

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME XI.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 23, 1849.

NUMBER 10.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.**

PRICE \$2.50 A YEAR.

Three dollars if paid within the month after the date of the subscription.
A notice on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance, within the subscription year, will be considered a notice of his wish to continue the paper.

WHEN SHOULD LOVERS BREATHE THEIR VOWS?

BY MISS LONDON.

When should lovers breathe their vows?
When should ladies hear them?
When the dew is on the boughs,
When none else are near them;

When the moon shines cold and pale,
When the birds are sleeping,
When no voice is on the gale,
When the rose is weeping;

When the stars are bright on high,
Like hopes in young Love's dreaming,
And glancing round the light clouds fly,
Like soft fears to shade their beaming.

The fairest smiles are those that live
On the brow by starlight wreathing;
And the lips their richest income give
When the sigh is at midnight breathing.

O, softest is the cheek's loved ray,
When seen by the moonlight hours,
Other roses seek the day,
But blushes are midnight flowers.

O, when the moon and stars are bright,
When the dew drops glisten,
Then their vows should lovers plight,
Then should ladies listen!

Story of a Sailor.

Four years ago, I left the port of Boston, the master of a fine ship, bound for China. I was worth ten thousand dollars, and the husband of a young and handsome wife, whom I had married six months before. When I left her, I promised to return in less than twelve months. I took all my money with me, save enough to support my wife during my absence, for the purpose of trading when in China, on my own account. For a long time we were favored with a prosperous wind, but when in the China sea, a terrible storm came upon us, so that in a short time I saw that the vessel must be lost, for we were drifting on the rocks of an unknown shore. I ordered the men to provide each for himself in the best possible manner, and for the ship, as it was impossible to save her. We struck a sea-thrasher upon the rocks, senseless, and the next would have carried me back into a watery grave, had not one of the sailors dragged me further upon the rocks. There were only four of us alive, and when morning came, we found we were on a small uninhabited island, with nothing to eat but wild fruit common to that portion of the earth. I will not distress you with an account of our sufferings there; suffice it to say that we remained sixty days, before we could make ourselves known to any ship. We were taken to Canton, and there I had to beg; for my money was at the bottom of the sea, and I had not taken the precaution to have it insured. It was nearly a year before I had a chance to come home, and then, I, a captain, had to ship as a common sailor. It was two years from the time I left America when I landed in Boston. I was walking in a hurried manner up one of its streets, when I met my brother-in-law. He could not speak or move, but grasped my hand, and the tears gushed from his eyes.

"Is my wife alive?" I asked. He answered me not; and then I wished I had perished with my ship, for I thought my wife was dead; but he very soon said, "She is alive." Then it was my turn to cry, for joy. He clung to me and said, "Your funeral sermon has been preached, for we thought you were dead for a long time." He said my wife was living in our cottage in the interior of the state. It was three o'clock in the afternoon, and I took a train of cars that would carry me within twenty-five miles of my wife. Leaving the cars, I hired a boy, though it was night, to drive me home. It was three o'clock in the morning when that sweet little cottage of mine appeared in sight. It was a warm moonlight night, and I remembered how like a heaven it appeared to me. I got out of the carriage, and went to the window of the room where the servant-girl slept, and gently knocked. She opened the window, and asked who was there.

"Sarah, do you know me?" I said. She screamed with fright, for she thought me a ghost, but I told her to unfasten the door and let me in, for I wished to see my wife. She lay sleeping quietly. Upon her bosom lay our child, whom I had never seen. She was as beautiful as when I left her, but I could see a mournful expression upon her face. Perhaps she was dreaming of me. I gazed for a long time. I did not make any noise, for I dared not awaken her. At length I impetuously kissed upon the soft cheek of my child. While doing it, a tear dropped from my eye, and fell upon her cheek. Her eyes opened as clearly as though she had not been sleeping. I saw that she was frightened, and said, "Mary, it is your husband!" And she clasped me around the neck, and faintly, "But I cannot describe to you that scene. She is now the happy wife of a poor man. I am endeavoring to accumulate a little property, and then I will leave the sea forever." — *Lithia Register.*

Cultivation of Taste.

I cannot help taking notice of an opinion which many persons entertain, as if the taste were a separate faculty of the mind, and distinct from the judgment and imagination, as species of instinct by which we are struck naturally, and at the first glance, without any previous reasoning, with the excellencies or defects of a composition. So far as the imagination and the passions are concerned, I believe it true that the reason is little consulted; but where disposition, where decorum, where congruity are concerned, in short, where the best tastes differ from the worst, I am convinced that the understanding operates, and nothing else; and its operations are in reality far from being always sudden, or when they are sudden, they are often far from being right. Men of the best taste, by consideration, come frequently to change their early precipitate judgment, which the mind, from its aversion to neutrality and doubt, loves to form on the spot. It is known that the taste (whatever it is) is improved exactly as we improve our judgment, by extending our knowledge, by a steady attention to our object, and by frequent exercise. They who have not taken these methods, if their taste decide quickly, it is always uncertainly; and their quickness is owing to their presumption and rashness, and not to any sudden irradiation that in a moment dispels all darkness from their minds. But they who have cultivated that species of knowledge which makes the object of taste, by degrees and habitually, attain not only a soundness, but a readiness of judgment, as men do by the same methods on all other occasions. At first they are obliged to spell, but at last they read with ease and with celerity; but this celerity of its operation is no proof that the taste is a distinct faculty. Nobody, I believe, has attended the course of discussion which turned upon matters within the sphere of mere naked reason, but must have observed the extreme readiness with which the whole process of the argument is carried on, the grounds discovered, the objections raised and answered, and the conclusions drawn from premises, with a quickness altogether as great as the taste can be supposed to work with; and yet where nothing but plain reason either is or can be suspected to operate. To multiply principles for every different appearance is useless, and unphilosophical too, in a high degree.

[Burke.]

The White Shark.

No fish is dreaded more by sea-faring men, than the white shark. Figure to yourself a strong, active creature, from twenty-five to thirty feet in length, with a throat down which the body of a man might glide, and a mouth filled with six rows of teeth, both on the upper and lower jaws, darting with the rapidity of an arrow through the water, and snapping at all that comes within its reach, and then you will have some idea of this tyrant of the deep.

The white shark is chiefly confined to the tropical seas, infesting particularly the islands of the West Indies, and the shores of Hindostan; it is, however, not unknown in the Mediterranean, and has been seen off the English coast. It is related of one of these fish, killed near Marseilles, that, when opened, its stomach was found to contain, in addition to several whole fish, the entire body of a man; and another, taken at Surinam, had in its stomach the body of a woman, entire, with the exception of the head. But a more wonderful tale than either of these is told of a shark, taken near the island of St. Margaret, in the Arabian sea, which weighed a thousand pounds, and contained in its stomach the whole body of a horse, which had probably been thrown overboard from some ship.

The French call this fish the *requin*, from requiem, the rest or stillness of death, in allusion to the deadly character of its habits; and when we consider its rapid movements, its strength, and the time which it is most frequently seen, it is a name well befitting it; for during the fiercest storms this fish hovers round a vessel, as if it anticipated the death of the crew. We are told by many naval officers, that its boldness is so great, that little alarmed by the noise and turmoil which attend a general naval action, the shark may be seen attacking the unhappy wretches who, from the destruction of their ship, or accident, have been thrown into the sea.

A little fish, called the pilot fish, is known to accompany the shark in all its expeditions. Formerly it was supposed that the pilot directed its monster companion in the search of its prey; but it is now more generally understood that the object that induces these fishes to follow so perseveringly in the track of the shark and through round it in shoals, is the expectation of participating in the food the shark may reject or drop from its mouth; a prudent policy, for they keep at some distance from the shark, and swim swiftly enough in all directions, to be certain of avoiding it. If any food be thrown out to them, they stop to seize it, and abandon both the vessel and the shark, which can leave but little doubt as to the object that attracted them.

GROANING AND CRYING.

A French surgeon lately published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature always avails herself, and that he has

uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and violent nature of a patient during the time he is undergoing a severe surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby soothe his nervous system as to prevent fever, and ensure a favorable termination. He relates a case of a man who by crying and howling reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty to sixty in the course of two hours. That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to restless, hypocondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day.

General Intelligence.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following is a telegraphic report of the news brought by the European steamer *Cambria*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2d instant:

Extreme misery still pervades unhappy Ireland.

The cholera has made its appearance in Dublin, and prevails also in many parts of the country.

France.—The old French Assembly was dissolved by limitation on the 26th of May, and the new Assembly convened on the 28th. In the early part of the sitting everything was perfectly tranquil, and there were no troops in attendance beyond the usual guard. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly people collected around the Chamber, and the fear of an invasion by the mob was so great that the troops, previously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. No serious attempt was made to resist the troops, and but few arrests were made.

On Wednesday a bitter conflict took place in the Assembly, growing out of the removal of the Colonel who had been during the session entrusted with the immediate command of the troops for the protection of the Chambers.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late elections, it appears that about two hundred and ten, or at most two hundred and forty, ultra-democratic members have been returned, which is something more than double the number that were expected to elect, and will give them a vastly greater influence in the present than they possessed in the old Assembly. There are rising of five hundred members elected by the various other parties, but they are so split up and divided in sentiment that it is considered doubtful about their being able to unite upon leading questions of public policy.

Italy.—The French Expeditionary forces are still encamped outside of Rome, M. Lesseps, the envoy, having totally failed to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or as enemies.

