it brought down 6,000 bbls. of Georgia flour, the upward current being completely turned.

These manufactories and railroads have created home markets. They give employment to the farmer, carpenter, the mason, the tanner, the miner, and in short to almost all who follow the various and devious ways of human industry. The moral and physical influence of our Railroads in bringing about this new order of things is not sufficiently appreciated. The Up-Country is now no longer a sealed book. The travel on the State Road has probably quadrupled since it was open to Dalton. It will increase vastly more when it is completed to the Tennessee River.

It has been estimated that when the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is completed, the Georgia Road will require four times its present locomotive power. Our great work has already paid back to the State the cost of its construction in the shape of a multitude of benefits, beyond the power of calculation, and it is not a daring prophecy to make that in less than twenty-five years it will pay all the debt of the State—principal and interest and relieve her citizens from all taxation.

The Root of the Evil.—The moralists of our age, whether in lessons from the academic chair or by the insinuating address of fiction and poetry—while they try to mend and embellish human life, have never struck one effective blow at that ungodliness of the heart, which is the germ of all the distempers in human society.

Dr. Chalmers.

Many women are beloved without knowing it but more women think they are beloved when they are not. They discover their mistake of misapprehension.

General Intelligence.

South Carolina.—A Convention composed of Delegates from "the Committees of Safety," assembled at Columbia last week, and remained in session two days. The Hon. E. Huger presided, and in his opening speech detailed "the long list of grievances inflicted upon the South, the breaches of the Constitution, and the necessity for redress on the part of the South." Various propositions were submitted to the Convention, among them one recommending non-intercourse; another containing an exposition of principles, and re-affirming the Virginia resolutions of 1789; and another requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature in case of the passage of the Wilmot proviso or the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We do not see that any one thought of Mr. Venable's idea of repudiating honest debt.

Mr. Ellmore, from a Committee of 21 to whom all these matters were referred, reported resolutions to appoint a Central Committee of Vigilance and Safety; approving of Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address; and requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together in case of the above contingency. These were adopted, of course, and Messrs Ellmore, Gadsden, Hampton, Pickens, and McCord were appointed the Committee. The Convention then adjourned, more remarkable for what it did not do, than for what it did.

One of the most notable of all the Quixotic notions broached in South Carolina, is advocated in the Columbia Telegraph of the 14th. The writer had first proposed to refrain from purchasing any article of the manufacture of Massachusetts; but this was not enough. He next suggested that the South should stop the 270 cotton factories in this State by "the patriotic fortitude of withholding every point of their cotton from Massachusetts!" sending to Europe all they did not sell to the Southern factories. By this means they would throw out of employment 20,978 persons who work in the factories, and destroy the profits of the factories, and of trade with the South and capital invested in factories, to the amount of \$45,967,522. This, the writer thinks, and he felicitates himself on the idea, would ruin Massachusetts, unless she could get cotton elsewhere. It would be apt to ruin some people nearer home, we guess.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

Newspapers in Europe.—The newspaper is an institution peculiar to this country. Here it is a necessity; in the Old World it is a luxury. Here it is a coin in universal circulation; abroad it is the golden piece of the few. Here it creates; abroad it is the creature of the law. Look for a moment at the prices charged for news in England, where the boast is common that intelligence is dispensed to all classes. The London Times, a daily paper, costs \$15 a year. The same rate is charged, respectively, for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, Post, and other London dailies. The London Evening Mail, made up with the matter of the Times, is published three times a week, at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies (the Record and the Patriot) are published at \$10.50 per annum. Of weeklies, there is a host published in the provinces and in the metropolis; save two of the very smallest class, none of these are published lower than seven, while the Economist is \$12, and the large remainder \$9 per annum. Some of the American weeklies are now had for \$1 a year. In France, the Journal des Debats, a daily paper, is \$15, and Galligan's Messenger (not as large as any of our two-penny papers) is \$40 per annum. The Nationale (the paper long conducted by the President of the present French Assembly) and La Presse, (Emile Girardin's paper), both dailies, though published on smaller sheets than our two-penny press, are bought eagerly at twenty-five and thirty dollars per annum. The Irish and Scotch tri-weeklies are sold at \$16.50 per annum. The German dailies, the Allgemeine Zeitung (Augsburg) and the Frankfurter Journal are paid for at the rate respectively of thirty-six and twenty-two dollars per annum.—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Cholera again in New York.—This dreaded disease has again broken out in that filthy region around the Five Points in New York. Four cases and three deaths occurred on Thursday last, at No. 20 Orange Street, in a most wretched cellar, abounding in all sorts of filth.—The subjects had been drunk for several days, and were found lying naked, in water, mud, and filth. Temperance and cleanliness are the great safeguards against cholera. On Friday, four more cases were reported.

New Orleans papers are silent as to the ravages of cholera in that city and State. On the Western rivers however, we have accounts of its existence to an alarming extent. At Cincinnati the cases on one day were 24, on the next 33, and the next 50. There had been upwards of 50 deaths in ten days. Some of the deaths were very sudden.

The disease prevailed, but to a less extent, at Louisville, New Albany, Versailles, Georgetown, Mayville, Yazoo City, &c. At St. Louis it was increasing fearfully. 145 deaths one week, of which 78 were by cholera; 250 the next, 193 of cholera.

Floods in the Mississippi.—An immense deal of damage has been done this Spring by the overflowing of the "Father of Waters." The country bordering on the river, as our readers are aware, is, for many miles above and below New Orleans, lower than the river itself, and is protected from ordinary freshets by an immense embankment, extending two or three hundred miles. This embankment has given way repeatedly this Spring, and plantations have been overflowed, crops, houses, &c. destroyed. Within the last week or two, a break occurred just above New Orleans, which threatened the inundation of that city. Many streets and houses were actually under water, the inhabitants removing in boats. At the last accounts upward of a thousand houses were surrounded with water, and the most intense anxiety pervaded the community as the flood approached the more thickly settled parts of the city.

Robbers Caught.—Several months ago an old gentleman in the County of Henry, living pretty much to himself, was attacked in his house by three men who knocked him down, tied him, and then took what money he had, amounting to several hundred dollars, and made their escape. The robbers were pursued and finally overtaken in Georgia and we understand are now safely engaged in the jail of this County—the jail in Henry having been destroyed by fire. We understand they had from Rockingham County, N. C., and have for years been in the habit of committing the most violent depredations in the surrounding country. We have not learned their names. *Danville Register*.

Commissioner of Patents.—Thomas Ewbank Esq., of New York, has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, at Washington, in place of Mr. Burke. Mr. Ewbank is a most estimable man, of extraordinary acquirements and ability, and perfectly familiar with the class of subjects with which his office is concerned. The New York Commercial, in noticing the appointment, says, "there is no man perhaps in the country so thoroughly conversant as Mr. Ewbank, with the whole subject of mechanical inventions, and therefore so competent to deal accurately with claims and pretensions of which they are the subject. He is even curiously learned in these matters; and will be as much at home amid the thousand and one mysteries of the Patent Office, as though he had lived in it all his life."

Newspapers.—The following provision has been made for the preservation of files of local papers in the several counties of the State of New York by legislative enactment:

"The clerks of the several counties are authorized and required to subscribe for such newspapers, at least one, and not exceeding two, printed and published in each of the counties in which they officiate, as the Boards of Supervisors in said counties may determine, and to file the same in their respective offices, causing them to be bound from time to time in a substantial manner, in volumes of convenient size, for the use of the inhabitants of the county, who shall have access to them free from all charges or expense during office hours."

