PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

PRICE \$2.50 A YEAR:

Or three dollars, if not paid within one mafter the date of the subscription.

THE WANDERER'S RETURN. Am-Old Virginny's Shore.

The day was gone, and the night was dark,
And the howling winds went by.
And the blinding sicet fell thick and fast
From a stern and stormy sky.
When a mouraful wall, through the rushing gale,
Was heard at a cottage doser—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

Twis a youth who had left his mountain home,
He had wandered far and long;
He had drained the gobiet's fiery inde,
At the festal, madnight throng.
But a dream of home came o'er his heart,
As he crept to the cottage door—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

I have left the hall of the tempter's power, And the revel wild and high— They cared not in their reckless mirth If I wandered alone to die.

Like the weary bird that has wandered long. I will seek my mountain nest,
And lay this aching head once more
On my gentle mother's breast.
Once more will I seek the household hearth,
By the clim tree old and hoar—
O! carry me back—O! carry me back
To my mother's home once more.

The Best Form for Strength.

From experiments it has been deduced, that the strength of any material depends chiefly on its depth, or that dimension which is in the direction of its strain. A bar of timber of one inch breadth, and two inches in depth, is four times as strong as a bar of only one inch deep; and it is twice as strong as one two inches broad and one deep, that is, a joint or lever is always strongest when laid on its edge. Hence it follows, that the strongest joist that can be cut out of a round tree is not the one which has the greatest quantitree is not the one which has the greatest quanti-ty of timber in it, but such that the product of its breadth by the square of its depth shall be the greatest possible. Again, from the same experi-ments it is found that a hollow tube is stronger than a solid rod containing the same amount. This property of hollow tubes is also accompangreater stiffness. Hence we find bones of men and animals are formed hollow, which renders them incomparably stronger and stiffer, gives more room for the insertion of musif they were constructed of solid matter. In like manner the bones of birds which are thinner than those of other animals, and the quills in their wings acquire by their thinness the strength which is necessary, while they are so light as to give sufficient buoyancy to the animal in its flight to the aerial regions. Our engineers and carpenters have, of late, begun to imitate nature in this re spect, and now make axles and many other parts machinery hollow.

Nature is the best rule to guide the mechanic and engineer in selecting the best form to com-bine strength with lightness of material.

Sense of Responsibility in Camels.

The camels with which I traversed this part of the desert were very different in their ways and habits from those which you get on a frequented route. They were never led. There was not the slightest sign of a track in this part of the There was not desert, but the camels never failed to choose the they knew, I suppose, the point (some encamp-ment) for which they were to make. There is always a leading camel, (generally, I believe, the eldest,) that marches foremost, and determines the path for the whole party. If it happens that no one of the camels has been accustomed lead the others, there is very great difficulty making a start. If you force your beast forward for a moment, he will contrive to wheel, and draw back, at the same time looking at one of the other camels, with an expression and gesture exactly equivalent to "after you." The res-ponsibility of finding the way is evidently assum-ed very unwillingly.

some time, however, it becomes under stood that one of the beasts has reluctantly consented to take the lead, and he accordingly adrances for that purpose. For a minute or two he goes on with much andecision, taking first one line, then another, but soon, by the aid of some mysterious sense, he discovers the true direction, and follows it steadily from morning to night. When once the leadership is established, you cannot by any persuasion, and can searcely any force, induce a junior camel to walk one any force, indue a junior camel to walk one sin-gle step in advance of the chosen guide, Traces of Travel.

An Australian Night.

It is difficult for any writer to give a good des-eription of the amazing beauty of an Australian sky. The transparency of its colors, various as those of the rambow, could only be conveyed by a first rate painter; if, indeed, it be in the power of any one to do justice to such a sub-ject. But if the heavens be grand during the But if the heavens be grand during the day, the night also, in its more subdued and tranquil leveliness, fully equals the daylight scene; then, indeed, the expansive vault claims all our admiration, and every star, shining out with wonderful distinctness, seems to court the attention of the silver moon as she majestically glides upon her allotted path. I have frequently been out on a journey on such a night, and whils the road, have solaced myself by reading in the the road, have somecut mysen by reading in the still moonlight. In the bush, at a time like this, the birds having gone to roost (save a species of owl, and one or two other night birds,) all na-ture seems at rest, and the peace of the night is unbroken except by the watch-dogs at the st

Kindness, the Best Punishment.

A Quaker of most exemplary character, was disturbed one night by footsteps around his dwell-ing; and he arose from his bed, and cautiously ing; and he arose from his bed, and cautiously opened a back door to reconnoitre. Close by was an out-house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which he saw a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his pork-barrel from another within the cellar. The old man approached, and the man outside field. He stepped up to the cellar window and received the pieces of pork the cellar window and received the pieces of pork from the thief within, who, after a little while, asked his supposed accomplice, in a whisper, "Shall we take it all?" The owner of the pork said softly, "Yes, take it all," and the thief industriously handed up the balance through the window, and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when, instead of greeting his companion in crime, he was confronted by the Quaker. Both were astonished, for the thief proved to be a near neighbor of whom none would have suspected such conduct. He plead for mercy, begged the old man not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully never to steal again.

"If thou hadst asked me for meat," said the old man, "it would have been given thee. I nity thy poverty and thy weakness, and exteen

pity thy poverty and thy weakness, and esteem thy family. Thou art forgiven.

The thief was greatly rejoiced, and was about to depart, when the old man said, "take the

"No, no," said the thief, "I don't want the

"Thy necessity was so great that it led thee steal. One half of the pork thou must take The thief insisted he could never eat a morsel

of it. The thoughts of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letting it alone. But the old man was incorrigible, and, furnishing the thief with a bag, had half the pork put therein, and laying it upon his back, sent him home with it. He met his neighbor daily for many years afterward, and their families visited though in after time the circumstance was mentioned, the name of the deliquent was never known. The punishment was severe and effect-It was probably his first, it was certainly his last attempt to steal.

Had the man been arraigned before a court of Had the man been arranged before a court of justice, and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result. His family disgraced, their peace destroyed, the man's character ruined, and his spirit broken. Revenge, not penitence, would have swayed his heart; the scorn of the world would have blackened his future, oud in all probability he would have enter-ed upon a course of crime at which, when the first offence was committed, his soul would have shuddered. And what would the owner of the pork have gained? Absolutely nothing. Kindness was the best punishment, for it saved while

The following illustration in point is going the rounds of the newspapers:

Isaae Hopper, who was a member of the Friends' Society in Philadelphia, once heard a colored man, a printer, by the name of Cain, a hardened wretch, using profane language, and the most horrid oaths, while engaged in a street factor, and approach preparation would have no most horrid oaths, while engaged in a street fight; and supposing persuasion would have no effect upon him, he took him before a magistrate who fined him for blasphemy. Twenty years after, Isaac met Cain, while travelling, and ob-served that his appearance was very much chang-ed; that his dress was tattered, that his conne-nance care-worn. This touched the Friend's heart, and he stepped up and shook hands with, and spoke kindly to the forlorn being. At first Cain did not recognise him, when the Quaker said to him, "Dost thou not remember me, and how I had thee fined for swearing?"

"Yes, indeed, I do," said the colored man.
"Well, did it do thee any good?"
"No," said he, very gruffly, "not a bit;

only made me mad to have my money taken from me."

Hopper then invited Cain to reckon up the interest on the fine, and paid him both principal and interest, and said at the same time, "I meant it for thy good, Cain, and I am sorry I did thee any harm." Cain's countenance changed—the tears rolled down his checks—he took the money with many thanks-became a quiet man-was never afterwards heard to use an oath.

Such was the happy result of kindness, did what punishment could not do.

Determination.

A man can do anything that he is determined upon, and goes at work rightly to accomplish. The Alps will appear little more than mole-hills, when he has made up his mind to scale them. The heavens will be as plain as a printed sheet, when he has commenced reading the stars. A fortune will be as easily acquired as a few hundred dollars, when wealth is made the business of life. Who can fathom the depth of determi-nation! It is half omnipotent. Few men know their own strength—their own capabilities. Hundreds might have been as brave as Napoleon as philosophical as Franklin—as wise as Washington—as ingenious as Fulton—as benevoleat as Howard, if they had known their own powers. But fearing their own shadows, and turning aside from the mole-hills in their path, they lingered in obscurity and died without being eith er curses or blessings to the world. Than to have been scowiges to mankind it was better, but who can estimate the amount that might have been accomplished by millions who have passed off the stage without leaving a single memento behind? Let it be yours, oh man, to live for some purpose—to achieve something for those who follow after you—to leave the world in bet-ter hands than you found it. Be determined not to die a cipher or a drone—to expire like the bursting of a soap-bubble, being nothing for people to look at, admire and take courage from.

Than thus to pass away, we should rather have an existence among the heathen, or prefer that our first breath should have been our last,

selves, are never so amiable as when they are useful; and for beauty, though men-may fall in

Religious Faith.

I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish; and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakes. istence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up beauty and divinity; makes an in-strument of torture and shame the ladder of as-cent to Paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful vis-ions of paims and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair.—Sir H. Davy.

The Folly of Romance.

Novel-reading fills the heads of young girls with romantic notions. They become weary with the dull round of ordinary life. They sigh for some adventure, such as they have read of in works of fiction. The restless and uneasy spirit thus cultivated prepares them to become an easy prey to the false hearted libertine.