The utmost dissatisfaction is said to prevail amongst the troops, who openly avow their sympathy with the Roman Republic. Whilst the negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot's position, with malaria threatening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proof of the precarious nature of his command, if not of the moral certainty that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans, having been beaten, have withdrawn within their own territories, and with Austria, seemed inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The latest intelligence from Rome states that the Constitution Assembly, having unequivocally rejected the proposition of M. Lesseps, had given authority to the Triumvirate to treat again, and that the Triumvirate proposed to the French Plenipotentiary the following conditions: 1st. The people shall again be called to exercise their sovereignty by means of universal suffrage. 2d. The Austrians, Neapolitans, and Spaniards shall all immediately evacuate the territory of the republic, as universal suffrage would be a mockery under the pressure of foreign bands. 3d. The French shall have to advance from Rome. The Republic, always generous and fraternal, will grant them for garrison a place exempt from taxes. When they shall meet a republic, they shall remain their friends; no more protectors, for the democracy of Rome will constitute itself without foreign interference.

Provisions at Rome were growing dearer, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. M. Lesseps has left the city for the camp of Gen. Oudinot, but was expected back immediately. It was also understood that a negotiation had been sent on the previous day to Gasta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited territorial rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

Prussia and Denmark.—The war between the Danes and Prussians continues without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment of the palmy matters in dispute. The town of Fredericia has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Aarhus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports. A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

There was very little authentic intelligence from Germany. It would seem, however, that the western Prussian provinces have become somewhat more tranquilized; but in Baden and Bavaria, and in all that region, the popular chiefs are said to be only waiting to learn the result of the French elections.

Austria and Hungary.—From Austria and Hungary, little is positively known beyond the fact that vast armies from Russia in concert with

Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, who seem to be making a progressive movement, large bodies of troops having retired into the fastnesses of the country, where they will be able to fall upon the enemy with almost certainty of success.

By the latest news positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the place by treachery, and put the garrison of five or six hundred men to the sword.

In the South the Magyars are said to be in possession of Fiume, the only seaport of Hungary; which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Warsaw lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the object of the interview.

The Search for Sir J. Franklin.—We find in the London papers an interesting account of the sailing of the *North Star*, a vessel, recently fitted out by Government for the Arctic Regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin's Expedition.

Her crew consists of forty men, and the majority are young and active. The vessel is five hundred tons burthen. There are twelve officers, several of whom, in common with the commander, (Captain John Saunders,) have previously experienced the hardships of Polar navigation.

The warm clothing provided for the crew consists of fur caps, which wrap round the head, and cover all but the bare features; gloves of the same material; and pilot coats of thick rough cloth lined several times through with flannel, with trousers of a similar character. In addition to these there are boots of thick felt, made to come above the knees, and having cork soles four or five inches in thickness. Snow shoes, the outer frame made of wood, with lining of deer skin, have also been provided for the use of expeditionary parties among the crew.

The apparatus for warming the ship has been fixed in the gun-room, an apartment appropriated for the officers' mess. From the furnace copper tubes extend through all the sleeping and other cabins; and the heat circulated by this means is so intense, that during our visit on board, in about a quarter of an hour after the stove had been lighted, every part of the vessel was thoroughly warmed, and the heat in the gun-room itself was extreme. With a view of keeping the temperature of the ship as warm as possible, the port-holes are provided with felt linings, so that when required they can be rendered perfectly airtight.

Several ship's boats have been presented to the captain and crew of the *North Star*; one of these is of immense strength of build, and is sufficiently large to hold the entire crew, with several weeks' supply of provisions.

Curious Predictions.—In the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, we find the following curious predictions given:

Every public writer is now full of the spirit of prophecy as to the course of events in Europe. One letter from Paris, deprecating the violence which is threatened, says, "we are riding on the waves of commotion, which will soon overwhelm us in distress." This is from a conservative source. But one of the progressives writes: "The overflow of all tyrannical governments is at hand—this fulfilling what God foretold by Daniel two thousand years ago."

Mr. Walsh, in his last letter, says that 1849 is to be more eventful and extraordinary in Europe than the preceding year; that the destiny of France was never more uncertain, and that American commercial relations with the world will be much disturbed.

These are only a few of the predictions which have come under my notice within a day or two, and they are quite thrown into the shade by another prediction which appears in a letter from Rome, dated April 25th. The letter says: "There was lately found in the library of the Augustine Convent a very curious prediction. It is in a work entitled *De Fluctibus Mysteris Naviæ*, authored Ridolpho Gethier; Augustæ, 1775."

The prophecy, given in English, is, "before the middle of the 19th century, sedition will be excited every where in Europe; Republics will rise; Kings will be put to death, together with the nobility and ecclesiastics; and the religious will desert the convents. Famine, pestilence and earthquakes will spread desolation over many cities. Rome will lose her sceptre by the invasion of the philosophy. The Pope will be made a captive by his own people, and the Church of God will be placed under tribute divested of its temporal possessions. In a short time there will be no Pope. A prince from the North will overrun Europe with a great army, destroy the Republics, and exterminate all rebels. His sword will be by God will vigorously defend the Church of Christ, uphold the orthodox faith, and subvert the Mahomedan power. A new religion, the final one, will come by a heavenly sign from the shore, in simplicity of heart and in the doctrine of Christ, and peace will be restored to the world."

Some of these events are going on in the world—that is certain. This prince of the North, who is to destroy Republics, we must look out for; and we see already that measures sympathizing with the Hungarians are proposed in this country.

Maria Monk, whose fabulous book on convalescence related such a story in the religious community a few years since, is now in the sick ward of the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, N. York. One who saw her recently, says that she is "apparently in the last stages of an ill-spent life." She is yet a young woman, and sinks to the grave in this last earthly resting place of the abandoned women of New York.

Georgia River Story.—A QUANTITY OF BLUE SLICE has been discovered in Burke county, Ga., near the line of the Central Railroad, and a company has been formed to work it. It is the only one known in the United States, and the quality of the stone is said to be equal, and in some respects superior, to that brought from France.

Cholera—Important & true.—Under this head, the Washington Union publishes an article upon the subject of Cholera, written by Dr. W. H. Herriek, editor of the Northwestern Medical and Surgical Journal, and an eminent physician.

Dr. H. says that in a conversation between himself and Dr. J. H. Bird, the latter, in the merits of an article by a German chemist, in which article the said chemist contended that influenza was caused by the presence of ozone in the atmosphere. Ozone, we suppose, is a kind of malaria generated by some cause or causes in the atmosphere. Its presence is said to be detected by wetting some white paper in a solution of starch and iodide of potassium. The presence of ozone will discolor the paper.

Taking this statement in connection with the fact that cholera is generally preceded by influenza, Drs. Herriek and Bird concluded to make some experiments, and discovered that sulphur would counteract the influence of ozone. They consequently made the trial, and found that sulphur was a remedy for the pains and uneasy sensations so prevalent during cholera, and they have since used it in doses of three or four grains, in all cases of cholera symptoms, with perfect success; and in some cases of collapse, Dr. H. says it has proved more beneficial than any other remedy. They have also used it as above, combined with charcoal, in proportions of 4 parts sulphur and 1 part charcoal.

The New York Tribune gives a case of a girl that was taken with cholera, and after trying several remedies, sulphur (1 grain) was given, and stopped the disease very soon.

Brandy Drinking and Cholera.—During a discussion on Cholera at a late session of the "Ohio State Medical Convention," Dr. Mussey made the following remarks in reference to the use of brandy as a prophylactic:

"Upon boats on the river the increase of brandy drinking, consequent upon the approach of the cholera, has been frightful, and the mortality on board those vessels has been terrible and unprecedented. One boat lost forty-three, another forty-seven, and a third fifty-nine of its passengers and crew. Spirits is not a prophylactic in any case. To the temperate, it is an active exciting cause. To the drinker, it is not advisable to drop off the use suddenly; but the quantity should be diminished rather than increased."

"In Albany, in 1832, the cholera was very severe and fatal. Of 336 cases, all but 16 terminated fatally. Of these 140 were intemperate, 55 free-drinkers, 131 moderate, five strictly temperate—but all but one immoderate eaters, two members of the temperance societies, and one idiot. In that city, which had a population of 25,000 inhabitants, 8,000 were members of the temperance societies, of whom only two died. With these facts in view who can doubt of the danger of spirit drinking?"

George Lippard.—The Washington Union has recently published a letter from a person in Philadelphia, who calls himself George Lippard. The following anecdote which is found going the rounds of the press, will show what manner of man he is:

Tom Corwin and George Lippard.—They say at Washington that Corwin's levee is always well attended as any in the city, and that strangers coming thither always call on him as one of the "lions." Among others, Lippard, the writer of raw-head and bloody-bones stories, and who conducted a kind of piratical sheet during the Presidential campaign, in which he abused Corwin without stint, called upon him a month or two since, and introduced himself with the easy and confident air of a patron. Said Lippard, smiling:

"Gov. Corwin, my name is Lippard, George Lippard, of Philadelphia, whom you have probably heard of,—very glad to make your acquaintance, sir. I blackguarded you a good deal last year."

Corwin. (With one of his peculiar looks.) "Ah! Well, Mr. Lippard, you look very much like a blackguard."

Lippard was shut up, and left.

Burning of Washington.—The London Times gives the modern and present day version of the burning of Washington (in the year 1814) in connexion with the recent violence in Canada:

"Under ordinary circumstances, it is impossible to guard against a surprise. We remember another House of Assembly in North America, situated fifty miles inland, in the heart of twenty States and ten nations of men. One fine day a handful of men, about as large as the Montreal mob, sailed up a bay, landed, and set fire to some dwellings, fought a minor action, and then, up to a city, passed a quiet night, and the next day burnt or blew up all the buildings of the city; marched back as morose as they came, shot to their ships, and sailed farther where they fired worse. It was all a mere piece of mischief, unworthy the name of war, doing nothing but to exasperate the people and widen the breach, and proving nothing but that it was impossible for us to hold a single inhabitant in the enemy's country for more than twenty-four hours."