Nauvoo Temple.—We have stated that the walls of this edifice have been purchased by Mons. Cabot for the use of his association of French Communists. We learn from a gentleman who resides in Nauvoo that Cabot paid \$3,000 and the citizens \$1,000 for the Temple and arsenal, together with about eleven acres of ground—the title being vested solely in Mons. Cabot. He has commenced rebuilding the Temple, and employs the labor of three hundred men upon the work.

Ingenious.—E. H. Howard, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has started for California in a boat-wagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole of which is covered with oil-cloth, making a very comfortable house. The establishment is so arranged that upon reaching a river the running-gear of the wagon can be unshipped in a few minutes, and taken aboard the boat while crossing the stream.

Mammoth Mules.—The Cincinnati papers speak of an exhibition there of two mules from Scott county, Kentucky, which are the largest ever seen in that city. One, a black mule, four years old, eighteen hands high; the other, the same age, a brown female, also eighteen hands high. The two were put on the scales together and found to weigh 3,000 pounds. The price demanded for them is \$200 each. Both raised by Mr. Thomas, in Scott county.

Bank of Fayetteville.—At the first meeting of the Stockholders, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Henry L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John D. Starr, James Kyle, John W. Pearce, Edmund J. Lilly, John Waddell, Jr. and A. A. McKethan, of this place; and Jas. E. Hoyt, of Washington. The President and Cashier will be appointed by the Board. *Observer*.

The negro woman convicted at the recent term of Caswell Superior Court of the murder of the child of Dr. James in Rockingham county, will be hung at Yanceyville next Friday. A few days ago she made an attempt to cut her throat in which she only partially succeeded—the gash was then sewed up by a physician.

The free negro from Person county, charged with committing a rape, was acquitted by the Court.—*Danville Register*, 18th.

VIRGINIA.—The result of the recent Congressional election, is as follows:—
Dist. 1. John S. Millson, vice Atkinson.
II. R. K. Meade, re-elected.
III. Thomas H. Averitt, vice Flournoy (Whig.)

IV. Thomas S. Bocock, re-elected.
V. Paulus Powell, vice Goggin (Whig.)
VI. James A. Seddon, vice Botts (Whig.)
VII. T. H. Bayley, re-elected.
VIII. Alexander R. Holladay, vice Beale (Whig.)

IX. JERAMIAH MORTON, vice Pendleton (Dem.)

X. Richard Parker, vice Bedinger (Dem.)
XI. James McDowell, re-elected.

XII. H. A. Edmundson vice Preston (Whig.)

XIII. F. McMullen, vice Fulton (Whig.)

XIV. Returns still doubtful.

XV. Alexander Newman, vice Brown (Dem.)

All Democrats except Mr. Morton, elected in the Ninth District.

Legislature.—The new Senate will consist of 21 Democrats to 10 Whigs—one Whig gain from last year. The House of Delegates of 74 Democrats and 60 Whigs.

LINN, SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 213 1-2 Market Street, PHILADELPHIA.—The Southern trade supplied on accommodating terms with Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, &c., &c. Also Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical & Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c.

Philadelphia, May, 1849. 4-Am.

CARDING.

ROBERT C. DONNELL announces to the public that his Wool Carding Machine, four and a half miles north-east of Greensboro', is now in complete repair, clothed with NEW CARDS and in operation. Having in his service the same experienced hand as heretofore, he feels confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their custom. Thankful for past patronage, he hopes a continuance of the same. Wool left at J. R. Lindsay's Store, Greensboro', will be carded and sent back to the same place.

Price 61-4 cents per pound of rolls cash, or one-sixth pound of wool,—to be paid when the rolls are delivered. Greensboro', May 1, 1849 4-4

RANGER'S NOTICE.—Taken up and entered on the Estary Book for Fayette county, N. C., by the Eleazar Smith, living on the waters of Abbott's Creek, on the 14th inst., a bright sorrel Mare with a blaze in the face, both hind feet white, 5 feet 11-2 inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, valued at \$45. May, 1849 5-3 GEO. BROOKES, Ranger.

FOURS WANTED.—Such as Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Otter, Rabbit, Red and Gray-Fox, for which a liberal price will be given in trade. H. T. WILBAR, Hat Manufacturer, Greensborough, N. C.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849.

THE RAILROAD MEETING.

The proceedings of the Railroad meeting held last Saturday by citizens of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, require no comment at our hands. Let those who do not believe that the labor power of the interior is aroused to the importance of the great work, read this unvarnished, official account of the state of public sentiment, and their disbelief will give way to faith in the determination of the people—the common people of the country—to TRY to relieve their State from its depressed condition.

We republish the names of the delegates, appointed by the public meeting at Guilford February Court, to the Salisbury Convention to be held the 14th of June next. We hope all of them—and every body else in the county who can go—will attend. They will probably meet a glorious array of talent from the western part of the State, and from the seat of government and vicinity. The cause is worth your time, gentlemen, and your most solicitous care and counsel.

Delegates: John M. Morehead, James Sloan, John A. Foulkes, Jonathan W. Field, Frederick Fentress, William Watson, Joseph Gibson, John M. Dick, Jesse Benbow, James Stewart.

THE SMALL POX.

The developments of the last four or five days have been such as to convince the most incredulous that this loathsome disease exists in our community.

The number and condition of the patients at this time (Friday), as nearly as we can ascertain, are as follows—including, of course, those noticed last week: One case five miles north, in a very mild form; a second, ten miles north, said to be a very mild case of varioloid; two cases six miles south, increasingly severe and considered critical, one of them having assumed the confluent form. In town, there are four cases at the house where the disease first appeared (Mr. McAdoo's), all mild in their character; and one at another house (Mr. Underwood's), of more severity. We have no authentic information of any other cases, and believe no others exist. Five cases in town and four in the country, nine in all.

Sufficient precaution was not taken during some two weeks after the appearance of the disease, owing to the incredulity of a respectable portion of the inhabitants, including a number of the physicians and town authorities; though very few persons visited the first patient, and for several days before official measures were taken to arrest intercourse, communication had voluntarily ceased. We trust that efficient measures are now in force to arrest the progress of the disease in town. All communication with the two lots where it exists has been cut off, and forbidden where it may hereafter appear, except in case of physicians and nurses, under proper precautions. Vaccine matter of good quality has unfortunately been scarce; but vaccination has been going on, in town and country, as generally and thoroughly as could be accomplished with the quantity of matter obtainable. In the country the infection may of course be more readily checked—the difficulty will be found in procuring any persons at all to visit the sick, even as nurses, during the prevalence of the alarm.

The panic in the surrounding community exceeds any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The trade of the town is almost entirely stopped. Our stores and shops stand open without customers, and a strange quiet reigns in our hitherto busy streets. This is May court-week, but suitors, witnesses, and many of the jurors have failed to appear; no causes have been tried, and none will be tried, unless some scamp who is indicted and bound to appear on this (State's day) shall take it in head to come. On Tuesday—a day when our streets are usually crowded with citizens who come up from all parts of the county to transact business and to interchange salutations—there were not a hundred persons present. "Fair Ground"—where tobacco, cakes, beer, pies and other notions, to say nothing of good liquor, are dealt out on Tuesday of court to a dense and jolly throng of customers—was deserted! Not a soul was seen there. It was desolate as the streets of Tadmor of the desert.

It was perhaps useless for us to say so—but there is in fact but little more danger now to be apprehended from the infection in our streets than in the country. We trust, at least, that our country friends will venture in with chickens enough to make soup for the sick, and supplies of meal, flour, &c., for those who are hearty—and we yet have several of that sort left.

For our enterprising merchants we specially regret the interruption of business. Coming at the season when they depended upon and usually received a large amount of custom, they will be affected more than any other class. The tavern-keepers, the mechanics, and every branch of business must also suffer for months to come. Our schools will not recover for a season or two, their past flourishing condition. But our people possess a recuperative power, which will soon replace them on their former footing.