A young lady of sixteen, an orphan, under the care of an uncle, was attending a boarding school in Upper Canada. She was delicately bred, and ignorant of the world. Her naturally romantic feelings had doubtless been fostered by the pernicious practice of novel-reading, which has turned the heads of thousands. A man was introduced to her friends as a gentleman of standing duced to her friends as a gentleman of standing and respectability; and, by his pleasing addre and winning manners, soon presented to her mind and winning manners, soon presented to her mind the beau-ideal of the romance. He proposed marriage. Her guardian and other friends op-posed it. He was a stranger. She was too young. But this opposition was necessary to complete the romance, and make out an adven-ture. An elopement was now agreed upon. They ran away together, and were married in Detroit. It was not long, however, before he was overtaken by a creditor, from the place was overtaken by a creditor, from the place where he had formerly resided, arrested, carried to Cleveland, Ohio, and put in jail. His young and beautiful wife followed him, declaring her-self willing to die with him in prison. This was necessary to complete the romance. But then she was informed that he had left a wife as well as creditors, at the East. The scene was now heart-rending. All the romantic hopes, which for weeks had fiiled her mind, were now dashed in a moment. The fiend in human shape, who had deceived her, being released from prison, left her to her fate. For him she had given up all, the home and companions of her childhood, her guardian and friends—and he not only aban lons her, but denies their marriage. She returned ashamed and broken-hearted to her friends-a les son to romantic girls not to make matches in their teens, against the advice of their friends-a les ies, and keep shy of novels, men, and boys,

Causes of Insanity.

Dr. Brigham, Superintendent of the N. York Asylum for the Insane, has made a valuable report on insanity and its causes. On the subject f hereditary insanity, Dr. Brigham informs us that, contrary to the opinion of many, he has found the inherited form of insanity as curable as any other.

Of the 2044 patients who had been at the

Asylum, 1017 were men, and 997 women, and 637 were known to have insane relatives. The statistics on this subject also show that insanity is a little more likely to be transmitted by the nother than by the father, and that mothers are considerably more likely to transmit it to daughters than to sons; while the fathers more frequently transmit it to sons. Among the frequent auses of insanity in those not disposed to it, is the over indulgeece of the appetites and passions in early life; and to those who inherit a tendeney to this disease, such a course is highly per-nicious. The atmost attention should be given to securing a good beddy constitution. Such children should be confined but little at school; they should be encouraged to run about the fields and take much exercise in the open air, and thus insure the equal and proper development of all the organs of the body. They should not have the intellect unduly tasked. Very early cultiva-tion of the mind, and the excitement of the feeltion of the mind, and the excitement of the feel- and said the authorities ought to protect him. as at first designed. The position selected for ings by the strife for the praise and the honor The Mayor therefore concluded to do so. He awarded to great efforts of mind and memory, gave instructions to Gen. Sandford and the Chief bank of the Potomae, and surrounded by injurious to all children, and to those who inherit a tendency to nervous deseases or insanity most pernicions. In after life, persons thus pre disposed to insanity should be careful to avoid engaging in any exciting or perplexing business or study, and should strive, under all circumstances, to preserve great equanimity of temper, calling to mind the words of wisdom, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit then he that taketh a city In Dr. Brigham's opinion, the most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and one of the most into them again." Another volley of stones feltmportant to guard against, is the want of steep. lowed. The troops then fired again, Gen. Hall,

Curiosities of the Earth.

At the city of Modena, in Italy, and about for miles around it, whenever it is dug, when the workmen arrive at the distance of sixty-three feet, they come to a bed of chalk, which they bere with an auger five feet deep. They then withdraw from the pit, before the auger is removed, and upon its extraction, the water bursts up through the aperture with great violence, and quickly fills this new made well, which continues full, and is affected neither by rains nor droughts. But that which is most remarkable in operation, is the layers of earth as we de-asmuch as it was id. At the depth of fourteen feet are found unite with the mobscend. At the depth of fourier feet are found the ruins of an ancient city, paved streets, houses, floors, and different pieces of mosaic. Under this is found a soft oozy earth made up of vegetables; and at twenty-six feet deep, large trees entire, such as walnut trees, with the walnuts still free disturbance would be attempted. A strong sucking on the stem, and their leaves and branches in perfect preservation. Attwenty-eight feet deep a soft chalk is found, mixed with a vast quantity of shells, and this bed is eleven feet thick. Finder the knowledge of the special derivation of the control of the country and exhibited under the name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have been of the Orang Outang have been of the special name of the Orang Outang have have have a special name of the Orang Outang have have have a special name of the Orang Outang have have have have a special name of the O unbroken except by the watch-togs at the sta-tions challenging the lonely how of the wild dogs by their deep back, which is echoed and re-choed from hill to hill until lost in the dis-tance—Williams South Angles South So

The Valley of Dry Bones.

BY THE REV. DR. CROLY.
I was in the hand of God Borne upon the rushing gale; n a visioned mount I trod, Cazing o'er a boundless vale— Far as the eye could glance, 'twas spread With the remnants of the dead. Sons of the Captivity, Prince and peasant, warrior, slave, There lay naked to the sky-

'Twas a nation's ruined grave; Death sat on his loneliest throne Morn arose and twilight fell,
Still the bones lay bleached and bare;
Midnight brought the panther's yell
Bounding through his human lair;
Till above the World of Clay

Ages seemed to wear away On my spirit came a sound Like the gush of desert springs Bursting o'er the burning ground— "Prophet of the King of Kings, Shall not Israel live again?

Shall not these dry bones be men !" Then I stood and prophesied: Come together, bone to Sudden as the stormy tide,

Thick as leaves by tempest strown, Heaving o'er the mighty vale, Shook the remnants cold and pale.

Flesh to flesh was clinging now; There was seen the princely brow-But the stately eye was dim-Mailed in steel, or robed in gold, All was corpse-like, all was cold.

Then the voice was heard once more "Prophet, call the winds of Heaven!" As along the threshing floor, Chaif before the gale is driven, At the blast, with shout and clang,

On their feet the myriads sprang Flashed to Heaven the visioned shield, Whirlwind axe, and lightning sword, Crashing on a bloody field, Syria's chariots, Egypt's horde, Till on Zion's summit shone I-rael's angel-guarded throne.

Then, the vision swept away; Thunders rolled o'er Earth and He wen, Like the thunders of the day When Earth's pillars shall be riven. Hear I not the rushing wings? Art Thou coming ! King of Kings !

General Intelligence.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS. New York, May 12

The excitement growing out of the late terrible riots is in a measure subsiding. Sixty-three per-sons were arrested last night for throwing stones at the police and military. The coroner is en-The coroner Hall of the Court of Sessions, which is thronged by an excited multitude. It is doubtful whether he will get through to night, there being so ma-ny witnesses to examine. The total number killed is 21, and wounded 33.

Fay's extensive soap and candle manufactory was destroyed by fire this morning. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss \$30,000.

The city has been quiet throughout the day, Immense crowds have surrounded the Astor

Opera Place. The military are out in full force. The funerals of the killed did not take place in onsequence of the coroner's inquest not being The jury have been sitting all day, examining witnesses.

The Court room is densely thronged. Gen. sandford testified that he had not seen such an infuriated mob in his whole military service of rate of half an inch to the foot; so that the top of

of Police to take such measures as the occasion phitheatre of hills, required. The Mayor says he did not give or- around .- Car. Ral. Register. ders to fire.

Gen. Sandford testified that several of his told the Sheriff it was impossible to maintain his ed me of the success he met with by at the time, saving "fire low,"

The meb then gave way for the first time. Gen. Sandford says the whole number of military engaged was 210. The mob was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. Upwards of fifty soldiers were disabled chiefly before the firing commenced. Did not believe the troops could be safely withdrawn without order to fire.

New York, May 14. asmuch as it was supposed these men would

The military and police were on the alert, and

time all is quiet and no more difficulties appre-

Mr. Macready sails in the Hibernia next week, from Boston, for his native clime; and he has

asserted never again to visit America.

The Police still retain possession of the Theatre, but the Military have retired, but are to repair to the ground on the sounding of seven strokes of the City Hall lell.

Out of those who have been taken to the Hospital, the following have died; George Lincoln, John Dalzell, George A. Curtis, Thomas Aylwood and John McDonald.

New York, May 14—P. M.
The Corner's investigation in the Astor Opera
House tragedy, still continues. The evidence
taken is directed to show that the appearance of
the military was the cause of the deplorable loss
of life. The jury are scrutinizing in their examination of witnesses, and a dangerous feeling
is manifest in the prejudices of class against
class—the working classes and the aristocracy.

Preparations were being made for a good five.

Preparations were being made for a grand fune ral for the deceased at the close of the inquest.

NEW YORK, May 15-P. M. The jury of inquest upon the persons slain in the Astor Opera House riot have returned a verthe Astor Opera House not have returned a ver-diet justifying the military in firing upon the mob; but at the same time expressing the opin-ion that a larger police might have prevented the necessity for calling out the military.

Opinion is of course divided upon this verdict.

The theatre is still held in the possession of the police, but the excitement is subsiding. Last night passed off quietly, without any indications

NEW YORK, May 17. The excitement occasioned by the late riot is rapidly dying away; the verdict of the coroner's

jury justifies the extreme action of the authori-ties; the dead are buried, "and the mourners go about the streets." So pass the ever-shifting scenes of life.