Ephraim Maxham, some years ago the able editor of the "People's Press," at Middlebury, Vt., a journal since merged in the "Northern Galaxy," having grown weary of single blessedness at an early age, got married. The Sunday following the nuptials, which had made considerable stir in the village where the bridegroom resided, the "happy pair" attended the Congregational church, and were walking up the board aisle, under a sharp fire from several hundred gazing eyes, when the parson, announcing his text, exclaimed in a loud voice: "Ephraim is joined unto his wife—let him alone." "To be a single man is so public and unceremonious a matter, and after he had been lawfully a doublet, was it really necessary to poor Ephraim, while a single man, to have his wife's name read out loud and in the presence of the congregation?"

The First in the Field.—The editor of the Brooklyn Freeman has placed the name of Thomas Hart Benton at the head of his paper, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

The Sulphur Specific.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial writes in regard to this discovery and the use of sulphur in epidemics, as follows:

"I was reminded of some remarks lately met with in a work of the celebrated Dr. Dewees, touching its efficacy in the case of epidemic diseases. 'If all epidemics are attributable to the presence, in excess, of ozone in the atmosphere, the facts which I quote below will afford still further testimony in favor of the theory advanced by the Chicago physicians. Dr. Dewees writes as follows, alluding more particularly to the use of sulphur in the case of epidemic measles:—'There is a curious circumstance mentioned by Dr. Tortul, a Dutch physician, which, if proved to be a fact, will be highly interesting in the history and treatment of measles. He states that at a period when measles were epidemic all the children who were under the treatment of sulphur for itch, escaped the disease, and that those who were taking sulphur for the whooping cough enjoyed the same immunity. Also he says, that many children who were taking a mixture of sulphur and camphor, and to whom those medicines were applied by friction, were not attacked by measles, while those who were not subjected to this medicine were affected.'"

Mississippi Democracy.—The following grossly inconsistent resolutions were recently adopted by a Democratic Convention in Mississippi:

Resolved, That every attempt which has been made by our National Legislature to fasten the odious principles of the *Wilmot Proviso* upon any of our Territories, or to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, meets our unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we look upon the Administration of Mr. Polk as one of the most glorious which has transpired since the foundation of our Government, and that we consider him a true patriot and wise statesman.

It was right in Mr. Polk to approve of the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill, but wrong in the "National Legislature" to do likewise.

[Augusta Sentinel.]

Blind Briddles.—Yes, use your thinking powers, friends. They were given you to use, and not abuse. Blind briddles! Truly named, surely. Art never invented a more fatal thing to the eyes of horses than when she devised this plan of depriving the horse of what nature intended he should enjoy. But, says one, how are blinders injurious to the horse? Because they gather dirt and heat around the eye. Dirt irritates the eye, and heat produces inflammation. These briddles so enchain the eyes of the horse that he is compelled to be constantly straining them to see his way. The over exertion of the nerve brings on disease. Eyes were not made in vain. Had they been needless, the Creator would not have located them in the head. They were placed on the corner of the head that they might have the advantage of looking in different directions. Men in the abundance of their wisdom, concluded that the horse had too much sight, and he wished to curtail it; hence the origin of blind briddles and diseased eyes are inseparably connected. Custom hoodwinks the senses of men, as much as blind briddles do the vision of horses."—*Ex.*

Ozone.—We are indebted to Caleb S. Hall, of this place, for the following remarks on ozone:—*Alex. Gaz.*

"Ozone, to which Dr. Bird ascribes the cholera, was discovered by Prof. Schonbein, the inventor of gun cotton. It is generated by the passage of electricity through air, and is the cause of the peculiar odor perceived during the working of an electric machine, or after a stroke of lightning. It bleaches powerfully, and is in many respects analogous to chlorine."

"Ozone, it is said, may readily be generated by exposing common phosphorus to moist air, and it is probable the peculiar smell of phosphorus arises partially or wholly from the presence of this substance."

"The question has been asked, what is ozone? In answer, we give the words of Berzelius: 'We have thus arrived at the highly important result, that ozone is no peculiar element, nor any combination of known elements, but is oxygen gas peculiarly modified.'"

"Lench has asserted that galvanized air, owing to the ozone it contains, can be used to advantage for bleaching, and is, in fact, one of the most effective bleaching agents known."

Chlorine Gas—a Preventive of Cholera.—We learn from a communication to the National Intelligencer, that Chlorine gas, the most perfect disinfecting agent known, is a preventive of the cholera. The discovery was made in 1839 by Dr. Herapath, a celebrated English chemist and physician. It was used in 1832 in infected districts, and every house in which it was used enjoyed an absolute immunity from the disease. Whole streets and towns can be fumigated with the gas, as easily as single dwellings. It is prepared as follows: Take three parts of common salt, and one of black oxide of manganese, and put in a little common vitriol. Place the mixture just inside the outer door of your dwelling, and the inward current of air will convey the gas to every part of the interior, and wherever it can be smelt the effect is produced, the miasma is destroyed.

J. R. Underwood, Wm U. S. Senator from Kentucky, addressed a meeting in favor of emancipation, at Bowling Green, on the 18th ult., in which he said it had been intimated that he and Mr. Clay would be instructed by the next Legislature to resign their seats in the Senate on account of their advocacy of emancipation. "But," said he, "I will do my duty, let the consequences be as they may." Mr. Underwood's speech, which occupied two hours in the delivery, is spoken of as very able.

The First in the Field.—The editor of the Brooklyn Freeman has placed the name of Thomas Hart Benton at the head of his paper, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1852.

Senator Benton's Speech on Slavery.

We have received the whole of Col. Benton's highly interesting speech to the people of Missouri, delivered at Jefferson city, Mo., on the 26th ult. There are about a dozen columns of it; but we are limited to the following synopsis and extracts:

The speech was drawn out by the resolutions recently passed by the General Assembly of Missouri, denying the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. The resolutions were designed to instruct Mr. Benton and his colleagues. For himself, Mr. Benton declines to comply with them, and appeals to the people—the whole people.

Col. Benton starts out by giving the substance of the Missouri resolutions, which he says are a mere copy of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions offered in the Senate, in February, 1847; that he sees no difference between the two, but in the time contemplated for the dissolution of the Union—Mr. Calhoun's tending "directly," and those of Missouri "ultimately," to that point.

Having established, to his own satisfaction, the identity of the two sets of resolutions, and declared those of the South Carolina Senator to be the parent of those of the Missouri Assembly, Mr. Benton gives his attention first to the former, and begins with an argument against them, derived from the conduct of the originator himself. He says:

"In the year 1820, Mr. Calhoun was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, and as such was required by the President, in common with the rest of the Cabinet, to give his opinion in writing, to be filed in department of State, on the question of the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in Territories, and on the constitutional-ity of the 8th section of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and which section applied to the anti-slavery clause of the ordinance of 1787, to more than half of the whole territory of Louisiana. The questions were momentous. The whole Union was then convulsed on the subject of slavery, growing out of the Missouri controversy. Congress had just passed an act for the admission of Missouri without restriction, but with a prohibition of slavery in all the territory north and west of her. The act was just coming to Mr. Monroe for his approval or disapproval. If approved by him, it became a law at once; if disapproved, the act was defeated forever! It was known that the constitutional majority of two-thirds of Congress could not be obtained for the act it disapproved by the President.

"The whole responsibility of passing or defeating the act, then rested on Mr. Monroe. He felt the magnitude of that responsibility, and saw that it was an occasion to require the gravest advice of his Cabinet. He determined to have their advice and in the most mature and responsible form. The act had passed on the 3d of March. He immediately convoked his cabinet—stated the questions—referred them to writing—gave a copy to each member—and required them to be answered in writing. On the 6th, all the answers were given, and all in the affirmative on both questions; and the act was immediately approved and signed, and became the law of the land. The law bore date on that day—March 6th, 1820. Mr. Calhoun gave his written opinion with the rest, in favor of the constitutionality of the act, and no whisper was ever heard from him to the contrary, or in denial of the right of Congress to prohibit, or abolish slavery in Territories, until the introduction of his five brand resolutions, twenty-seven years after his cabinet opinion had been given. These resolutions were brought in near the close of the short session of 1846-7, and were intended for general debate at the session in 1847-8—the long session which preceded the Presidential election—and to make a chance for himself at that election by getting up a test which no Northern man could stand.

"But that general debate never came on. Before the time had ripened for it, the cabinet opinions of 1820 had been found out, and were produced in the Senate to the confusion of Mr. Calhoun and the utter prostration of his resolutions. They were first produced by Mr. Westcott, of Florida; and afterwards by Mr. Dix, of New York. The proofs were in writing, and to the point, and from two different witnesses—and the two, above all men in the world, the most competent and credible to testify in the case—Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams—both dead, but both speaking from the tomb, and in the highest form known to the law of evidence—that of recorded evidence, written down at the time as the true history of a fact, and without the slightest expectation that it was ever to be used against any human being. Mr. Monroe's testimony was in his own hand writing, obtained from his son-in-law, and consisted of two pieces—one being the interrogatory propounded to the cabinet, and the other the autograph copy, or draft of a letter to a friend. The interrogatories were endorsed thus: 'Interrogatories—Missouri, March 4, 1820.' 'To the Heads of Departments and Attorney General.' The interrogatories themselves were in these words:

"Has Congress a right under the powers vested in it by the Constitution to make a regulation prohibiting slavery in a Territory?"

"Is the 8th section of the act which passed both Houses on the 3d instant for the admission of Missouri into the Union, consistent with the Constitution?"

"With these questions was an original draft of a letter in Mr. Monroe's hand writing, not dated, signed or addressed to any one, but supposed to be written to Gen. Jackson, which letter shows that these two questions put to Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, were answered by them in writing, and that they were unanimous in answering the questions in the affirmative."