This visitation of Providence is "all for the best." It is for our sakes, and we ought to bear it meekly. As a people we had become too proud and presumptuous—boastful of the great blessings for which we ought to have rendered the quiet tribute of thankful and humble hearts. He who controls the pestilence which walketh in darkness, hath our destiny in his hands, and we have only to submit with reverence and cheerful trust to His will.

There was frost last Saturday, the 19th.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

The marriages of Dr. F. F. Fountain to Mary Follen, and Leven Williams to Nancy Bostick, published in last week's Patriot, and purporting to have taken place in Stokes county, turn out never to have occurred. We were duped by some heedless scamp, who did not reflect on the injury inflicted upon other people's feelings by such wanton mischief; or by some mean and cowardly rascal, who, afraid of the light which shines upon honest actions, sought thus covertly to gratify his malignant spirit against those whom he had not the courage otherwise to confront. We cannot avoid a suspicion that the latter description best suits the perpetrator of this dastardly hoax.

The letter communicating the false information bore the usual marks of a genuine letter, duly post-marked and post-paid, and our suspicions were not aroused to the contrary at the time. It had the name of John W. Hampton—a signature which we now have no doubt was either forged or spurious.

The initials F. F. before the name of Dr. Fountain, were probably introduced by the trickster for the purpose of screening himself, should he be detected. The name of Dr. Fountain, of Germantown, and late of Henry county, Va., is Madison R.

Habitually careful, as we endeavor to be, of the private personal feelings of all, no matter how elevated or how humble their condition—we do exceedingly dislike to be made the medium for the exercise of such mean malignity. If we can find out the real name of the perpetrator, we deem it our duty to hold it up to the scorn of all right-minded and honorable men.

THE CHOLERA now prevailing in the western and southwestern cities, is not the sort of Cholera which visited us from the East seventeen years ago. The New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal says that, taken in time, it is [now] the most curable of all dangerous diseases; but it must not be suffered to run into collapse. Calomel is inestimable, and preferred by some in small and repeated doses. Sinapisms and friction, with spirits of turpentine, mustard, &c. are pretty uniformly used.

The "Asiatic Cholera" allowed no time for "small and repeated doses" to operate upon it; for it began in many cases, where the disease of the present day ends, in collapse. Frequently an hour scarcely elapsed between the first attack and the death of the patient.

SAD EVENT.—We are pained to learn that Dr. D. C. Woodburn, who went from this place, a year or two ago, to De Soto county, Mississippi, was on the 23d of April wounded by a shot in the arm and thigh, in a rencounter with a man named H. Tatum, and that his wounds proved fatal on the 25th. He expressed a willingness to die, and forgave his antagonist. Dr. W. was a native of Guilford and was educated and prepared for his profession in this place, where he sustained, among his youthful associates, a character for correct deportment, good disposition and generosity of heart. He has left a large and highly respectable connexion to mourn his untimely fate.

OUR PHYSICIANS.—No hard thoughts ought to be indulged against any of our physicians, for their expressions of opinion on the first appearance of the small pox. Their expressions were candid and honest. It is not remarkable that any physician should be mistaken in the name of a disease as to which they had no personal experience, and only judged of from their books—particularly when that disease first presented itself in a form more mild than it generally assumes.

THE RALEIGH STAR.—The Editor of the Star, in his last issue says: "we intend soon to give the public the opportunity of patronizing a cheap paper, published at home, containing all that a North Carolina reader could desire in politics, literature, variety and early intelligence—being at this very moment engaged in concerning a plan for publishing the Star offener, and with such improvements and on such terms, as are demanded by the progressive state of our country and the peculiar wants of our own State."

NEW TEMPERANCE PAPER.—Mr. A. M. Gorman, of Raleigh, has issued Proposals for publishing a weekly Temperance paper in that city, to be called the "Spirit of the Age." The price will be \$4 a year, payable in advance. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman of fine talents, devoted to the cause of Temperance, and, as Grand Scribe of the Order, possessing peculiar facilities for making an efficient paper.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.—The editor of the Raleigh Register has issued a prospectus, in which he announces his intention so to enlarge his paper as to add eight columns of additional matter, and supply it with new type, presses, &c. making it one of the handsomest sheets in the South, without any addition to the price.

HIGHLAND MESSENGER.—This paper comes to us enlarged and printed on new type—evidence that its value is appreciated by the mountain boys.

ANSON DISTRICT.—It is true, as we gather from a letter written by Gen. Dockery in reply to one from several Whigs of his district, that the General will not submit to the decision of a Convention. Nevertheless, a Convention will probably be held, and under the necessities of the case the good Whigs of the 3d district will, probably vote for the nominee of that Convention.

Some miserly chaps objects to the gold dollars, that on account of their small size, they may be dropped, by mistake, into the contribution box!

Those two distinguished Democrats, Isaiah Rynders and Mike Walsh, achieved additional distinction by their endeavors to inflame the people of New York against their own authorities for suppressing the late horrible mob.

Having received a second communication on the late Railroad meeting, after one previously received was put in type, we deem it unnecessary to publish it—at all events not this week.

For the Patriot.

Railroad Meeting at the Corners of Randolph, Guilford and Davidson.

According to previous appointment, a large meeting of the citizens of Randolph, Guilford, and Davidson was held on Saturday, the 19th of May, at the Randolph and Davidson county line, one mile west of Gen. Alexander Gray's, on the Raleigh road.

Nathan Hunt, Esq., of Guilford, was appointed Chairman, and Charles Mock Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the Chairman, and the following resolutions were offered by J. P. H. Russ for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That this meeting does heartily approve the action of the last Legislature on the subject of internal improvement.

That the plans projected by said action are practicable.

That their completion (especially the Central Railroad) will promote individual and State interests to a degree unknown to our past history.

That the patriotism, talent and wealth of the State should be enlisted and brought to bear in the completion of these important improvements.

That should the present favorable crisis be permitted to pass unimproved, the complaint hereafter, that encouragement at home has not been given to talent and to the causes that tend to the development of individual and State wealth and power, will be unfounded; and failure here will be the fault of all who are able to appreciate the importance of success.

Resolved, That we approve the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of June next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to attend said convention.

Pertinent and patriotic addresses were then made to the meeting by Messrs. Caldwell, Rounsaville, Leach, and Thomas, and the resolutions were passed nem. con.

John W. Thomas, Esq., then presented the following proposition, viz:

Resolved, That we whose names are hereunto annexed, do promise and agree to make or cause to be made the several sections of the great Central Railroad, which are attached to our respective names; provided, said road shall be located in the vicinity of Hunt's Store, Guilford county, Fair Grove, Davidson, and through the town of Lexington. Provided, further, that we be permitted to draw two-thirds of the value of said work from the State, and certificates of stock for one-third; the value of said work to be estimated by the Chief Engineer of said Road in proportion to other parts of the Road.

And the following gentlemen, who are responsible citizens of the counties represented in the meeting, came forward and pledged themselves as follows:

J. W. Thomas	1 mile	J. P. Russ	1 mile.
Charles Mock	1 "	Martin W. Leach	1 "
Silas Lambeth	1 "	John Carter	1 "
Thomas Jones	1 "	Isaac Carter	1 "
Charles Hoover	1 "	Felix Clodfelter	1 "
Lewis L. Thomas	1 "	Enos Tomlinson	1 "
David Loftin	1 "	Valentine Hoover	1 "
David Moffit	1 "	Nathan Hunt	1 "
Ahi Robbins	1 "	Dempsey Brown	1 "
Shadr'k Lambeth	1 "	Allen Tomlinson	1 "
Jeremiah Pickett	1 "	F. W. Simpson	1 "

Jesse Harper \$2,000 in cash. Thomas Rice will take on the same terms the contract for building a bridge over Deep river or Abbott's creek.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as delegates to the Salisbury Convention, namely: John Carter, Mordecai Mendenhall, Jesse Shelly, Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. Hedgecock, G. C. Mendenhall, A. C. Lindsay, Clarkson Tomlinson, Jesse Wheeler, Allison Gray, of Guilford. Jesse Harper, John Dorsett, J. P. H. Russ, N. D. Baine, Hezekiah Dorsett, Thos. Finch, Martin W. Leach, Ahi Robbins, Addison J. Hale, Dempsey Brown, Dewitt C. Johnson, and Rev. B. Craven, of Randolph. John W. Thomas, Charles Mock, Valentine Hoover, Peter Riley, Nathan Kendall, Silas Lambeth, Green H. Lee, David Loftin, Lewis L. Thomas, and Dr. F. W. Simpson, of Davidson.

