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COME TO THE MOUNTAINS.

BY WILLIAM WALCUTT.

O come to the mountains,
They're hoary and old,
And stand up like giants
So stately and bold:
The dark moss of ages
Clings fast to the sides,
Where storms spend their fury
And the hurricane rides.
O come to the mountains,
They've stood through all time,
Have heard ages death-thill
And great changes chime;
They tell you long stories
Of earth when it was young,
And legends unchronicled
By history's tongue.
O come to the mountains!
Their rocky peaks stand
Like faithful night-watchers,
To guard the low-land;
They catch in their strong arms
The chill winter's breath,
And break the rough tempest
From the valley beneath.

Scott, Campbell, and Byron.

We have listened with admiration to the eloquent strains in which the first in rank and the first in genius have proposed the memory of the immortal bard whose genius we are this day assembled to celebrate; but I know not whether the toast which I have now to propose has not equal claims to our enthusiasm. Your kindness and that of the committee has intrusted to me the memory of three illustrious men—the far-famed successors of Burns, who have drunk deep at the fountains of his genius, and proved themselves the worthy inheritors of his inspiration. And Scotland, I rejoice to say, can claim all as her own. For if the Tweed has been immortalized by the grave of Scott, the Clyde can boast the birthplace of Campbell, and the mountains of the Dee first inspired the muse of Byron. I rejoice at that burst of patriotic feeling; I hail it as the presage, that as Ayrshire has raised a fitting monument to Burns, and Edinburgh has erected a fitting structure to the author of Waverley, so Glasgow will, ere long, raise a worthy monument to the bard whose name will never die while hope pours its balm through the human heart; and Aberdeen will, worthily commemorate the far-famed traveller who first inhaled the inspiration of nature amidst the clouds of Loch-na-Gar, and afterwards poured the light of his genius over those lands of the sun, where his descending orb sets.

"Not as in northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light."

Scotland, my lord, may well be proud of having given birth to, or awakened the genius of such men; but she can no longer call these exclusively her own—their names have become household words in every land. Mankind claims them as the common inheritance of the human race. Look around us, and we shall see on every side decisive proof how far and wide admiration for their genius has sunk into the hearts of men. What is it that attracts strangers from every part of the world, into this distant land, and has more than compensated for a remote situation and a churlish soil, and given to our own northern isle a splendor unknown to the regions of the sun? What is it which has brought together this mighty assemblage, and united the ardent and the generous from every part of the world, from the Ural mountains to the banks of the Mississippi, on the shores of an island in the Atlantic? My lord, it is neither the magnificence of our cities, nor the beauty of our valleys, the animation of our harbors, nor the stillness of our mountains; it is neither our sounding cataracts nor our spreading lakes; neither the wilds of nature we have subdued so strenuously, nor the blue hills we have loved so well. These beauties, great as they are, have been equalled in other lands; these marvels, wondrous though they be, have parallels in other climes. It is the genius of her sons which has given Scotland her proud pre-eminence; this is, more even than the shades of Bruce, of Wallace, and of Mary, which has rendered her scenes classic ground to the whole civilized world, and now brings pilgrims from the most distant parts of the earth, as on this day, to worship at the shrine of genius.

Yet Allyn! yet the praise be thine,
Thy scenes with story to combine;
Thou bid'st him who by Roslin strays,
List to the tale of other days.
Midst Gairloch crags thou showest the cave,
The refuge of thy champion brave;
Tisuing each rock a storied tale,
Pouring a lay through every dale;
Knitting, as with a moral hand,
Thy story to thy native land;
Combining thus the interest high,
Which genius lends to beauty's eye!

But the poet who conceived these beautiful lines, has done more than all our ancestors' valor to immortalize the land of his birth; for he has united the interest of truth with the charms of fiction, and peopled the realm not only with the shadows of time, but the creations of genius. In those brilliant creations, as in the glassy wave, we behold mirrored the lights, the shadows, the forms of reality; and yet

So pure, so fair, the mirror gave,
As if there by beneath the wave,
Secure from trouble, toil, and care,
A world than earthly world more fair.

Years have rolled on, but they have taken nothing, they have added much, to the fame of those illustrious men.

Time but the impression deeper makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.

The voice of ages has spoken: it has given Campbell and Byron the highest place, with Burns, in lyric poetry, and destined Scott, to

To reveal all but that, which name alone

Their names now shine in unapproachable splendor, far removed, like the fixed stars, from the clouds and the rivalry of a lower world. To the end of time, they will maintain their exalted station. Never will the cultivated traveller traverse the sea of the Archipelago, that "The isles of Greece," will not recur to his recollection; never will he approach the shores of Loch Katrine, that the image of Ellen Douglas will not be present to his memory; never will he gaze on the cliffs of Britain, that she will not thrill at the exploits of the "mariners of England, who guard our native seas." Whence has arisen this great, this universally acknowledged celebrity? My lord it is hard to say whether we have most to admire the brilliancy of their fancy, or the creations of their genius, the beauty of their verses, or the magic of their language, the elevation of their thoughts, or the pathos of their conceptions. Yet can each boast a separate grace; and their age has witnessed in every walk the genius of poetry elevated to its highest strain. In Scott it is variety of conception, truth and fidelity of delineation in character, graphic details of the olden time, which is chiefly to be admired. Who can read without transport his glowing descriptions of the age of chivalry? His mazy castles and gloomy vaults, its haughty nobles and beautiful dames, its gorgeous pageantry and prancing steeds, stand forth under his magic pencil with all the colors and brilliancy of reality. We are present at the shock of armies, we hear the shouts of mortal combatants, we see the flames of burning castles, we weep in the dungeon of captive innocence. Yet who has so well and truly delineated the less impressive scenes of humble life? Who has so faithfully portrayed the virtues of the cottage; who has done so much to elevate human nature, by exhibiting its dignity even in the abyss of misfortune; who has felt so truly and told so well "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm?" In Byron it is the fierce contest of the passions, the yearning of a soul longing for the stern realities of life, amidst the seduction of its frivolity; the brilliant conceptions of a mind fraught with the imagery and recollections of the past, which chiefly captivates every mind. His pencil is literally "dip in the orient hues of heaven." He transports us to enchanted ground, where the scenes which speak most powerfully to the heart of man are brought successfully before our eyes. The east, with its deathless scenes and cloudless skies; its wooded steeps and mouldering fumes, its glassy seas and lovely valleys, rises up like magic before us. The haughty and yet impassioned Turk; the cringing and the cruel Tartar, the fanatic Moslem, stand before us like living beings, they are clothed with flesh and blood. But there is one whose recent death we all deplore, but who has lighted "the torch of Hope at nature's funeral pile," who has evinced a yet higher inspiration. In Campbell, it is the moral purposes to which he has directed his mighty powers, which is the real secret of his success; the lofty objects to which he has devoted his life, which have proved his passport to immortality. To whatever quarter he has turned his mind, we behold the working of the same elevated spirit. Whether he paints the disastrous day, when

Oh bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime;
Or portrays with generous ardor the imaginary paradise on Susquehanna's shore, where
The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled;
Or transports us to that awful time when Christian faith remains unshaken amidst the dissolution of nature,
And ships are drifting with their dead
To shores where all is dumb,
We discern the same mind, seeing every object through its own sublime and lofty vision. Thence has arisen his deathless name. It is because he has unconsciously contended for the best interest of humanity; because he has ever asserted the dignity of a human soul; because he has never forgotten that amidst all the distinctions of time—

"The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the gold for a' that;"

because he has regarded himself as the highest of nature, and the world which he inhabited as the abode not merely of human creatures and human joys, but as the temple of the living God, in which praise is due, and where service is to be performed.

—Alison's Miscellaneous Essays.

"If we only had a Piano."
BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat easily in the rocking chair, as the tea things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a prettily and neatly furnished sitting-room with all the appliances of comfort. The fatigues of the day were over, and he sat enjoying what he had been all day anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife Esther took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he said, again taking a satisfactory survey of his snug little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present enjoyments.

"Now, if we only had a piano!" said the wife.

"Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared complacently, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily coincide with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us, and not to hear a piano!" exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, everybody has a piano, now-a-days; we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for; you will have no time to play one, and I don't like to hear it."

"Why, they are so fashionable—I think our room looks really naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shockingly," protested Esther emphatically.

The husband rocked violently.

have told you a dozen times how much we need one," said Esther, pettishly.

"These will do."

"But you know, everybody, now-a-days, wants solar lamps."

"Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw; they were bought at Boston."

"But, George, I do not think our room is complete without a solar lamp," said the wife, sharply—"they are so fashionable: why, the D—s, B—s, and A—s, all have them. I am sure we ought to."

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that." The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We want to live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George.

"I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B—s and L—s, and many others we might mention; we do not wish to appear mean."

George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean!—I am not mean!" he cried, angrily.

"Then you do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it like others, we want a piano and a solar lamp."

"We want—we want!"—muttered the husband; "there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may!" and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions! How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy, and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessities! If the real cause of many a failure could be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and what will people say of us?

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion, bitterly, "by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well." What a world does this open of the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. But all that is necessary to work skillfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further, and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of the comforts and refinements of social life; then return to your own with a joyful spirit.

An Unknown World.
English in Africa—its fatal climate.

Quite recently, the English have made a settlement at Aden, near the Red Sea. Having once obtained a foothold, they, English-like, began to push about them, and one of their first discoveries was a river where none was marked upon a chart, and upon this they steamed three hundred miles without finding the least obstruction.

Having now passed round this continent, let us look up in the interior. For half a century the English government have been expending lives and treasures in a partial exploration. They have found that this whole tract of country is one of amazing fertility and beauty, abounding in gold and all sorts of tropical vegetation.

There are hundreds of woods, invaluable for dyeing and architectural purposes, not found in other portions of the world. Through it, for thousands of miles, sweeps a river, from three to six miles broad, with clear water, and of unsurpassed depth, flowing on at the rate of two or three miles an hour, without rock, shoal or snag to interrupt its navigation. Other rivers pour into this tributary waters of such volumes, as must have required hundreds of miles to be collected, yet they seem scarcely to enlarge it. This river pours its waters into the Atlantic, through the most magnificent delta in the world, consisting, perhaps, of a hundred mouths, extending probably five hundred miles along the coast, and mostly broad, deep, and navigable for steamboats.

Upon this river are scattered cities, some of which are estimated to contain a million of inhabitants, and the whole country teems with a dense population.

Far in the interior, in the very heart of the continent, is a nation in an advancing state of civilization. The grandeur and beauty of portions of the country through which the Niger makes its sweeping circuit are indescribable. In many places its banks rise boldly a thousand feet, thickly covered with the richest vegetation of tropical climes. But all this vast and sublime country, this scope of rich fertility and romantic beauty, is apparently shut out forever from the world. It is the negro's sole possession. He need not fear the incursions of the white man there, for over this whole lovely country moves one dread malady, and to the white man it is the "valley of the shadow of death."

In expedition after expedition, sent out from the English ports on the Island of Ascension, not one man in ten has returned alive; all have fallen victims in this seemingly beautiful country. It seems impossible for an Englishman to breathe that air. So dreadful is it—so small the chance of life, that criminals in England have been offered pardon, on condition of volunteering in this service, more terrible than that of gathering the poison from the fabled Upas. This country, tempting as it is, can only be penetrated at the risk of life; and it is melancholy to think that those who have given us even the meagre information that we have, do so at the sacrifice of their lives.—Simon's Colonial Magazine.

To lessen the number of things lawful in themselves, brings the consciences of men into slavery; and multiplies sin in the world.—Hutchins.

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.—Dryden.

"To believe in another man's goodness is no light guarantee of your own.—Montaigne.

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RURAL HYMN.

BY MISS PHOEBE CAREY.

Earth to earth, and dust to dust!
Here, in calm and holy trust,
We have made her quiet bed
With the pale hosts of the dead,
And, with hearts that stricken, weep,
Come to lay her down to sleep.
From life's weary cares set free,
Mother Earth, she comes to thee!
Hiding from its ills and storms
In the shelter of thine arms:
Peaceful, peaceful, be her rest,
Here upon thy faithful breast.
And when sweetly from the dust
Heaven's last summons calls the just,
Saviour! when the nations rise
Up to meet thee in the skies,
Gently, gently, by the hand,
Lead her to the better land!