Farms for the Poor .- Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro', New York, who inherits large tracts in various parts of the State, has just issued a cir-cular, stating that he wishes to give away tracts of land to one thousand virtuous and landless poor persons, who will be selected from each county in the State except Madison, in the ratio of its population, making one thousand in all. They are to be white inhabitants of the State of New York-must be between the age of twen-New York—must be between the age of twen-ty-one and sixty, and must be entirely clear of the vice of drinking intoxicating liquors. They must also in each county be taken from the sex-es in equal numbers. The tracts will average es in equal numbers. The tracts will average from thirty to sixty acres each. The title deeds will be made out at the expense of Mr. Smith, and along with each gift will be a gift of \$10 in money, which will be sufficient to pay the expenses of removal, or will pay all taxes for a number of years to come. In case of the land selected matching sufficient to graph, the selected not being sufficient to supply the one thousand persons, each disappointed person will receive \$40 in money, in addition to the \$10 already mentioned. These \$50 will enable the possessor to purchase forty acres of Government possessor to purchase tory acres of Government land. Mr. Smith has selected five persons in New York city to select the 150 from the city. Those Judges are Isaac T. Hopper, Daniel C. Eaton, William Kemeys, George H. Evans, and

The Washington Monument .- Among the things here of a nature to excite a general interest, is the Washington Monument, the foundations of which have been laid, and the superstructure or pedestal on which the shaft is to stand, is seventeen feet high, and is constructed of a very hard bluish stone called guess. This foundation, which is sixty feet across the top, will be entirely concealed by the immense building, two hundred and fifty feet square, which will surround it. The shaft is to be of white marble—only two or three courses have been laid. The shaft at its base is fifty-five feet square and diminishes at the the Monument will be about thirty-five feet across. The Mayor testified, before the corener's inquest, that he had a conversation with the man-quest, that he had a conversation with the man-gular space twenty-five feet each way, being left for it. The solid wall of the monument will be wish that they would close the house on Thurs-day night, but the manager thought otherwise, It is to be 517 fect above the ground and not 600

troops were severely wounded by missiles shrown by the mob, and that pistols were also fired. He told the Sheriff it was impossible to maintain his position without firing. Afterwards the Sheriff gave orders to fire. Gen. Hall exclaimed, "fire over their heads," which was done. The mob shouted, "they have only blank cartridges—give it to them again." Another volley of stones followed. The troops then fired again, Gen. Hall, they do not be stoned as the firm of the dearth removed from each, about two feet around and three in the dear and filled with chargon. The result thes deep, and filled with charcoal. The result was that the fruit grew to a large size, fre worms, and every year since the fruit has been good, and the trees became healthy and free from gum, while two trees left without the charcoal

> Danville Enilroad .- We learn from the last Danville Endroad.—We learn from the last Richmond Times and Compiler—a paper that may be designated as the organ of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road Company—that there remains less than 20 miles of that road to be put under contract. All calculations, therefore, as to the failure of the Company to reach Danville with their Road must be given to the winds. Road, as originally projected, will be made.

tang, or wild man of the wood, have arrived in Salem. The animals that have hitherto been

selves with great dexterity with a club or short stick, and will throw any missile with unerring aim. They show the strongest affection for each other, and upon the entrance of a strangus, the male invariably advances in front of the female, with some weapon in his hand, if he can secure it.

"The Free Democracy."—The Baltimore

"The process of this new formation is tapidly going on. A Convention has been held in the Western Reserve of Ohio at which the caclition

Western Reserve of Ohio at which the cashition of the elements, begun in Wisconsin and continued in New York, received another link of unity. Mr. Giddings, once known as a Whig. figured in this convention. The name of "Free Democracy" was fixed upon and adopted as the designation of the new party.

One of the resolutions declared, that "the Free Democrats of the Western Reserve will firmly adhere to the principles proclaimed at Buffalo, August 10, 1848, and at Columbus, December 29, 1848;" and they further say, that "discarding all alliance with any other party, we will court a union with all men upon these principles, for the sake of freedom."

It will be found that when the history of the cause which brought about the defeat of the Whig candidates for Congress in Connecticut, has been fully exposed, that the same elements were united to accomplish that object, which we now see exhibited to form an alliance throughout the B-

New York Anniversaries.—New York, May 17.—The tragic occurrences of the week past have thrown every thing else for the time into the back ground. Even the great "Anniversary Week" was sunk and lost sight of in the midst of its important exercises, being at once overwhelmed and enveloped by this terrific volcano. But the doings of these societies and their anniversary proceedings will still be published in various forms, and circulated through the land and through the civilized world, affecting more or less the destiny and welfare of the human famiess the destiny and welfare of the human family. One thing is noticeable with regard to some of the most important of the religious and charitable societies whose anniversaries have Ecen held here the last week, and that is a decided increase in their receipts and financial operations, and course in the extent of their influence. The receipts of the American Tract Society and the American merican Bible Society during the past year have been over half a million of dollars, each of them more than a quarter of a million. The aggregate amount of the receipts of these societies for the year was more than a million of dollars: the American Home Missionary Secrety a hundred and forty-five thousand dollars, Presbyterian Beard of Foreign Missions a hundred and ten thousand Methodist Missions eighty-four thousand, &c.

A Great Nursery.—Perhaps the largest nur-sery in the world, is Booth's, in Holstein, one of the Danish provinces. It consists of one hund-red and eighty acres, and requires on an average, one hundred and thirty men and twenty women, to cultivate it. Eighty packers are employed during the packing season. The average profit, for the last thirty years, has been \$15,000 anualby though at one time for twelve years, the sale of dahlias alone netted \$50,000 per annum, said to which eleven acres are still devoted. Some rare Orchideous plants sell for \$300 each. Of this family of plants, they have two thousand varieties, and two thousand of the dahlia. The collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of organical trees is a common to the collection of the collec collection of ornamental trees is enormous

Lord Gough attributes his success over the Sikhs at Goojerat, where he made up for his former defeat, entirely to the artillery. He says:

"Conspicuous as the artillery. He says:

"Conspicuous as the artillery has ever proved itself, never was its superiority over that of the enemy, its irresistible and annihilating power, more truthfully shown than in this battle. The heavy batteries, manœuvred with the celerity of light guns, and the rapid advance, the scientific and judicious selection of the rociety of that and judicious selection of the points of attack, the effective and well directed fire of the troops of horse artillery and light field batteries, merit my warmest praise,'

" Tennessee is said to be the only State in the Union that had not a foot of railroad on the first of January, 1849."

This little paragraph is running the round of the Press, and we find it in many papers which ought to be better informed than to give currency to the error which it contains. There are six States of the Union which had not a foot of rail road on the 1st of January last, nor have they any now we presume. They are Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and Texas. Wilmington Chronicle.

The Gold Dollars.—This new coin is at length issued, and the editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin who has seen a number of them, says it is a very beautiful coin, considerably smaller than a half dime, so that there is no danger of one be-ing taken for the other. The head of Liberty with the stars is on one side, and on the reverse on the margin, the words "United States of mercia," with a wreath enclosing the words

What is Temperance.—The late Methodist New England Conference, says the Baltimore Sun, declared that "true temperance implies a 15" tal abstinence from all things injurious to health, and only a moderate use of those things which promote it;" and they therefore resolved to discontinue the vulgar use of tobacco. There are then, a great many intemperate temperance men.

or respondence of the National Intelligencer

the failure of the Company to reach Danville with heir Road must be given to the winds. The Road, as originally projected, will be made.

Two living specimens of the real Orang Outleton's result may of the wood, have arrived in the healthy feelings and good looks they reap from it would?"

Immigration.—The arrival of passengers from Europe at the New York quarantine, from the 2d to the 30th of April, inclusive, amounted to 22,-450; and during last week 29,000.

very different conclusion. It seems rather to change men into brutes.

It is to be poped 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 on securile should

and consequence in society, and if any are left unappropriated, "the people," the poor, or the thoughless 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 infector. They have too little of the spirit of Churchard bumility manifested by the woman of Saharia, who with the dogs, was will for the country which full from the risk. woman of isualized, who with the dogs, was willing to eat the crambs 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
man's table. Our free and fearless democracy
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 as otherwise, the pews are untenanted; placed in the custody 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 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 reprefer 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 Gities. 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

tion to all that we have said on this subject, and we believe the only one among all the denomina-tions. Their eminent success is doubtless mainly attributable to this circumstance. Their Churches are generally less costly than those of other more numerous, and are invariably filled to over-flowing. Let their example be followed in this particular, and much will be

THE COUNTRY.

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 oth- ny contact except the hand; and this he should ers who know, beyond what the reality warrants. And we are happy to believe that large communities in our own old North State assimilate the discription of the Vermonters, so far as the sterling rural virtues are concerned:

"Let me speak of a district of country with which Thave been many years familiar—the State of Ver-mont, United States. It is a purely agricultural distriet; it contains nearly a lifa million of inhabitants; is soil, with some excepits climate is cold, so tions, of moderate fern and requiring the brave and the strong hand of the to render it productive. It has public and tree schools in every town and parish, and se end seminaries of learning of a higher clume t, and where the branches of a nigher character, and where the branches of a useful and liverary education are taught, at an ex-pense 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 has everywhere places of public worship of such a variety that every man may follow the dictates of his own coscion c, we are religious service are always main; at the intelligence and de-corum, sustained wholl; by voluntary contribu-tions, and sects of the most discordant opinions mal dependence he steeneest grounes for mutual years of age; 209,639; amount of funds, \$1,404,... in the world, the forbearance and kindness. Taken as a community, they are the best informed people I have get of the male teachers range from \$20 to \$12 will essentially per month; temale teachers from \$20 to \$6.