On motion, Resolved, That the name of the chairman be added to the above list of delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be published in the Greensboro' Patriot and North Carolina Herald, and that all other papers in the State favorable to the cause are requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

NATHAN HUNT, Chm.

CHARLES MOCK, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

The Railroad Meeting.

FAIR GROVE, Davidson Co., May 21, 1849.

Messrs. Editors: It is with great pleasure I drop you this note in relation to the Railroad meeting which came off near this place on Saturday, the 19th. The meeting was held in a beautiful grove near the county line between Davidson and Randolph, and not far from the Guilford line. You recollect for a week or ten days, the weather had been very disagreeable—raining and storming most of the time; but Saturday the 19th came, and with it a fair and beautiful sky, a brilliant but pleasant sun, which satisfied the most skeptical that a kind providence favored the meeting. And still more, the spirit of internal improvement was in the people. At an early hour they commenced coming in, some on horses, some on wagons, carriages, buggies, and others afoot; but to cap the climax, the ladies (who had been invited to attend) turned out finely—their presence suggesting to my mind that they might well be called the rain-bearers of hope—the reflection of the rays of light upon the dark cloud which has so long hung an incubus over internal improvements in North Carolina.

But the spell is broken, and North Carolina redeemed: the Central Railroad will be built. The flood of emigration will cease to flow to the West, and our own waste places will be filled with citizens, villages, factories, &c., and at last we shall be what we should have been many years ago.

Messrs. Editors, I heard with pleasure that Guilford would make the Railroad through that county, provided it should be located there; that Orange, Randolph and other counties would do the same. This is well as far as it goes; but something more definite must be done. At the meeting on Saturday last we not only met together, passed resolutions, and made speeches, but we put down our names, annexing what we will do. And allow me to say, (though one of the number), that although but few of the men who subscribed to make the Road are rich; yet I have never seen a more competent set of men undertake any work—men of energy, enterprise and skill, and of character to back their judgment.

Now, if the people along the contemplated route for the Railroad will hold similar meetings and do likewise, the stock can be taken in a short time and the work commenced. These are preparatory meetings. When we have ascertained by these primary movements who will take the stock, either in cash or work, then we shall be able to proceed at once.

The question may be asked, will the individuals who take portions of the Road to build be required to pay one half of their subscriptions in cash to the treasurer of the company, before the 30th section of the charter is complied with. I answer no. The man who takes one mile or any other distance of the road to make is both a stockholder and contractor, and there is no use in his paying his money into the hands of the treasurer of the company, to be paid back to him again. There can be no question but the law will be fully met and justice fairly done by every man when he shall put in the hands of the treasurer his note with good and sufficient security, which he will receive as cash from said treasurer when his work is done, and have his certificate of stock for the same. Therefore appoint your meetings, invite the ladies to attend—there are many men in this State that need a stimulus on the subject of internal improvement, and I know of none (even quinine not excepted) that will be so salutary as the presence of the ladies. Oh, how eloquent they do make some men!

GO AHEAD.

Latest Foreign News.

By the arrival of the Steamship Canada, at Halifax on the 14th instant, we have seven day's later intelligence from Europe.

Official notice of the intervention of Russia in Hungary has been received at Paris. The number of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number to be 150,000.

The Hungarians have beaten the Austrians, and have almost driven them out of the country. The greatest alarm prevails at Vienna.

The King of Prussia has definitively refused the imperial crown.

The war in Schleswig continued, and there was no prospect of peace.

More troops were to leave France for Rome. It was reported that those under Oudinot had reached that place; that the Romans had risen in favor of the Pope; that the republican government had fled; and that the Pope would be compelled not only to grant an amnesty, but desirable reforms.

It is said that the Tuscan troops had entered Leghorn, and the Sicilians, beaten at all points, have virtually submitted to the King of Naples.

Accounts from India report the termination of the war on the Punjab.

Canadian affairs have been incidentally noticed in Parliament, but the ministry have been very guarded in their expressions.

A considerable quantity of American cotton had just been sold, and the price was advancing. Breadstuffs had declined. No other news of importance to our readers.

St. Louis, May 18, 1849.

Terrible Conflagration.—One-half of St. Louis in Ashes.—Twenty-seven Steamboats burned.

The past twenty-four hours have been a sad and sorrowful era in the history of St. Louis. At an early hour yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the heart of our city, which is yet scarcely extinguished, although nearly one-half of the city is in ruins, including a large portion of the great business sections.

Among the property destroyed are five banking houses, all the insurance offices, and twenty-seven steamboats that were enveloped in flames before they could be removed. The Telegraph office was also destroyed.

On board of some of the boats were large numbers of emigrants, many of whom were barely able to escape with their lives. The amount of suffering is unprecedented, in addition to which the cholera is daily carrying off its score of victims. Verily our city is doomed to pass through a terrible ordeal.

The heat from the burning boats fired the stores along the Levee, communicating at Louis street, in the very heart of the business portion of the city. The flames soon enveloped all the buildings extending along the Levee for three quarters of a mile, leaving nearly every building in ruins.

It would be impossible to convey to you by telegraph any adequate idea of the extent of the fire. The Republican office, with all its extensive materials, machinery, &c., is a heap of ruins. The Organ, Reveller, and Enquirer offices, have all shared the same fate.

In the burnt district were the most extensive business houses of the city, and they had a large amount of stock on hand, and very little was saved. The loss is estimated at \$5,000,000—the amount of insurance unknown.

ORDINANCE

FOR THE TOWN OF GREENSBOROUGH,

Passed May 21st, 1849.

Deeming the disease with which some of our citizens are afflicted to be contagious, and in view of preventing the spreading of the same, it is ordained by the Commissioners, that any free person, who may hereafter visit the residence of Calvin N. McAdoo, Thomas Underwood, or any other family or place, in which the disease may in future appear, shall forfeit and pay \$25. And a slave for a like offence shall receive not less than 39 lashes on the bare back. Provided that this shall not extend to any member of the family or any other person who may remain with the diseased; but no person or persons, whatever, shall go at large after visiting such place of sickness under the above named penalties, except Physicians, and they only on condition that they change their clothes on leaving the sick room. No person who may in future visit any person or persons in the country, that now are, or may be hereafter afflicted with the disease prevailing, shall come within the corporate limits of our town under the penalties aforesaid.

W. S. GILMER, Chairman.

Who is a Coward?—The man who attacks another by surprise, or with a weapon in his hand when the other has none, is a coward.

The man who carries a deadly weapon about his person in his intercourse with an unarmed society, is a coward.

The man who associates with him, and so goes with numbers to overpower an individual or a smaller or feeble number—he is a coward.

The man who, being challenged to a duel, is so much afraid of public sentiment that he dares not refuse it, is a coward.

In general that man is a coward who shapes his course of action by his fears; and he alone is a man of real courage, who always dares to do right.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 22.—No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and sells at \$4 to 4.50. Corn 50. Bacon 51 to 7.