Conversation.

The Home Journal makes what it calls a timely quotation of a portion of an Address delivered several years ago by Rev. A. P. Peabody, to a High School of Young Ladies at Newburyport. We transfer the extract to our columns, and commend it to the careful attention of young gentlemen as well as young ladies. Both, we know, may be benefited by its perusal:

"I propose to offer you a few hints on conversation. How large a portion of life does it fill up! How innumerable are its ministries and its uses! It is the most refined species of recreation,—the most sparkling source of merriment. It interweaves with a never-resting shuttle the bonds of domestic sympathy. It fastens the ties of friendship, and runs along the golden links of the chain of love. It enriches charity, and makes the gift twice blessed. There is perhaps a peculiar appropriateness in the selection of this topic for an address to young ladies; for they do more than any other class in the community towards establishing the general tone and standard of social intercourse. The voices of many of you already, I doubt not, strike the keynote of home conversation; and you are fast approaching an age when you will take prominent places in general society, will be the objects of peculiar regard, and will in a great measure determine whether the social converse in your respective circles shall be vulgar or refined, censorious or kindly, frivolous or dignified."

Let me first beg you, if you would be good talkers, to form and fix now (for you can do this only now) habits of correct and easy pronunciation. The words which you now mis-call, it will cost you great pains in after life to pronounce aright, and you will always be in danger of returning inadvertently to your old pronunciation. There are two extremes, which you ought equally to shun. One is that of carelessness; the other, that of extreme precision, as if the sound of the words uttered were constantly uppermost in the mind. This last fault always suggests the idea of vanity and pedantry, and is of itself enough to add a deep indigo hue to a young lady's reputation.

"One great fault of New England pronunciation is, that the work is performed too much by the outer organs of speech. The tones of the voice have but little depth. Instead of a generous play of the throat and lungs, the throat almost closes, and the voice seems to be formed in the mouth. It is this that gives what is called a nasal tone to the voice, which, when denied free range through its lawful avenues, rushes in part through the nose. We notice the nasal pronunciation in excess here and there in an individual, while Englishmen and Southerners observe it as a prevailing characteristic of all classes of people in the Northern States. Southerners in general are much less careful and accurate in pronunciation than we are; but they more than compensate for this deficiency by the full, round tones in which they utter themselves. In our superficial use of the organs of speech, there are some consonants which we are prone to omit altogether. This is especially the case with g in words that end with ing. Nine persons out of ten say *singing* instead of *singing*. I know some public speakers, and many private ones, who never pronounce the t in such words as *object* and *prospect*. Very few persons give the right sound to r final. R is generally pronounced as if it were written *rh*. Now, I would not have the full Liberman roll of the r; but I would have the presence of the letter more distinctly recognised than it often is, even by persons of refined and fastidious taste."

"Let me next beg you to shun all the ungrammatical vulgarisms which are often heard, which never fail to grate harshly on a well-tuned ear. If you permit yourselves to use them now, you will never get rid of them. I know a venerable and accomplished lawyer, who has stood at the head of his profession in this State, and has moved in the most refined society for half a century, who to this day says *haint* for *has not*. I have known persons, who have for years tried unsuccessfully to break themselves of saying *done for did*, and *you and I for you and me*. Many well-educated persons, through the power of long habit, persist in saying *sheer* for *showed*, while they know perfectly well that they might, with equal propriety substitute *saucer* for *sauced*; and there is not far hence a clergyman, marvelously precise and fastidious in his choice of words, who is very apt to commence his sermon by saying, 'I *shew* you in a recent discourse.' A false delicacy has very generally introduced *drank* as the perfect participle of *drink*, instead of *drunk*, which alone has any respectable authority in its favor; and the imperfect and perfect participles of many verbs have become similarly confounded. I know not what grammar you use in this school. I trust that it is an old one; for some of the new grammars sanction one; for some of the new grammars sanction one; for some of the new grammars sanction one; for some of the new grammars sanction one."

"There is a false necessity with which we industriously surround ourselves—a restraint of conventional forms. Under this influence, men and women check their best impulses, suppress the highest thoughts. Each longs for a free communion with other souls, but dares not give utterance to his yearnings. What hinders? The fear what Mrs. Somebody will say; or the frown of some seat; or the anathema of some synd; or the fashionable clique; or the laugh of some club; or the misrepresentation of some political party. Then art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest that he is equally afraid of thee. It were wiser for both to snap the imaginary bond and walk out unshackled."

What is there of joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We wish to enjoy ourselves, and take away all our own freedom. While we destroy that of others. If the host wishes to ride or walk, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the guests; if the guest wishes to read or sleep, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the host. So they gaze

at each other, on trivial subjects. *Isn't and hasn't* are more harsh, yet tolerated by respectable usage. *Didn't, couldn't, wouldn't* and *shouldn't* make as unpleasant combinations of consonants as can well be uttered, and fall short but by one remove of those unutterable names of Polish gentlemen, which sometimes excite our wonder in the columns of a newspaper. *Won't for will not*, and *aint, for is not or are not*, are absolutely vulgar; and *aint, for has not or have not*, is utterly intolerable.

"Nearly akin to these offences against good grammar is another unattractive practice, into which you are probably more in danger of falling, and which is a crying sin among young ladies—I mean the use of exaggerated, extravagant forms of speech, saying *splendid* for *pretty*, *magnificent* for *handsome*, *horrid* for *very*, *horrible* for *unpleasant*, *immense* for *large*, *thousands* or *myriads* for any number more than *two*. Were I to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then to interpret it literally, it would imply that within the compass of twelve or fourteen hours, they had met with more marvellous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, had passed through more distressing experiences, had seen more imposing spectacles, had endured more fright, and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconveniences. It deprives you of the intelligible use of strong expressions, when you need them. If you use them all the time, nobody understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried wolf so often, when there was no wolf, that nobody would go to his relief when the wolf came. This habit has also a very bad moral bearing. Our words have a reflex influence upon our characters. Exaggerated speech makes one careless of the truth. The habit of using words without regard to their right meaning, often leads one to distort facts, to misrepresent conversations, and to magnify statements in matters in which the literal truth is important to be told. You can never trust the testimony of one who, in common conversation, is indifferent to the import, and regardless of the power, of words. I am acquainted with persons whose representations of facts always need translation and correction, and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity, solely through this habit of overstrained and extravagant speech. They do not mean to lie; but they have a dialect of their own, in which words bear an entirely different sense from that given them in the daily intercourse of discreet and sober people."

"In this connection, it may not be amiss to notice a certain class of phrases, often employed to fill out and dilute sentences, such as *I'm sure*—*I declare*—*That's a fact*—*You know*—*I want to know*—*Did you ever*—*Well, I never*—and the like. All these forms of speech disfigure conversation, weaken the force of the assertions or statements with which they are connected, and give unfavorable impressions as to the good breeding of the person that uses them."

"You will be surprised, young ladies to hear me add to these counsels—Above all things, swear not at all. Yet there is a great deal of swearing among those who would shudder at the very thought of being profane. The Jews—who were afraid to use the most sacred names in common speech—were accustomed to swear by the temple, by the altar, and by their own heads; and these oaths were rebuked and forbidden by divine authority. I know not why the rebuke and prohibition apply not with full force to the numerous oaths, by *goodness*, *faith*, *patience* and *mercy*, which we hear from lips that mean to be neither coarse nor irreverent, in the school-room, street and parlor. And a moment's reflection will convince any well-disposed person, that, in the exclamation *Lord!* the cutting off of a single letter from a consecrated word can hardly save one from the censure and the penalty written in the third commandment. I do not regard these expressions as harmless. I believe them inconsistent with Christian laws of speech. Nor do they accord with the simple, quiet habit of mind and tone of feeling which are the most favorable to happiness and usefulness, and which sit as gracefully on gay and buoyant youth as on the sedateness of maturer years. The frame of mind in which a young lady says, in reply to a question, *Mercy!* no, is very different from that which prompts the simple, modest *no*. Were there any room for doubt, I should have some of the truth of the former answer; for the doubtful, excited, flattered state of mind implied in the use of the oath, might indicate either an unwillingness to weigh the truth, or an unwillingness to acknowledge it."

"In fine, transparency is an essential attribute of all graceful and becoming speech. Language ought to represent the speaker's ideas, and neither more nor less. Exclamations, needless epithets, unmeaning extravagances, are as unattractive as the steamers of tattered finery, which you sometimes see fluttering about the person of a dilapidated belle. Let your thoughts be as strong as witty, as brilliant, as your can make them; but never seek to atone for feeble thought by large words, or to rig out foolish conceits in the spangled robe of genuine wit. Speak as you think and feel; and let the tongue always be an honest interpreter to the heart."

Social Intercourse.

There is a false necessity with which we industriously surround ourselves—a restraint of conventional forms. Under this influence, men and women check their best impulses, suppress the highest thoughts. Each longs for a free communion with other souls, but dares not give utterance to his yearnings. What hinders? The fear what Mrs. Somebody will say; or the frown of some seat; or the anathema of some synd; or the fashionable clique; or the laugh of some club; or the misrepresentation of some political party. Then art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest that he is equally afraid of thee. It were wiser for both to snap the imaginary bond and walk out unshackled."

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Nearly akin to these offences against good grammar is another unattractive practice, into which you are probably more in danger of falling, and which is a crying sin among young ladies—I mean the use of exaggerated, extravagant forms of speech, saying *splendid* for *pretty*, *magnificent* for *handsome*, *horrid* for *very*, *horrible* for *unpleasant*, *immense* for *large*, *thousands* or *myriads* for any number more than *two*. Were I to write down, for one day, the conversation of some young ladies of my acquaintance, and then to interpret it literally, it would imply that within the compass of twelve or fourteen hours, they had met with more marvellous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, had passed through more distressing experiences, had seen more imposing spectacles, had endured more fright, and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconveniences. It deprives you of the intelligible use of strong expressions, when you need them. If you use them all the time, nobody understands or believes you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy who cried wolf so often, when there was no wolf, that nobody would go to his relief when the wolf came. This habit has also a very bad moral bearing. Our words have a reflex influence upon our characters. Exaggerated speech makes one careless of the truth. The habit of using words without regard to their right meaning, often leads one to distort facts, to misrepresent conversations, and to magnify statements in matters in which the literal truth is important to be told. You can never trust the testimony of one who, in common conversation, is indifferent to the import, and regardless of the power, of words. I am acquainted with persons whose representations of facts always need translation and correction, and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity, solely through this habit of overstrained and extravagant speech. They do not mean to lie; but they have a dialect of their own, in which words bear an entirely different sense from that given them in the daily intercourse of discreet and sober people."

In this connection, it may not be amiss to notice a certain class of phrases, often employed to fill out and dilute sentences, such as *I'm sure*—*I declare*—*That's a fact*—*You know*—*I want to know*—*Did you ever*—*Well, I never*—and the like. All these forms of speech disfigure conversation, weaken the force of the assertions or statements with which they are connected, and give unfavorable impressions as to the good breeding of the person that uses them."

You will be surprised, young ladies to hear me add to these counsels—Above all things, swear not at all. Yet there is a great deal of swearing among those who would shudder at the very thought of being profane. The Jews—who were afraid to use the most sacred names in common speech—were accustomed to swear by the temple, by the altar, and by their own heads; and these oaths were rebuked and forbidden by divine authority. I know not why the rebuke and prohibition apply not with full force to the numerous oaths, by *goodness*, *faith*, *patience* and *mercy*, which we hear from lips that mean to be neither coarse nor irreverent, in the school-room, street and parlor. And a moment's reflection will convince any well-disposed person, that, in the exclamation *Lord!* the cutting off of a single letter from a consecrated word can hardly save one from the censure and the penalty written in the third commandment. I do not regard these expressions as harmless. I believe them inconsistent with Christian laws of speech. Nor do they accord with the simple, quiet habit of mind and tone of feeling which are the most favorable to happiness and usefulness, and which sit as gracefully on gay and buoyant youth as on the sedateness of maturer years. The frame of mind in which a young lady says, in reply to a question, *Mercy!* no, is very different from that which prompts the simple, modest *no*. Were there any room for doubt, I should have some of the truth of the former answer; for the doubtful, excited, flattered state of mind implied in the use of the oath, might indicate either an unwillingness to weigh the truth, or an unwillingness to acknowledge it."

slaves, and feel it a relief to part company. A few individuals, mostly in foreign lands, arrange this with more wisdom.