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 uver 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 natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel, arising out of the jealousies of two rival natters of not the least consequence—a mere quarrel arising out of the jealousies of two rival naturel in the conditions. It seems rather to change men into brutes.

It is to be poped that the City authorities of en libraries in almost every town. They have 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

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 horrid 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 shoughtless multitude. Splendid edifices are constructed, not for all classtowards the ignorant and rhoughtless multitude.

Splendid edifices are constructed, not for all classa fence through which he drove to a barn into es, without let or hindrance, to worship in ; not which he entered, where he lay neglected and es, without let or hindrance, to worship in; not which he entered, where he lay neglected and freely to dispense the Gospel, as freely they have did—without, so far as I have heard, the presence of a human soul. His burial was as savage who are able or willing to contribute their money towards the object and mexact proportion to the barn and it was burned down. But little less towards the object and an exact proportion to the barn and it was burned down. But little less amounts paid in. The "uppermost seats" are savage has been the practice in other places. monopolized by those who claim the highest rank. 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 them. But the people of this country have ideas physician has been made an outlaw and avoid-

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 pro-When the small pox makes its appearance the should be placed embrace even the Religion of the Saviour. He nearest convenient point. The should be placed went about preaching the Gospel to the poor, rebuking the spiritual pride and hypocrisy of the buking the spiritual pride and hypocrisy of the others to a distance of thirty feet or more; and no cruel attempts to send such individuals into rethat they "chose the uppermost seats in the synthal they are should be placed from the should be should be placed from the should be placed from the should be pl Pharisees, one of whose gravest offences was, that they "chose the uppermost seats in the synagogues." Go into the Churches of our large clitics on the Sabbath—Churches which cost beyond the precincts of any town or village in which the disease may appear. He should be from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars, and if not 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 country or to the water-side, for the purposes of should be taken in bringing any thing from the hauting and fishing. We have little doubt that 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 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 setual 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 ants. These should remain at home near the patient. Nor is it necessary to destroy the clothing of patients or attendants. All are ren-dered 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, i in the Cities, though they are feeted 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. hamanize the poor, and to beget a feeling of Christian sympathy between all classes.

G. the suggestion most commonly relied on, is an hamanize the poor, and to beget a feeling of Christian sympathy between all classes.

G. the suggestion most commonly relied on, is an hamanize the poor, and to beget a feeling of Christian sympathy between all classes. them of on leaving. Such clothing is generally made loose and flowing and more apt, than ordi-nary raiment to come in contact with the matter Mr. Colman, in the closing number of his late 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 w 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 subjectoravoiding 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 sug-gest a resort to innoculation, because vaccination is or count to be, possible under almost any cirmay arise; but, should time occur in which vaccination shall not be possible, a resort to innoculation would unquesti ably be proper.

from sixty counties, it appears there are 2002 school districts; 2317 schools: 1565 of which are corum, sustained wholl; by voluntary controllers to the most discordant opinions that the control of the most discordant opinions live in perfect it among the strongest grounds for mutual unable of persons in the State under 20 the greatly increasing annual consumption of gold in the greatly increasing annual consumption of gold in the world, that there is little reason to fear that forbearance and kindness. Taken as a commutation of the control of the greatly increasing annual consumption of gold in the world, that there is little reason to fear that forbearance and kindness.

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 heaviers 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 Gold is the only metal of a yellow color, and the operation; and when alloyed, its proportions can readily be ascertained.

The degree of alloy in gold and silver, in cur-

Gold.

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 9000 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 heaviest coin of modern times is the gol-

den five Moidore piece of Portugal, which weighs 828 grains, and is worth \$332 70, the smallest is the Turkish Para, weighing 1½ grains, partly sil-ver, and worth one-third of our 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 searcity, unsteady price, and the ina-bility to melt it by furnace heat; it can only be wrought by welding. Its value is rated at \$6 80, the troy ounce; the annual product \$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 shapeless 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 hich weighed, in the crude state, 28 pounds. It was found near the surface; its value was \$4.asins, &c., two mousand minous or pounds.

850. In Peru, the largest lump found weighed 26½ pounds; and a lump found in New Grenada, 27½ pounds; a lump in possession of the French academy weighs 37½ pounds. Troy, and is 992 thousandths fine, worth \$9,200. This is the detailed thousandths fine, worth \$9,200. This is the detailed thousandths fine, worth \$9,200. thousandths fine, worth \$9,200. This is the description of gold found in North and South Carlina, and Georgia. The latter is the best gold; the average fineness is 950 thousandths, it occa-sionally reached 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

2. Amalgamated gold is found with quicksilver. Gold in this form is very variable, and suf-fers 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 one-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 actor beaten into thin sheets, and exposed to the actor beaten into thin sheets, and exposed to the actor beaten into thin sheets, and exposed to the actor of sitric or sulphuric acid, which removes the gone; its seeds are less."

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

the mark of the government or private assayer. lands of the State.

They are styled pure gold. The French indem—
The eternal fields of cotton, and nothing but nity, in 1835, was paid to this country in upwards of 600 bars, the aggregate value of which ces. Its value would be about \$5,900.

MANUFACTURED GOLD INCLUDES Jewelry and rings, worn by the negroes in Africa; their average fineness is 22½ carats; they vary in weight from 6½ grains, (value 26 cts.) to 26 dwts. (value \$26.) Articles exposed to constant wear should hold color well. much handled, 14 carats is sufficient, if judicious. and other countries. ly alloyed.

ed 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

These was 900 thousandths.

and Georgia. An allowance of 3-10 of an ounce, in a thousand ounces, is made for the accretion

factory statements can be given. In the countries where it is raised, large quantities of bullion more when it is completed to the Tennessee Rivare exported in a contraband way, of which no estimate can be made. In Mexico, the producestimate can be made. In Mexico, the produc-tion of gold and silver together is from fourteen to fifteen millions annually; an amount exceed-ing that produced in all other countries together. In the United States, in 1839, 1046 persons were 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,

The cost of assaying gold bullion is twelve cents an ounce—silver bullion 4 cents. Such is

germ of all the distempers in human society.

Dr. Chalmers. affect its intrinsic value.

Willis & Co's, Buck Note Liste

Grapes.

We advise every householder who has a foot

"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 immartalized 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 preto works, are entwined with the vine and its pre-cious clusters. The tendrils of the grape have enwrapped 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 noth-ing 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 eheerful 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 coun-France. Persons who are sickly, in grape.
France. Persons who are sickly, in grape.
France. Persons who are sickly, in grape.

In this country our attention has been long misdirected. We have spent years and sums of the country our attention has been long misdirected. We have spent years and sums of the country our attention has been long misdirected. We have spent years and sums of the country our attention has been long misdirected. 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 un-derglass. 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 culshow that our native stock of grapes will, by cul-tivation, 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 grapesome thousands of donars 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 mil-lions 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 overstock-

ture from the ocean—we have dry winds blow-ing 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 na-tive grapes; there are many, of which we have now proved the Isabella and Catawba to be ex-cellent. Plant the vines deep, on dry soil, where there are no springs of water; slaty, 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

Georgia Manufactures and Railroads.

Within a few years past, says the Savannah comes in cakes, called tiges, frequently bearing an assayer's stamp, varying from 25 to 50 per other Southern State in manufacturing enterprise cent. in fineness. A fraud is practised in this and internal improvements. We have between 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 gold alone visible 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.

cotton, no longer appear in the up-country, ex-cept to a limited extent. The cultivation of that wars \$3,500,000. A bar of fine gold, six inches staple in the Northern Counties will comparaday last, at No. 20 Orange Street, in a most work in the medium size, would weigh 275 ound more and more to the fertile bottoms of South The subjects had been drunk for several days, which is the medium size, would weigh 275 ound more and more to the fertile bottoms of South The subjects had been drunk for several days, Western Georgia. The hill sides in the Chero-kee region and middle Georgia are now smiling filth. Temperance and cleanliness are the great Coin.—Of Jewelry, the richest is the twisted with green crops of wheat and other small grains. safeguards against cholera. On Friday, four more 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 be 18 carats fine, although if only 16 they will since found its way to the Atlantic markets, while For ornamental articles not some have been exported from this port to Brazil flour is now almost banished from this market. In England, France and Austria, the quality of wought gold is regulated by law; articles are the interior 6,000 bbls, of Northern flour; the Georgia flour, the upward current being complete-

These manufactories and railroads have creat-Coined Gold, is every description of gold coin, including the private coinage of North Carolina miner, and in short to almost all who follow the ed home markets. They give employment to cholera. various and devious ways of human industry.—
The moral and physical influence of our Railof dirt, &c. The standard for coinage is about roads in bringing about this new order of things 7-8, or 21 carats fine; North Carolina gold is is not sufficiently appreciated. The Up-Counis not sufficiently appreciated. The Up-Country is now no longer a sealed book. The travel 0 to 21 carats fine; Georgia, 22.

In regard to the production of gold no satis-

It has been estimated that when the Nashville the shape of a multitude of benefits, beyond the power of calculation, and it is not a daring prophesy to make that in less than twenty-five years t will pay all the debt of the State—principal and interest and relieve her citizens from all taxation.

wr marriage.

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 ernor 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 stebts.