CHERAW, May 22.—Cotton 51 to 61. Bacon 6 to 6 1/2. Corn 50 to 55. Flour \$4.50 to 5.00. Lard 7 to 9. Salt, Liverpool, \$1.75 per sack. WILMINGTON.—Bacon, hog round, 7 to 8; stock heavy. Corn 43 to 45. Flour \$4.25 to 4.75; fair supply.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Va., will address the citizens of Greensboro' on the American Colonization Society, on Sabbath tomorrow, in the Presbyterian church. No subject has greater interest, and no advocate is more abundant in facts.

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

We are authorized to announce ROBERT H. GILLASPIE as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce ARCHIBALD WILSON as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce WM. A. CALDWELL as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk of Guilford.

MARRIED.—In Stokesburg, Stokes county, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., by William Matthews, Esq., Capt. JOHN W. TERRY, to Miss ELIZABETH P. BLACKWELL, all of Stokes county.

In this county, on Friday morning, the 25th inst., by Rev. Thomas Brown, Rev. CYRUS K. CALDWELL to Miss JULIA P. WHARTON, daughter of David Wharton, Esq.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Spring Dividend from the State.

No. 1.	\$18.70	No. 23.	\$28.22	No. 45.	\$12.92
2.	19.72	24.	15.47	46.	14.45
3.	12.41	25.	11.90	47.	11.73
4.	10.71	26.	17.17	48.	22.10
5.	15.64	27.	15.30	49.	10.20
6.	25.84	28.	28.73	50.	21.93
7.	20.57	29.	22.44	51.	11.05
8.	13.94	30.	21.59	52.	16.83
9.	19.55	31.	12.58	53.	13.26
10.	11.50	32.	30.06	54.	16.15
11.	14.06	33.	28.39	55.	14.96
12.	20.74	34.	21.59	56.	13.43
13.	18.19	35.	15.81	57.	21.76
14.	10.88	36.	24.82	58.	13.43
15.	10.20	37.	16.66	59.	16.15
16.	19.55	38.	55.42	60.	10.20
17.	10.20	39.	10.20	61.	12.41
18.	15.64	40.	12.92	62.	17.17
19.	22.95	41.	16.49	63.	10.20
20.	10.20	42.	10.71	64.	11.90
21.	14.11	43.	14.11	65.	12.41
22.	17.68	44.	10.20		

JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S. Greensboro', May, 1849. 6-4

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Hon. JOHN M. DICK, JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., RALPH GORRELL, Esq., JAMES SLOAN, Esq., JED. H. LINDSAY, Esq.

THE second session of this institution, under the care of the Rev. THOMAS BROWN, A. M., Principal, assisted by another competent teacher, will commence on Wednesday the 4th day of July and continue five months. The arrangements of the school are on a liberal and comprehensive plan, embracing a course of instruction thorough, systematic and practical, in the English branches, Sciences, and Languages. The teachers will devote all their time to the moral and intellectual training of their pupils, and every facility will be offered to young gentlemen, who are preparing for College or business pursuit.

The government of the school will be such as will secure good order, unqualified submission to law, and sound morality. No idle and vicious youth will be retained in the institution, and, therefore, it is hoped, that no one of that character will apply for admission. Students who wish to avail themselves of the full benefits of the school should be present on the first day of the session.

Tuition payable in advance.
English Branches \$10
Mathematics, Sciences and Languages \$20
No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars apply to the Principal.
Greensboro', May 25th, 1849. 61f

SHADY GROVE ACADEMY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. THE Fair Session of this school under the superintendence of the subscriber, commences July 10th.

The undersigned deems it necessary to mention the healthiness of the location and other circumstances rendering it a desirable situation for a boarding school, it having been known to the community more than twenty years. Boys are prepared for College. Those not desiring a classical education are taught the necessary branches for commercial pursuits.
Board per month \$5.00
Latin, Greek and Mathematics per session 12.00
of five months
Higher English branches 10.00
Primary " 7.50
Gentlemen desiring to send very small boys would do well to address the subscriber at Madison, Rockingham, N. C. RUFUS H. SMITH, May, 1849. 66f

ORDERS COUNTERMANDED.

TO the Captains of 1st Regiment, Regiment of Cavalry, and Volunteer Regiment, of Guilford.—You are hereby notified that you will not be expected to attend in Greensboro', on the 30th inst. for Drill, nor on the 31st with your Companies for review, the former order being hereby countermanded. JOHN D. SCOTT, Col. Com. 1st Reg. JOAB HATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg. JOS. KIRKPATRICK, Maj. 1st Reg.

ATTENTION, Head Buffalo Volunteers.—Inasmuch as the small pox is thought to be in Greensboro', the order for regimental muster on the 31st instant is hereby suspended. This the 21st of May, 1849. NATHAN MILLS, Capt.

BLANKS IN WENTWORTH, of various kinds, may be had on application to R. J. Johnson, May, 1849.

HODGINS' MACHINE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Wool Carding Machines, 11 miles south of Greensboro', are in excellent order—refitted with new cards, and prepared to do excellent work. Their prices are unusually low—five cents cash, and weigh the rolls; 8 cents for mixing; or carding done for the sixth pound of wool. It would be preferable to bring your wool before the warm season closes. Bring clean wool and good rolls will be insured.

Wool taken in at McCone's Store in Greensboro', and at Charles Osborne's 6 miles from Greensboro' on the Jamestown road; and the rolls returned every two weeks.

JONATHAN HODGINS, JOSEPH HODGINS.

6th month, 1849.

\$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the last of April, negro man George. He is about 35 or six years of age, yellow complexion, rather sulky countenance, supposed to be about 5 feet ten inches high, slow motion, and usually swings as he walks. No particular mark recollected.

I will give the above reward for his apprehension, (if taken out of the State), and delivery to me at this place; or I will give \$25 for his apprehension and commitment, either in or out of the State, so that I get him again. I have no idea of his route, or intended route, as he left without my knowledge of any dissatisfaction. I have no reason to suspect any particular person of aiding or advising him in his course;—if any such there be, I will give a like reward for the apprehension of such person, so that he or they may be brought to justice.

SONG OF WAR.
The following little poem from the Knickerbocker for February, is the very best thing of the kind we ever chanced to meet with in our periodical literature. There is an old-fashioned Saxon sound to it that is quite refreshing, and nothing could possibly convey to the reader a more vivid idea of the din of a battle field. It has great artistic merit, and is worthy of perusal, if for no other reason than to notice the surprising effect wrought upon the mind by a skillful collocation of words.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