If a visitor arrive, they say, I am very busy to-day; if you wish to read, there are a variety of books in the parlor; if you want to work, the men are raking hay in the field; if you want to romp, the children are at play in the court; if you wish to talk to life, I can be with you at such an hour. Go where you please, and while you are here, do as you please.

At some houses in Florence, large parties meet without the slightest preparation. It is understood, that on some particular evening of the week, a lady or gentleman always receive their friends. In one room are books and flowers, in another pictures and engravings, in a third music. Couples are encircled in some shaded alcove, or groups dotted about the room, in mirthful or serious conversation. No one is required to speak to his host, either on entering or departing. Lemonade and baskets of fruit stand here and there on the side-tables, that all may take who like, but eating, which constitutes so great a part of American entertainment, is a light and almost unnoticed incident in these festivals of intellect and taste. Would you like to see a social freedom introduced here? Then do it. But the first step must be complete indifference to Mrs. Somebody's assertion that you were mean enough to offer only one kind of cake to your company, and put less shortening in the under-crust of your pie than the upper. Let Mrs. Somebody talk according to her gifts; be thou assured that all living souls love freedom better than cakes or under-crust.—Mrs. Child.

A Swarm of Locusts.

Speaking of natural exhibitions, a fall of locusts, is beyond all comparison, the most awful I have ever seen; and I may be excused for digressing from the immediate thread of my narrative to give my readers some account of that dreadful scourge, which is considered in eastern and southern countries the most unfailing manifestation of the wrath of God. Travelling along the western coast of Africa, I once beheld this terrible infliction. These creatures fell in thousands and tens of thousands around us and upon us, along the sands on which we were riding, and on the sea that was beating at our feet; yet we were removed from their most oppressive influence; for a few hundred yards to our right, darkening the air, the great invulnerable host came on slowly and steadily, advancing in a direct line, and in a mighty moving column. The fall of locusts from this central column was so great that when a cow, directly under the line of flight, attempting ineffectually to graze in the field, approached her mouth to the grass, there rose immediately so dense a swarm, that her head was for the moment almost concealed from sight; and as she moved along, bewildered by this worse than Egyptian plague, clouds of locusts rose up under her feet, visible every at a distance as clouds of dust when set in motion by the wind on a stormy day. At the extremity of the field I saw the husbandman bending over his staff, and gazing with hopeless eyes upon that host of death, which swept like a destroying angel over the land, and consigned to ruin all the prospects of the year; for wherever that column winged its flight, beneath its withering influence the golden glories of the harvest perished, and the leafy honors of the forest disappeared. There stood those ruined men, silent and motionless, overwhelmed with the magnitude of their calamity, yet conscious of their utter inability to control it; while, farther on, where some woodland lay in the immediate line of the advancing column, heath set on fire, and trees kindling into a blaze, testified

"Father, I've brought you in the back-log,"
"Uncle Peleg was struck up all of a heap; he couldn't believe his eyes, that that great sixfoot-er was the boy he had cow-hided, and he couldn't believe his years when he heard him call him father; a man from the grave wouldn't have surprised him more, he was unfazed and bedimed for a minute. But he came too right off, and was iced down to a frozen pint in no time.
"What did you say?" says he.
"That I have brought you in the back-log, sir, you sent me out for."
"Well, then, you've been a confounded long time a fitchin' it," says he; "that's all I can say. Draw the coals forward, put it on, and then go to bed."
"Now, that's a fact Squire; I know the parties myself—and that's what I do call coolness—and no mistake!"—Sam Stick.

A Singular Natural Phenomenon in Western Carolina.

Extracted from a communication of the Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, in the National Intelligencer, October, 1849.

Gentlemen: As you have recently been publishing a series of letters in relation to that portion of the Alleghany range which is situated in North Carolina, you may, perhaps, find matter of interest in the subject of this communication. My purpose in making it is not only to present to the consideration of those learned or curious in geology, facts singular and interesting in themselves, but also, by means of your widely disseminated paper, to stimulate an inquiry as to whether similar phenomena have been observed in any other parts of the Alleghany range.

A number of persons had stated to me that at different periods, within the recollection of persons now living, a portion of a certain mountain in Haywood county had been violently agitated and broken to pieces. "The first of these shocks," remembered by any person whom I have seen, occurred just prior to the last war with England, in the year 1812. Since then some half a dozen or more have been noticed. The latest occurred something more than three years ago, on a clear summer morning. These shocks have usually occurred, or at least been more frequently observed, in calm weather. They have generally been heard distinctly by persons in the town of Waynesville, some twenty miles off. The sound is described as resembling that of distant thunder, but no shaking of the earth is felt at that distance. In the immediate vicinity of the mountain, and for four or five miles around, this sound is accompanied by a slight trembling of the earth, which continues as long as the sound lasts—that is, for one or two minutes. After each of these shocks the mountain was found to be freshly rent and broken in various places.

Having an opportunity afforded me a few days since, I paid a visit to the locality, and devoted a few hours to a hurried examination. It is situated in the north-eastern section of Haywood county, near the head of Fine's creek. The bed of the little creek at the mountain is probably elevated some twenty-six or seven hundred feet above the level of the ocean. The French Broad, at the Warm Springs, some fifteen miles distant, is twelve hundred feet lower. They are separated, however, by a mountain ridge of more than four thousand feet elevation above the sea, and there are high mountains in all directions around the locality in question. The immediate object of interest is the western termination of a mountain ridge nearly half a mile to the east of the house of Matthew Rogers. The top of this ridge, at the place where it has been recently convulsed, is some three or four hundred feet above the creek, at its western extremity; but it rises rapidly for the same distance as it goes off to the eastward towards the higher mountain range. The northern side of this ridge I had not time to examine, but the marks of violence are observable at the top of the ridge, and extend in a direction nearly due south down the side of the mountain four or five hundred yards, to a little branch; thence across it, over a flat or gentle slope, and up the side of the next ridge as far as I went, being for three or four hundred yards. The tract of ground examined by me was perhaps half a mile in length from north to south. The breadth of the surface subjected to violence was nowhere more than two hundred yards, and generally rather less than one hundred. Along this space the ground has been rent in various places. The fissures or cracks most frequently run in a northern direction, and towards the tops of the mountain, but they are often at right angles to these, and in fact some may be found in all directions. While some of these are barely visible, others are three or four feet in width. The annual falling of the leaves and the washing of the rains has filled them so that at no place are they more than five or six feet in depth. Along this tract all the trees have been thrown down, and are lying in various directions, some of them six feet in diameter. One large poplar, which stood directly over one of the fissures, was cleft open, and one-half of the trunk, to the height of more than twenty feet, is still standing. Though the fissure, which passed directly under its centre, is not more than an inch in width, it may be observed for nearly a hundred yards. All the roots of trees which crossed the line's fracture are broken. The rocks are also cleft by these lines. The top of the ridge, which seems originally to have been an entire mass of granite, is broken in places. Not only have those masses of rock, which are chiefly under ground, been cleft open, but fragments lying on the surface have been shattered. All those persons who have visited it immediately after a convulsion caused by an earthquake, and every fallen tree and rock has been moved. The smallest fragments have been thrown from their beds as though they had been lifted up. In confirmation of this statement I observed that a large block of granite, of an oblong form, which, from its size, must have weighed not less than two thousand tons, had been broken into three pieces of nearly equal size. This mass was lying loosely on the top of the ground, in a place nearly level, and there were no signs of its having rolled or shaken. The fragments were separated only a few inches, rendering it almost certain that it had been broken by a sudden shock or jar, which did not continue long enough to throw the pieces far apart.

Some parts of the surface of the earth have sunk down irregularly a few feet, and other portions have been raised. There are a number of little elevations of hills some of a few feet only in extent, and others twenty and thirty yards over. The largest rise at the centre to the height of eight or ten feet, and slope gradually down; some of these have been surrounded on all sides by a fissure, which is not yet entirely filled up. In some instances the trees on their sides, none of them large, are bent considerably from the perpendicular, showing that they had attained some size before the change of level took place on the surface where they grow.

The sides of the mountain, generally, are covered by a good vegetable mould, not particularly rocky, and sustaining trees of large size. But along the belt of convulsion the rocks are much more abundant, and there are only young trees growing the elasticity of which enabled them to stand during the shocks.

With reference to the mineral structure of the locality, it may be remarked that that entire section seems to constitute a hypogene formation. It consists of granites, gneisses, sometimes porphyritic, hornblende rock, micaceous schists, clay slate, and various other metamorphic strata. The nearest aqueous rocks that I know of are the conglomerate sand-stones and sedimentary limestone; in the vicinity of the Warm Springs, fifteen miles distant in a direct line. If any volcanic rock has been found in hundreds of miles I am not aware of it. The mountain itself bears the most indubitable marks of plutonic origin. It consists mainly of a grayish white granite, in which the felspar greatly predominates, but it is sometimes rendered dark by an excess of mica in minute black scales. This latter mineral I saw also there in small rather irregular crystals. Some portions of the rock contained, however, three ingredients, in nearly equal proportions; the quartz, in color, frequently approaching ash gray. In several places I observed that the granite was cut vertically by veins of gray translucent quartz, of from one to six inches in thickness. There were also lying in places on the ground lumps of common opaque white quartz, intersected by narrow veins not exceeding half an inch in thickness, of specular iron, of the highest degree of brilliancy and hardness that that mineral is capable of possessing. It may be remarked that there are, in different directions within two miles of the locality, two considerable deposits of magnetic iron ore. The only rock which I observed there possessing any appearance of stratification seems to consist of mica, hornblende, and a little felspar, in a state of intimate mixture. Having but a few hours to remain there, I don't pretend that there are not many other minerals at the locality; but I have no doubt but that the predominating character of the formation is such as I have endeavored to describe it, and I have been thus minute in order that others may be able to judge more accurately in relation to the cause of the disturbances. While I was observing the locality, my attention was directed to an elderly man who was gliding with a stealthy step through the forest, carrying on his left shoulder a rifle, and in his right hand a small hoe, such as the diggers of ginseng use. His glances, alternating between the distant ridges and the plants about his feet, showed that while looking for deer he was not unmindful of the wants of the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. On my questioning him in relation to the appearances, he said that he had observed them often after the different shocks; that the appearances were changed each time at the surface; that I ought to see it just after a shock, before the rain and leaves had filled the cracks, adding that it did "not show at all now." He expressed a decided opinion that the convulsions were produced by silver under the surface. On my remarking that though I knew that metal in the hands of men was an effective agent in elevating rocks and excavating the earth, yet I had not supposed it could exert such an influence when deeply buried under ground, he stated in support of his opinion that one of his neighbors had on the north side of the mountain found a spring hot enough to boil an egg. He also added that some three years since he had seen on the mountain, two miles to the north of this one, but in the direction seemingly of the line of force, a blazing fire for several hours, rising up sometimes as high as the tops of the trees and going out suddenly for a moment at a time at frequent intervals. He declared that at the distance of a mile from where he was the brightness was sufficient to enable him to see small objects. Several other persons in the vicinity I found subsequently professed to have seen the same light from different points of view, and described it in a similar manner. As no one of them seems to have thought enough of the matter to induce him to attempt to approach the place, though some persons represented that they had subsequently found a great quantity of "cinder" at the point, the statement of fact is not perhaps entitled to more weight than the hypothesis it was intended to support.