Mr. Ellmore, from a Committee of 21 to whom all these nations were referred, reported resolu-

all these matters were referred, reported resoluall these matters were referred, reported resolu-tions to appoint a Central Committee of Vigi-lance and Safety; approving of Mr. Calhoun's Southern Address; and requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together in case of the a-bove contingency. These were adopted, of course, and Messrs Ellmore, Gadsden, Hampton, Piek-ens, and McCord were appointed the Commit-tee. The Convention then adjourned, more re-markable for what it did not do, than for what it markable for what it did not do, than for what it

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 but this was not enough. He next suggested that the South should stop the 279 cotton factories in this State by "the patriotic fortitude of witholding every pound 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 inthe 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 felicies 967,522. This, the writer thinks, and he felicitates himself on the idea, would rain Massachuwould be apt to ruin some people nearer ho 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 visit of the few. Here it creates; abroad it is the creature of the law. Look for abroad it is the creature of the law. Look for a moment at the prices charged for news in Eng-land, where the boast is common that intelligence is dispensed to all classes. The London Times, a daily paper, costs \$45 a year. The same rate is charged, respectively, for the Morning Chron-icle, Daily News, Globe, Herald, Post, and other London dailies. The London Evening Mail, made up with the matter of the Times, is publish-ed three times a week, at \$25 a year. The Loned three times a week, at \$25 a year. The London semi-weeklies (the Record and the Patriot) are published at \$16.50 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 low-er 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. American weeklies are now had for \$1 a year. In France, the Journal des Debats, a daily paper, is \$45, and Gallignani's Messenger (not as large as any of our two-penny papers) is \$40 per annum. The Nationale (the paper long conducted by the Persident of the same large. ducted by the President of the present French Assembly) and La Presse, (Emile Girardin's pa-per,) both dailies, though published on smaller sheets than our two-penny press, are bought eagerly at twenty-five and thirty dollars per annun Irish and Scotch tri-weeklies are \$16.50 per annum. The German dailies, the Algemeine Zeitung (Augsburgh) and the Frankfruter Journal are paid for at the rate respective-ly of thirty-six and twenty-two dollars per annum.-Pennsulvanian.

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 Thurs-day last, at No. 20 Orange Street, in a most

New Orleans papers are silent as to the rava-ges 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.

very sudden.

The disease prevailed, but to a less extent, at Louisville, New Albany, Versailles, Georgetown, Maysville, 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

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 em bankment, extending two or three hundred miles This embankment has given way repeatedly this Spring, and plantations have been overflowed, 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 ap-proached the more thickly settled parts of the

.Robbers Caught .- Several months ago an old The Root of the Evil.—The moralists of our gentleman in the County of Henry, living pretty much to himself, was attacked in his house by ably be proper.

Illinois.—Common Schools.—By the annual production was \$4,000, and the aggretate that will be taken from isxty counties, it appears there are 2002 from sixty counties, it appears there are 2002 in The cost of assaying gold bullion is twelved.

The Rool of the Evul.—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 self-old strength of this country 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 highest which is the control assaying gold bullion is twelved.

The cost of assaying gold bullion is twelved. the jail of this County-the jail in Hen-Many women are beloved without knowing it but more women think they are beloved when they are not. They discover their mistake of the many marriage.

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

Many marriage are not the latter than the surrounding country. We have not learned their names, they marriage. enged in

Commissioner of Petents.—Thomas Ewbanks Esq., of New York, has been appointed Com-missioner of Patents, at Washington, in place of Mr. Burke. Mr Ewbanks is a most estimable

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 au-"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 du ring office hours.

Nauvoo Temple .- We have stated that the Nauvoo Tempte.—We have stated that the walls of this edifice have been purchased by Mons. Cabet for the use of his association of French Communists. We learn from a gentleman who resides in Nauvoo that Cabet 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. Cabet. 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 boatwagon of his own construction. The box of the wagon is a boat, set on steel springs, the whole setts, 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 the stream.

Mammoth Mules.—The Cincinnati papers 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 cach. Both raised by Mr. Thomas, in Scott counts. by Mr. Thomas, in Scott county.

Bank of Fayetteville .- At the first meeting of the Stockholders, yesterday, the following gen-tlemen were elected Directors: Henry L. Myro-ver, 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.

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 Court.—Danville Register, 18th.

VIRGINIA .- The result of the recent Congres

sional election, is as follows:—
Dist. I. John S. Millson, vice Atkinson. H. R. K. Meade, re-elected.

 R. K. Meade, re-elected.
 Thomas H. Averitt, vice Flournoy (Whig)
 Thomas S. Bocock, re-elected.
 Paulus Powell, vice Goggin (Whig.)
 James A. Seddon, vice Botts (Whig.)
 T. H. Bayley, re-elected.
 Alexander R. Holladay, vice Beale (Whig.) (Whig.)
1X. JERAMIAH MORTON, vice Pendletor

(Dem.) X. Richard Parker, vice Bedinger (Dem.) XI. James McDowell, re-elected. XII. H. A. Edmundson vice Preston

(Whig.) XII. 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.

LINN, SMITH & CO. W HOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 213 1-2 Mar-West 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 Chesta, Surgical & Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c.

Philadelphia, May, 1849.

CARDING.

ROBERT C. DONNELL announces.

Rot the public that his Wool Carding Machine, four and a half miles north-east of Green-boro, 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. Wood left at J. & R. Landsay's Store, Greensboro', will be carded and sent back to the same

Price 6 1-4 cents per pound of rolls cash, or quesixth pound of wool,—to be paid when the rolls are delivered.

Greensbore', May 1, 1849 4-4

RANGER'S NOTICE,—Taken up and entered on the Estray Book for Foreythe county, N. C., by the Eleazar Smith, living on the waters of Abbott's Creek, on the 14th inst., a bright so-rel Mare with a blage in the lace, both hind test white, 5 feet 11-2 inch high, about 6 or 7 years old, valued at \$45.

May, 1849 5:3 GEO. BROOKES, Ranger.

FURS WANTED - Such as Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Otter, Rabbit, Red and Gray Fox, tog which a liberal price will be given in trade.

Trans.

. Hat Manufacturer, Groeusbozough, 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 pourer of the interior is aroused to the importance of the great work, read this unvarnished, official belief will give way to faith in the determina- ly hoax. tion of the people—the common people of the country—to TRY to relieve their State from its

ruary Court, to the Salisbury Convention to be held the 14th of June next. We hope all of or spurious. -and every body else in the county who can go-will attend. They will probably meet rious array of talent from the western part of the State, and from the seat of government and he be detected. The name of Dr. Fountain, of 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

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. Mc-Adoo's,) all mild in their echaracter; 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 dis ease, owing to the incredulity of a respectable portion of the inhabitants, including a number of few persons visited the first patient, and for several days before official measures were taken to the arm and thigh, in a rencounter with a man arrest intercourse, communciation had voluntarily ceased. We trust that efficient measures are now in force to arrest the progress of the disease 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 ceeds any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The trade of the town is almost entirely stopped. Our stores and shops stand open without custcmers, 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 Tuesdaya 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 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 were perhaps useless for us to say sobe apprehended from the infection in our streets ough to make soup for the sick, and supplies of ing an efficient paper, 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 session 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 hest," It is for our sins, 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 cheerfulness and abiding trust to His will.

There was frost last Saturday, the 19th.

A CONTEMPERED TRICK

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 de unt of the state of public sentiment, and their scription best suits the perpetrator of this dastard-

The letter communicating the false information pore 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 pointed by the public meeting at Guilford Feb-ruary Court, to the Salisbury Convention to be which we now have no doubt was either forged

The initials F. F. before the name of Dr. Fountain, were probably introduced by the trickster for the purpose of screening himself, should Germanton, 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 the physicians and town anthorities; though very year or two ago, to De Soto county, Mississippi, was on the 23d of April wounded by a shot in 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 in town. All communciation with the two lots a native of Guilford and was educated and prepared for his profession in this place, where he sustained, among his youthful associates, a char- as follows; acter for correct deportment, good disposition and generosity of heart. He has left a large and highly respectable connexion to mourn his untimely

> 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 pame of a disease as to which they had had no personal experience, and only judged of from their books will take on the same terms the contract for build— particularly when that disease first presented ing a bridge over Deep river or Abbott's creek. al experience, and only judged of from their books itself in a form more mild than it generally as-

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 concerting a plan for publishing the Star oftener, 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 but there is in fact but little more danger now to will be \$2 a year, payable in advance. Mr. Gorman is a gentleman of fine talents, devoted to the than in the country. We trust, at least, that our cause of Temperance, and, as Grand Scribe of country friends will venture in with chickens en- the Order, possessing peculiar facilities for mak-

> 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 miscrly chap objects to the gold dol-lars, that on account of their small size, they may be dropped, by mistake, into the contribu-

Those two distinguished Democrats, Isaiah The marriages of Dr. F. F. Fountain to Mary Rynders and Mike Walsh, achieved additional Follen, and Leven Williams to Nancy Bostick, distinction by their endeavors to inflame the people of New York against their own authorities for suppressing the late horrible mob.

> 12 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.

Railroad Meeting at the Corners of Randolph, Guifford 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, ne mile west of Gen. Alexander Gray's, on the Raleigh road.

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

The object of the meeting was briefly explain ed by the Chairman, and the following resoluions were offered by J. P. H. Russ for the con sideration of the meeting:

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

That the plans projected by said action are

vention to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of I know of none (even quinine not excepted) that June next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to attend said con-Oh, how eloquent they do make some men!

Pertinent and patriotic addresses were then nade 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 hereun to ennexed, do promise and agree to make or cause to be made the several sections of the great Central Railroad, which are attached to our read have almost driven them out of the country. spective names; provided, said road shall be located in the vicinity of Hunt's Store, Guilford county, Fair Grove, Datik'son, 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 slock for one-third; the value of said work to be esti-mated by the Chief Engineer of said Road in proportion to other parts of the Road.