Mr. Calhoun, when his Nullification Resolutions in the Senate were thus confronted by his Cabinet Opinion, having (as Mr. Benton says) added and placed a want of recollection." Mr. B. added to the testimony of President Monroe's autograph, evidence afforded by extracts from the "Diary of John C. Adams," bearing date March 23, 5th end 6th, 1820.

From the full survey of this part of his subject, Mr. Benton comes to the conclusion that the Southern Senator, when a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, did believe that Congress had full power to prevent or abolish slavery in the United States Territories;—and that he remained of this faith, till he fixed his eyes upon the Executive Chair, and began to lay the foundation for steps by which he might ascend to this eminence. Then came his foster-father-ship of "the peculiar institution," his Nullification hobbles, his "fire-brand" Resolutions on the subject of Slavery in Territories, &c.

Mr. Benton thinks Mr. Calhoun was particularly unfortunate, on the occasion of his attempt to aggrivate himself from the proceedings in

which he was placed by Messrs. Westcott and Dix, in his endeavors "to rehabilitate himself of assuming to know all about" the Missouri Controversy.

Col. Benton here quotes that portion of Mr. Calhoun's speech, on this point, and then proceeds to show from the constitution of Missouri, President Monroe's proclamation and other data, that Mr. C.'s recollection was most sadly at fault. This part of the speech makes sad havoc with Mr. Calhoun's statements, showing that the constitution of Missouri was presented to Congress the session succeeding the adoption of the compromise act, and not previous to it, as Mr. C. had said. Also, that the admission of Missouri was not at first deferred because of her permitting slavery, but because it did not admit the rights of free colored citizens. This the State at once complied with, and did not refuse at Mr. Calhoun had said she did. Without then re-appealing for admission, as Mr. C. said, Missouri was admitted by proclamation of Mr. Monroe. Having as he thinks established the fact that Mr. Calhoun, as a cabinet minister under Mr. Monroe, supported the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise act, he then shows what that act is, the 8th section of which is as follows:

"Sec. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and hereby is, forever prohibited."

"Such," says Mr. Benton, "are the words of the act—the very words of the Wilmot Proviso; and if any modern copyist is to supersede Mr. Jefferson in the paternity of that proviso, it should be John C. Calhoun, and not Davy Wil-mot! It should be called the Calhoun Proviso! and that for many and cogent reasons. In the first place, he was near thirty years ahead of Davy in the support of this Proviso. In the second place, his position was higher, being a cabinet minister, and his voice more potent, being a southern man. In the third place, he was part of the veto power, where three votes were a majority: Davy only a member of the legislative power, where it requires a majority of both houses to do anything. In the fourth place, Calhoun was successful—Davy is not. Finally, Davy's proviso is a weak contrivance to prevent slavery from being where it is not, and where it never will be: Calhoun's proviso was a manly blow to kill slavery where it then existed by law, and where it would now exist, in point of fact, if that blow had not been struck. The proviso supported by Mr. Calhoun abolished slavery where it existed by law—in all the upper half of Louisiana—from 36 degrees 30 minutes to 49, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains—over territory nearly a thousand miles square—nearly a million of square miles—enough to make twenty States of 50,000 square miles each—more, in fact, than all California, New Mexico, and Oregon put together. Over all this vast territory, the proviso supported by Calhoun, abolished slavery—abolished it, then existing by law—and shut it up from the slave emigration of the South. And now what becomes of the *dogma* in his mouth, and that of his followers, so recently invented, of no power in Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in Territories? What becomes, in their mouths, of the new fangled point of honor, just left for the first time in thirty years, of insult to slave States in their exclusion from settlement in the territories bought by the blood and treasure of the whole Union?"

He then reviews the conduct of Mr. Calhoun with great severity in relation to the Florida treaty, the Indian policy, the annexation of Texas, his hostility to General Jackson, and talks about nullification and disunion doctrines.

Mr. B. undertakes to show also that Mr. Calhoun not only supported the abolition of slavery in Territories, but also in a State, the State of Texas. He says:

"In the session of 1844-45, two resolutions were adopted for the admission of the State of Texas; one, single and absolute—with the Missouri compromise in it; the other authorizing negotiations with Texas for admission on an equal footing with the original States. The Senator from South Carolina was the Secretary of State, and virtual President of the United States; and in that capacity, he seized upon the absolute resolution, selected it, and applied it to the State of Texas, and thus ran the Missouri compromise through that State, thereby abolishing slavery in a State—in a part of a State—making one part of the same State free soil, and one part slave soil, and so it stands at this day! Before that act of Mr. Calhoun the whole State of Texas was slave soil—made so by the laws and constitution of Texas."

After some particular notice of the Missouri resolutions, Col. B. comes to the main point, in which he declares it is absurd to deny to Congress the power to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the territories—that it is absurd to claim it for the territories. They have no form of government but that which Congress gives them, and no legislative power but that which Congress allows them—Congress governs the territory as it pleases, and in a way compatible with the constitution, and of this any State that has been a territory is a complete example, and Missouri as much so as any.

Congress has the power to prohibit or admit slavery, and no one else. It is not in the territories; for their governments are the creatures of Congress, and its deputies; so far as any legislative power is concerned. It is not in the States separately.

He then proceeds to remark on what he calls the gross delusion which has grown out of the political metaphysics of Mr. Calhoun, that citizens of a slave State have the right to remove with their slave property into New Mexico and California. There is nothing new in this part of Col. Benton's argument. It is simply that property is in the law that creates it, and that the law cannot be carried an inch beyond the State that enacts it, and that if a different rule prevailed there would be a confusion of laws in the new territories. No Judge could execute them—"No!" says Col. B.

"The citizens of the States cannot carry the laws of their States with them to Oregon and California; and if they could, what a *Bed of* of slave law would be there! Fourteen States, each carrying a code different, in many respects, from each other; and all to be exercised by the same judges in territories where there is no slave law. What absurdity! No such thing can be done. The only effect of carrying slaves there would be to set them free. It would be in vain to invoke the Constitution, and say it acknowledges property in slaves. It does so; but that is confined to States."

The next is what he calls a practical point, and that is that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the territories; but she has no slave territory in which to exercise the power. We have no territory, he says, but the remainder of Louisiana north and west of Missouri—that in California, New Mexico and Oregon—and that north of Wisconsin, now Minnesota. In Louisiana, north and west of us, it was abolished by Congress in 1820. In the territory north of Wisconsin, now Minnesota, it was abolished by the Jefferson proviso of 1787. In Oregon it was abolished by Congress in 1849, by what you may call the Benton proviso, if you please. In New Mexico and California it was abolished by the Mexican government in 1829, confirmed in 1837, and again in 1844.

After giving copies of the decree of the Mexican movement of 1829, and the law of 1837, he adds:

"This is the decree, and this is the act of Congress confirming it, abolishing slavery throughout the Mexican republic. The constitution of 1844 does not abolish slavery, for that was done before, but prohibits its future establishment. Thus, there is no slavery now in Mexico and California; and consequently none in any territory belonging to the United States; and, consequently, nothing practical or real in the whole slavery question, for the people of the United States to quarrel about. There is no slavery now by law in any territory; and it cannot get there by law, except by act of Congress; and no such act will be passed, or even asked for. The *dogma* of no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories, kills that pretension. No legal establishment of slavery in California and New Mexico is then to be looked for. That is certain. Equally certain it will never be established in either of them in point of fact. The people of both territories—the old inhabitants—are unanimously against it.

"Of the new emigrants, all those from Europe, Asia, Mexico, Central and South America, and all those from the non-slaveholding part of the United States, will be unanimously against it. There remains, then, to overbalance all this unanimous mass, only the emigrants from the slaveholding parts of the United States—in itself the smallest branch of the emigration, and it divided on the question—many going for the express purpose of getting rid of slavery—and very few so far in love with it as to get distance for the pleasure of having a law-suit with his own negro, and with the certainty of coming out second best in the contest. There is, then, no slavery at this time, either in New Mexico or California, in law or in fact. What, then, is all the present uproar about? Abstraction! the abstract right of doing what cannot be done! the insult to the sovereignty of the State, where there is no insult! all abstraction! and no reality, substance or practice in it.

"The Romans had a class of disputes which they called *de lana caprina*—that is to say, about goat's wool; and as the goat has no wool, the dispute was about nothing. So it is of this dispute among us about excluding slavery from New Mexico and California. There is none there to exclude, and the dispute now raging is about nothing."

Mr. B. excuses the great body of the Legislature for these resolutions against him, conflicting with instructions already read and obeyed—on the ground that not half a dozen were in the secret of their origin or design—charges that the resolutions did not emanate from any known desire or understood will of the public—says it is a question above party, and he means to keep it there—defines the few "conspirators," as he calls them, saying: "Between them and me, henceforth and forever, a high wall and a deep ditch! and no communion, no compromise, no caucus with them."

In regard to his "opinions," which have been wanted, he refers to his votes of 30 years—and says:

"But you want public declarations of personal sentiments: very good, you shall have them. My personal sentiments then, are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States. As there is none in New Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there, without the exercise of the right.

"To finish this personal exposition, I have to say that my profession and conduct—no unusual thing with frail humanity—do not agree. I was born to the inheritance of slaves, and have never been without them. I have bought some, but only on their own entreaty, and to save them from execution sales; I have sold some, but only for misconduct. I have had two taken from me by the abolitionists and never inquired after them; and liberated a third who would not go with them. I have slaves now in Kentucky, who are elevated to the dignity of real estate, by being removed from Missouri to Kentucky; and will have to descend next fall to the low degree of a chattel interest, in spite of the laws of Kentucky, when I shall remove them back to Missouri. And I have slaves in Washington city—perhaps the only member of Congress that has any there—and I am not the least afraid that Congress will pass any law to affect this property, either there, or here."

Mr. B. then declares that he has never made slave speeches in Congress, because it was a private wrong to alarm individuals with ideas of insecurity of their property—though he had never seen any danger to slave property by the action of Congress.