It is probable, however, that some difficulty will attend any explanation that can be offered in relation to phenomena at this place. We know that the elevation of the surface of the earth is at many places undergoing a change so gradual as not to be observed at any one time. Some of the north-western parts of Europe, for example, are experiencing a slow upheaval equal to five or six feet in a century, while on the coast of Greenland the subsidence, or depression, is such, that even the ignorant inhabitants have learned that it is not prudent for them to build their huts near the edge of the water. Similar changes are observed in various other places, but they obviously bear no analogy to the facts under consideration. Again, it is well known that earthquakes from time to time agitate violently portions of the earth's surface of greater or less extent; that while one single shock has permanently raised two or three feet the coast of Chili for several hundred miles, others have elevated or depressed comparatively small spaces. It usually happens, however, that when the shock is so forcible at one point as to break the solid strata of the globe, the surrounding parts are violently agitated for considerable distances. In the present instance, however, a shock for half a mile at least in length and for the breadth of one hundred yards, is such as to cleave a mass of granite of seemingly indefinite extent, and so quick and sudden as to displace the smallest fragments on the surface; and yet at the house of Mr. Rogers, less than half a mile distant, a slight trembling only is felt, not sufficient to excite alarm, while at the distance of a few miles, though the sound is heard, no agitation of the ground is felt.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

A Corrupt Press.—The most direct agency of disorder is yet to be spoken of. We mean the licentious, unprincipled and venal Press, the Press which sells its influence to the most corrupt uses, which sneers at benevolence and mocks at religion, which has neither faith in man, reverence for God, nor belief in any thing, which panders to depraved appetites, traffics in falsehood and calumny, speculates on dishonor, glazes over vice, and does its utmost to weaken the moral sense of the public and bring the law into contempt. Who will estimate the part which this branch of the Newspaper Press has had in bringing about the Astor-place riot? Who can tell how much of the violence there displayed was the fruits of its insidious assaults on all that is best and most sacred? And by whom is such a press kept in existence? That, too, readers, is a question which we leave for you to reflect on.—N. Y. Tribune.

A Yoke of Oxen at one Chair.—Many years ago a Mr. Miller, one of the early settlers of a neighboring town, sold a yoke of oxen for \$50, and received in payment a fifty dollar bank bill, which he carefully folded up and deposited in his "tobacco-box" for safe keeping. Mr. M. was accustomed to make use of the "weed" at any hour of the day or night even, whenever he felt an inclination for it. The night following the sale of the oxen, he sought his "tobacco box," and finding a convenient portion, he put it in his mouth, and not readily obtaining the full benefit he expected, chewed it up most vigorously and effectually, exclaiming as he did so, "No tobacco!" When recollecting the transaction of the day, and the place where he deposited his treasure, he added, "Oh! a yoke of oxen at one chair!"—see our own paper.—Maine Enterprise.

Doctors' Bills.

The folly of dabbling in medicine is very pleasantly hit off in the following humorous piece:

"About four years ago I was happily married to a very prudent lady, and, being of the same disposition myself, we made a very prudent couple. Some time after our marriage my wife told me that doctors' bills were very high, and, as we could not always expect to be free from disease, she thought it best to purchase some doctors' books, 'and thus,' said she with a smile, 'we can steal their trade at once.' This I agreed to, and made it my particular business to attend all auctions of books, in order to buy medical books at the lowest rate, in fact, in less than twelve months I had bought a couple of 'Dispensatories,' 'Buchan's Family Physician,' two or three treatises on the art of preserving health, by different authors; seven treatises on the diseases of children, and divers others of the greatest note. My wife spent all the time she could spare from the economy of her household in studying them, and as soon as my store was shut up in the evening, I dined myself with a few receipts from my Dispensatory.

"As soon as spring arrived my dear wife informed me that she found it positively enjoined by some of our writers that we must swallow a large dose of cream of tartar and brimstone, to be taken every evening for three weeks, in molasses; this the whole family complied with; first I myself, who, being the head of the family, I reckoned first; my wife, my brother Dick, who lives with me, my son and my daughter, my negro boy, and the servant maid. This cure we all went through to the entire satisfaction of my wife, who had the pleasure to find her medicine had the desired effect.

"Soon after this the contagion of reading medical books spread through all my family, and scarce a day passed but some of them made use of some medicine or other. My poor brother Dick, after he had permission to read my books, had acquired a dejected countenance, the cause of which I could not conceive. At last he broke silence: 'Brother,' said he, (supposing that I had read more than himself), 'feel my pulse; I think I have too much blood; had not I better get bled?' You know that if too much blood gets into the head it produces apoplexy: the symptoms of its appearance, says Buchan, are remarkable redness in the face, and you see that is exactly the case with me.' I could not but laugh at him; he was indeed red in the face, but such redness as indicated the very offspring of health. Our maid, from an education at a country school, had learned to read; she earnestly requested her mistress to lend her a doctor's book to read on Sunday afternoon. This reasonable request was granted, but, poor creature! being not of the fairest complexion in the world, she in a little while became quite low spirited, and finding my wife and me alone one evening she came in, and ventured to express herself thus: 'La! mistress; I am concerned and afraid I shall get the yellow jaundices, as I begin to look yellow in the face.' Deceit prevented my smiling for awhile, but when she had left the room I could not but enjoy a laugh. My negro boy is always eating toasted onions for a cold, but as he can't read, he has luckily escaped every other disorder. One night as we were about going to bed my wife desired me in the most serious manner that if she should ever be taken with a lock jaw that I should rub her jaw with muck, as she was convinced from comparing the arguments of a variety of authors, that this was the best remedy. I told her there was no danger of such an event, as I had Dr. Cullen's word for it that it seldom attacked females; indeed, I am convinced that a lock-jawed lady is *rara avis in terris*.

Hitherto our family medicines were used with confidence and satisfaction on all sides, till I considered one day that our family without a doctor, had consumed more medicine in one year than my father's family used to do with the advice of a physician in six years. But one day when my wife told me she thought it would be well to weigh our food before we eat it, lest we should eat too much or too little, and that *Sanctus* advised it for good reasons, I got such a disgust to our scheme that I resolved gradually to abandon it. I am now convinced of the truth of a saying of a rational medical writer, 'one or more things must happen to every human body—to live temperately, to use exercise, to take physic, or be sick.' And I am pretty certain that if I and my family persevere in the two former courses we need not be in danger of the two last."

Death of the Hon. Charles Fisher.

This community is again called upon to mourn the death of one of her oldest and most valued citizens. The Southern mail of Sabbath evening last brought the painful intelligence of the death of the Hon. Charles Fisher. He died on the evening of Monday the 7th instant, at Hillsborough, in the county of Scott, in Mississippi. His health, as we learn, having become unsettled, under an attack of the lungs and liver, he had undertaken the journey to his home in this place. Reaching Hillsborough, he was unable to proceed further. There he laid him down to die; and though far from those most dear to him, those who would have rendered with greatest tenderness the mournful services which his expiring nature required; yet, such was the excellent character of the deceased, that we doubt not his last hours were surrounded by many warm hearts, and skilful hands, and that he received all that attention his situation required. In the death of Mr. F. it is not only this community which have sustained a loss; but the State and Nation. The great interests of these, he was not less capable of promoting, than he was to them zealously devoted. In the councils of the former he served long, and with great credit. And whilst we leave to an able pen the task of pronouncing a fitting eulogy on the character of the deceased, we were untrue to ourselves and to his memory to say less than we have offered—an humble testimony to great worth and eminent ability.—Salisbury Watchman.

The True Remedy.
The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, foremost among the journals of the South in all that pertains to enterprise and improvement, makes some intelligent observations on Mr. Clay's letter concerning emancipation and colonization. It says:
"The Caucasian race outnumber the African in the United States, at this time, as six to one. No more negroes are coming into the country from abroad, whilst Europe is sending over a million of white laborers, to reside permanently and multiply rapidly in the American Union, every four years. The ceaseless progress of this ever-augmenting disparity in the number of the two races, and of two distinct classes of laborers, must eventually in changing the character, complexion, habits, customs, and laws of society. It cannot remain stationary; and it is the part of sound conservative statesmanship to foresee coming events, and shape them so as to advance the best interests of the community. Although we do not believe that the convention to form a new constitution in Kentucky will take any action in favor of emancipation, immediate or remote, nevertheless the time will come when property in slaves will cease to be desirable in that State."

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The gradual operation of the laws of social and industrial economy, in every civilized community, carries with it a sanative for the ills, whatever they may be, of the system—ills which might become aggravated and inflammatory if rudely and arbitrarily dealt with. Great changes in the body social or politic cannot take place suddenly save by convulsions, which may peril the life itself. A chronic disease, fixed in the system, implying a gradual growth, requires to be removed by slow and gradual means, and by means in harmony with the vital principle. Rather, we may say, it is the action of the vital principle itself, through subordinate means, that finally throws off the morbid elements from the system.
Baltimore American.

New Orleans.

THE PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE.—The city of New Orleans was founded in 1718 by the celebrated Bienville. Its first newspaper was called *Le Moniteur*. By a treaty entered into by the United States government with Spain in 1795 the navigation of the Mississippi was opened to the Western States. In 1803 the whole territory of Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France, and by France to the United States. In 1805, the old United States Bank, chartered under Washington's administration, established a Branch in New Orleans. In 1812, Louisiana was admitted into the Union; the same year the first steamboat descended from Pittsburgh. In 1723, a negro man slave was only worth \$125; and the population numbered at this time 200 souls. About this date the Jesuits and Ursuline Nuns arrived. In 1763, the Jesuits were expelled from the Province by Pope Clement XIII, and their property seized and sold. That property would now be worth, exclusive of its improvements, at least fifteen millions of dollars. In 1764 British vessels commenced visiting New Orleans. A disease similar to the yellow fever afflicted the inhabitants for the first time in 1769. The exports for that year were about \$250,000, and the population 3,100 souls. The cold was so intense in 1770, that the river was covered with ice the space of several yards on each side. Great scarcity of provisions in 1769; and, although money was scarce in comparison to the present age, flour sold at \$20 per barrel. In 1785, the population was 4,980. On Good Friday, in 1788, a terrible fire occurred, which destroyed about 900 houses. The first flatboat from Kentucky, laden with tobacco, arrived this year. In 1803, the population was 8,050. In 1805, the city was incorporated.

The population is, at this time, (including of course Lafayette, Carrollton, Freeport, Gretna, Algiers, &c.) not less than 160,000 souls. It is perhaps but a reasonable supposition, that it will hereafter increase in the same ratio that it has done since it was ceded to the United States; if so, its population fifty-two years hence, and during the lifetime of children now at school, will be upwards of 3,500,000 souls! Any other fair mode of estimating the future importance of New Orleans would lead to similar results. The vast and fertile valley of the Mississippi, it is believed, can maintain in agricultural pursuits a population to the square mile as dense as that of Ireland. If so, its capabilities in that respect may accommodate a population of about 500,000,000 human souls! At the rate of increase which has been realized by the Western and Southwestern States since the acquisition of Louisiana, the population of the valley of the Mississippi, in 1900, will be near 100,000,000. Taking the future growth of the country as the basis of a calculation of the increase of the city, the result is that, in fifty-two years, New Orleans will contain at least 3,000,000 of souls! Any estimate that may be made on fair principles will give, at the end of this century, a population which can only be estimated by millions! By that time, our city or cities will have extended their solid blocks of spacious buildings from the Ursuline Convent to Carrollton, and in the central portions from the river to the lake! Our commerce will be computed by millions or hundreds of millions!—Lafayette Statesman.

From the far North.

Capt. Royce, of the barque Superior, arrived at Sag Harbor, on Saturday evening last. He furnishes the following information relative to his cruise in the Arctic Ocean. He says: "I passed through Behring's Straits on the 1st of July, 1848, with a current running to the North at the rate of from 4 to 5 mile an hour. Saw whales in the straits, working North with the current, after getting clear of the land to the North of the straits, saw large numbers of whales, very gentle. Saw whales every day while there. Found it difficult to keep to the Southwest owing to the Northerly currents. Was swept four degrees to the Northward of the entrance by the current, and supposed the barque within one degree of the ice, judging from the position given to it by earlier navigators at the same season."

Capt. R. describes the weather as being most of the time thick and foggy, though not wet, as on the North West grounds, with a comfortably cold working air. Was on soundings all the time and frequently anchored, with no land in sight in clear weather, with a depth of water ranging from 20 to 30 fathoms. Found the water shoal as he went North. Took 1600 blis. in 34 days, which filled his casks. Passed the straits to the Southward on the 23d of August. Saw in the bays as he passed by them in coming down from the North large numbers of whales, and during his stay saw many canoes passing from one continent to the other. Capt. R. always steered out of their track, having no desire to form acquaintance with the natives. The current was found running South when he left the sea. Capt. R. thinks the whaling fleet may find employment for years to come in the Arctic Seas.

Proscription.

The Enquirer represents the Whig papers as coming around very rapidly to the doctrine of proscription. So far as we are concerned, we beg leave to claim an exemption from the general charge. Proscription, as it is understood at present, seems to us to be, the removal, without other cause, of officers for opinion's sake. Now we have never been favorable to any such doctrine as this. We have always maintained that officers should be removed for sufficient cause, and even the Union admits that Mr. Polk was in the habit of making removals of that character. What that sufficient cause is we have frequently taken occasion heretofore to explain. It is embraced in the cases of incompetency, and interference with popular elections. We have never endeavored to influence the minds of the Executive officers with regard to the particular cases of individuals, but have left them to find them out in the best way they could. True, we said yesterday, and we repeat to-day, that when a removal has been determined on, the new appointee should be chosen from the ranks of those who have been warm and zealous in electing and supporting Gen. Taylor. Person of this class have a right to expect offices, which have been made vacant by the act of the Administration in preference to its decided enemies.

The Enquirer contends that Gen. Taylor was elected by Democratic votes. That can hardly be, for no man ever received bitterer or more decided opposition at the hands of any party, than he did at those of the Democrats. It is true that many of them voted for him; but that is certainly no plea for the office-holders. They, to a man, were either banded against him, or where the case was otherwise, were dismissed without ceremony. We have yet to learn that such Democrats as voted for him are at all grieved at the removal of those office-holders who voted against him. We do not, moreover, understand that any man has been turned out of office for exercising the privilege of voting. Those who have been ejected, were incompetent, unworthy, or have been active electioneers? We have not learned that any man who attended to his business, and did not interfere in the election, farther than to vote, has been touched. We have an example before our eyes, in this very city, of one such man as this who was to be re-appointed. We allude, of course, to Col. Bigler. Mr. Polk certainly gave no such evidence of his magnanimity, in the removal of his immediate predecessor, who as far as we can learn, never was a busy electioneer, and always attended punctually to the business of his office.—Richmond Whig.

Canals not behind the Age.

We mentioned some time since the fact that New York, the most enterprising State of the Confederacy, at the very moment that she is laying down her railways in every direction, and indeed preparing to push her cars at the English speed of fifty and sixty miles an hour, is also appropriating immense sums to the enlargement of her canals. No more significant fact could be mentioned to show that canals are not, as they are so often represented, behind the age.

From a late admirable number of the Quarterly Review, describing the great extent and perfection of the English railway system, it appears that, in the midst of railways, gridironing the whole island, with cars rushing on at the rate of almost a mile a minute, the canals of England are doing a better business and their stock is more profitable than that of any other mode of improvement whatever! Does this look as though canals are behind the age?

Canals for travelling—canals for light freight, are behind the age. These want the railroad supplies. But canals for the heavy productions of the earth are not, and never will be, behind the age. Hence there is no collision between the two modes of improvement in England and New York. In fact, as the latter State multiplies her railways, the business on her canals constantly increases, and the multitude of boats on her principal canals swells its numbers with every year.

Edgeworth.

The senior class of EDGEMORE FEMALE SEMINARY, having completed the prescribed course of studies, were examined before a committee of Literary gentlemen and a large and attentive audience, and on the 10th inst., received the highest honors of the Institution. The Diploma is the finest specimen of art, and those on which it was bestowed had devoted many years to perfect their Education. A more deeply affecting scene cannot be imagined than the close on Thursday, P. M.

The examination had closed, and all were in silence, when the singing of a parting hymn awakened the sympathy even of strangers. Each of the senior class read her last composition on some leading department of her studies. The ornaments of female delicacy and taste gave to the exact and chastened style a singular interest, aside from that of the occasion.

1. Miss Mary Richmond, (Milton, N. C.)—"The Gospel adjusted to the Philosophy of Mind."

2. Miss Sallie Reid, (Iredell, N. C.)—"The Author of the Analogy."

Miss Margaret J. Morgan, (Edgeworth.)—"The Beauty and Power of Language."

3. Miss Julia Paisley Wharton, (Guilford, N. C.)—"Sciences and Arts manifestations of Divine Attributes."

4. Miss Margaret Rankin, (Greensboro, N. C.)—"Astronomy an aid to Devotion."

5. Miss Margaret Monro, (Marion, S. C.)—"Charlotte Eliphail Morgan, (Edgeworth.)"

"The Harmony established by Infinite Wisdom."

The pupils about to be separated from their beloved senior sisters, addressed them by one of their number in the most moving manner. The farewell address by Miss Richmond to those out of Edgeworth, Visitors, Citizens, the Church, the Pastors—reached the sensibilities of all.

Miss Reid, in her parting address to those in Edgeworth, to Gov. Morehead, to the pupils left, to Prof. Morgan, to Mrs. Morgan, and to her own classmates, left no cord untouched, no heart without sympathy, no countenance without tears.

The Diploma was bestowed on each with appropriate intimation of personal attainments, grateful to parents and the admiration of merit. A copy of the Bible was also placed in the hand of each graduate with a parental salutation. All closed with prayer by the principal.

The Rev. S. A. Stanfield, in behalf of the examiners, expressed their high gratification in all the exercises during the three days. He congratulated the pupils who remained, and those who were to enter upon other scenes; he congratulated the Founder, and the Principal on the success which crowned their respective efforts. Then, fair hands, with affectionate hearts, placed garlands of flowers on sisters long to be, and loved as Edgeworth.

Messrs. Stearns & Sherwood.

Dear Sirs: I desire a place in your paper when you may find space for it, upon a topic which seems to engage the public mind at this time. I allude to the Central Railroad. I am not in the habit of public speaking or writing for the public attention, as you will soon discover from what is before you, but probably the reader can gather my ideas on the subject. In order to come right up to the subject at once,—during the last summer while the campaign was going on, not one word was said about the construction of the Central Railroad; but to the contrary the subject was, "what shall we do to get rid of the burden we are likely to fall into on account of the present railroad?" Was there any talk of levying a tax on the people of this State to the amount of two millions of dollars? I guess that if a man could have been found who was in favor of that project he would have had to have gone to Raleigh on his own hook and there been an idle spectator. There was expected a charter to be granted for a road from Danville to Charlotte, that would be built without costing the State one cent and enable the western counties to pay what they are liable to pay for the present Roads, which give to the city of Raleigh and the counties below such great advantages, which they did not realize before the construction of these roads, as a gentleman in a public address stated in Raleigh lately.

But the friends of the Central Road say they have fallen upon the right plan to extricate the people from the pending danger that they were likely to fall into. Well, when I can be made to believe that if a man has one foot in the mud and in order to get out clean he should put the other in, or when a man is on a tottering log over a creek to keep dry he should jump in, then I will believe their assertion. I am much opposed to family jars and do not like to find fault of my neighbors, but in this particular I do not think there has been equal justice meted out to the counties north, south and west of Raleigh. If I should not be disappointed, which I hope I will; the people inhabiting these parts of the State, which I have mentioned,—will pay their proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars which we are bound to pay, for which we never have received and in my estimation never will receive one cent in value for what we may pay. But notwithstanding we are bound for the above sum of eight hundred thousand dollars—and for what? For the citizens of Raleigh and a few adjoining counties. I see a number of our western members after getting to Raleigh and hearing speeches made there in favor of such a plan, and being puffed by the citizens of Raleigh and neighborhood, and cheered in the lobbies and greeted by the friends of the scheme, became mesmerized, and forgot their electors who sent them there and therefore went hastily into the measure without giving the people a chance in the matter.

Now as stated before it was expected that a charter for a Road from Danville to Charlotte would be granted and that without the State paying one cent; the stock would no doubt have been taken forthwith as in Virginia and South Carolina, and in all probability the work would now have been going on, and when done would give as much benefit to the following counties, as the Central Road would or could do, that is taking the counties collectively, running a line from north to south by Raleigh, and all west of that line, for it is known that the counties south of Fayetteville will not be benefited by the Central Road, and all above Fayetteville will not be benefited as much by the Central Road as by the Danville Road.

But the doctrine held out by the Raleigh clique is State pride. O yes, State pride. You must give nothing unless the citizens of Raleigh have all, or at least a large portion of the profits. I presume the people have not forgot what State pride done for them in building the State House. You know that the estimate of the building was, if my memory serves me right, fifty thousand dollars, or at most seventy-five thousand; the appropriation was made, and one appropriation after another has followed until we have paid about a million of dollars and not finished yet. "And is that all?" No, see lately how the State Asylum ailed almost all over the State, but there was no place that it could quietly sit to Raleigh—there to set down until. Fellow citizens do not be mistaken on the subject, although you see so much stated in the papers about such great meetings; and they have even lugged Georgia into the scrape, but you do not see much certain subscription, none in fact. If the people were now called on to vote on that question, I have no doubt but a large majority would object to it, until they see that they are released of the eight hundred thousand dollars; and never will the people of North Carolina agree to be taxed three millions of dollars at any one time. Now, I profess to be a republican raised under Jefferson, and a disciple of his measures. My motto is, free trade and sailors' rights. And if I can benefit myself more by carrying my produce to Virginia or South Carolina, do not hedge me up; for I must say that both States have acted as friends towards us, and that the last legislature did act ungenerously towards them—for your project I believe will not succeed and you prevented those States from doing us much good.

The Lincoln Republican and Highland Messenger will please give the foregoing a place in their papers. A MOUNTAINEER.

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 speaking 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 teachers 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 speak without hesitation; and probably no preparatory institution in the country affords more advantages for the intellectual and moral improvement of youth.

PADAMS J W GILMER
R W GLENN D C STUART
H C DICK F SHAW
T RANKIN J McLEAN
May, 1849 63 Trustees.

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 route will be from Greensboro by Wm. Watson's, Kerner's Cross Roads, Spinn-horn's, and Mt. Airy.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.
May 4, 1849.

Cholera Preventive.

The following communication found in the New Orleans Commercial Times, is, we believe, strictly true. And if the same particular attention is given to limiting our streets, gutters, and premises generally, which there was in 1832, we think there is sound philosophy in the belief that we may again escape the ravages of the cholera.

"In the summer of 1832, when the cholera spread all over Middle Tennessee, its course from Nashville (where it first made its appearance) was south. The authorities of Columbia a town forty-two miles south of Nashville, caused fresh lime to be placed at the door of every house, and the citizens were requested to spread it freely on their premises, in the gutters, and in all open lots where there was any stagnant water. It soon reached Franklin, nineteen miles south of Nashville, then Pulaski thirty miles south of Columbia, where it was terrific there to Shelbyville, east of Columbia 45 miles, where it was worse than at any other place in Tennessee; two miles north of Columbia in the country, it was very bad—nearly half the negroes and whites died on some plantations. In fact, it was all over the surrounding country. Not a case originated in town. The system of limiting continued throughout the summer and fall, and it was found that the usual fall fevers were very light, so much so that the custom of limiting has been strictly adhered to annually ever since, and from a sickly town it is now one of the healthiest in Tennessee."

[The following is extracted from a publication of the Board of Health of Norfolk, Va.:]

1. Of all preventive means yet discovered, cleanliness is by far the most important.

The servant's departments should be carefully inspected.

2. The body should be kept warmly clad and flannel worn next to the skin. Wet feet and damp clothes should be carefully guarded against; so, also, should sitting in cold damp places.

3. All excesses, particularly in eating and drinking should be avoided. Heavy suppers are especially dangerous. The food should be moderate in quantity and of good quality.

4. Attention to the state of the bowels is of the greatest importance. An attack of Cholera is very rarely sudden, but is usually preceded for some days, or at least for some hours by a diarrhoea, or loose state of bowels. Let no one, during the prevalence of cholera neglect this warning. Diarrhoea, frequently slight, and generally without pain, is the first stage of the disease; during this stage it is easily cured; but if the looseness is suffered to continue, in a few days, or perhaps a few hours, the second stage or collapse comes on, and then medical aid is available but little to arrest its progress, and death too frequently ensues in a few brief hours.