And the following gentlemen, who are respon sible citizens of the counties represented in the meeting, came forward and pledged themselves

l	J. W. Thomas	1	mile	J. P. Russ	1	nile
	Charles Mock	1	**	Martin W. Leach	i	**
	Silas Lambeth	1	**	John Carter	ı	**
1	Thomas Jones	1	**	Isaac Carter	1	**
	Charles Hoover	1	44	Felix Clodfelter	1	**
	Lewis L Thomas	1	**	Enos Tomlinson	1	**
١	David Loftin	1	14	Valentine Hoover	i	**
	David Moffit	1	**	Nathan Hunt	ł	**
	Ahi Robbins	1	**	Dempsy Brown	å	**
ķ	Shadr'k Lambeth	1	**	Allen Tomlinson	1	**
	Jeremiah Picket	1	**	F. W. Stimpson	à	•

Jesse Harper \$2,000 in cash. Thomas Rice

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as delegates to the Salisbury Convention, namely-John Carter, Mordecai Mendenall, Jesse Shelly, Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. Hedgeock, G. C. Mendenhall, A. C. Lindsay, Clarkon Tomlinson, Jesse Wheeler, Allison Gray,
of Guilford. Jesse Harper, John Dorsett, J. P.
The St. D. P. J. L. Hendrich Dorsett, These hall, Jesse Shelly, Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. Hedgecock, G. C. Mendenhall, A. C. Lindsay, Clarkof Guilford. Jesse Harper, John Dorsett, J. P. of Guilford. Jesse Harper, John Dorsett, Thos.
H. Russ, N. D. Baine, Hezekiah Dorsett, Thos. office was also destroyed.
On board of some of the boats were large num-J. Hale, Dempsy Brown, Dewitt C. Johnson, bers of emigrants, many of whom were barely a-and Rev. B. Craven, of Randolph. John W. ble to escape with their lives. The amount of Thomas, Charles Mock, Valentine Hoover, Pesuffering is unprecedented, in addition to which ter Riley, Nathan Kendal, Silas Lambeth, Green the cholera is daily carrying off its score of victims. Verily our city is doomed to pass through H. Lee, David Loftin, Lewis L. Thomas, and a terrible ordeal,

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 Sccretary, be of a mile, leaving nearly every building in ruins published in the Greensboro' Patriot and North

It would be impossible to convey to you by

copy.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
NATHAN HUNT, Chm. Charles Mock, Sec'y.

For the Putriot. 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 a foot; but to cap the climax, the ladies (who had been invited to attend) turned out finelytheir presence suggesting to my mind that they might well be called the rain beau of hope—the reflection of the rays of light upon the dark cloud which has so long like an incubus covered in-W. S. GILMER, Chairm ternal 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, &r., 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 ing, Randolph and other counties would do same. This is well as far as it goes; but 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.

Mont.

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 eash or work, then we shall be wheter.

able to proceed at once.

The question may be asked, will the individ-Prove 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 participant them to subject the action 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 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 Con-

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 num-ber of men placed at the disposal of Austria is 80,000. Another account states the number to

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 govern-ment had fled; and that the Pope would be com-pelled not only to grant an amnesty, but desirade 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 Punjaub.

Canadian affairs have been incidentally notice-

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 im-

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 city is in ruins, including a large portion of the

along the Lever, 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

published in the Greensboro' Patriot and North Carolina Herald, and that all other papers in the State favorable to the cause are requested to sive materials, machinery, &c., is a heap of ru-ins. The Organ, Reveille, 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.

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 say 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 such piace of sickness uncer the access tender penal-ties, 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 per-son 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 penaltics aloresasd.
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.

hen the other has none, is a coward.

The man who carries a deadly weapon about a person in his intercourse with an unarmed

his person in his intercourse with an unarmost society, is a coward.

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

The man who, being challenged to a duel, is so much afraid of public semiment 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

The Morkets.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 22.—No change in Cotton. Flour has advanced, and sells at \$4 to 4.50. Corn 50. Bacon 54 to 7.

Cheraw, May 22.—Cotton 5 to 68. Bacon

CHERAW, MAY 22.—Cotton 5 to 6g. Bacon 6 to 6g. Corn 50 to 56. 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 citzens of Greensboro' on the American Colonization So-ciety, on Sabbath forenoon, in the Presbyterian church. No subject has greater interest, and no advocate is more

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

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

We are authorized to announce Archibald Wilson as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Guilford.

We are authorised to announce WM. A. CALDWELL as a candidate for the office of Su-perior 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 the Rev. Thomas Brown, Rev. Cyrus K. Caldwell to Miss Julia P. Wharton, daughter of David Wharton, Esq.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

0. 1.	\$18.70	No. 23.	\$28.22	No. 45.	\$12.9
	19.72		15.47		14.4
3.	12.41	25.	11.90	47.	11.7
4.	10.71	26.	17.17	48.	22.1
5.	15.64	27.	15.30	49.	10.2
6.	25.84	28.	28.73	50.	21.9
7.	20.57	29.	22.44	51.	11.0
8.	13.94	30.	21.59	52.	16.8
9.	19.55	31.	12.58	53.	13.5
10.	11.56	32.	20.06	54.	16.1
11.	14.96	33.	28.39	55.	14.5
12.	20.74	34.	21.59	56.	13.4
13.	18.19	35.	15.81	57.	21.7
14.	10.88	36.	24.82	58.	13.4
15.	10.20	37.	16.66	59.	16.1
16.	19.55	38.	55.42	60.	10.5
17.	10.20	39.	10.20	61.	12.4
18.	15.64	40.	12.92	62.	10.7
19.	22.95	41.	16.49	63.	10.5
	10.20	42.			
	14.11	43.			
	17.68	44.			1

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

GREENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.

Trustees.
Gov. J. M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, John A. Gilmer, Esq. Janes Sloan, Esq. Jeb. H. Lindsay, Esq. Tile 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 mouths. 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 gentle-men, who are preparing for College or business pur-

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

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

SHADY GROVE ACADEMY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. HE Fail Session of this school under the superintendance of the subscriber, commences July

Ioth. The undersigned deems it necessary to menstances rendering it a desirable situation for a board-ing school, it having been known to the community more than twenty years. Boys are prepared for College. Those not desiring a classical education College. Those not desiring a commercial are taught the accessary branches for commercial

ureints. Board per month Latin, Greek and Mathematics per session \$5.00 1200 of five months Higher English branches

Primary

Gentlemen designing to send very small boys would
do well to address the subscriber at Madison, Rockingham, N. C. RUFUS H. SMITH.
6:6t

ORDERS COUNTERMANDED. To the Captains of 1st Regiment, Regiment of Cavalry, and Volunteer Regiment, of Guilord :—You are hereby notified that you will not be

expected to attended in Greensboro', on the 30th inst. for Drill, nor on the 31st with your Compan-ies for review,—the former order being hereby inst. for Drill, nor on the 31st with your Comparies for review,—the former order being hereb countermanded.

JOHN D SCOTT,
Col. Com. 1st Reg.
JOAB HIATT,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
JOS. KIRKPATRICK,
Mai Let Reg.

A TTENTION, Head Buffalo Volunteers.—In-assnuch as the small pox is thought to be in Greensboro, the order for regimental muster on the Star instant is hereby suspended. This the 24st 31st instant is hereby suspended. This the 2 of May, 1849. NATHAN MILLS, Capt

BLANKS IN WENTWORTH, of various kinds, may be had on application to R. J. Johnson. May, 1519.

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 peel-crable to bring your wool before the warm season closes. Bring clean wool and good rolls will be insured.

closes. Bring clean wool and good joins sured.

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

JONATHAN HODGIN,

JONATHAN HODGIN.

Sto REWARD.

PANAWAY from the subscriber shout the last.

Panaway from the subscriber shout the last way of age, yellow complexion, rather sulky countenance, supposed to be about 5 leet ten inchest high, show motion, and usually swings as he walks. No particolar 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 committeent, 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.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

Greenshore', N. C., May 21, 1849

WENTWORTH ACADEMY,

WEATWORTH ACADED

HE Spring Session of this School closes with a

PUBLIC EXAMINATION on the first Friday

is. The following gentlemen have been invited to tend as Examining Committee:

Dr. James Currie, Rockingham County.

J H Dillard, Esq.

Dr. J H Hanby
Thos. Ruffn, Esq.
Wentworth
Wm F Carter, Esq
Rev. P Guerrant, Pittsylvanis, Va.

J Holderby, Rockingham County.
Hon. D S Reid will deliver an address before the chool on the occasion.

Wentworth, N. C., May 16th, 1849.

ALAMANCE CLASSICAL SCHOOL

ALAMANCE CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE SPRING EXAMINATION of this Institution took place on Friday, the 4th inst., in the
presence of a very respectable assemblage of spectators and to the entire satisfaction of all present.
Both the examination and the apeaking were highly
creditable to the teachers and scholars and all present
expressed themselves as much gratified with the
whole of the exercises.

The next session will commence on Tuesday, the
5th of June; and we can confidently recommend this
Institution to the patronage of the public. The teacher and scholars, except those who live in the neighborhood, all board at the same house; the instruction is thorough; all possible care is taken of their
morals. Of the ability of the teacher we can apeak
without hesitation; and probably no preparatory institution in the country aftords more advantages for
the intellectual and moral improvement of youth.