GARMEN BELLICOSUM.
In their ragged regimentals,
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.
When the grenadiers were lunging,
And like hail fell the plunging
Canon shot;
When the flow
Of the rifles
From the smoky night-encampment, bore the
Banner of the rampant
Union;
And grimmer, grimmer, grimmer rolled the roll
Of the drummer,
Through the morn!
Then with eyes to the front all,
And with guns horizontal,
Stood our sires;
And the balls whistled deadly,
And in the streams flashing redly
Blazed the fires;
As the roar
On the shore
Swept the strong battle breakers o'er the green
Sodden acres
Of the plain.
And louder, louder, cracked the black
Gunpowder,
Cracking again!
Now like smiths at their forges
Worked the red Saint George's
Cannons,
And the "villainous saltpetre"
Rang a fierce discordant metre
Around their ears;
As the swift
Storm-drift,
With hot sweeping anger, came the horse-guards'
clangor
On our flanks;
Then higher, higher, higher, burned the old-fash-
ioned fire
Through the ranks!
Then the old fashioned Colonel
Galloped through the white infernal
Powder cloud;
And his broad sword was swinging,
And his brazen throat was ringing
Trumpet loud!
Then the blue
Bullets flew,
And the trooper jackets reddened at the touch of the
leaden
Rifle-breath,
And rounder, rounder, rounder, roared the iron
six-pounder,
Hurling death!
For the Patriot.
Truth must prevail.—The Press should not
be trammelled.
With what addressness can the aristocracy make
themselves known in our country and England,
when they wish to give some universal and talis-
manic effect to their reproofs. The impudent
blacksmith covered with smut, who snatched a
glass of wine and boldly came to the feast of
Solomon's workmen,—though a most consum-
mate scrub,—if he would only cleanse himself
would be a pretty clever and useful workman;
—but he does not belong to our order. Such is
the spirit of the world, by which millions of our
race have been enchained and made to stumble
at the law, and by the powers of the world.
The great God is our only proper Governor and
Legislator, as to this life and that which is to
come. The covenant with Levi is said to be an
everlasting covenant, the covenant of life and
peace, for he was ruled by truth and equity.
The laws of God are called by St. James the
perfect law of liberty; for Christians are redeemed
from the curse of the law; and this law being
pronounced by the faculties of the immortal mind
as the oracle of God, is the law of truth and
equity. But Christians have given up this judg-
ment to the beast—the judgment pronounced by
the mind from evidence of the case presented to
it. We have departed out of the way; we have
made many to stumble at the law; we have per-
mitted this judgment to be taken from the mind,
and made like statute law; thus teaching our
country that right and wrong—moral good and
evil, are mere artificial things,—that there is di-
vinity in them,—thus letting loose the floodgates
of villainy throughout the land in pursuit of
wealth, in which pursuit all are engaged. Un-
der such circumstances what citizen will or can
act conscientiously in the acquiescence of wealth?
—what can religion do for us as a free people,
when the great foundation of the moral kingdom
is polluted? The law thus has caused many to
stumble, being built up as a shaving machine to
catch money and to dry up the roots of freedom,
which are only safe in virtue and wisdom. "But
the heritage of God is laid waste for the dragons
of the wilderness."
Is it to be wondered at, then, when any feeble
attempt is made to show the deformity of the
man of the world—the man of sin,—that the
dragon should oppose this work and watch over
it with solicitude? When Joshua the high priest
was speaking with the angel of the Lord, Satan
stood up to resist him; to oppose all reform, all
improvement, and wishes to retain Israel (who
were governed by God, the Urim and Thumim
worn on the breast of the high priest), to still
remain scattered and desolate as a brand in
burning. [Zech. iii, 2.] But the Lord said un-
to Satan, The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan; and the
Lord who has chosen Jerusalem, rebuke thee—
Jerusalem as a brand plucked from the fire.
[Is. xxvii, 1.] The Lord shall in that day with
his great sword punish the dragon; fury is not
in me or let him lay hold of my strength, that
he may make peace with me, and he shall make
peace with me. By this, then, shall the iniquity of
Jacob be purged and this is all the fruit to take
away his sins.
T. C.

Sensible to the last.—The Wisconsin Tri-
bune states that Mrs. Booth, aged seventy-two
years, recently gave birth to a fine, healthy son!
The husband, John Booth, was only eighty years
old.

The Cass democrats, in order to console Gov.
Morton for turning his face towards "Free Silo"
without permission, fired 100 guns on Boston
Common, May 1, in honor of his removal from
the Custom House.

A Life Member.—The New York Day Book
tells a good story of a young gentleman who, be-
ing more fond of ladies' society than good ser-
mons, invited a daughter of one of our millionai-
res to attend church with him, to hear a sermon by
a distinguished divine of the orthodox faith. It
so happened that the eloquent preacher preach-
ed that afternoon what is called a charity sermon,
and our young gentleman not having "come pre-
pared" for such an occurrence, called upon his
fair companion for a loan of the wherewith to re-
spond to the call of the "contribution box."
"Have you any money?" said he to the miss,
"and if so, will you lend me a trifle?"
"I have a bill," said the lady, offering him a
bank note, which he suddenly took and dropped
into the plate. The next day he called upon his
fair creditor to pay up.
"How large a bill was that you gave me yester-
day?" said he, as drew a one dollar note from
his wallet.
"Fifty dollars," was the reply.
Mr. H.—"My hands fell upon his lap, and for
about three minutes he looked steadily into the
lady's face without uttering a word. At length
he gave a long, low whistle—rose slowly from
his seat, bid the lady good night, said he would
call again and left for home.
Now fifty dollars to Mr. H.—was no trifling
sum, for he was "only a clerk" on a small
salary, but he "scratched round," raised the
money, and paid it over. That was the last con-
tribution he has ever made to any charitable fund,
and as for charity sermons they are his abhor-
rence. He considers himself a "life member"
of every benevolent institution of the country!

Living Out.—An aged minister was officiat-
ing for the first time at a public service of a
congregation in Georgia who had been accus-
tomed to having the "hymns lined," as it is termed.
The venerable man could not see distinctly, and
designed to dispense with singing. To announce
his purpose, he arose and said:

"My eyes are dim, I cannot see,"
And immediately the chorists commenced sing-
ing the line to the tune of "Old Hundred." Sur-
prise and mortification rendered the minister al-
most speechless, but he managed to stammer
out—
"I meant but an apology."

This line was immediately sung by the con-
gregation, and the minister, now quite excited,
exclaimed—
"Forbear! I pray. My sight is dim."

But the singing proceeded, and the couplet was
finished by his troubled and beseeching explana-
tion—
"I do not mean to read a hymn!"

Strange as it may seem, this was also sung with
much energy, and the worthy old gentleman ac-
tually sat down in despair.—Boston Bee.

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

GREEN'S SEEDS.
THE subscribers take pleasure in furnishing leech-
their catalogue of Garden, Flower, and Bird
Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1848.
Large Green Asparagus
Extra English Early Pea
Large six weeks Bean
Extra Washington do
White Kidney do
Dwarf Marrowfat do
Cranberry Bush do
Blue Imperial do
Large Lima Running do
Large Cranberry do
Early blood red Turnep
Long Scarlet Short Top
Red Blood Beet
Long White Summer do
Early Sugar Leaf do
Red Dutch for Pickling
Large Late Drumhead do
Long Orange Carrot
White Solid Celery
Cress or Pepper Grass
Early Frame Cucumbers
Early Cluster do
Green do
Gherkins for Pickling
Large Purple Egg Plant
Early Curled Lettuce
Green Cose do
Green Citron Melon
Large Nutmeg do
White Mustard
Brown do
White Silver Skinned On-
ion
Large Sugar Parsneps
Greensboro', Jan. 1849

DAN RIVER LANDS FOR SALE.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday,
the 26th of June next, on the premises, that
Very Valuable Tract of Land
known by the name of ALLEN'S DELIGHT, situated
on the north bank of Dan River, lying in the
counties of Rockingham and Stokes, N. C., about 50
miles above Danville, Virginia, containing 747 acres,
about 200 of which is low grounds and is scarcely
equalled for fertility in this part of the country. The
upland is level and most of it rich tobacco land, and
abounds in excellent Pine timber; it is well watered
and has two mill sites on a creek running through it.
This tract could be divided so as to give to each a
good and equal portion of low grounds and timbered
land, and would make two excellent farms, and will
be sold together or separately to suit purchasers.
On the same day will be sold a quantity of grain.
And on the next day will be sold the tract of land
on which the subscriber lives, lying on the south
bank of Dan River one mile above the town of Madison,
in Rockingham County, containing about 1,000
acres, of which

100 is Low Grounds.
The upland lies well—and a good deal of it is well
adapted to the raising of Tobacco. A large portion
of the tract is timbered land, and is well watered
with springs, &c. The Dwelling House is 48 feet
by 20, two stories high, with an end room of 16 feet,
one story only—with other necessary out houses.
A further description is deemed unnecessary,
—hoping and soliciting those wishing to purchase land
in this part of the country, will come and examine
for themselves.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money will be
required on the day of sale, and the remainder in two
equal annual payments. The title will be retained
until the last payment is made. Possession will be
given on or before the 15th of September next.
Will also be sold on the last day, Five Shares in
the Richmond and Danville Rail Road.
WILLIAM FEWELL.
April 14th, 1849. 5213

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Stokes County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1849.
Anna Guinn, John H. Hampton and his wife Polly
E. Ableson B. Guinn, Thornton P. Guinn, Manah
H. Guinn, Alpha P. Moore and his wife Anna D.
James M. Hampton and his wife Susannah R. Roberson D.
W. Hampton and his wife Nancy E. John W. T. Guinn,
an infant under the age of twenty-one years, who
exhibits this, his petition, by his guardian and next
friend, John W. Watt, and the said John W. Watt
and his wife Narcissa

against
Bethenia P. Bostick.
Petition to sell Land and Slaves.
It appearing to the Satisfaction of the court that
the defendant, Bethenia P. Bostick, is not a resident
of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publica-
tion be made for six weeks in the Greensborough
Patriot, for the said Bethenia P. Bostick to appear at
the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of
Stokes on the third Monday after the fourth Monday
in September, A. D. 1849—then and there to plead,
answer or demur to the above petition, otherwise
judgment pro confesso will be entered and the peti-
tion heard ex parte as to her.
Pr. adv. \$5 30 Test J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1849.
Eliz. Wiley & others
vs.
Mathew Wiley & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John
Mathews and Mary Ann his wife, Alexander Russell
and his wife Catharine, Edward Gullett and his wife
Martha, Sampson Stuart Mathews, Samuel Russell,
and Martha Russell, who are Defendants in this case,
are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore or-
dered by the court, that publication be made for six
weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for them and each
of them to be and appear at the next Court of Equity
to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court
house in Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after
the fourth Monday in September next, then and there
to answer plead or demur to complainants' bill, or the
same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte
as to them.
Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
May 10, 1849 4-6 Pr. adv. \$5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1849.
John P. Smith, Justice's Judgment
vs. D. D. F. Larremore, Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the
defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this
State: It is therefore ordered that publication be
made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot,
printed at Greensboro', for said defendant to be and
appear before the Justices of our next court of pleas
and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of
Stokes, at the court house in Greensboro' on the second
Monday of June next, then and there to answer or
reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be
entered against him, and the property levied on sold
to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at of-
fice the 24th day of March, 1849. JNO. HILL, c. c.
(Pr. adv. \$5) 1-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Stokes County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1849.
Thomas Reynolds
against
William M. Featherston, Kelly Featherston, Benjamin
J. Featherston, Nancy E. Bailey and Zachariah
Wall.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
Wm M. Featherston, Kelly Featherston, and Ben-
jamin J. Featherston are not residents of this State,
—It is therefore ordered by the court that publica-
tion be made for six weeks in the Greensborough
Patriot, that they appear at the next term of the
court of equity for Stokes county to be held on
the third Monday after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember, A. D. 1849—then and there full, true and
perfect answers to make upon oath to all the allega-
tions and charges contained in the complainant's
bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso
as to them.
Witness, Jasper W. Davis, Clerk and Master of
our said court, at office the 27th day of April, A. D.
1849. J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$5 3-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1849.
William F. Stockton
vs. William Melton and others, Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
William F. Melton and Winslow Champeon and his
wife Letty Ann, defendants in this case, are not in-
habitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that
publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro'
Patriot, printed at Greensborough, for said defendants
to be and appear before the justices of our next court
of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held at the court
house in Greensboro' on the 24th Monday of June next,
then and there to plead, answer or demur to said peti-
tion, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard
ex parte as to them.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at of-
fice the 24th Monday of March, 1849. JNO. HILL, c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5 2-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1849.
Nathaniel Vogler
vs. Miles Vogler and others, Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that
Miles Vogler, Jesse Vogler, Regina Vogler, Malinda
Vogler, Charlotte Vogler, Lewis Vogler and Wm.
Vogler, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants
of this State: It is therefore ordered that publica-
tion be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot,
printed at Greensboro', for said defendants to be and
appear before the justices of our next court of pleas
and quarter sessions to be held at the court house in
Greensboro' on the 24th Monday of June next, then
and there to plead, answer or demur to said peti-
tion, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard
ex parte as to them.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court, at of-
fice the 24th Monday of March, 1849. JNO. HILL, c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5 2-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Forsythe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March
Term, 1849.
George Brooks
vs. Robt. Maginnis & others, Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that
Robert Maginnis, Benjamin Tap, Solomon Fulp, and
his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are non-
residents of this State,—It is therefore ordered that
publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for
six weeks, for them to be and appear at the next
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for
the county of Forsythe, at the court house, in the
town of Salem, on the third Monday of June next,
then and there to answer, plead, or demur to plain-
tiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be ta-
ken as to them, and the case set to hearing and heard
ex parte.
Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at
office, March Term, 1849. A. J. STAFFORD, c. c.
Pr. adv. \$5 3-6

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

JOHN SCOTT,
Col. Com. Cav. Reg.
JOAB HATT,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
Maj. 1st Reg.
HEAD QUARTERS,
April 12, 1849.

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

NOTICE.
I TAKE this method of informing my friends and
the public at large that I have settled in Green-
boro' on South street, first door below Mr. H. T. Wil-
bur's half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend
keeping constantly on hand
BEDSTEADS OF THE BEST KIND
Also, TURNING of every description done
at short notice and in the best style.
Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bed-
steads.
Also, Bannets bleached and dressed in fashionable
style.
April 1849. PLEASANT AMOS.

Carriage and Buggy Making.
THE subscriber would say to the public that he
is carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making
business, three miles and a half east of Greensboro',
on the stage road,—where he is prepared to execute
in the most durable and substantial manner all the
various work in his line, viz: Making and Repairing
Carriages and Buggies. He is determined to do
careful work, and respectfully solicits a call from
those wishing any thing in his line, and they shall
have their orders filled at very moderate prices and
at the shortest notice.
Feb. 18-9. 436m R A FORBES.

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE
ESTABLISHMENT.
IT is to the interest of all persons
who want to get good and nice
Shoes and Boots, that will look well
and do good service, to call on J. N.
Wood. Those calling on him can get the channel-
wood, or stitched, or French work. As he has good
materials he is certain that all those who patronize
him will be perfectly satisfied. His shop, three
doors north of J. & R. Lindsay's store, will be open
either day or night.
Persons wishing to have a pair of Boots or Shoes
made in a hurry, can have them in two days at the
farthest.
REPAIRING done in the neatest style.
All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer
a favor by settling in as short a time as possible.
Jan. 1849. J. N. WOOD.

NEW GOODS.
I WOULD inform the public that I have just re-
ceived a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of DRY
GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery,
Glass and Queens ware, Paints and Dye Stuffs,
all of which I will sell as cheap as they can be pur-
chased in this section of country. I have also on
hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Har-
ness Leather, Shoes and Boots of various descrip-
tion manufactured by my own workmen, all of which
I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will warrant
for tow cloth, boxwood, feathers, rallow, hides, bacon,
corn, wheat, flour, &c. Those wishing to purchase
will please call and examine my stock.
J. BRANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1848 10t

GREENSBOROUGH AND NEW BOSTON
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—The pro-
prietors of this establishment are happy to in-
form their customers and the public generally, that
all their **Fashionable Styles** for the Spring and Sum-
mer have come to hand, and exhibit a good deal of
taste and elegance. They have a number of first
rate workmen in their employ, both Northern and
Southern; consequently the fashionable public may
reasonably expect that all work done at their estab-
lishment will not be excelled by any similar estab-
lishment in the United States, either as to **Cost** or
Workmanship.
Front Shop in Greensboro', North street, East side,
next door to the Store of J. & R. Lindsay. Back
Shop four miles West of Greensboro', at New Bos-
ton. All orders sent to either place punctually at-
tended to.
The proprietors have some two or three hundred
measures of gentlemen at a distance. These mea-
sures are carefully preserved, and the proprietors will
take great pleasure in making selections of Goods
for such as are not sent. Their Cloth and Trimmings.
The prices of Cloth, Casimers and Vestings are very
low.
The subscribers take great pleasure in returning
their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally,—at
the same time their best wishes for their prosperity.
Your most humble and old servants,
WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.
April 18, 1849. 10t

TO THE PUBLIC.
READER, have you ever called at the Store of
W. McANNEEL and examined his Stock of
Goods? If you have not call and look; and all those
that have called, let them call again and take a fur-
ther look through the entire stock of goods:—You
will find for Gentlemen's wear some of the finest
French Cloths and Casimers
you have ever seen, besides a large stock of
VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS,
COTTON ADES,
including every article from head to foot for man's
wear. And then, while there is every article for
men, you will find a rich assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Wor-
sted Ginges, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns,
Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslins,
Jacknet Muslins, Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Jack-
net do, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss
Capes, Bobinet Capes, Swiss and Bobinet Collars, Silk
Violette, Swiss Muslin Socks and Violette, Silk Bon-
nets, Lappins and Gimp do, all colors of Kid Gloves
and shoes,—in short, you will find almost every ar-
ticle needed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Call
and take a look; it will pay you well for the time
and trouble, and while you go along inquire the prices
and you will find them low—very a little lower
than you have been accustomed to see goods pri-
ced. If you should be in want of either Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oil
or Dye-stuffs, you will be very apt to find them at
this emporium of goods and at the right sort of prices.
Country produce taken in payment, and no of-
fence taken at a little cash.
April, 1849.

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.
For Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds,
Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of
Breathing, Pain in the side, Liver Complaint, &c.
For sale by
THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMA-
NAC, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, Sta-
leem, N. C. for sale by the gross, dozen, or single
copy, at the publishers prices, &c. For sale by
Jan. 1848. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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

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

\$2000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNI-
TURE—is now offered for sale by the
subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest
assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is
warranted in every particular. His assortment is
complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Ta-
bles, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bed-
steads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bu-
reaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rock-
ing Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash Stands,
Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bu-
reaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the
most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail
to please those who wish to purchase a good article
of furniture.
Shop and Furniture Room on West street
between the Patriot Office and John A. Gilmer's
April 1848. PETER THURSTON.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber continues to keep
on hand, to make to order, a first rate
article of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
His prices are low, considering the quality of his
work. Cash is never refused in exchange for work;
in fact it is one of the indispensable in such an
establishment, as the necessary materials and labor
cannot be had without it. Call and see me. No sale,
no pay.
Greensboro', March, 1849. 47t

Anchor Bolting Cloths.
I HAVE the agency for the sale of the genuine
Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 11, which
we warrant, and at prices lower than they have
been sold at for years. We would like to call the attention
of mill owners and mill wrights to an examination of
these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of
superior fabric to what is usually sold. Orders taken
or Burr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing.
W. J. McCONNEL.
Greensboro', March, 1849. 47t

HIRAM C. WORTH,
HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Ten-
dred his services to the people of Guilford and the
surrounding country. Having for several years
shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a con-
tinuance of the same.
Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns,
Pillars and Cornices of the best 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, Pulpits, &c. Working
Drawings can be had when desired.
Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.
Jan. 18, 1849.

REMOVED.
TO Hillsboro' street, one door below T. Caldwell
& Sons, where will be found an excellent as-
sortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged
for country produce.
I would return my thanks for the liberal pa-
tronage given me by the public, and hope to merit a
continuance of the same. No pains shall be spared
on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may
favor me with their custom.
The 1st of January has come, when all men should
settle their accounts either by cash or note. In my
case cash is preferred, as I shall start North soon, and
cannot go without money. Interest will be charged
from Jan. 1st, as that is the custom of all the mer-
chants.
Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever
bought in this market, can do so with cash, by call-
ing very soon.
Jan. 1849. JOAB HATT.

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.
PAIN ERADICATOR.
PAIN EXTRACTOR.
THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure
of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises,
Toothache, &c.,—pains of rheumatic or nervous
character especially, may be removed by the timely ap-
plication of the above remedies.
For sale by
D. P. WEIR.

CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY
of Fayetteville and Wilmington, are running
Steamer Gov. Graham (20 inch draft)
Tow Boat Mike Brown,
Telegraph,
Grand Harbor.
THE above boats run regularly between Fayette-
ville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of
freight, and are as well prepared for the speedy and
safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line
on the river.
Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a
continuance and increase for the future. All goods
consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C.,
will be forwarded free of commission.
All produce from the country sent to W. L. Mc-
Gary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired
free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest
information of the arrival and departure of goods.
Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary,
Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville,
will meet with attention.
W. L. MCGARY, Agent.

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

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

NEW KITCHEN COMPANION.—Three of
those valuable Cooking Stoves, 6 size with all the
necessary utensils. Also one Agricultural Kettle
30 gals, for sale by
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
September 8th, 1848.

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

FOURTH PROOF FRENCH BRANDY.
Extra pure FORT WINE.
Best quality MADEIRA WINE.
For medicinal purposes.—For sale by
D. P. WEIR.

YADKIN LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber is desirous to sell his possession of
the Yadkin River, 13 miles West of Salem, and
on the road leading to Mocksville, in the county of
Davie. The plantation contains 500 acres, a large
portion of which is RIVER BOTTOM. The place
is improved with a good two story dwelling house,
a large barn, and all necessary out buildings, including
ice house, distillery, &c., all erected within the last
seven years. There is a good young orchard on the
place, and a considerable quantity of meadow land.
There is attached to the place a public Ferry,
known as Oakes's Ferry.
This would be a desirable stand for any one wish-
ing to keep a public house, as well as for extensive
farming purposes.
Farming implements and Stock of all kinds sold
with the Plantation, and terms made accommodating.
WILLIAM J. McELROY.
Oakes's Ferry, April 28th, 1849. 2-3m

PORTABLE HORSE POWER.
AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscri-
ber would inform the public that he will keep on
hand, and make to order, his improved Portable
Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, at \$400
cash, or \$145 where bond is taken. These Horse-
powers and Machines have been sufficiently tried to
establish their utility.
Persons at a distance may address the subscriber
at New Garden Post Office. His residence is one
mile north of New Garden meeting-house, Guilford,
N. C.
4th mo. 24, 43d 51-3 ELIHU COFFIN.

INFIRMITY.—The under-
signed has prepared himself to take in and cure
all those afflicted with any or all cutaneous skin dis-
eases. Without solicitation no charge. The follow-
ing is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to re-
medy. Any communication from a distance would be
thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Scarcia or king's evil Burns or scalds
Scaldhead or porrigo favo- Carbuncle, or any old stand-
ing sore, or gangrenous
state of any limb
Scoury Bronchitis, Gout or
swelled neck
Cancerous affections Tetter of every variety
Abscess or tumor Tetter of the eye
Chilblains Rheumatism
Noli me tangere Tetter of the eye
Varieties of ulcers Rheumatism
Fistula and piles Whitlow
White Swelling Erysipelas, purpura, itch,
Effects of venereal disease shingles, ringworm &c.
Greensboro