A too costly state, which may indirectly bring on diarrhoea, is also objectionable. The bowels should be kept as regular as possible. But all violent medicines and those which produce watery discharges, such as senna, salts, seltzer powders, are very unsafe—a small dose of castor-oil, or rhubarb, will be more suitable.

5. Let no unmanly fear induce any one to desert his friends or neglect the sick. The disease is rarely if ever communicated by contagion. The experience of 1832 proved that they escaped best who showed most courage and assiduity in ministering to the sick and dying; while the timid, who endeavored to shun the disease, were among its earliest victims.

A courageous devotion to duty and the calls of humanity, and a firm reliance upon Providence, are among the best preventive means.

Death of Gen. Worth.

Major General Worth, of the United States Army, died from cholera, on the 7th ult., at San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The epidemic is prevailing there to an alarming extent—over one hundred deaths have taken place from the disease in a short time.

The announcement of the death of General Worth, fell upon his family this morning, as they read it in the newspapers, with a frightful suddenness. It was altogether unexpected, and as he had escaped all the perils and diseases of the Mexican War, it was hoped that there was a lease of life for him, during the succeeding peace. But the death that spared him at Monterey, and in the heart of Mexico, met him in Texas. Gen. Worth has left in this city, at school, two interesting young ladies to mourn his loss, who are almost distracted. His wife is in Patterson, N. J.—N. Y. Express.

A more report of this description is calculated to produce a deep sensation in the whole community. A distinguished soldier in two wars—the war of 1812, in which he fleshed his maiden sword, and won bright laurels for his brow—one of the most brilliant heroes of the Mexican war, and one who terminated with so much success the Indian war in Florida, cannot descend below the horizon without leaving a streak of glory behind him. Washington was yesterday full of anxious enquiries and profound regrets about him.—Union.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Messrs. Wilson & Co., of New York, are already sending by mail their mammoth 4th of July Jubilee Brother Jonathan. It is a beautiful pictorial sheet, containing some of the largest and finest engravings ever issued in this country. The price is only 12 cents per copy or ten for one dollar. Cash orders to be directed to Wilson & Co., 15 Spruce street, New York.

The Courier and Enquirer says: The 4th of July Brother Jonathan this year, is an original novelty. Besides the large historical engravings, which are of unusual interest, it has a rich variety of fun and frolic, pictured to the life. "The Scenes in California," by Darley, are indescribably droll.

The large and beautiful picture of Washington and Lafayette parading the streets of Philadelphia, is alone worth more than the price of the Jonathan, which is 12 cents per copy.—N. Y. Herald.

The humors of a General Training Day—a fine large picture—made us involuntarily look back to the "good old times" of our boyhood, when we enjoyed that holiday with infinite delight.—Day Book.

The tableaux engraving of General Taylor's victories, with the equestrian likeness of the "old hero," are beautifully arranged and present an important feature in this splendid 4th of July sheet.—Phil. North Amer.

The celebrated Tory Letters—published in the Jonathan are of great historical interest. The engravings this year far exceed those in any former number in beauty and originality.—House Journal.

The Central Rail Road.

We have been authorized and requested to state, by Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, that so anxious is he to see the Central Rail Road constructed, that he will be one of one hundred men, to take the entire stock, one million of dollars; at ten thousand dollars each. This is Dr. Watson's plan for ensuring the completion of this work; and it is his opinion (in which he is sustained by many others of sagacity and ample means) that in no other way, probably, can it be effected.

The heavy resources which Dr. Watson has at his command, both in labor and money, as well as his experience and knowledge as a man of business, furnish the strongest guarantee to responsible individuals who may be disposed to unite with him, that he has examined the proposition maturely, and will do his full share in carrying it out. Other gentlemen in this community, who are able to stand up to any amount to which they may pledge themselves, have also, as we know, signified their willingness to adopt this proposition; and the whole matter is referred to the Salisbury Convention, which meets on the 14th of next month, then and there to be considered and matured.

The understanding as to this plan is, of course, that these one hundred stockholders will have (in connection with the State) all the work under their control; and will either do it themselves with their own hands or such as they may hire for the purpose, or farm it out on fair terms to others. Thus, as the State subscribes two-thirds, each stockholder becoming responsible for ten thousand dollars, will command twenty thousand from the State; and contracts for suitable amounts will be made out, on terms just alike to the State and to the members of the Company.

It is the opinion of many of the friends of the enterprise, with whom we have conversed, that every thing depends upon the action of the Salisbury Convention. It is of the first importance, therefore, that gentlemen who feel an interest in the work, and who are anxious to push it forward, should attend, at all hazards and at whatever personal inconvenience.—Standard.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the office to which they are sent, they are held responsible for all their bills as settled and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1849.

Railroad Meeting.

The citizens of Guilford and the surrounding counties are respectfully invited to attend a public meeting to be held in Jamestown on Saturday the 9th of June next, for the purpose of considering the contemplated Railroad through the State, and also to appoint delegates to a general meeting to be held in Salisbury on the 14th of June, 1849.

MANY CITIZENS.

THE SMALL POX.

Since our last the small pox has appeared in one more family in the country, north of town, in which it is hoped that the care taken in vaccinating will mitigate its violence, and modify its attacks on other members of the family. The other cases in this country, north, are all reported as mild and rapidly recovering.

In the country south, the affliction has not yet spread beyond a single family, but we regret to say has proved fatal in two cases. Asenath McAdoo died on Sunday night, and her brother, Dr. Albert Y. McAdoo, died on Tuesday morning last. In both these cases the disease is said to have exhibited its most malignant characteristics. Five of the black family have since been attacked, but none of them are yet dangerously ill.

In town the disease is still confined within the two families noticed in our last. At Mr. C. N. McAdoo's all are recovering. At Mr. Underwood's, the case that first occurred has taken a favorable turn, but other members of the family probably cannot escape the affliction, modified, it is to be hoped, by vaccination. The most rigorous measures to prevent the spread of the contagion continue to be enforced, and we trust will result effectually.

We learn that small pox prevails, or has very lately prevailed, at several places in the southern country—in Georgia, in Kentucky, at or near Murfreesboro' in this State, and perhaps other places. Is it not probable that some general cause exists favorable to an epidemic spread of the disease?

Vaccination is a wonderful safeguard, and ought to be thoroughly done throughout the country.

We have received a communication from an esteemed friend, concerning the route of the Plank Road, and regret that its reception has been too late for this week's paper.

Maj. William J. Clark has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Raleigh district, in opposition to John R. J. Daniel. Both Democrats.

A spirited meeting was held at Henderson, Granville county, the 18th ult., and delegates appointed to the Salisbury Convention.

HENRY W. MILLER has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of North Carolina, vice Duncan K. McRae, removed.

CHOLERA.—This disease still prevails on the western rivers, though abating in violence in many places. A few cases have recently occurred in New York and Philadelphia. In Norfolk, Va., up to the 23d, five deaths from cholera had occurred, and eight cases were under treatment.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Caladenia, with European dates to the 12th of May, has arrived.

The French army had been defeated by the Republicans of Rome, in two encounters before that city, with a loss of 180 killed and 400 wounded. This created prodigious excitement in France, and reinforcements were to be sent.

At Dresden the Provisional Government was overthrown, and hostilities were raging between the People and the Royalists. At Leipzig and Berlin, the people and the troops had battles in the streets.

Great Britain and France have united in requiring Russia to withdraw her interference in the Austrian and Hungarian dispute.

France is much disturbed by the quarrel between the President and his cousin, and by the Socialist Reform movement.

In Saxony the people and troops had fought for seven hours, with great loss of life. At the last advices the fight was still going on in the streets.

SENATOR BENTON AT HOME.

Since the arrival of Mr. Benton at St. Louis he has published an Appeal to the people of Missouri, in which, as had been before intimated, he takes unequivocal ground for the Union, and against the disorganizing doctrines of Calhoun's Address and the Virginia Locooco Resolutions. Mr. B. expects to harangue the people of his State in the course of the summer, on this subject, and also, as we infer from a late letter, on the subject of the Road to California.

To the People of Missouri.

The General Assembly of our State, at its late session, adopted certain resolutions on the subject of slavery, and gave me instructions to obey them. From this command I appeal to the People of Missouri—the whole body of the people—and, if they confirm the instructions, I shall give them an opportunity to find a Senator to carry their will into effect, as I cannot do any thing to dissolve this Union, or to array one-half of it against the other.

I do not admit a dissolution of the Union to be a remedy, to be prescribed by statesmen, for the diseases of the body politic, any more than I admit death or suicide to be a remedy to be prescribed by physicians for the diseases of the natural body. Cure and not kill, is the only remedy which my mind can contemplate in either case.

I think it probable, from what I observe, that there are many citizens—good friends to the harmony and stability of this Union—who do not see the Missouri instructions and their prototype, the Calhoun address, in the same light that I see it, and in the light in which it is seen by others who best understand it. For the information of such citizens, and to let them see the next step in this movement, and where it is intended to end, I herewith subjoin a copy of the Accome resolutions, lately adopted in that county of Virginia, and fully endorsed by the Richmond Enquirer as the voice of the South. I do not produce these resolutions for the purpose of arraigning them; on the contrary, I see something in them to admire, as being bold and open, and to the true interpretation and legitimate sequence of the Calhoun movement. I consider the Calhoun address and its offspring, the Missouri instructions, as fundamentally wrong; but to those who think them right, the Accome resolutions are also right, and should be immediately imitated by similar resolutions in Missouri. I produce them to enable the people of Missouri to see what it is to which their Legislature would commit the State, and what it is they have instructed me to do.

I appeal from these instructions to the People of Missouri—the whole body of the People—and in due time will give my reasons for doing so. It is a question above party, and goes to the whole people. In that point of view the Accome resolutions present it, and present it truly, and I shall do the same. I shall abide the decision of the whole people, and nothing less. Respectfully, THOMAS H. BENTON.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 9, 1849.

SALISBURY CONVENTION.—The Wilmington "Commercial" is urging the call of a meeting in that town to send delegates to the Salisbury Convention. "It is important," says that paper, "that our community be represented in that Convention, for two reasons: First, that we may exhibit in this way the interest we feel in the success of the scheme; and second, that we may not give coloring to the very false impression which some are endeavoring to make, that the Cape Fear region is indifferent about this Road."

BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, has been commended at Knoxville, Tenn., on a large sheet and elegantly printed. The eccentric, able and independent editor continues, in the language of his motto, to "cry aloud and spare not," to "show [his] people their transgressions and the house of Jacob their sins." He takes a real aligator hold on the subject of internal improvement in Tennessee.

MOUNTAIN BANNER.—Mr. Hayden, the proprietor of this establishment, at Rutherfordton, N. C., advertises his materials for sale. They are in good condition and valuable. We almost find it in our hearts to wish that Mr. H. may not find a purchaser, provided his continuance in the business depends on that fact;—for he publishes one of the most interesting and useful papers in the State.

"A MOUNTAINEER."—The writer of the communication under this signature generously requests us to send him our account for printing the same. We do not charge a cent, sir—not a red cent!

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—William K. Lane has been nominated for Congress by a Democratic Convention at Newbern. Lane was beaten by Donnell, Whig, in 1847, by 369 majority.

It is stated that Edmund Burke, late Commissioner of Patents, is to become the partner of Mr. Ritchie, and the co-editor of the Union.

If a man makes me keep my distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.—Pope.

He travels safe, and not unpleasantly, who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.—Sidney.

OLD BULLION'S ELOQUENCE.

Col. Benton has recently written a letter to some friends in Missouri, in relation to the contemplated Rail Road to San Francisco, in California, from which we make the following extracts:

"Thirty years ago, as you are pleased to remind me, I did something to start the idea of this great communication, then deemed visionary, now on the point of realization. Poor human vanity finds some gratification in such a consummation; but I assure you it is a very secondary and a very transient gratification with me; and, unless followed up by the success of the object, will turn to bitterness and mortification. Forward is the word! Let the thing be done, and done quickly! and to do it, we all know, requires the concurrence of many wills, and the legislative action of the government. Action is now wanted, and everything is now ripe for action. A young man, sprung from the ranks of the people, obeying some high impulse, and accompanied by the children of the mountains, has accomplished his work. The sealed book of remote western geography has been laid open. From the Mississippi to the Pacific its leaves have been unfolded, and its pages written upon with the pencil of light. What the adventurous hunter, following the trail of the buffalo, and vexing the home of the beaver, had unknowingly discovered, science has digested into knowledge, reduced to exactitude, and made known to the world. Before the light of science, errors and illusions have vanished. The impassable mountain has become passable—the uninhabitable—the Siberia of America has become a promised land! and the exulting fact stands revealed that from the Father of Floods to the Mother of Oceans, the rolling tide of American population may go on spreading its wide and joyful wave; and, from San Francisco to St. Louis, in a straight line with Canton and London, the rich stream of oriental commerce, after wandering for forty centuries upon unstable and devious routes, is to find its last, its greatest, and its everlastingly channel."

Pennsylvania School Law.—The following embraces the principal alterations in the school law recently passed by the Legislature:

The Directors are empowered to levy a tax sufficient to keep the Schools open not more than ten months each year. The Schools are required to be kept open, at least four months in each year.

The Treasurer of the School fund is made the collector of School taxes. The collector is to fix a time and place, when and where he will receive the School taxes, and is to receive two per cent. for collecting. If it is not paid at the time designated, the Constable is to collect it.

Sub-districts are not interfered with; where the Committee of a sub-district, and the Directors disagree as to the employment of a teacher, the people of the sub-district have the right to elect a teacher, who must, however, be first examined by the Directors.

All moneys subject to taxation for State and County purposes, are made subject to school tax. The State appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars is continued; but it is not made the basis of taxation.

The people do not vote on the question of taxation. The Superintendent is required to furnish to each School a copy of the new map of the State of Pennsylvania—large size.

INOCULATION.—When in 1718 inoculation for small pox was adopted in this country, the greatest uproar was stirred up against it. Not only was the whole medical profession opposed to it, but, farther, as More tells us, in his amusing work on inoculation, "some zealous churchmen, conceiving that it was repugnant to religion, thought it their duty to interfere. They wrote and preached that inoculation was a daring attempt to interrupt the eternal decree of Providence." Lord Wharfedale, in his Life of Lady Wortley Montague, says "that the clergy descended from their pulpits on its impiety." A Mr. Massy preached in 1722 in St. Andrew's Church, Hoborn; that all who infused the variousous ferment were hellish sorcerers, and that inoculation was a diabolical invention of Satan. And one of the Rectors of Canterbury, the Rev. Theodore de la Faye perhaps, exceeded this, in a sermon preached in 1751, for he denounced with horror inoculation as the offspring of atheism, and drew a touching parallel between the virtue of resignation to the divine will and its practice.—Scott's Weekly Paper.

The Cholera—False Alarm.—A good deal of talk, and some alarm, were excited in our city on Saturday, by the rumor that a fatal case of genuine cholera had occurred during the day. The facts are, that a man previously affected with diarrhoea, was taken violently sick and died in a few hours, showing symptoms that might have been taken for those of the cholera, had the disease been prevalent in the city. A post mortem examination was made yesterday, and the stomach of the deceased was found to contain a quart of undigested greens, giving a sufficient explanation of the result and all the symptoms, even had the victim been in strong health when he imprudently put his organs of digestion to such an extraordinary trial.—Richmond Times.

Gen. Scott.—President Taylor has appointed General Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, his headquarters to be at Elizabethtown, N. J., or New York, as he may determine. The force will hereafter be arranged under two divisions—Northern and Southern—the commands are assigned to Generals Gaines and Wool—the senior to have the selection. The headquarters of the former division will be in Baltimore, who will, no doubt, prefer to remain at the latter point, rendering it highly probable that they will have the intrepid Wool as a fellow-citizen. This order is to supersede all previous arrangements.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—The annexed table, exhibits the number of persons, who have traveled North, and South, over the entire line, of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for the six months ending with March last.

Also, the number of local, or way-travelers, for the same period.

Months.	North.	South.	Way.
1848.			
October.	227	892	2258
November.	210	844	2095
December.	268	481	2600
1849.			
January.	424	379	2343
February.	688	452	1898
March.	591	851	2108
	2428	3549	12,562

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.—Dryden.

The California Emigrants in Arkansas.—A letter dated at Fort Smith on the 10th ultimo says:

"There are nearly two thousand persons here and in the neighborhood, making ready to start and waiting favorable weather. This delay is disastrous to the peace and harmony of many of the independent companies, and has caused several to break up. Whilst under march, or busily engaged there is no time for quarreling; but doing nothing in camp, and near liquid, are very different things to those unaccustomed to camp life. The Fort Smith company will have about one hundred wagons, and have been starting all last week in small detachments, and will be all this week; we fall in to-morrow. There will be a general rendezvous at the Choctaw Agency in about six days, when we will make a final move in line of march."

California Independence.—The news from California—such as it is—indicates a disposition on the part of the people there—or a portion at least—to set up for themselves, and that General Smith has met with resistance in enforcing the authority of the United States. In this state of things, the War Department has recommended the raising of a volunteer force in the territory, to support the government; and assist Governor Smith in executing the laws of the United States, so far as they have been made applicable by Congress to that territory.

Consul for Hamburg.—Colonel Philo White, who is appointed to fill this place, arrived at New York City about the 14th instant, en route for Europe. It may be of interest to the many friends of Colonel White and family in this section, to know that he, and his lady Mrs. White, who is to accompany him abroad, were in excellent health at the time of their arrival in New York.

Salisbury Watchman.

Interments at New York.—Considerable feeling has been manifested within the last day or two in New York, on account of the manner in which it is alleged that interments are now being made in the Potter's field. A trench is dug 100 feet long, 20 feet deep, and 7 feet broad. In this the coffins are placed in layers; no dirt being thrown on until the trench is thus filled! Is not this enough to breed ship fevers, cholera, and yellow fever in any quantity?

Singular Death.—At a Cotton Press in Savannah some negroes were bantering each other upon their respective powers of butting. Finally one of them boasted that he could butt with his head against a square bale of cotton with sufficient force to turn it over. Though warned, he made the experiment, and ran with his head against the bale from a distance of twenty feet. He succeeded, but the result was fatal. His neck broke, and he died instantly.

TO PASSENGERS.

At the request of the contractor, Col. McLean, we state that passengers, if they desire it, will be accommodated at the hotel where his stage stops in Greensboro' with a separate dinner room. The stage-house in town is remote from the residences where the small pox exists, and the stage passes directly no place in town or country where the disease has occurred.

MASONIC.

The Officers and Brethren of "William R. Davis Lodge No. 119," will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, on Monday the 25th day of June, 1849, at Lexington. All Masons in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.

F. W. ST. JAMES, Sec'y.

MARRIED.—In Forsythe county, N. C., on Tuesday evening 15th May, by the Rev. W. J. Ogburn, to Miss Eliza J. daughter of George Brooks, Esq.

DIED.—In Rowan county, on Wednesday the 16th May, Mrs. Tabitha W., wife of Richard H. Cowan, aged 30 years. Her sickness was protracted—her expiring struggles hard, but her end was peace.

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

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

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

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

SUMMER REPRESENTS.

MRS. BENCINI respectfully calls the attention of the citizens to her stock of Cakes, Candies, and other articles in the Confectionary line. ICE-CREAM turned every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday during the Summer.

(7-30)

North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 16th day of July. Having moved into the new Building, a few more pupils can be received. As pupils will be admitted in their order of application, it is important that application should be made without delay. Any information on the subject will be given by

W. M. D. COOKE, Principal.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1849.

Henry Walser, Adm'r. of Jacob Walser, dec'd, vs. Philip Snider & wife Sally, Mary Wood, William Walser, Richmond Goble & wife Elizabeth, Priscilla Tow, Rebecca Walser, and John A. Davis, Guardian of the Heirs at Law of Jasper Walser, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Philip Snider and wife Sally, 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, printed at Greensboro' that they and appear before the Justices of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held at the court house in Lexington, on the second Monday of August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, clerk of our said court, at office the 2d Monday of May, 1849.

C. F. LOWE, Clk.

7-0

Pr ady \$5

New Orleans.—The overflow is extending rapidly, covering Canal Street. In many places the water is three feet deep; and there are dwellings a mile and half from a foot of dry ground. The dead from the Charity Hospital are conveyed three miles by water for burial. There is great suffering.

DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN.—having located in Greensboro', tenders his professional services to the public.

His office is in the new building, one door north of Rankin & McLean's store!

July 1st, 1849. 124

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Spring Dividend from the State.

No.	1848.	No.	1848.	No.	1848.
1.	18.73	24.	16.47	46.	14.45
2.	18.73	25.	11.30	47.	11.73
3.	12.41	26.	17.17	48.	22.10
4.	10.71	27.	15.30	49.	10.20
5.	15.64	28.	18.73	50.	21.93
6.	25.84	29.	22.44	51.	11.95
7.	20.57	30.	21.69	52.	18.92
8.	13.94	31.	12.58	53.	13.26
9.	19.55	32.	20.00	54.	10.15
10.	11.86	33.	23.39	55.	14.96
11.	14.08	34.	21.89	56.	13.43
12.	20.74	35.	15.81	57.	21.76
13.	18.19	36.	24.92	58.	18.13
14.	10.88	37.	16.06	59.	15.16
15.	10.20	38.	55.42	60.	10.20
16.	19.55	39.	10.20	61.	12.41
17.	10.20	40.	12.92	62.	10.71
18.	15.64	41.	16.49	63.	10.20
19.	22.95	42.	10.71	64.	11.99
20.	10.20	43.	14.11	65.	12.41
21.	14.11	44.	10.20		
22.	17.08				

VARIETY.

THE WAG OUTWITTED.

The following story was frequently repeated in Boston near fifty years since, in the hearing of the writer. He knows not that it has ever been told in print.

An eminent physician, advanced in years, was aroused from his slumbers, and called from his bed, in the middle of a dark, stormy night; and putting his head out of a window, was urged by the messenger to dress instantly, and repair without delay to the house of a lady dangerously ill. In vain the good old doctor pleaded the storm, together with his age and infirmities, and begged either that some other physician might be called, or his visit deferred till daylight. No other physician would answer, and no time but the present. Reluctantly giving way to the sense of duty, and a feeling of humanity, therefore the venerable professor of the art of healing donned his clothes, and muffled up in cloak and handkerchiefs, with staff in hand, and a servant at his side, made his way on foot, as fast as the storm, darkness, and his own bodily infirmities would permit, to the residence described by the messenger. Two or three raps at the door, brought forth the man of the house; who, putting his head out of the window, demanded who was there, and what they wanted at that time of the night. The doctor, somewhat astonished and confounded, to be sure, gave the information demanded. The man at the window said there was no one sick in the house, and moodily retired. The doctor returned home the best way he could, but was somewhat puzzled in his mind, about the adventure.

After having cogitated awhile, our old doctor all at once recognized in the voice of the unwelcome messenger, as well as in the hoarse identity of a young wag celebrated in his day, —and determined to square accounts with him. Meeting the said wag in the street soon after, and with whom he was personally acquainted, the doctor, pretending great friendly solicitude for his welfare, persuaded him that he had symptoms of a fever, sent him home, and promised to visit him. The promise was soon fulfilled. The usual preliminary inquiries and examination were made. A powerful emetic was administered. And gruel was prescribed as the exclusive diet. The second day, and the third, came a similar visit, similar formalities, and similar treatment. On the fourth day, the victim, now really suffering from exhaustion, exclaimed, in piteous accents, — Doctor, how long before you will allow me to dispense with emetics and to take some other food than gruel? "Why, Mr. —," says the doctor, "you will be at perfect liberty to do so, as soon as the lady recovers, to whom you called me the other night." In how short a time Mr. — rose from his sick bed, and hid a beef steak and fixings under his vestments, has never been recorded.

Resolute Sheriff.—The deputy sheriff of West Chester New York who exhibited so much courage and address in apprehending the ringleaders of the riots on the Hudson River Railroad, had two desperate cases in custody, safely handcuffed when he was surrounded by three Irishmen, demanding the release of the prisoners, under pain of immediate death. At the same time each one presented a pistol at his head, threatening to blow out his brains if he did not comply. In this sad dilemma the sheriff with remarkable presence of mind deliberately drew out a revolver and rapidly firing on each of the villains entirely frustrated their plan to rescue their brother rascals, by wounding one in the breast, the other in the neck and the third in the arm. The two latter took to their heels and the man shot through the breast is not expected to recover.

Mr. and Mrs. Snippe.—"Hey, hey! what's that? Where, allow me to ask, are you going at this time of night, Mr. Snippe?" "Out," responded Snippe, with a heart broken expression, like an afflicted mouse. "Out, indeed! where's out, I'd like to know? Where's out, that you prefer it to the comfortable pleasures to your own fireside?" "Out is nowhere in particular, but everywhere in general, to see what is going on. Every body goes out after tea, Mrs. Snippe, they do." "No, Mr. Snippe, every body don't! Do I go out, Mr. Snippe, without being able to say where I'm going to? No, Mr. Snippe, you are not going out to frolic, and drink, and smoke, and riot round upon my money. If you go out I'll go out too. But you are not going out. Give me that hat, Mr. Snippe, and do you sit down there quietly." And Snippe did.

Poetry in Prose.—The following, from Irving's Knickerbocker's History of New York tho' written in prose is admirable poetry:

"The gallant warrior starts from soft repose, From golden visions, and voluptuous ease; Where, in the dulcet, 'piping times of peace,' He sought: solace after all his toils, No more in beauty's syren lay reclined, No more fair garlands for his lady's brow; No more entwines with flowers his shining sword, Nor through the live-long day summer's day, Chants forth his love-sick soul in amorous flute; To manhood's rosy cheeks he turns the amorous flute; And from his buoyant back the robe of peace, And clothes his pumpled limbs in panoply of steel. O'er his dark brow, where late the myrtle waved, Where wanton roses breathed enervate love, He wears the beaming casque and nodding plume, Grasps the bright shield and shakes the ponderous Or mounts with eager pride his fiery steed, [ance And bursts for deeds of glorious chivalry."

Courage.—At the battle of Waterloo, two French officers were advancing to charge a much superior force. The danger was imminent, and one of them displayed evident signs of fear. The other observing it said to him—"Sir, I believe you are frightened." "Yes," returned the other, "I am, and if you were half as much frightened, you would run away." This anecdote exhibits in a happy light the difference between moral and physical courage.

A Great Work.—Judge Burnett, son of the famous Bishop of Salisbury, when young, is said to have been of a wild and dissipated turn. Being one day found by his father in a very serious humor: "What is the matter with you Tom?" said the Bishop: "what are you ruminating on?" "A greater work than your lordship's History of the Reformation," answered the son. "Aye, what is that?" asked the father. "The reformation of myself, my lord," replied the son.

The editor of the Yankee blade gives the following among other "hints on matrimony":—"Don't be surprised if, after you have sailed smoothly eight or nine months on the voyage of matrimony, you are suddenly overtaken by a squall."

A Sensible Fellow.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, mentioning the dismissal of clerks from the Pension office, says that one of them sent a special request to the editor of the Union to dispense with the usual lamentation, as he felt no disposition to be bathed in tears for the amusement of political opponents.

Dr. Holland has started a new theory with regard to the functions of the hair. He says it is a safety valve to the nervous system, forming a connection between the nervous organs and the great principle pervading the universe. He says the profuseness of hair is always proportionate to the prevailing vital energies.

Col. Benton has written a letter, defining his position on the slavery question. The Missouri Legislature instructed her Senators last winter to support Calhoun's project. Mr. Benton appeals to the people of Missouri, and if they confirm the Legislative instructions he resigns. The ground he takes on this question is that the Union must be defended to the last extremity.

Human Philosophy.—Philosophy is a proud, sullen detector of the poverty and misery of man. It may turn him from the world with a proud, sturdy contempt; but it cannot come forward, and say, "Here are rest, grace, peace, strength, consolation!"—Cecil.

Advice to Youngsters.—If your sister, while tenderly engaged in a tender conversation with her sweetheart, requests you to bring her a glass of water from an adjoining room, you can start on the errand, but you need not return. You will not be missed.

A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified herself by quoting the passage—"Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

Ex-Gov. Boggs, formerly of Missouri, writes from Sonoma, California, that he has acquired great wealth, and that he could not be induced to return and live in the States.

One of the most distinguished Generals in the Russian army, is Count Zinzerhoff. He is a native of Meredith, N. H., and his real name is Thomas F. Williams.

Akansas.—The official majority of John S. Roane (Democrat), for the office of Governor, over his Whig competitor, was 163 votes. The Governor elect was installed on the 19th ult.

How to Conquer.—"Wife," said a hen-pecked husband, "go to bed." "I won't." "Well, then, sit up, I will be unkind."

DAN RIVER LAND FOR SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, on the premises, that

Very Valuable Tract of Land known by the name of ALLEN'S DELIGHT, situated on the north bank of Dan River, lying in the counties of Rockingham and Stokes, N. C., about 50 miles above Danville, Virginia, containing 747 acres, about 200 of which is low grounds and is scarcely equalled for fertility in this part of the country. The upland is level and most of it rich tobacco land, and abounds in excellent pine timber; it is well watered and has two mill sites on a creek running through it. This tract could be divided so as to give to each about an equal portion of low grounds and timbered land, and would make two excellent farms, and will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers. On the same day will be sold a quantity of grain.

And on the next day will be sold the tract of land on which the subscriber lives, lying on the south bank of Dan River one mile above the town of Madison, in Rockingham county, containing about 1,000 acres, of which

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

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

WILLIAM FEWEL, 52:18
April 14th, 1849.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County.
In Equity, Spring Term, 1849.

Anna Guinn, John B. Hampton and his wife Polly E. Absalom B. Guinn, Thornton P. Guinn, Manohar H. Guinn, Alpha P. Moore and his wife Anna D. James M. Hampton and his wife Christina D. John W. Hampton and his wife Susanah R. Robinson D. Petree and his wife Nancy E. John W. T. Guinn, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, who exhibits his petition, by his guardian and next friend, John W. Watt, and the said John W. Watt and his wife Narcissa

against
Bethenia P. Bostick.
Petition to sell Land and Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bethenia P. Bostick, is not a resident of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' 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 ex parte as to her.

Pr. adv. \$5 36 Test J W DAVIS, C M E
April 14th, 1849.

INTERVIEW.—The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all of the following diseases. Without satisfaction no charge. The following is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to undertake. Any communication from a distance would be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Scrofula or king's evil Burns or scalds
Scaldhead or porrigo-favo Carbuncle or any old standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb
Scoury Biorechele, Goutte or swollen neck
Cancerous affections Abscess or tumor
Chilblains Tetters of every variety
Noli me tangere Tetters of the eye
Varieties of warts Rheumatism
Fistula and piles White Swelling
Etiect of venereal disease shingles, tingworm, &c.
Greensboro', N. C., opposite Gott's Hotel.
J. JOHNSON.
May 1849. 4—th

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Mathews and Mary Ann his wife, Alexander Russell and his wife Catharine, Edward Gullett and his wife Martha, Sampson Stuart Mathews, Samuel Russell, and Martha Russell, whose 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 to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro', on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer plead or demur to complainants' bill, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. 4-6
May 10, 1849 Pri. adv. \$5

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Wm M Featherston, Kelly Featherston, and Benjamin J Featherston are not residents of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' 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 perfect answers to make upon oath to all the allegations and charges contained in the complainant's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Jasper W. Davis, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office the 27th day of April, A. D. 1849. J W DAVIS, C M E
Pr. adv. \$5 2:36

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

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

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

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of March, 1849. JNO. HILL, c c c
Pr. adv. \$5 2:6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

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

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

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 2d Monday of March, 1849. JNO. HILL, c c c
Pr. adv. \$5 2:6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsythe County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1849.

George Brooks vs. Robt Maginnis & others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Maginnis, Benjamin Tap, Solomon Kulp, and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not residents of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, for them to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Forsythe, at the court house, in the town of Salem, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them, and the case set to hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, A. J. Stafford, Clerk of our said Court, at office, March Term, 1849. A J STAFFORD, c c c
Pr. adv. \$5 3:6

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT. IT is to the interest of all persons who want to get good and nice Shoes and Boots, that will look well and do good service, to call on J. N. Wood. Those calling on him can get the channelled, or stitched, or French work. As he has good materials he is certain that all those who patronize him will be perfectly satisfied. His shop, three doors north of J. & R. Lindsay's store, will be open either day or night.

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

REPAIRING done in the neatest style. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a favor by settling in as short a time as possible. Jan. 1849 J N WOOD.

TRUST TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS, 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 there are things 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 Sloane, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J R Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E & W Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsay, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salem.

WOOL CARDING. The subscriber has his three Wool Carding Machines now in the best 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.

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

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

THE above boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and as they are well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.

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

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention.
W. L. MCGARY, Agent.

THE undersigned having commodious Ware Houses at the river, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission.
Jan. 1849, 4:12m W. L. MCGARY.

YADKIN LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber is desirous to sell his possessions on the Yadkin River, 13 miles West of Salem, and on the road leading to Mocksville, in the county of Davie. The plantation contains 400 acres, a large portion of which is RIVER BOTTOM. The place is improved with a good two story dwelling house, a large barn, and all necessary out houses, including ice house, distillery, &c., all erected within the last seven years. There is a good young orchard on the place, and a considerable quantity of meadow land.

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

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

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

PORTABLE HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would inform the public that he has in his 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 Post-office. His residence is one mile north of New Garden meeting-house, Guilford, N. C.
4th mo. 2d, 1849 5:10^o ELIHU COFFIN.

NOTICE. I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large, that I have settled in Greensboro' on South street, first door below Mr. H. T. Wilber'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, Bannets bleached and dressed in fashionable style.
April 1849 PLEASANT AMOS. 2:1

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

Feb. 1849. 4:36m R A FORBIS.

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

J. BRANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1843 191

THOMPSONVILLE FOR SALE THE subscribers will sell to the highest bidder, in front of Morris's Store, near the premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, the plantation whereon Thomas Thompson now resides, lying in the county of Rockingham, N. C., containing about 100 acres. The quality of the land is generally good,—having a considerable quantity of Bottom land cleared up and well ditched, ready 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 finely timbered. There are on the premises a good frame Dwelling, Kitchens, Barn and Stables, with a number of Sheds suited for various Mechanical operations, having been arranged and used for several years as a Coach Manufacturing establishment.

Persons wishing to purchase a Plantation, either with a 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, Jan. Robert M. Young, Esq. or Capt. S. S. B. Smith will show the lands to any one who will call on them for that purpose.

A credit of six months will be given.
H. BRANNOCK,
H. BRANNOCK,
J. BRANNOCK.
May 8, 1849 4-10

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

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

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

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally,—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and ob't servants,
WESTBROOKS & DILLWORTH.
April 18, 1849 4

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

French Cloths and Casimers you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, including every article from head to foot for man's wear. And then, while there is every article for men, you will find a rich assortment of

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

\$2000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE—is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture.

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

NOTICE. The subscriber continues to keep on hand, to make to order, a first rate article of

BOOTS AND SHOES. His prices are low, considering the quality of the work. Cash is never refused in exchange for work; in fact it is one of the indispensable in such an establishment, as the necessary materials and labor cannot be had without it. Call and see me. No sale, no pay.
Greensboro', March, 1849 471^o

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

W J McCONNEL
HIRAM C. WORTH, HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given.

Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.
Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'. Jan. 1st, 1849.

REMOVED TO Hillsboro' street, one door below T. Caldwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cloths, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

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

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

Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever bought in this market, can do so with cash by calling very soon.
JOAB 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, Toothache, &c. &c. &c. of rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by D P WEIR.

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

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

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

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 merit 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 51-6m.

LARGE QUANTITY OF CASTING for sale, such as pots, pans, skillets and iron, extra oven lids and plough moulds; purchased at 5 cents per lb for sale by W J McCONNEL.
April 18, 1849 4