P ADAMS J W GILMER

intellectual and moral improvement of youth.

P ADAMS J W GILMER

R W GLENN DC STEWART

H C DICK F SHAW

T RANKIN J MCLEAN

May,1849 5:3 EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

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

Mrs. Mania Morgan, Associate Principal.

Mrs. H. M. Perley, Teacher of Drawing, Oil Painting, Landscape, &c., and of the French Language and Literature.

Miss Josephine Perley, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting.

Miss. A. S Kern, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mr. A. S. Kenn, Teacher or instrumental and vocal Music.

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

The science, taste and skill of Mr. Kern. in Music are confirmed by his success during the past year and by testimonials of distinguished musicians.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the majoryement and happiness of their.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the improvement and happiness of their pupils. The number is limited to thirty-five. They form the Edgeworth Family. The term of ten months will begin on the 9th of July, and close on the 9th of May. Bills are paid half yearly \$59 in advance. \$75 cover all expense for the half year, except the month in the part of t usual tuition for ornamental branch Greensborough, N. C., May, 1849

THOMPSONVILLE FOR SALE

THOMPSONVILLE FOR SALE

/**IHE subscribers will sell to the highest bidder,

***B. in front of Morris's Store, near the premises, on

Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, the plantations
whereon Thomas Thempson now resides, lying is
the county of Rockingham, N. C., containing about
460 acres. The quality of the land is generally good—
having a considerable quantity of Bottom land cleared up and well ditched, leady for cultivation. Little
Troublesome Creek runs entirely through the plantation, by a canal or ditch sufficient to carry the water at any time. A good portion of the place is fittely
timbered. There are on the premises a good frameDweiling, Kitchens, Barn and Stables, with a number of Shops suited for various Mechanical operations,
having been arranged and used for several years as a

Coach Manufacturing establishment.

Persons acturing establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase a Plantation, either with the view to engage in farming or any kind of public business, would do well to examine the premises before the day of sale. Mr. John Cryer jun., Robert M. Young, Elq., or Capt. S. S. B. Smith will show the lands to any one wife will call on them for

show the same that purpose.

A credit of six months will be given.

II. BRANNOCK. May 8, 1849 4-10 J. BRANNOCK.

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

NANCY FREEMAN.
Jan. 1849

42:3m

RANKIN & McLEAN have a quantity of FLOUR on hand. Also a large lot of BACON sind LARD. May 25, 1849

FOR SALE-2,300 Sacks LIVERPOOL SALT.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1849 5:4

30,000 lbs. Kings Mountain IRON 50 Kegs Nails
For sale by J. R & J. SLOAN

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

JR & J SLOAM. Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

One dollarper square (15 lines) for the first week and 25 cents for every continuance. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows Ade in favor distanding adversariant in the Constanding and the Co

The following little poem from the Knicker-ocker for February, is the very best thing of the tind we ever chanced to meet with in our peri-dical literature. There is an old-fashioned Saxodical literature. There is an old-fashioned Sax-on sound to it that is quite refreshing, and no-thing could possibly convey to the reader a more vivid hiea of the din of a battle field. It has great artistical merit, and is worthy of perusal, if for no other reason than to notice the surpris-ing effect wrought upon the mind by a skillful collocation of words.—N. Y. Journal of Com-

CARMEN BELLICOSUM. In their ragged regimentals, Stood the old Continentals, Yielding not. When the grenadiers were lunging, And like hail fell the plunging Cannon shot; When the files Of the isles

the smoky night-encampment, becamer of the rampant
Unicorn,

d grummer, grummer, grummer rolled the rol of the drummer, Through the morn!

Then with eyes to the front all, And with guns horizontal, Stood our sires; And the balls whished deadly, in the streams flashing redly Blazed the fires; strong battle breakers o'er the gree

Of the plain. der, louder, louder, cacked the black

Cracking amain! Now like smiths at their forges Worked the red Saint George Cannoniers, And the "villanous saltpetre" Rang a fierce discordant metre Around their ears; As the swift

Storm-drift,

On our flanks; Then higher, higher, higher, burned the old-fast 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 redden at the touch of the And rounder, rounder, rounder, roared the

Hurling death !

Truth must prevail .- The Press should not be trammelled.
With what adroitness can the aristocracy mak

aselves known in our country and England hen they wish to give some universal and talis-nanic effect to their reproofs. The impuden blacksmith covered with smut, who snatched a glass of wine and boldly came to the feast of glass of wine and boldly came to the feast of Solomon's workmen,—though a most consummate 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 enchanted 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 Cranberry Bush do Clamberry Bush do C 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

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 judgalest law of the law of t as the oracle of God, is the law of truth and equity. But christians have given up this judgment 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 permitted this judgment to be taken from the mind,
and made like statute law; thus teaching our
Large George do and made like statute law: thus teaching our country that right and wrong—moral good and evil, are mere artificial things,—that there is divinity in them:—thus letting loose the floodgates of villainy throughout the land in pursuit of Green Core of Green wealth, in which pursuit all are engaged. Un-der such circumstances what citizen will or can White Mustard what can religion do for us as a free people, when the great foundation of the moral kingdom when the great foundation of the moral kingdom large Sugar Parsneps is polluted? The law thus has caused many to stumble, being built up as a shaving machine to eatch 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."

be great foundation of the moral langtom is a polluted? The law that has caused many to stamble, being built up as a having machine to a pollute of the poll

A Life Member .- The New York Day Book tells a good story of a young gentleman who, he ing more fond of hidies' seciety than good sermons, invited a daughter of one our millionaires to attend church with him, to hear a sermon by a distinguished divine of the orthordex faith. It a distinguished divine of the orthordex faith. It so happened that the eloquent preacher preached that afternoon what is called a charity sermon, and our young gentleman not having "come prepared" for such an occurrence, called upon his fair companion for a loan of the wherewith to respond 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 yesterday!" said he, as drew a one dollar note from his wallet.

terday!" said he, as drew a one dollar note from his wallet.

"Fifty dollars," was the reply.

Mr. H——'s 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 contribution he has ever made to any charitable fund, and as for charity sermons they are his abhorrence. He considers himself a "life member" of every benevolent institution of the country!

Lining Out.—An aged minister was officia-ting for the first time at a public service of a congregation in Georgia who had been accustom-ed 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 choristers commenced sing ing the line to the tune of "Old Hundred." Surprise and mortification rendered the minister al-most speechless, but he managed to stammer

This line was immediately sung by the cor 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 explan-

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

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to Mill Owners in Western Carolina and the adjoining counties of Virginia, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line in the most durable and substantial manner; keeping pace at the same time with all modern improvements.—They hope by strict attention to their business to meet a continuance of the favor which has been heretofore 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

March 27th, 1849



their catalogue of Garden, Flower, and Bird Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1848. Extra English Early Pea

Large Green Asparagus
Early six weeks Bean
White Kidney do
Cranberry Bush do
Large Lima Running do
White Cranberry do do
Early blood red Turnep
Rooted Beet
Long Rigad Rect Blue Imperial Large Bell Pepper Cherry do Cherry do Mammoth Pumpkia Long Scarlet Short Topped Radish Long White Summer do Red Turnep Rooted do Early Bunch Squash Long Green do Large Red Tomato Large Yellow do Cress or Pepper Grass
Early Frame Cucumbers
Early Cluster do
Long Green do
Gherkins for Pickling Ruta Baga Turnep
Flower Seeds.
Afull assortm'nt of che Double Hyacinths Extra Single do Dou-Single do Dou-ble and Single Tulips Mixed Bird Seed for Ca-Green Citron Melon

als, Biennials and Per

Bulbous Roots

naries Bird Founts, &c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

State Of North Carolina,

In Equity, Spring Term, 1849.

Anna Guinn, John B Hampton and his wife Polly E., Absalom B Guinn, Thornton P Guinn, Mancah H Gunne, Alpies P Moore and his wife Caristina D., John W Hampton and his wife Caristina D., John W Hampton and his wife Sasannah R. Roberson D Petree and his wife Nasannah R. Roberson D Petree and his wife Nasannah R. Roberson D Petree and his wife Nancy E., John W T Guine, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, who exhibits the, his petition, by his guardian and next friend, John W Watt, and the said John W Watt and his wife Nascissa Sealent 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 publication 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 petition heard exparts as to her.

Pr. sdv. \$5-3:0 Test J W DAVIS, C M E

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Guilford County.
In Equity. Spring Term, 1849.
Elt Wriey & others
Us.
Mathew Young & others.
It sppcaring to the satisfaction of the Court that John Mathews and Mary Ann his wife, Alexander Russell and his wite Catharine, Edward Guillett and his wite Martha, Sampson Stuart Mathews, Samuel Russell, and Marths Russell, who are Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for them and each of them to be and appear at the next Court of Equity of them to be and appear at the next Court of Facility 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 parter the them. as to them. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Pri. ndv. \$5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March

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

John P. Smith
Us.
D. D. F. Larremore.

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 Germanton on the second Monday of June next, then and there to answer or
replety, otherwise judgment by default final will be
entered against him, and the property levied on sold
to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 2d day of March, 1849.

fice the 2d day of March, 1849.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Stokes County.

In Equity. Spring Term, 1849.
Thomas Reynolds
against

William M Featherston, Kelly Featherston, Benjamin J Peatherston, Nancy E Dailey and Zachariah
Utanassing.