He concludes this part of his speech, however, with an eloquent peroration as to the fulfilment of a great republican example which we owe to struggling liberty in ancient empires of the world.

Rise in Sulphur.—Sulphur has risen in New York, from \$23 a ton to \$34, since the announcement of Dr. Bird's discovery, and is held by some as high as \$35. Sulphur pills are sold in immense quantities by the druggists, and sulphur candy is advertised by the confectioners.

Steam.—In 1825, the price of a steamboat passage between Cincinnati and New Orleans, was \$130—now it is \$15. Between the same place and Pittsburgh it was \$30—now it is \$5. The time to New Orleans was twenty-eight running days—now it is oftentimes less than six.

The United States ship Lexington, which arrived at this port on Sunday last, from San Francisco, brought home two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in gold. The Dale will bring a much larger amount.—N. Y. papers.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Thursday, the 14th instant, being the day appointed for the meeting in this place of the friends of the North Carolina Rail Road, the Delegates sent by the various counties immediately interested in this great work, assembled in the Lutheran Church at 10 o'clock.

The Hon. David F. Caldwell called the Convention to order, and nominated Col. John D. Hawkins, of Franklin, as President pro tempore, and J. J. Bruner and J. Clarke, as Secretaries.

H. C. Jones, Esq., of Rowan, moved that a Committee of five be appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Convention. Under this resolution the President pro tem. appointed C. L. Hinton of Wake, H. C. Jones, J. W. Ellis and J. B. Lord, of Rowan, and R. Barringer, of Cabarrus.

On motion of H. C. Jones, the delegates to this Convention were requested to hand in their names to the Secretaries, when the following counties appeared to be represented:

Craven.—Edward R. Stanly, Calvin B. Dibble, John N. Washington.

Johnston.—John McLeod.

Wake.—William Boylan, Charles L. Hinton, George W. Mordecai.

Wayne.—James Griswold.

Iredell.—R. J. McDowell, P. B. Chambers, David Ramsey, J. Dusenberry.

Chatham.—Doct. McClanahan, Albert Torrence.

Alamance.—David L. Ray, Samuel Holt.

Orange.—D. L. Swain, Esq., W. A. Graham, Esq., John N. Kirkland.

Montgomery.—Samuel H. Christian, Dr. J. M. Worth.

New Hanover.—Alex. McRae, F. J. Hill, Eli W. Hall, J. C. Worth.

Wilkes.—L. H. Carmichael, C. A. Parker, R. F. Hackett, J. B. Gordon.

Guilford.—John M. Morehead, R. Mendenhall, S. G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly, N. Mendenhall, James Sloan, D. F. Caldwell, Sam. Dillon, J. W. Fields, Lyndon Swaim, Edmund W. Ogburn, J. Shelton, William Gott, R. W. Wharton, Abel Gardner, J. A. Gilmer.

Randolph.—J. M. A. Drake, M. W. Leach, J. H. Russ, Jonathan Worth, Alexander S. Horney, Thomas Rice, John M. Brandon.

Cabarrus.—K. P. Harris, Wm. C. Means, R. Barringer, L. S. Bingham, Victor Barringer, E. R. Gibson, Caleb Phifer, John M. Long, Jacob Winecoff, J. B. Coleman, George S. Houston, E. H. Harris, Jacob Surewalt, W. S. Harris, Daniel Coleman, W. F. Taylor, Martin Boat, C. N. White, M. M. Orr, Henry Blackwelder, George Barnhardt.

Davidson.—Thales McDonald, C. L. Payne, J. L. Clemmons, H. Adams, H. R. Dusenberry, W. R. Holt, John W. Thomas, Charles Mock, P. K. Rounsaville, R. A. King, Wilson McRae, M. Pinkston, J. M. Leach, V. Hoover, H. March, Addison March, Spruce McRae, W. S. Ellis, G. M. Smith, A. Wiseman, J. Sowers, W. Sowers, J. Holrick, C. F. Lowe, Franklin Smith, A. Hedrick, Grandon Roberts, B. L. Beall, Jesse Rankin.

Mecklenburg.—J. W. Osborne, A. W. Steel, S. W. Davis.

Davie.—John A. Lillington, Lemuel Bingham, Rowland Crump, John Ford, B. Bailey, W. B. March, Hubbard Ford, Jos. Hall, A. Hall, T. M. Young, J. C. Ford, Stephen Douthet.

Franklin.—John D. Hawkins, Calvin H. Wiley.

Caldwell.—A. C. Williamson, W. W. Lenoir, R. B. Bogle.

Alexander.—A. M. Bogle, John Lumsden, Rowan—C. S. Brown, D. R. Bradshaw, J. P. Wiseman, W. Bean, J. F. Ford, J. P. Burke, J. J. Semmurell, Dr. Whitehead, P. Owens, M. L. Brown, John Barger, R. Locke, J. H. Parker, W. Walton, W. P. Graham, J. T. Burrus, D. A. Davis, H. C. Jones, Jacob Correll, Sol. Hall, H. L. Robards, John Vogler, John C. Miller, E. D. Ausan, M. S. McKensie, A. M. Henderson, Dr. Sam. Kerr, J. C. McConnaughy, J. G. Cairnes, R. F. Hall, J. B. Todd, John McCollum, Wm. P. Burke, J. G. Fleming, A. Baker, O. C. Ford, J. G. Ramsay, S. D. Rankin, Wm. Locke, Jesse P. Wiseman, T. L. Cowan, R. E. Love, N. Boyden, Alex. Long, Richd. Harris, Wm. Heathman, Stephen Fronius, J. B. McNeely, Sam'l Luckey, S. Rothrock, T. A. Krier, T. E. Brown, J. D. Brown, J. S. Myers, A. J. Fleming, F. N. Luckey, F. M. Henderson, J. H. Coffman, J. W. Ellis, J. B. Lord, S. S. Trot, Wm. H. Smith, C. A. Beard, Benj. F. Fraley, A. H. Caldwell, J. K. Graham, A. T. Powe, A. Henderson, John I. Shaver, Joel H. Jenkins, Wm. Cranford, J. I. Read, Sam'l Reeves, Sam'l Barr, Solomon Peeler, J. S. Johnston, Mace C. Pendleton, W. R. Wilson, D. F. Caldwell, C. L. Torrence, Jas. Roseman, J. L. Rendleman, J. Clarke, J. J. Bruner.

Norfolk, Va.—Hammond Whitney, E. C. Robeson.

Halifax.—C. L. Hinton, Hon. J. W. Ellis.

On motion it was Resolved, that E. C. Robinson and Hammond Whitney, delegates from Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., be requested to take seats in this Convention.

The Committee appointed to nominate officers, after retiring a few moments, returned, and recommended

For President,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

Vice Presidents,
Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, of New Hanover,
WILLIAM BOYLAN, of Wake,
Dr. W. R. HOLT, of Davidson,
Col. DANIEL COLEMAN, of Cabarrus,
Col. JOHN MCLEOD, of Johnston,
E. C. ROBINSON, of Norfolk, Va.

For Secretaries,
D. A. DAVIS, of Salisbury,
JOHN N. WASHINGTON, of Craven,
ALBERT TORRENCE, of Chatham.

Who were duly elected by the Convention.

On motion of H. C. Jones, it was Resolved, that a Committee of 25 be appointed by the President to prepare business for the action of this Convention.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following persons were appointed:

Gen. Alexander McRae, W. Boylan, W. R. Holt, D. Coleman, John McLeod, J. W. Ellis, Geo. W. Swain, Gov. Graham, James W. Osborne, Geo. W. Mordecai, David F. Caldwell, H. C. Jones, R. B. Barringer, James Griswold, John W. Thomas, John D. Hawkins, Maj. C. L. Hinton, F. J. Hill, Dr. Samuel Holt, J. B. Lord, E. R. Stanly, Dr. McClanahan, Jonathan Worth, R. J. McDowell, J. R. Gordon, John A. Gilmer, William C. Means, H. Whitney, L. R. Carmichael.

On motion of D. L. Swain, the President and Vice Presidents were added to the Committee.

John A. Gilmer offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates in this Convention bind themselves to raise and pay the sum of five thousand dollars to the Commissioners of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, to pay suitable salaries, to a General Agent and Engineer, to make the necessary surveys.

Resolved, That the Commissioners aforesaid for raising the capital stock of said company, be requested to employ a suitable Engineer to make survey of the route, also a suitable person as General Agent, to aid them in getting subscriptions of stock and in the formation of the company under the provisions of the charter.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of said Agent to travel, visit the citizens most interested in the construction of the road, call public meetings and address the people; also to secure subscriptions to be paid in cash, labor, or materials, in or out of the State.

Resolved, That in addition to their expenses the said Agent shall be paid for one year's services the sum of ——— and the Engineer the sum of ———.

Resolved, That each person who shall contribute to the raising of the said sum of five thousand dollars, upon the said company being organized, shall hold shares in the same to the amount paid by him.

On motion of John D. Hawkins,

Resolved, That the citizens of North Carolina can carry out the great scheme of Internal Improvement so liberally sanctioned by the last Legislature, in granting the charter to build the Central Rail Road.

James W. Osborne offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the General Committee to enquire into and report on the provisions of the charter granted by the Legislature for the construction of the Central Rail Road.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the said committee to inquire into and report upon all matters which may be recommended for the speedy and effectual success of the work.

The above resolutions were severally referred to the General Committee.

Convention took a recess subject to the call of the President.

The Committee to prepare business, held a public session during the recess of the Convention, and organized by calling the Hon. Jas. W. Ellis to the Chair. The Committee was addressed by John A. Gilmer, John M. Morehead, W. A. Graham, D. L. Swain, and J. W. Osborne.

On motion of Gov. Morehead a sub-committee of five was appointed, consisting of Gov. Graham, Gov. Swain, and Messrs. Gilmer, Mordecai and Osborne, to prepare Resolutions to be submitted to the Convention.

At 4 o'clock the President resumed the Chair, and called the Convention to order, when the Committee reported progress, and asked, and obtained leave to sit again.

The following gentlemen being severally called upon, addressed the Convention, to wit:

Gov. Swain, Hon. N. Boyden, Gen. McRae, Colonel McLeod, John W. Thomas, Hammond Whitney and C. B. Dibble. We shall not attempt to give even a synopsis of these speeches, suffice it to say, that they were able, eloquent, and were well calculated to awaken a deep and abiding interest in this great enterprise.

On motion, Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING.

During the intermission of Convention occasioned by the session of the General Committee, the delegates were called to order by Mr. Rounsaville of Davidson, Dr. Payne of Lexington, in the Chair. Mr. Rounsaville being called for, addressed the meeting until the hour for the re-assembling of the Convention.

Convention met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair.

John A. Lillington of Davie, responded to a call made upon him in a very happy and effective manner.

The Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions of yesterday, submitted through their Chairman, the following Report, to wit:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily commends the spirit in regard to works of internal improvement, which characterized our last General Assembly, and that its members are especially gratified by the liberal provisions made by that body for the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road"—a work of the utmost importance to the trade and character of the State, and of almost vital interest to that extensive and productive region lying contiguous to, or within convenient distance of the proposed road.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Convention, while there are some defects in the charter enacted for the construction of this great work, it is sufficient, upon a fair, just, and reasonable interpretation, to effect, and to secure to the people of the State, the benefits resulting from it.

Resolved further, That a subscription of one million of dollars by individuals being required before the company can be organized for the construction of this Rail Road, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to use their best exertions to raise that amount of subscription; and the members of this body do agree to urge this subject upon their respective constituencies, neighbors, friends and country.

Resolved further, That an executive committee of three persons be appointed by this Convention to whom all information respecting the progress of the subscriptions may be communicated, and who shall suggest, if need be, from time to time by advertisement in the newspapers or otherwise, such action on the part of the friends of this enterprise, as may tend to its early accomplishment.

Resolved further, That the President of this Convention appoint a county committee in each county immediately interested in the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road" consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to appoint sub-committees in the various sections of their respective counties, to procure subscriptions to the capital stock in said Rail Road, and to take all other measures which may seem necessary to the promotion of this enterprise.

Resolved further, That the commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to open books of

subscription for the stock of this Rail Road in the shortest time from this date, after the advertisement at the several places designated in the charter for the space of thirty days; and at the expiration of that time they be in like manner requested to report the several subscriptions made as well to the chairman of the executive committee aforesaid, as to John M. Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro', for the information of the general commissioners named in the charter, of whom he is one, and that he be requested as soon as one million of dollars shall be ascertained to have been subscribed, to make known the fact to each one of the general commissioners, and to designate a time and place for their meeting to receive the official reports of the sub-commissioners as directed in said charter.

Resolved further, That in the event of the stock not being taken prior to the first advertisement, the executive committee, if deemed expedient, be requested to employ a suitable agent to travel, call meetings, address the people, solicit and receive subscriptions in and out of the State.

Resolved further, That a committee of two persons be now appointed by the President to enquire and report to this convention whether there be any, and if any, what number of individuals can be associated to subscribe the residue of the stock required to form the company, provided there should be a deficiency in the amount returned on the books of the commissioners aforesaid.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this convention, that the payment of five hundred thousand dollars required to be made according to the 36th section will be as well complied with by the execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount as by the payment of money.

Resolved further, That it is desirable to procure as large a number of stock-holders as possible in said Rail Road Company, no matter how small may be their several subscriptions, if equal to a single share.

Resolved further, That in order to accommodate the terms of payment for stock to the condition and convenience of our fellow citizens generally, the Board of Directors of the Rail Road Company, ought and will be expected by this convention in letting contracts for the work and materials of the same, to give a preference to stock-holders who may offer to become contractors, in all cases where they propose reasonable terms to be judged of by the said Board with the aid of the estimates of the Engineer.

The President stated that the question would be upon the adoption of the Report.

Mr. Washington of Craven, moved that the Resolutions reported by the committee be considered *seriatim* which was concurred in.

The first eight Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clemmons of Davidson, offered the following substitute for the 9th Resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the provisions of the 36th sec. of the charter for the North Carolina Rail Road, will be complied with upon the execution of negotiable bonds with approved security, to the amount of \$500,000 by the individual stockholders, and in letting out contracts for the construction of said road, the bids of stockholders should be preferred upon the same terms with other bidders.

Which was unanimously adopted, and the Hon. D. L. Swain, Hon. James Graham, and the Hon. J. P. King of Georgia, were accordingly appointed delegates.

In pursuance of the 5th resolution reported by the General Committee, the President appointed the following gentlemen:

McLennan—William Johnson, D. Caldwell and J. W. Osborne.
Cabarrus—Daniel Coleman, George Barnhardt, W. C. Means.
Forsyth—John L. Shaver, Elkanah D. Austin, A. Henderson.
Fredell—R. J. McDowell, Theophilus Falls, John M. Young.
Caldwell—Samuel F. Patterson, Wm. Lenoir, General Clarke.
Wilkes—Anderson Mitchell, Dr. James Calloway, John F. Finley.
Burke—James C. Smith, Ted R. Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery.
Alexander—Joseph M. Bogle, A. C. McIntosh.

Surry—R. C. Puryear, Tyre Glenn, Josiah Coyles.
Davie—Lemuel Bingham, A. G. Carter, John McKee.
Montgomery—John M. Worth, James L. Gaines, Samuel H. Christian.
Davidson—John W. Thomas, Junius L. Clemons, Benton C. Douthitt.
Ferry—Israel G. Lash, Thomas Wilson, Constantine L. Banner.
Stokes—John Hill, John F. Poinexter, A. King.
Rockingham—Thomas B. Wheeler, W. M. Ellington, John L. Lessor.
Cassell—Calvin Graves, John Kerr, George Williamson.
Guilford—John A. Gilmer, L. Swain, D. F. Caldwell.
Randolph—Jona. Worth, H. B. Elliott, Martin W. Lash.
Chatham—N. A. Stradman, J. J. Jackson, Isaac Hall.

Alamance—Wm. A. Covington, Col. John Holt, General Trollinger.
Orange—Caldwell Jones, Jr., J. W. Norwood, C. W. Johnson.
Wake—Rufin Tucker, W. W. Holder, B. B. Smith.
Granville—John S. Eaton, Robert Gilliam, Thomas Miller.
Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Edward W. Towles, Allen Perry.
Warren—Alexander Hawkins, Weldon N. Edwards, Peter Davis.
Northampton—T. J. Person, David A. Barnes, Samuel Calvert.
Holmes—A. Joyner, L. H. B. Whitaker, Redding Pittman.
Nash—Dr. Drake, Samuel Arrington, General Oranah.
Edgecombe—James J. Battle, Duncan Ferguson, Dr. Lawrence.
Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, Rob't Strange, E. J. Hale.
Wayne—James Griswold, Willis Hall, John Averitt.

Duplin—Owen Kenan, J. Pearsall, J. M. Middleton.
New Hanover—W. A. Wright, Edward P. Hall, H. L. Holmes.
Samson—Wm. Faison, Patrick Murphy T. Bunting.
Onslow—E. B. Dudley, Owen Huggins, J. A. Averitt.
Carteret—James Rumley, M. B. Robertson, Benjamin Lincard.
Craven—Richard N. Taylor, Alonzo T. Jenkins, T. R. Smith.
Beaufort—Edward Stanley, Wm. B. Rodman, David Freeman.
Lenoir—John C. Washington, L. C. Desmond, Francis Dibble.
Jones—Calvin Koonce, J. H. Delahunt, J. C. Bryant.

Put—J. Blow, G. Hoyt, Jas. Streeter.
Johnston—Dr. John B. Beckwith, David Holland, Wm. H. McCullers.

Mr. Osborne then addressed the convention in a very earnest and feeling manner.

On motion of Gov. Swain, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Lutheran Congregation for the use of their Church, in which the convention has held its sessions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the President and the other Officers of this body, for their able and diligent discharge of the duties required of them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Carolina Watchman, with a request that the other papers in this State be called upon to copy them.

Gov. Swain moved that the convention do now adjourn.

The President then rose, tendered his thanks, and after earnestly appealing to the convention to put forth every effort in their intercourse with the people to give success to this great enterprise, pronounced the convention adjourned sine die.

JNO. M. MOREHEAD, Pres't.

D. A. Davis, Jno. N. Washington, } Secretaries.
Albert Torrence.

Newbern Rail Road Meeting.

In a notice of the meeting to appoint delegates to the Salisbury Convention, the Editor of the Newbernian, indulged the following remarks, in which he was true to the subject and honorable to his paper:

"Laying out of view the great importance to the State at large, that the construction of the North Carolina Railroad should go forward, that the present is a crisis, upon which turns the question whether we are for years at least, to remain stationary as a State, amid the progress of internal improvements all around us, or whether we shall make a bold move to relieve our condition, we have always viewed the construction of the Central Rail Road, and in connection with it the improvement of the Navigation of the Neuse, as of the utmost importance to the future prospects, to the prosperity of Newbern. If her citizens by any lack of decision, energy and activity, now fail to exert themselves, and do all in their power to push forward this enterprise to a successful consummation, so far as they can influence the event, when in the name of common sense is there any prospect, that any thing will be done, or that a finger will be raised to restore the waning condition of our trade, and give us any chance for an onward and successful career? Even regarding it only as an experiment, as some do, but which others of at least equal sagacity,

and more information on the subject do not, is it not worth our while to make the experiment? It is either this, or a still downward course of business in Newbern, until we reach the lowest depth. Besides the central Railroad will be built. The people of the western and central portions of the State, are determined upon this. A spirit is awakened that no opposition can ally, nor obstacles discourage. Supposing even then, we have doubts, that this work will effect all for the State that its friends anticipate, a feeling of patriotism, of State pride, should enlist our sympathies in favor of a great work, that our Legislature has decided upon as the most likely means of placing that State, with which we feel all our interests and hopes identified, in her proper position beside her sister States. Let the citizens of Newbern ponder these things well, and their good sense may be trusted, to bring them to a right decision.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Letter From Mr. Edwards.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, addressed to the Editor of this paper, on the subject of Internal Improvements and in relation to the Salisbury Convention. The friends of Internal Improvements were very anxious, as we know, that Mr. Edwards should be present at Salisbury; but we feel confident he would have attended but for circumstances beyond his control. Comment upon his manly letter would be out of place. It speaks for itself:

POPULAR MOUNT, June, 9 1849.

My DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure to receive the day before yesterday your esteemed letter of the 5th instant. You are pleased to ask me to attend the Salisbury Convention, and inform me that "it is the wish of my friends at Raleigh that I should do so." I feel flattered by the estimate placed by yourself and them on my poor efforts in the cause of Internal Improvement, and regret much that it is out of my power to comply with solicitations from sources so highly valued. If circumstances permitted, they would of themselves command my presence, independently of the strong inducements for going growing out of the deep interest I take in the great work (the Central Rail Road) to promote which the Convention is to assemble.

I learn with no little surprise that some of the friends of this work entertain fears of its future. My own convictions of its wisdom and justice, on the contrary, inspire me with the strongest hopes. It is demanded by the most urgent State necessities—Commercial, Agricultural, and Political, and I doubt if our whole legislative history were searched, a measure fraught with more good to the people of the State could be found. The wealth of the State—its relative political strength and importance—the riches, happiness, and prosperity of the people are, in my opinion, inseparably connected with it. Besides, the people of the West are aroused to a proper sense of their wants as well as their rights, and I am entirely persuaded that there will be found in the East enough of public spirit and of a sense of justice to second their efforts. They are in want of markets for the valuable products of their rich lands—in want of channels for transportation—and their claims are so strong and just to be longer postponed without an utter disregard of the teachings of wisdom and the lessons of experience.

But should my expectations prove fallacious and the work fail, or some other not speedily authorized, which shall combine all its advantages by making us a more united people and saving the sinking fortunes of the State, I shall regard North Carolina as doomed. The cause of Internal Improvement will be almost indefinitely postponed—a deep consumption will seize upon her most vital interests, and many now on the stage of life will live to deplore the humiliating spectacle the ravages of decay may present. This may be considered an overwrought picture. I most devoutly pray it may be so, but I have my fears it is too true; and having them, it would be unbecomingly not to express them. Already our population, wealth, labor, enterprise are all leaving us—not for a more genial climate or richer soil, for in these we yield the palm to none other—not to escape onerous taxation, for North Carolina pays less per man than the people of any other State, and they flee to States where the taxes are four-fold compared to ours. But because the means are wanting to subdue the rich bounties of nature, with which we are so abundantly blessed, to the uses of man. Among these means, few are so valuable as good channels of intercommunication—good markets. I mean the increase of markets, consequently increase of buyers, increase of competition, and increase of prices.

We see many of our sister States, which but a few years since were far behind us in wealth, population and political power, now throwing us in the rear; nay, some of our younger sisters, just fledged and recently admitted into the sisterhood, leading us in the race for these important elements of national greatness. How curious the fact, that for the ten years, from 1830 to 1840, the Census exhibited an increase of only 15,000 or 16,000 upon a population of more than 738,000 in 1830!

It is not the least reprehensible feature in the excitement gotten upon the subject of Internal Improvement, that party spirit is invoked to mingle her baneful influences in the struggle; and an attempt is made to persuade one of the great parties in the State, among whom are numbered many of her most devoted and patriotic sons, to take position against the system. To make the people happy and contented at home—to promote brotherhood among them—to bring the means of comfort within their reach—to impart vigor to their enterprise and value to their labor—in fine to raise them to independence, is the very essence of Democracy—at least my faith so touches me. Despoits only maintain the opposite doctrine. And neither the croakings of party or the tricks of the demagogue can manufacture me into a Whig. I speak not in the spirit of reproach to the party of Whigs.

You will perceive the hurry in which I have written, that this may go by the morning's mail. I should like more time to take a short but happy view of the financial aspect of the subject of Internal Improvement.

While writing, a letter from my good friend Dr. Watson has come in, urging me to attend the Convention. As I have not time to answer it, please, offer him my best wishes and regards, and give him an opportunity of learning from this why I do not go.

You may make what use of this letter you choose. I say this, that it may not be supposed by any one that I am absent from the Convention that my opinions may be withheld.

In haste, truly your friend,
W. N. EDWARDS.

Senator Benton and the Proviso.

We agree (says the National Intelligencer) with the New York Evening Post that no part of Senator Benton's late speech at Jefferson will be read with deeper interest, or be more searchingly scrutinized, than the following passages, in which he speaks of applying the "Proviso" to the New Territories:

"With respect to the character of the Proviso, if it should be presented by Congress for any new territory, I think it will remain just what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional provision, made in pursuance of the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law-abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the laws of the land. With respect to the expediency of the act, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed. California and New Mexico are new free from slavery, both by law and in fact, and will forever remain free from it, both by law and in fact. As a general proposition, unnecessary laws ought not to be passed; but if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever. To make an issue against it between the North and South is unwise, for it is an issue about nothing, and, on the part of the South, an issue made for defeat; for Delaware has instructed for it, and that carries a majority in the Senate for the Proviso, there being already a large majority in the House of Representatives instructed for it."

"My personal sentiments are against the institution of slavery, and against its introduction into places in which it does not exist. If there was no slavery in Missouri to-day, I should oppose its coming in; if there was none in the United States, I should oppose its coming into the United States; as there is none in New Mexico or California, I am against sending it to those territories, and could not vote for such a measure—a declaration which costs me but little, the whole dispute now being about the abstract right of carrying slaves there, without the exercise of the right."

From the Common School Advocate.

Our Common School Fund.

The act creating a fund for the establishment of common schools was passed in the year 1825. The credit of originating it is mainly due to Bartlett Yancy. It is in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a fund for the support of common and convenient schools for the education of youth in the several counties of this State, be and the same is hereby appropriated, consisting of the dividends arising from the stock now held and which may hereafter be acquired by the State in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and which have not yet been pledged and set apart for internal improvement; the dividends arising from stock which is owned by Cape Fear Navigation Company, the Roanoke Navigation Company and the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company; the tax imposed by law on licenses to the retailers of spirituous liquors and auctioneers; the unexpended balance of the Agricultural fund, which by the act of the legislature is directed to be paid into the public treasury; all monies paid to the State for entries of vacant lands (excepting the Cherokee lands) the sum of twenty-one thousand and ninety dollars which was paid by the State to certain Cherokee Indians, for reservations to land secured to them by treaty, when the said sum shall be received from the United States by this State; and of all the vacant and unappropriated Swamp Lands in this State, together with such sums of money as the legislature may hereafter find it convenient to appropriate from time to time."

This fund was vested in the Governor of the State, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Treasurer of the State, for the time being, who and their successors, by an act of the same year (1825) were constituted a body corporate and politic under the name of the "President and Directors of the Literary Fund," with power to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, and to hold real and personal property, and to sell, dispose of and improve the same to effect the purposes of promoting learning and the instruction of youth. The Governor was president of the Board, and any three of the directors constituted a quorum for the transaction of business, and in the absence of the Governor they had power to appoint a president for the time of such absence. A regular account of all sums of money belonging to this fund, and of the manner in which the same had been applied and invested was to be kept by the Treasurer of the State, and a report thereof to be made to the legislature which then sat every year, together with such recommendations as might be deemed expedient for the improvement of the fund.

Whenever, in the opinion of the legislature, the above sum accumulated sufficiently, it was to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the free white population of each, to be applied in instructing such children as the legislature might designate in the common principles of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Up to the year 1836, nothing had been done toward reclaiming the swamp lands. The board created in 1825 was not invested with any particular power for that work, and it may be the lack of means and other obstacles prevented them from entering thereon. Accordingly this year an act was passed creating a new board of literature, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that there shall be a board of literature in this State to be denominated and called by the name of 'The President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina,' and by that name they are incorporated into a body politic and corporate, and shall be capable of suing in any court of record in this State."

This board consists of four persons; the Governor of the State who by virtue of his office, is president of the said board, and three other members who are biennially appointed by the Governor under and with the advice of his council; but if a vacancy occur, it is to be filled by the other members of the board.

To this board—the President and Directors of the Literary fund of North Carolina—"were given all the rights and powers heretofore belonging to the original corporation (viz: "The President and Directors of the Literary Fund") which was formed in 1825. And besides receiving some additions to the fund in bank stock, they were clothed with full power and authority

to adopt all necessary ways and means for improving the Swamp Lands and also to construct canals, ditches and other works necessary for draining and reclaiming the said lands and bringing them into market. In this work, no part of the fund already existing was to be used but 200,000 dollars (a part of the surplus revenue distributed from the U. S. treasury) was appropriated for the purpose.

The following is a correct statement of the present Funds of the Literary Board—the net income of which (that arising from the sale of Swamp lands excepted) is now divided among the several counties of this State in the ratio of their Federal population for the support of Common Schools (see Acts of Assembly 1844 Chap. 23 Sec. 1.)

1. 5222 Shares in the Bank of Cape Fear, worth \$100 per share,	\$532,200 00
2. 5007 Bank of the State, Rail Road Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Comp any, endorsed by the State, due after the 1st Jan. 1850, \$140,000	\$70,000 00
" 1849, 4,500	" 1850, 2,000
" 1851, 3,000	" 1852, 5,200—154,800 00
4. Rail Road Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., endorsed by the State, due Jan. 1, 1849,	50,000 00
5. Do. secured by Mortgage and Deed of trust on the property of the Company, in 1837, and 1840,	85,000 00
6. Bonds of the State executed by the Public Treasurer, under loan ordered by the General Assembly in 1846,	40,260 00
7. Loan to Wake Forest College,	10,000 00
8. " Floral Female College,	2,000 00
9. The profits of 75 shares in the Cape Fear Navigation Company,	37,500 00
10. " Roanoke Navigation Company,	50,000 00
11. 6,000 shares in Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., of uncertain value, cost	600,000 00
12. Amount due from the State for monies used for the purposes of the Public Treasurer, (Public Treasurer's Report.)	130,212 96
13. Taxes on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors,	
14. Taxes on Sales at Auction.	
15. Entry money on vacant Lands.	
16. The whole of the Swamp Lands of the State, reclaimed and unreclaimed, not granted and held by individuals prior to the year 1846, estimated at 1,500,000 acres.	
17. Cash deposited in Bank, being in full of A. C. Dickinson's first Bond for Swamp Lands,	2,271 19
18. Two Bonds of the same, due July 7, 1849,	4,453 33
	\$2,207,497 20

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1849.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

Our last Washington papers publish telegraphic despatches announcing the melancholy news of the death of Ex-President JAMES K. POLK. He died at his residence in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 15th inst., of aggravated diarrhoea. The public had been for some days prepared for this intelligence by accounts of the extremely critical state of the Ex-President's health.

Through the kindness of the Editors of the Salisbury Watchman, in sending us an extra sheet containing the proceedings of the Convention, in advance of their regular issue, we are enabled to publish said proceedings this week. Their length profitably fills the place of other matter which we had prepared for this week's issue.

We are happy to state that there is still no further spread of the small pox. We have heard of no new case, except a little negro at Mr. Underwood's, in town, taken a few days ago. A black man, servant of Mr. P. McAdoo, in the country, who had lingered under a violent attack of the disease, died last Sunday. Alarm seems rapidly subsiding.

RAILROAD MEETING AT NEW MARKET.

A meeting was held at New Market, Randolph county, the 9th ult., where several able citizens manifested their willingness to build several miles of the Railroad, provided it shall be located in their neighborhood.

The meetings of this description heretofore held show that the right spirit is already abroad.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

It is announced, unofficially, but doubtless correctly, that the Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, has been offered by the President the appointment of Minister to Spain.

GEN. EDNEY.—In the list of appointments published in the Intelligencer of the 14th inst., we see the name of Bailey M. Edney, (Baile M. Edney we presume is meant,) to be Consul at Pernambuco, in lieu of C. G. Salinas, (a foreigner) removed. Pernambuco is a port on the coast of Brazil, South America.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.

There has never been, we venture to say, a voluntary assemblage of the citizens of North Carolina comprising more of zeal, ability, liberality of sentiment and devotion to the State, than the Convention which met at Salisbury the 14th of this month. Second only in importance and in its power over public opinion to the legislative body which granted the Central Railroad charter, the result of its deliberations have been looked to as controlling, so far as parliamentary deliberation can control, the future destiny of N. Carolina. We trust that its action will meet the expectations of the friends of the great project and of the public everywhere: Zeal, patriotism, wisdom in counsel, and candor in opinion, could do no more than has been done by this body. Regarding, as we do most solemnly, the success of the contemplated project as the turning point in the destiny of our State for years to come—perhaps for all time—we think the expression of one of the members by no means extravagant, when he pronounced it the most important convention for the interests of the State which had assembled since the war of independence.

The results of the deliberations of this Convention will be spread before the reading public in the newspapers: Would that every citizen of the State, and more especially those who live along the contemplated Railroad route, could have listened to its discussions and witnessed the earnestness and solicitude of the sterling patriots who threw themselves with their whole souls into its councils. There were no set attempts at oratory—no studied flourishes of rhetoric, merely to fascinate the ear or tickle the fancy. But there was sober, earnest talk—reasoning together—fair representations of the actual humiliating condition of the State—of the necessity of prompt, united and powerful effort to raise her up from the dust—and deliberate and solemn counsel on the means of effecting that glorious object.

Twenty-one counties were represented, by upwards of two hundred delegates, and two delegates were in attendance from Norfolk and Portsmouth Va., who were cordially invited into the Convention. The counties represented were principally those along the contemplated Railroad route; but we ought to remark the liberal public spirit which sent up the distinguished and efficient delegations from New Hanover, Brunswick and Craven in the East. The counsels of such men as Gen. McRae, the President of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and Dr. Hill, a member of the Board of Internal Improvement, in connection with those of three ex-Governors, and other old and faithful public servants, and substantial citizens who were present, are surely calculated to inspire public confidence and do "the state some service."

HOW IT GOT HERE.

Several of our exchanges state that it is supposed that the contagious matter of the small pox was brought to Greensboro' in a box of ready-made clothing. It has, indeed, been so supposed,—and there have been other conjectures of its origin, perhaps entitled to equal weight. Nobody knows how it came. The board of health, composed of intelligent physicians of the place, have made diligent inquiry as to its origin, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded, 1600; the number of persons dwelling in them 8000. The river was rapidly falling the 5th inst.

SOUTHERN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—This periodical, published at Knoxville Tenn., by S. A. Jewett, has reached its sixth number, and continues to sustain itself with well written and well selected articles.

Henry Clay—Request to Resign.—At a meeting of the citizens of Trimble county, Ky., held on the 29th ult., at the Court House, in the town of Bedford, without any distinction of party, the following resolutions, offered by John Roberts, Esq., a Whig, were unanimously adopted:—

Be it further resolved, That the doctrines published to the world by the Hon. Henry Clay, in relation to emancipation, are calculated, carried out, not only to violate the constitutional rights of this Commonwealth, but greatly to injure the condition of the slaves, by corrupting them.

Be it further resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the opinions of the said H. Clay, now made manifest, upon the subject of abolition or emancipation, that he is no longer deemed a fit instrument to carry out the wishes and defend the rights of the good people of this Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States, and therefore, he, the said Henry Clay, should be formally requested to resign his seat in the United States Senate.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

At the recent annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, it was ordered that the opening of the next Session of the College be deferred until the 4th Monday (23d day) of July next.

The Board of Trustees adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, the 1st of August.

For the Patriot.

Mr. ALEX. H. LINDSEY, June 12th, 1849.

Mrs. Mary Jane Lindsey, I wish to say to you through your paper, to correct a false report that has got around, throughout the length and breadth of the land, concerning the small pox being in our village. I feel it my duty to myself and neighbors to contradict the report. If there is or has been a single case of the small pox within 20 miles of this place, within the last 20 years, it is more than I ever heard of, to my recollection. At present the only small pox case existing is the very best of health. I hope this will be sufficient to stop the circulation of the report. I am, Sir, very respectfully, a cordial friend to the cause of our village. A great many persons are afraid of the small pox, and in Mr. ALEX. H. LINDSEY, would a small pox case be a great deal of trouble and expense, and a great deal of trouble and expense, and a great deal of trouble and expense.

MARRIED.—In Petersburg, Va., on the 7th inst., Mr. William H. Lindsey, of this place, to Miss Mary Jane Lindsey, of Petersburg.

DEATH.—In this county, of frontage, on the morning of the 15th inst., in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. Nancy Lindsey, wife of Henry Lindsey, and second daughter of Col. William Lindsey, died. Besides a large circle of friends and acquaintances, she has left a fond husband to mourn her untimely death, and four little children who are too young to appreciate her worth or to feel her loss, the effects of which they will experience in after life, but their temporary loss is her unspeakable and eternal gain. She had been a consistent and estimable member of the Presbyterian church nearly twenty years; and as she lived in the firm faith and joyous hope of the gospel, her death was a triumph over the power of the enemy. Her death was a great loss to the church and to the community, and her death was a great loss to the church and to the community, and her death was a great loss to the church and to the community.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the last Legislature to cause books to be printed in the Town of Greensboro' for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "North Carolina Rail Road Company," hereby give notice, that books for subscriptions to said stock will be opened at the office of J. A. Lindsey, in Greensboro', on the 23rd of July next, under the care and supervision of James H. Lindsey, to whom may be paid the money required.

J. A. LINDSEY,
J. H. LINDSEY,
J. M. LINDSEY,
J. N. LINDSEY.

June 22, 1849.

NOTICE

To Undertakers of Public Buildings.

THE Commissioners appointed by the county Court of Alamance, to let the contract for the public buildings at the seat of justice in the town of Greensboro', will receive sealed proposals for the building of Court House, with detached places for the town and side until the 14th of July next, and on Wednesday the 17th day of the same month, at the time of the sale of the public lots in the town of Greensboro', will determine on the several bids. The Commissioners are restricted, by the order appointing, to brick as the material for the building and to tin or zinc for the roof. Proposals will also be received in the same way, and for the same length of time, for the building of a Jail, which is to be constructed of some lasting materials, at the discretion of the Commissioners. Persons desirous of the contract, will make their communication to Edwin M. Holt, Esq., A. A. Wright, Post Office, Alamance, or to Lemuel H. Mebane, Esq., Mason Hall, Orange.

The person obtaining the contract, will be required to give bond with approved sureties, for the faithful execution of the work in reasonable time.

(GABRIEL B. LEA,
JOHN TAPSCOTT,
JOHN SUMMERS,
JOHN STOCKARD,
EDWIN M. HOLT,
LEWIS L. HOLT,
HENRY FOGLEMAN,
ALEXANDER MEBANE,
EMUEL H. MEBANE.)

Commissioners.

June 11th, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand, to make to order, a first rate article of

ROBERT ANDERSON'S,

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