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 publication 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 September A. D. 1849—then and there full true and tember, A. D. 1849-then and there full, true an perfect answers to make upon oath to all the allega-tions and charges contained in the complainant's bil, otherwise the same will be taken pro conferso 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. 85

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County.

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

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

William F. Stockton
William Melton and others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
William F. Melton and Winship Champeon and his
wife Letty Ana, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that
publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro'
Patriot, printed at 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 Germanton on the 2d Monday of June next,
then and there to plead, answer or demor to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard
exparte as to them.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at orfice, the 2d Monday of March, 1849.
Pt. adv. \$5 2.6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March

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

JOHN SCOTT,
Col. Com. Cav. Reg.
JOAB HIATT,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
Maj lat Reg.

HEAD QUARTERS, April 12, 1849.

Maj. Joseph Kirkpatrick:
Sir: you are hereby commanded to convene all the commissioned officers unmanded to convene all the commissioned officers under your command in the town of Greensbore' on the 31st day of May next, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a Colonel, Licett. Colonel, and Major, if such offices 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.
Sth Brigade N. C. Militia.

TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large that I have settled in Greenstore' on South street, first door below Mr. II, T. Wilbur's half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend keeping constantly on hand BEDSTEADS OF THE BEST KIND for sale. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice and in the best style.

Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bedsteads.

Also. Bonnets bleached and dressed in fashionable

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 Greensbord, on the stage road,—where he is prepared to execute in the most durable and substantial manner all the various work in his line, viz: Making and Repairing Carriages and Buggies. He is determined to do faithful work, and respectfully solicits a call from those wishing any thing in his line, and they shall have their orders filled at very moderate prices and at the shortest notice.

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE

FASHION ARLE BOOT & SHOE
ESTABLISHMENT.
It is to the interest of all persons
a who want to get good and rice
Shoes and Boots, that will look well
and do good service, to call or. J. N.
Wood. Those calling on him can get the channelled, or stitched, or Frorch work. As be has good
materials be is certain that all those who patronize
him will be perfectly satisfied. His shop, three
doors perty of J. & R. Lindsay's store, will be onen

citier day or night.

Persons wishing to have a pair of Boots or Shoes made in a harry, can have them in two days at the farthest.

REPAIRING done in the neatest style.

All persons indebted to the subscriber will confe favor by cettling in as short a time as possible. Jan. 1849 J N WOOD.

Jan. 1849 J. WOOD.

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

Waterlee Guilford co. N. C. Juce 1848, 10t.

J. BRANNOCK. Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1848 10tf

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

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-

Shop four miles West of Greenscro, at New Bos-ton. All orders sent to either place punctually at-tended to.

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

The sub-cribers take great pleasure in returning their untergred thanks to their patrons generally—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity Your most humble and obt servants. WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.

WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.

April 18, 1849

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

This construction heretofore existing between the subscribers in the town of Greensbore', N. C. under the style and firm of Weir & Porter is this day dissolved by mitting concent.

All claims against the concern will be presented to D. P. Weir; and all debts due by bond or otherwise will be paid over to D. P. Weir, who alone is authorised to sottle the business. D. P. WEIR.

A. S. PORTER.

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

D. P. WEIR.

\$2000 WOBTH OF CABINET FURNIsubscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest
assertment of Furniture in the State, all of which is
warranted in every particular. His assertment is
complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tabies, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Cinirs and Redsteads, up to the very finest Mahegany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Solas with spring scats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretailes, Book-Cases, Wash Stands,
Dressing and Fior Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the
most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fai
to please those who wish to purchase a good article
of furniture.

o picture in the property of furniture. Good on West stree Good Shop and Furniture Room on West stree Good on the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's April, 1848

PETER THURSTON.

THE sub-criber continues to keep on hand, ro make to order, a first rate article of BOOTS AND SHOES.

His prices are low, considering the quality of the work. Cosh is never refused in exchange tor work; in fact it is one of the indepensibles in such an establishment, as the necessary materials and labor cannot be laid without it. Call and see me. No sale, no pay.

Greensboro', March, 1849

47tf

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

Anchor Bolting Cloths,

I HAVE the agency for the sule of the genuing
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 towhat is usually sold. Orders taken
or Burr Mill Stonesor any kind of mill gearing.
W J McCONNEL

THRAM C. WORTH,

LOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,—Tenders his services to the people of Guillord and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heavist 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 turnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.

Jan. 1st, 1849.

Jan. 1st, 1849.

REMOVED

A Collissor's street, one door below T. Caidwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Gloceries, Clocks, Hats, Boots and Sloes, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

I would return my thanks for the liberal patonage 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 treir custom.

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

chants.

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

JOAB HIATT.

Jan. 1849

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER. PAIN ERADICATOR. PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

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

YADKIN LAND FOR SALE.

The Yadkin River, 13 miles West of Salem, and on the road leading to Mocksville, in the county of Davis. The plantation contains 200 acres, a large portion of which is RIVER BOTTOM. The place is improved with a good two story dwelling house, a large barn, and all necessary out houses, including ice house, distillery, &c., all erected within the last seven years. There is a good young orchard on the place, and a considerable quantity of meadow land.

There is attached to the place a public Ferry, knewn as Oakes's Ferry.

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

Farming Implements and Stock of all kinds sold with the Plantation, and terms made accommodating.

WILLIAM J. McELROY.
Oakes's Ferry, April 26th, 1849

2:3m

A ND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would inform the public that he wilk keep on hand, and make to order, his improved Portable Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, at \$140 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 Postoffice. His residence is one mile north of New Garden meeting-house. Guillord. N. C.

4th mo. 2d, 4840 51:97

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all cutical or skin diseases. Without satisfaction no clarge. The following is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to undertake. Any communication from a distance would be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Scrofula or king's evil Burns or scalds. Scaldhead or porrigo favo-Carbunele, or any old stansac ding sore, or gangrensac.

Scaldhead or porrigo favosa
Gury

Carbunele, or any old standing sore, or gangrencous size of any limb
Bronchecele, Goitre or
swelled neck
Chilbians
Noli me tangere
Varieties of ulcers
Fistula and piles
White Swelling
Effects of venereal disease
Greensboro', N. C., opposite Gott's Hotel,
J. JOHNSON. Cancerous affections
Abscess or tumor
Chilbiains Noli me tangere

May. 1649.

May. 1549.

TRUST TO BRANDRETH'S PHILS, take them so as to produce a brisk effect, and your sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who are too wise to follow this common sense advice, will be sick for months. Let the sick enquire of the agents for Brandreth's Pills whether these things are so not. Let them enquire among their friends and ask the same question. Verily if EVIDENCE is wanted it shall be procured. To the sick, let me say, use, them.

The above medicine is for sale by J R & J Sloans, Greensboro', Wm. H Brittais, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge: Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanly, Centre; J & R Gilmer Gilmer's Store; E & W Smith, Alamance-H, J. Lindsay, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salem.

Lindsay, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salem.

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber has his three Wool Carding Machines now in the best of order. Work warranted good in every respect. For particulars see handbills.

FOR SALE.—Wool Rolls, Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cloths, Meal, Flour, Lumber, Shingles, and Brick, all for sale on accommodating terms, and lower than can be had elsewhere. (One and a half mile north of Greensboro'.)

L. D. ORRELL, May 1, 1849. May 1, 1849.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Annual Examination of the students of Greensborough Female College will commence on Tuesday
the 5th of June next, and close on Thursday the 7th
The Patrensand friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

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

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

I. O. C. F. The celebration of Buena Vista Ledge, No. 21, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is postponed until Manday, the 4th of June next, at which time members of all neighboring Lodges are

TURNPIKE TO THE VIRGINIA LINE. The attention of the public is called to this important work, and notice is hereby given that Books have been opened at the store of J&R Lindsay for subscription of stock. A copy of the charter is open to the examination of all who take an interest in the road. The rout will be from Greensboru' by Wm, Watson's, Kerner's Cross Roads, Spainhour's, and Mt. Airy.

our's, and Mt. Airy,
BY THE COMMISSIONERS,
May 4, 1849.

P. CHILDS & COS. ORIENTAL OR SOVER-

P. Childs & Co., Gents: Sometime last winter your traveling agent left with me four dezen boxs of your Oriental or Sovereign Ba'm Pil's for sale. I have sold out agreeable to your instructions, and am happy to say, not a single box has been returned; on the river.

Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. in all cases we give the earliest of mormation of the arrival and departure of goods. Comminications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest of the mormation of the arrival and departure of goods. Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be reflicated and full directions.

These Pellsare kept for Sale by Weir & Porter Greensboro'. F. & W Smith Alamance; P. C. & A.

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

R. JOSEPH A. McLEAN,—having located in to the public.
His office is in the new builing, one door north of Rankin & McLean's store.
July 1st, 1848

W RAPPING PAPER—Manufactured at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash October, 1847

PURNTURE.—A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber, Also one Cost.-Stove and two Room Stoves.

Dec. W. J. McCONNEL.

TOR CONSUMPTION.—Hastings' compound Syrup of Naphtha—A Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by D P WEIR.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—BIBLES from 25 cents to \$1250. TESTAMENTS 6 1.4 to 2.00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository.

JR & J SLOAN

J. R. & J. SI,OAN, Have received their SPRING PURCHASE of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. April 20, 1849

FOR SALE-One new Buggy

OR SALE—One new Buggy
One Carryall or Carriage
1 Two horse Wagon, and 1 One Horse Wagon
1 second hand Four thorse Wagon
1 foung Horse, several Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.
Jan, 1849 , RANKIN & McLEAN: