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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

THE SPEAKER.—It was the last night of the third week of the session before a Speaker of the House of Representatives was chosen. On HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, was, at last, conferred the honors and duties of the Speakership. And the appointment was effected, as will be seen on reference to the brief detail of proceedings, by the patriotic devotion of Whig members. The proposition made by the Whigs to the Democratic caucus, and by the latter so cavalierly rejected, was afterwards presented by a Whig to the House, and enough Democrats were found devoted to the high interests of the country, in connection with the body of the Whig members, to carry it triumphantly through.

The election resulted (as was, indeed, to be expected, from all previous indications,) in the elevation of a Democrat to the office of Speaker. It is a matter of deep regret, that Mr. Winthrop, a sterling national whig, and a gentleman every way capable of filling the station with honor to himself and the country, could not be chosen. His election would have prevented much annoyance and embarrassment to the Administration of Gen. Taylor, which will now be wantonly thrown in the way.

But we have reason to be satisfied with the representations that the Speaker elect is a national rather than a sectional man, and to hope that his administration of the responsible office which he has been called upon to fill will be for the peace and good order and best interests of the country. While his location is sufficient guaranty of his devotion to Southern rights and interests, his refusal to sign the Calhoun Address, last winter, shows that he is not a factious extremist. In regard to his personal qualifications for the arduous duties of the Speakership, the National Intelligencer states that "Mr. Cobb is a gentleman of unexceptionable private character, of a good presence, and of fair talents; that, having been a member of the House for four years, and with much occasional experience in the duties of the Chair, he is already well versed in the rules of order, and will, we doubt not, fill the office of SPEAKER respectfully, efficiently, and creditably. In short, we may say, that had it devolved on the Whig members of the House to select a Speaker from the opposite party, it is quite probable that a majority of them would have chosen Mr. Cobb; and this, we think, is saying in a word every thing that can be expected from adversaries touching his fitness, his fairness and his patriotism."

CHRISTMAS passed off quietly in our town, with the exception of the annoying, but otherwise harmless, explosions of powder in the streets. Eggnoggers, which has claimed the day in years past, couldn't shine on this occasion to any great extent, being out-voted (though not altogether out-generated) by the Sons of Temperance. This Order, preceded by the Cadets with a gorgeous Banner which they have lately procured, went in procession to the Methodist church, at 10 o'clock, where an address was delivered by Robert P. Dick, Esq. There was likewise a torch-light procession at night and an oration by James G. Scott, Esq. These addresses are spoken of as not only appropriate, but chaste and eloquent in style—altogether creditable to the worthy speakers.

The printers are thankful for the good gifts enjoyed. The fine vegetables brought us a few days previous by friends in the country, and the excellent cake sent us the day after by friends in town, entitle the donors to our wish that peace may ever abound at their hearthstone and plenty bless their board.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The annual messages of the Governors of Alabama, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia all proclaim resistance "to the last extremity," to any act of Congress adopting the proviso, or which abolishes slavery in the District of Columbia. In case of the passage of any such act by Congress, they unite in recommending a convention of the Southern States, to determine what shall be done.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS has passed into the hands of Mr. Samuel Fulton, a good Whig, one of the best of printers, and possessing the benefit of long familiarity with newspapers and their arrangement. Mr. Cameron has become so mixed up with other business that he feels it his duty to relinquish his connection with the Argus. We should be do injurious to our own feelings and to his editorial character by any attempt to express our regrets at losing him from

the Fraternity. The following paragraph in his last issue goes right to the hearts of his Brethren:

Our Exchanges.—In withdrawing to the rural retreat which suits our humor, there is nothing which grieves us more than the idea of parting with our Exchanges—those pleasant companions of our nightly vigils! How shall we do without them? If the state our private life would admit, we would subscribe for them all, for life—Whig and Democrat—for there is no malice in our composition: and parties are known not in death. For the kindness with which they have treated us, we return them our thanks, and wish them all continued prosperity.

The Governor of Georgia has received the resignation of the Hon. T. Butler King, and has issued orders for an election to be held in the first Congressional District of the State on Monday, the 4th of February, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Benton was not placed at the head of any of the committees of the Senate. This omission of his friends is considered an indication that they want him no longer in the party.

CONGRESS.

We give a very brief notice of the daily proceedings of Congress, in continuation since the date of Dec. 15, in our last issue.

Monday, Dec. 17.

SENATE. In session on Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two several expedients to secure the election of a Speaker were proposed and lost. Four trials to elect a Speaker were made without success.

Before the voting commenced—
Mr. Stanley rose and returned his thanks to the gentleman who had heretofore voted for him for Speaker, and begged that they would forbear to do so, and to support some other gentleman. There were other gentlemen much better prepared to discharge the duties of the position than himself; and he had certainly no aspirations to fill it. There were other reasons personal to himself why he did not desire an election.

He then referred to the remarks made by his colleague, Mr. Clingman, the other day, when expressing his views of the position of North Carolina, and pledging that she would be found in a certain emergency, standing up for the rights and interests of the South. He on that occasion referred to how North Carolina had acted in 1776, when the news of the butchery of our countrymen at Lexington had reached her. The patriotism which impelled her action then, will control her action again. All that he had to say was that in the hour of trial the cause of Boston would be again the cause of all.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

SENATE. Ballotted for the Chairmen of the Standing Committees. Democrats were chosen throughout. Mr. Clay previously requested to be exempted from serving on any of the Committees.

HOUSE. Several unsuccessful ballottings for Speaker.

Mr. Bayley, of Va., read a statement to the House, explaining that the difficulty which arose between Mr. Duer and Mr. Mead, in the course of debate, had been honorably and satisfactorily adjusted. The paper was signed by Mr. Bayley and Mr. Conrad, of La., as friends of the parties. The communication was received with applause.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.

SENATE. The members of the Standing Committees were appointed. Mr. Seward requested to be exempted from serving on any of them at present, and Mr. Cass, it is understood had previously made the same request.

The following is a list of the Standing Committees, the first named being the Chairmen:
On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. King, Foote, Webster, Benton, Mangum.
Finance.—Dickinson, Hunter, Phelps, Douglas, Pearce.
Commerce.—Hamlin, Soule, Davis, of Mass., Dodge, of Wis., Bell.
Manufactures.—Sebastian, Butler, Clarke, Jones, Upham.
Agriculture.—Sturgeon, Turney, Spruance, Walker, Corwin.
Military Affairs.—Davis, of Miss., Borland, Greene, Shields, Dawson.
Militia.—Houston, Dodge, of Wis., Morton, Clemens, Spruance.
Naval Affairs.—Yulee, Mason, Badger, Bright, Miller.
Public Lands.—Felch, Borland, Underwood, Shields, Smith.
Private Land Claims.—Downs, Whitcomb, Davis, of Mass., Clemens, Badger.
Indian Affairs.—Atchison, Sebastian, Bell, Rusk, Wales.
Claims.—Norris, Whitcomb, Underwood, Stewart, Baldwin.
Revolutionary Claims.—Walker, Norris, Upham, Dodge, of Iowa, Cooper.
Judiciary.—Bulder, Downs, Berrien, Bradbury, Dayton.
Post Office and Post Roads.—Rusk, Bright, Upham, Soule, Morton.
Territories.—Douglas, Butler, Underwood, Houston, Cooper.
Public Buildings.—Hunter, Davis, of Miss., Clarke.
Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Dodge, of Iowa, Walker, Baldwin.
Roads and Canals.—Bright, Atchison, Greene, Foote, Spruance.
Pensions.—King, Jones, Phelps, Stewart, Dayton.
District of Columbia.—Mason, Yulee, Miller, Shields, Berrien.

Patents and the Patent Office.—Turney, Norris, Wales, Whitcomb, Dawson.
Retrenchment.—Bradbury, Houston, Mangum, Felch, Clarke.
Library.—Pearce, Mason, Davis, of Miss.
Enrolled Bills.—Rush and Badger.
Engrossing Bills.—Jones, Corwin, Sebastian.
Printing.—Borland, Hamlin, Smith.

HOUSE. Several propositions relating to a temporary chaplain were lost. Rev. Father Matthew, the Irish Temperance apostle, was by resolution admitted to a seat on the floor. Several unsuccessful trials to elect a Speaker.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

SENATE. Took up a resolution, which was introduced the day before, to admit Rev. Theobald Mathew to a seat within the bar of the Senate. The slavery question was introduced into the discussion of this resolution. It finally passed—yeas 33, nays 18—(Mr. Mangum voting for and Mr. Badger against it.)

HOUSE. After the Journal had been read a conversational debate took place between Messrs. Giddings, Stanley, Ashmun and others, in relation to what transpired in the Whig and Democratic Caucuses the night before with reference to the Speakership.

The proceedings of the Caucuses being in the House, in writing, they were sent to the Clerk's table to be read as follows:
Resolution adopted by the whig caucus.
Resolved, That the members of the whig party propose to the members of the democratic party the appointment of a committee of six gentlemen to meet a committee of the same number on the part of the whig party, to consult upon and to report to their respective meetings a mode of definite organization of the House of Representatives upon just and fair principles; and that Messrs. White of New York, Conrad of Louisiana, Breck of Kentucky, Vinton of Ohio, Stanley of North Carolina, and Ashmun of Massachusetts, be the committee on the part of the whigs.
SAMUEL F. VINTON, Chairman of the whig meeting.
JAMES BROOKS, Secretary.

Resolution adopted by the democratic caucus.
Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint six members of the democratic party, to confer with the committee appointed by the whig meeting, and report the result of their conference to a meeting of the democratic party to be held in this hall on to-morrow night.

The following gentlemen compose the committee appointed under the above resolution:
Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Thompson of Pennsylvania, Bayly of Virginia, McClelland of Illinois, Harris of Alabama, and Potter of Ohio.
JACOB THOMPSON, Chairman of the democratic meeting.
R. H. STANTON, Secretary.

[After the reading of these statements there was great laughter over the hall at the disappointment manifested by Mr. Giddings and other Free-Soilers.]

Several propositions,—among them one to rescind the rule interdicting debate,—were voted down.

Friday Dec. 21.

SENATE. After a short Executive session, adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE. But little done. The House was evidently awaiting the result of the committees of conference appointed by the caucuses above referred to.

The Caucus Committees.

The Committees appointed by the Caucuses of the two great parties met in the Speaker's room on Friday morning. The following proposition was submitted on the part of the Whig Committee:

"Resolved, That the House do on to-morrow proceed to the election of a Speaker, viva voce, and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker."

The Democratic Committee, after considering the proposition, agreed to submit it to a meeting of the Democrats to be held that evening.

Next morning (Saturday) the chairman of the Democratic Committee returned the following very laconic refusal of the Democratic caucus to accede to the proposition:

The Democratic caucus have instructed their Committee respectfully to decline the proposition of the Whig Committee; and this Committee, having been discharged from the further consideration of the subject, are not authorized to entertain any other propositions.

FRED. P. STANTON, Chairman Democratic Committee.

Saturday, Dec. 22.

HOUSE. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, rose to present to the House for its immediate action, a proposition identical with that which had been made by the committee of the Whig caucus.

Mr. Root rose to a point of order.

Mr. Toombs rose for the purpose of showing that the House had not, in its then unorganized state, any constitutional power to pass any rule of order, and proceeded to argue against the rule which had been adopted prohibiting debate, disregarding the vociferous calls to order, the attempts of the Clerk to sustain the rule, and all other attempts to get him down. The confusion is represented to have been beyond description.

After Mr. Toombs resumed his seat, the question was put upon a motion previously made by Mr. Inge, to rescind the rule prohibiting debate before a Speaker was elected, and the motion rejected by a decisive vote.

Mr. Stanton's proposition was then read:

Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, viva voce; and if, after the roll shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker.

Various amendments and substitutes were proposed and disposed of, and the original proposition, as above, at length adopted, by a vote of 113 to 106. [Of the N. C. delegation, J. P. Caldwell, Deberry, Shepperd and Stanley voted for it; and Ashe, Clingman, Daniel, Outlaw and Venable against it.]

The House then proceeded to ballot. Result of the first ballot: For Howell Cobb, of Georgia, 95 votes; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, 90; scattering 32.

Second ballot: Cobb 96, Winthrop 92, scattering 32.

Third ballot: Cobb 97, Winthrop 97, scattering 27.

The House then proceeded to the decisive vote, (being the sixty-fourth trial since the assembling of the members on the 3d of December,) and the result was as follows:

Howell Cobb, of Georgia, received	102
Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts	100
David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania	8
Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky	4
Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania	3
Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia	1
William F. Colecock, of South Carolina	1
Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin	1
Emory D. Potter, of Ohio	1
Linn Boyd, of Kentucky	1
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[It is unnecessary to give in detail the names of those who voted for Cobb and Winthrop. It was a party vote. But those who threw away their votes,—thus manifesting an unwillingness to organize the House except upon sectional grounds—are as follows:

For David Wilmot—Messrs. Allen, Booth, Durkee, Giddings, Howe, Julian, P. King, Root.
For A. H. Stephens—Mr. E. C. Cabell.
For Wm. Strong—Messrs. Cleveland, Doty, Peck.
For Wm. F. Colecock—Mr. Holmes.
For Charles S. Morehead—Messrs. Morton, Owen, A. H. Stephens, Toombs.
For Charles Durkee—Mr. Wilmot.
For Emory D. Potter—Mr. Wood.
For Linn Boyd—Mr. Woodward.

The tellers having announced that Mr. Cobb had received the highest number of votes,—Mr. Stanley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Howell Cobb, a Representative from the State of Georgia, be, and he is hereby declared duly elected Speaker of the House for the thirty-first Congress.

After great confusion, and protests from some of the members against an election by a plurality vote, the yeas and nays were taken on this resolution, and it was adopted—149 to 34.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Averett, Bayley, Burt, E. C. Cabell, Campbell, Colecock, Crowell, Daniel, Durkee, Featherston, Giddings, Hilliard, Holliday, Holmes, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Julian, Preston King, McGaughey, McQueen, Morton, Outlaw, Owen, Root, Alexander H. Stephens, Toombs, Tuck, Venable, Wallace, Wilmot, and Woodward—34.

The Clerk then declared that HOWELL COBB, a representative from the State of Georgia, had been duly elected Speaker of the 31st Congress.

At the request of the Clerk, Mr. Winthrop and Mr. McDowell conducted Mr. Cobb to the Chair.

The Speaker elect then addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:
It would be useless to disguise the fact that I feel deeply embarrassed in taking the Chair under the circumstances attending my election.

I am conscious of the difficulties by which this position is surrounded at the present time.

The peculiar organization of this body, as exhibited in our proceedings since we first met—the nature and character of the various important and exciting questions of public policy which will engage our attention the present session of Congress—conspire to render the duties of the office peculiarly embarrassing, onerous, and responsible. I may be permitted, therefore, to ask in advance your generous aid and support in the effort I shall make firmly, faithfully, and impartially to discharge its duties.

The country has been looking with anxiety to our efforts to effect an organization—the people will continue to regard with intense interest every step we take in our legislative course. Our duties will be laborious—our responsibilities great. Let us then, in view of these considerations, invoke in the discharge of these duties a patriotism as broad as the Union, and as comprehensive as the nature and character of her various interests and institutions. Guided by this spirit, under the blessing of Heaven, our action will result in the continued prosperity of our common country.

Accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred on me in selecting me as your presiding officer during the present Congress.

A mountain is made up of atoms, and friendship of little matters, and if the atoms hold not together, the mountain is crumbled into dust.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Sixty years have elapsed since the establishment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets, who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions, are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment presents to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Such is the result of the labors of those who have gone before us. Upon Congress will eminently depend the future maintenance of our system of free government, and the transmission of it, unimpaired, to posterity.

We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with them. During the past year we have been blessed, by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and, although the destroying angel, for a time, visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection.

While enjoying the benefits of amicable intercourse with foreign nations, we have not been insensible to the distractions and wars which have prevailed in other quarters of the world. It is a proper theme of thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that we have been able to maintain, amidst all these contests, an independent and neutral position towards all belligerent Powers.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. In consequence of the recent alteration of the British navigation acts, British vessels, from British and other foreign ports, will, (under our existing laws,) after the first day of January next, be admitted to entry in our ports, with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world, on the same terms, as to duties, imposts, and charges, as vessels of the United States with their cargoes; and our vessels will be admitted to the same advantages in British ports, entering therein on the same terms as British vessels. Should no order in council disturb this legislative arrangement, the late act of the British Parliament, by which Great Britain is brought within the terms proposed by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1847, it is hoped, will be productive of benefit to both countries.

A slight interruption of diplomatic intercourse, which occurred between this Government and France, I am happy to say, has been terminated, and our Minister there has been received. It is, therefore, unnecessary to refer now to the circumstances which led to that interruption. I need not express to you the sincere satisfaction with which we shall welcome the arrival of another Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from a sister republic, to which we have so long been, and still remain, bound by the strongest ties of amity.

Shortly after I had entered upon the discharge of the Executive duties, I was apprized that a war steamer belonging to the German Empire was being fitted out in the harbor of New York, with the aid of some of our naval officers, rendered under the permission of the late Secretary of the Navy. This permission was granted during an armistice between that Empire and the Kingdom of Denmark, which had been engaged in the Schleswig-Holstein war. Apprehensive that this act of intervention, on our part, might be viewed as a violation of our neutral obligations, incurred by the treaty with Denmark, and of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, I directed that no further aid should be rendered by any agent or officer of the Navy; and I instructed the Secretary of State to apprize the Minister of the German Empire accredited to this Government of my determination to execute the law of the United States, and to maintain the faith of treaties with all nations. The correspondence which ensued between the Department of State and the Minister of the German Empire is herewith laid before you. The execution of the law and the observance of the treaty were deemed by me to be due to the honor of the country, as well as to the sacred obligations of the constitution. I shall not fail to pursue the same course, should a similar case arise, with any other nation. Having avowed the opinion, on taking the oath of office, that, in disputes between conflicting foreign Governments, it is our interest, not less than our duty, to remain strictly neutral, I shall not abandon it. You will perceive from my correspondence submitted to you, in connection with this subject, that the course adopted in this case has been properly regarded by the belligerent Powers interested in the matter.

Although a Minister of the United States to the German Empire was appointed by my predecessor in August, 1848, and has for a long time been in attendance at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and although a Minister appointed to represent that Empire was received and accredited here, yet no such Government as that of the German Empire has been definitively constituted. Mr. Donelson, our representative at Frankfort, remained there several months, in the expectation that a union or form of government, might at length be organized. It is believed, by those well acquainted with the existing relations between Prussia and the States of Germany, that no such union can be permanently established without her cooperation. In the event of the formation of such a union, and the organization of a central power in Germany, of which she should form a part, it would become necessary to withdraw our Minister at Berlin; but while Prussia exists as an independent kingdom, and diplomatic relations are maintained with her, there can be no necessity for the continuance of the mission to Frankfort. I have, therefore, recalled Mr. Donelson, and directed the archives of the legation, at Frankfort, to be transferred to the American legation at Berlin.

Having been apprized that a considerable number of adventurers were engaged in fitting out a military expedition, within the United States, against a foreign country, and believing, from the best information I could obtain, that it was destined to invade the island of Cuba, I deemed it due to the friendly relations existing between the United States and Spain; to the treaty between the two nations; to the laws of the U. S. States, and, above all, to the American honor, to exert the lawful authority of this Government in suppressing the expedition and preventing the invasion. To this end, I issued a proclamation, enjoining it upon the officers of the United States, civil and military, to use all lawful means, within their power. A copy of that proclamation is herewith submitted. The expedition has been suppressed. So long as the act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, which owes its existence to the law of nations and to the policy of Washington himself, shall remain on our statute book, I hold it to be the duty of the Executive faithfully to obey its injunctions.

While this expedition was in progress, I was informed that a foreigner, who claimed our protection, had been clandestinely, and, as was supposed, forcibly carried off in a vessel from New Orleans to the island of Cuba. I immediately caused such steps to be taken as I thought necessary, in case the information I had received should prove correct, to vindicate the honor of the country, and the right of every person seeking an asylum on our soil to the protection of our laws. The person alleged to have been abducted was promptly restored, and the circumstances of the case are now about to undergo investigation before a judicial tribunal. I would respectfully suggest that, although the crime charged to have been committed in this case, is held odious, as being in conflict with our opinions on the subject of national sovereignty and personal freedom, there is no prohibition of it, or punishment for it, provided in any act of Congress. The expediency of supplying this defect in our criminal code is therefore recommended to your consideration.

I have scrupulously avoided any interference in the wars and contentions which have recently distracted Europe.

During the late conflict between Austria and Hungary, there seemed to be a prospect that the latter might become an independent nation. However faint that prospect at the time appeared, I thought it my duty, in accordance with the general sentiment of the American people, who deeply sympathized with the Magyar patriots, to stand prepared, upon the contingency of the establishment by her of a permanent Government, to be the first to welcome independent Hungary into the family of nations. For this purpose I invested an agent, then in Europe, with power to declare our willingness promptly to recognise her independence in the event of her ability to sustain it. The powerful intervention of Russia in the contest extinguished the hopes of the struggling Magyars. The United States did not, at any time, interfere in the contest; but the feelings of the nation were strongly enlisted in the cause, and by the sufferings of a brave people, who had made a gallant though unsuccessful effort to be free.

Our claims upon Portugal have been during the past year prosecuted with renewed vigor, and it has been my object to employ every effort of honorable diplomacy to procure their adjustment. Our late Charge d'Affaires at Lisbon, the Hon. G. W. Hopkins, made able and energetic, but unsuccessful, efforts to settle those unpleasant matters of controversy, and to obtain indemnity for the wrongs which were the subjects of complaint. Our present Charge d'Affaires at that Court will also bring to the prosecution of these claims ability and zeal. The revolutionary and distracted condition of Portugal in past times has been represented as one of the leading causes of her delay in indemnifying our suffering citizens. But I must now say it is matter of profound regret that these claims have not yet been settled. The omission of Portugal to do justice to the American claimants has now assumed a character so grave and serious that I shall shortly make it the subject of a special message to Congress, with a view to such ultimate action as its wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

With Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Italian States we still maintain our accustomed amicable relations.

During the recent revolutions in the Papal States our Charge d'Affaires at Rome has been unable to present his letter of credence, which, indeed, he was directed by my predecessor to withhold until he should receive further orders. Such was the unsettled condition of things in those States that it was not deemed expedient to give him any instructions on the subject of presenting his credential letter different from those with which he had been furnished by the late Administration until the 25th of June last; when, in consequence of the want of accurate information of the exact state of things at that distance from us, he was instructed to exercise his own discretion in presenting himself to the then existing Government, if in his judgment sufficiently stable; or if not, to await further events. Since that period Rome has undergone another revolution, and he abides the establishment of a Government sufficiently permanent to justify him in opening diplomatic intercourse with it.

With the Republic of Mexico, it is our true policy to cultivate the most friendly relations. Since the ratification of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, nothing has occurred of a serious character to disturb them. A faithful observance of the treaty, and a sincere respect for her rights, cannot fail to secure the lasting confidence and friendship of that republic. The message of my predecessor to the House of Representatives, of the 8th of February last, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of that body, a copy of a paper called a Protocol, signed at Queretaro on the 20th of May, 1848, by the Commissioners of the United States and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mexican Government, having been a subject of correspondence between the Department of State and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic accredited to this Government, a transcript of that correspondence is herewith submitted.

The Commissioner on the part of the United States for marking the boundary between the two republics, though delayed in reaching San Diego by unforeseen obstacles, arrived at that place within a short period after the time required by

the treaty, and was there joined by the Commissioner on the part of Mexico. They entered upon their duties; and, at the date of the latest intelligence from that quarter, some progress had been made in the survey. The expenses incident to the organization of the commission, and to its conveyance to the point where its operations were to begin, have so much reduced the fund appropriated by Congress that a further sum, to cover the charges which must be incurred during the present fiscal year, will be necessary. The great length of frontier along which the boundary extends, the nature of the adjacent territory, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, except at or near the extremes of the line, render it indispensable that a liberal provision should be made to meet the necessary charges during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1851. I accordingly recommend this subject to your attention.

In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late treaty, the employment of counsel, on the part of the Government, may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interests of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

Complaints have been made in regard to the inefficiency of the means provided by the Government of New Grenada, for transporting the United States mail across the Isthmus of Panama, pursuant to our Postal Convention with that Republic, of the 6th of March, 1844. Our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been directed to make such representations to the Government of New Grenada as will, it is hoped, lead to a prompt removal of this cause of complaint.

The sanguinary civil war with which the Republic of Venezuela has for some time past been ravaged, has been brought to a close. In its progress the rights of some of our citizens, resident or trading there, have been violated. The restoration of order will afford to the Venezuelan Government an opportunity to examine and redress these grievances, and others of long standing, which our representatives at Caracas have hitherto ineffectually urged upon the attention of that Government.

The extension of the coast of the United States on the Pacific, and the unexampled rapidity with which the inhabitants of California especially are increasing in numbers, have imparted new consequence to our relations with the other countries whose territories border upon that ocean. It is probable that the intercourse between those countries and our possessions in that quarter, particularly with the Republic of Chili, will become extensive and mutually advantageous in proportion as California and Oregon shall increase in population and wealth. It is desirable, therefore, that this Government should do every thing in its power to foster and strengthen its relations with those States, and that the spirit of amity between us should be mutual and cordial.

I recommend the observance of the same course towards all other American States. The United States stand as the great American Power, to which, as their natural ally and friend, they will always be disposed first to look for mediation and assistance, in the event of any collision between them and any European nation. As such, we may often kindly mediate in their behalf, without entangling ourselves in foreign wars or unnecessary controversies. Whenever the faith of our treaties with any of them shall require our interference, we must necessarily interpose.

A convention has been negotiated with Brazil providing for the satisfaction of American claims on that Government, and it will be submitted to the Senate. Since the last session of Congress, we have received an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that empire, and our relations with it are founded upon the most amicable understanding.

Your attention is earnestly invited to an amendment of our existing laws relating to the African slave trade, with a view to the effectual suppression of that barbarous traffic. It is not to be denied that this trade is still, in part, carried on by means of vessels built in the United States, and owned or navigated by some of our citizens. The correspondence between the Department of State and the Minister and Consul of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, which has from time to time been laid before Congress, represents that it is a customary device to evade the penalties of our law by means of sea-letters. Vessels sold in Brazil, when provided with such papers by the Consul, instead of returning to the United States for a new register, proceed at once to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of obtaining cargoes of slaves. Much additional information, of the same character, has recently been transmitted to the Department of State. It has not been considered the policy of our laws to subject an American citizen, who, in a foreign country, purchases a vessel built in the United States, to the inconvenience of sending her home for a new register, before permitting her to proceed on a voyage. Any alteration of the laws which might have a tendency to impede the free transfer of property in vessels between our citizens, or the free navigation of those vessels between different parts of the world, when employed in lawful commerce, should be well and cautiously considered; but I trust that your wisdom will devise a method by which our general policy, in this respect, may be preserved, and at the same time the abuse of our flag, by means of sea-letters, in the manner indicated, may be prevented.

Having ascertained that there is no prospect of the reunion of the five States of Central America, which formerly composed the republic of that name, we have separately negotiated with some of them treaties of amity and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

A contract having been concluded with the State of Nicaragua, by a company composed of American citizens, for the purpose of constructing a ship canal through the territory of that State, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, I have directed the negotiation of a treaty with Nicaragua, pledging both Governments to protect those who shall engage in and perfect the work. All other nations are invited by the State of Nicaragua to enter into the same treaty stipulations with her; and the benefit to be derived by each from such an arrangement will be the protection of this great inter-oceanic communication against any Power which might seek to obstruct it, or to monopolize its advantages. All States entering into such a treaty will enjoy the right of passage through the canal on payment of the same tolls.

The work, if constructed under these guaranties, will become a bond of peace instead of a subject of contention and strife between the nations of the earth. Should the great maritime States of Europe consent to this arrangement, (and we have no reason to suppose that a proposition so fair and honorable will be opposed by any,) the energies of their people and ours will co-operate in promoting the success of the enterprise.

I do not recommend any appropriation from the National Treasury for this purpose, nor do I believe that such an appropriation is necessary. Private enterprise, if properly protected, will complete the work, should it prove to be feasible. The parties who have procured the charter from Nicaragua, for its construction, desire no assistance from this Government beyond its protection; and they profess that, having examined the proposed line of communication, they will be ready to commence the undertaking whenever that protection shall be extended to them. Should there appear to be reason, on examining the whole evidence, to entertain a serious doubt of the practicability of constructing such a canal, that doubt could be speedily solved by an actual exploration of the route.

Should such a work be constructed, under the common protection of all nations, for equal benefit to all, it would be neither just nor expedient that any great maritime State should command the communication. The territory through which the canal may be opened ought to be freed from the claims of any foreign Power. No such Power should occupy a position that would enable it hereafter to exercise so controlling an influence over the commerce of the world, or to obstruct a highway which ought to be dedicated to the common uses of mankind.

The route across the Isthmus, at Tehuantepec and Panama, are also worthy of our serious consideration. They did not fail to engage the attention of my predecessor. The negotiator of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was instructed to offer a very large sum of money for the right of transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Mexican Government did not accede to the proposition for the purchase of the right of way, probably because it had already contracted with private individuals for the construction of a passage from the Guasacualco river to Tehuantepec. I shall not renew any proposition to purchase, for money, a right which ought to be equally secured to all nations, on payment of a reasonable toll to the owners of the improvement, who would, doubtless, be well contented with that compensation and the guaranties of the maritime States of the world, in separate treaties negotiated with Mexico, binding her and them to protect those who should construct the work. Such guaranties would do more to secure the completion of the communication through the territory of Mexico than any other reasonable consideration that could be offered; and as Mexico herself would be the greatest gainer by the opening of this communication between the Gulf and the Pacific ocean, it is presumed that she would not hesitate to yield her aid in the manner proposed, to accomplish an improvement so important to her own best interests.

We have reason to hope that the proposed railroad across the Isthmus of Panama will be successfully constructed, under the protection of the late treaty with New Grenada, ratified and exchanged by my predecessor on the 10th day of June, 1848, which guaranties the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Grenada over that territory. "With a view that the free transit from ocean to ocean may not be interrupted or embarrassed" during the existence of the treaty. It is our policy to encourage every practicable route across the Isthmus, which connects North and South America, either by railroad or canal, which the energy and enterprise of our citizens may induce them to complete; and I consider it obligatory upon me to adopt that policy, especially in consequence of the absolute necessity of facilitating intercourse with our possessions on the Pacific.

The position of the Sandwich Islands, with reference to the territory of the United States on the Pacific; the success of our persevering and benevolent citizens who have repaired to that remote quarter in christianizing the natives and inducing them to adopt a system of government and laws suited to their capacity and wants; and the use made by our numerous whale-ships of the harbors of the islands as places of resort for obtaining refreshments and repairs, all combine to render their destiny peculiarly interesting to us. It is our duty to encourage the authorities of those islands in their efforts to improve and elevate the moral and political condition of the inhabitants; and we should make reasonable allowances for the difficulties inseparable from this task. We desire that the islands may maintain their independence, and that other nations should concur with us in this sentiment. We could, in no event, be indifferent to their passing under the dominion of any other power. The principal commercial States have in this a common interest, and it is to be hoped that no one of them will attempt to interpose obstacles to the entire independence of the islands.

The receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were, in cash, forty-eight millions eight hundred and thirty thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$48,830,097 50); and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (10,833,000), making an aggregate of fifty-nine millions six hundred and sixty-three thousand ninety-seven dollars and fifty cents, (\$59,663,097 50); and the expenditures for the same time were, in cash, forty-six millions seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-two cents, (\$46,798,667 82); and in Treasury notes funded, ten millions eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, (\$10,833,000), making an aggregate of fifty-seven millions six hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and eighty-one cents, (\$57,631,667 82).

The accounts and estimates which will be submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, show that there will probably be a deficit, occasioned by the expenses of the Mexican war and treaty, on the first day of July next, of 5 millions 800 and 28 thousand 100 and 21 dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$5,828,121 26); and on the first day of July, 1851, of ten millions five hundred and forty-seven thousand and ninety-two dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$10,547,092 73.) making in the whole a probable deficit, to be provided for, of sixteen millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, (\$16,375,214 39.) The extraordinary expenses of the war with Mexico, and the purchase of California and New Mexico, exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for those objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of the public money.

I recommend a revision of the existing tariff and its adjustment on a basis which may augment the revenue. I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the

wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing, and, by due encouragement of manufactures, give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture, and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce. Believing that to the attainment of these ends (as well as the necessary augmentation of the revenue and the prevention of frauds) a system of specific duties is best adapted, I strongly recommend to Congress the adoption of that system, fixing the duties at rates high enough to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry, and, at the same time, so adjusted as to ensure stability.

The question of the continuance of the Sub-treasury system is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of Congress. If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable. For further details and views of the above, and other matters connected with commerce, the finances, and revenue, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

No direct aid has been given by the General Government to the improvement of agriculture, except by the expenditure of small sums for the collection and publication of agricultural statistics, and for some chemical analyses, which have been, thus far, paid for out of the patent fund. This aid is, in my opinion, wholly inadequate. To give to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement which it merits, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior. To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator.

No civil government having been provided by Congress for California, the people of that Territory, impelled by the necessities of their political condition, recently met in Convention, for the purpose of forming a constitution and State Government, which the latest advances give me reason to suppose has been accomplished; and it is believed they will shortly apply for the admission of California into the Union as a sovereign State. Should such be the case, and should their constitution be conformable to the requisitions of the Constitution of the United States, I recommend their application to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The people of New Mexico will also, it is believed, at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union. Preparatory to the admission of California and New Mexico, the people of each will have instituted for themselves a republican form of government, laying its foundations in such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

By awaiting their action, all causes of uneasiness may be avoided, and confidence and kind feeling preserved. With a view of maintaining the harmony and tranquillity so dear to all, we should abstain from the introduction of those exciting topics of a sectional character which have hitherto produced painful apprehensions in the public mind; and I repeat the solemn warning of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors against furnishing "any ground for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations."

A collector has been appointed at San Francisco, under the act of Congress extending the revenue laws over California; and measures have been taken to organize the custom-houses at that and the other ports mentioned in that act, at the earliest period practicable. The collector proceeded overland, and advises have not yet been received of his arrival at San Francisco. Meanwhile, it is understood that the customs have continued to be collected there by officers acting under the military authority, as they were during the administration of my predecessor. It will, I think, be expedient to confirm the collections thus made, and direct the avails (after such allowances as Congress may think fit to authorize) to be expended within the Territory, or to be paid into the Treasury, for the purpose of meeting appropriations for the improvement of its rivers and harbors.

A party, engaged on the coast survey, was dispatched to Oregon in January last. According to the latest advices, they had not left California; and directions have been given to them, as soon as they shall have fixed on the sites of the two light-houses and the buoys authorized to be constructed and placed in Oregon, to proceed without delay to make reconnoissances of the most important points on the coast of California, and especially to examine and determine on sites for light-houses on that coast, the speedy erection of which is urgently demanded by our rapidly increasing commerce.

I have transferred the Indian Agencies from Upper Missouri and Council Bluffs to Santa Fe and Salt Lake, and have caused to be appointed subagents in the valleys of the Gila, the Sacramento, and San Joaquin rivers. Still further legal provisions will be necessary for the effective and successful extension of our system of Indian intercourse over the new Territories.

I recommend the establishment of a branch mint in California, as it will, in my opinion, afford important facilities to those engaged in mining, as well as to the Government in the disposition of the mineral lands.

I also recommend that commissions be organized by Congress to examine and decide upon the validity of the present subsisting land titles in California and New Mexico; and that provision be made for the establishment of offices of Surveyor General in New Mexico, California, and Oregon, and for the surveying and bringing into market the public lands in those Territories. Those lands, remote in position and difficult of access, ought to be disposed of on terms liberal to all, but especially favorable to the early emigrants.

In order that the situation and character of the principal mineral deposits in California may be ascertained, I recommend that a geological and mineralogical exploration be connected with the linear surveys, and that the mineral lands be divided into small lots suitable for mining, and be disposed of, by sale or lease, so as to give our citizens an opportunity of procuring a permanent right of property in the soil. This would seem to be as important to the success of mining as of agricultural pursuits.

The great mineral wealth of California, and the advantages which its ports and harbors and those of Oregon afford to commerce, especially with the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and the populous regions of Eastern Asia, make it certain that there will arise in a few years large and prosperous communities on our western coast. It therefore becomes important that a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the country will admit, should be opened through the territory of the United States, from the navigable waters of

the Atlantic, or the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Opinion, as elicited and expressed by two large and respectable Conventions, lately assembled at St. Louis and Memphis, points to a railroad as that which, if practicable, will best meet the wishes and wants of the country. But while this, if in successful operation, would be a work of great national importance, and of a value to the country which it would be difficult to estimate, it ought also to be regarded as an undertaking of vast magnitude and expense, and one which must, if it be indeed practicable, encounter many difficulties in its construction and use. Therefore, to avoid failure and disappointment; to enable Congress to judge whether, in the condition of the country through which it must pass, the work be feasible; and, if it be found so, whether it should be undertaken as a national improvement left to individual enterprise; and, in the latter alternative, what aid, if any; ought to be extended to it by the Government, I recommend, as a preliminary measure, a careful reconnoissance of the several proposed routes by a scientific corps, and a report as to the practicability of making such a road, with an estimate of the cost of its construction and support. For further views on these and other matters connected with the duties of the Home Department, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

I recommend early appropriations for continuing the river and harbor improvements which have been already begun, and also for the construction of those for which estimates have been made, as well as for examinations and estimates preparatory to the commencement of such others as the wants of the country, and especially the advance of our population over new districts, and the extension of commerce, may render necessary. An estimate of the amount which can be advantageously expended within the next fiscal year, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, accompanies the report of the Secretary of War, to which I respectfully invite the attention of Congress.

The cessation of territory made by the late treaty with Mexico has greatly extended our exposed frontier, and rendered its defence more difficult. That treaty has also brought us under obligations to Mexico, to comply with which a military force is requisite. But our military establishment is not materially changed, as to its efficiency, from the condition in which it stood before the commencement of the Mexican war. Some addition is it will therefore be necessary; and I recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of the several corps of the army at our distant western posts, as proposed in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Great embarrassment has resulted from the effect upon rank, in the army, heretofore given to brevet and staff commissions. The views of the Secretary of War on this subject are deemed important, and if carried into effect will, it is believed, promote the harmony of the service. The plan proposed for retiring disabled officers, and providing an asylum for such of the rank and file as from age, wounds, and other infirmities occasioned by service, have become unfit to perform their respective duties, is recommended as a means of increasing the efficiency of the army, and as an act of justice due from a grateful country to the faithful soldier.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a full and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our citizens engaged in the legitimate pursuits of commerce have enjoyed its benefits. Wherever our national vessels have gone they have been received with respect, our officers have been treated with kindness and courtesy, and they have on all occasions pursued a course of strict neutrality, in accordance with the policy of our Government.

The naval force at present in commission is as large as is admissible, with the number of men authorized by Congress to be employed. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of a reorganization of the Navy, in its various grades of officers, and the establishment of a retired list for such of the officers as are disqualified for active and effective service. Should Congress adopt some such measure as is recommended, it will greatly increase the efficiency of the Navy, and reduce its expenditures.

I also ask your attention to the views expressed by him in reference to the employment of war-steamer, and in regard to the contracts for the transportation of the United States mails and the operations of the system upon the prosperity of the Navy.

By an act of Congress passed August 14th, 1848, provision was made for extending post office and mail accommodation to California and Oregon. Exertions have been made to execute that law; but the limited provisions of the act, the inadequacy of the means it authorizes, the ill adaptation of our post office laws to the situation of that country, and the measure of compensation for services allowed by those laws, compared with the prices of labor and rents in California, render those exertions, in a great degree, ineffectual. More particular and efficient provision by law is required on this subject.

The act of 1845, reducing postage, has now, by its operation during four years, produced results fully showing that the income from such reduced postage is sufficient to sustain the whole expense of the service of the Post Office Department, not including the cost of transportation in mail steamers on the lines from New York to Chagres, and from Panama to Astoria, which have not been considered by Congress as properly belonging to the mail service.

It is submitted to the wisdom of Congress whether a further reduction of postage should not now be made, more particularly on the letter correspondence. This should be relieved from the unjust burden of transporting and delivering the franked matter of Congress, for which public service provision should be made from the Treasury. I confidently believe that a change may safely be made, reducing all single-letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents, regardless of distance, without thereby imposing any greater tax on the Treasury than would constitute a very moderate compensation for this public service; and I therefore respectfully recommend such a reduction. Should Congress prefer to abolish the franking privilege entirely, it seems probable that no demand on the Treasury would result from the proposed reduction of postage. Whether any further diminution should now be made, or the result of the reduction to five cents, which I have recommended, should be first tested, is submitted to your decision.

Since the commencement of the last session of Congress, a postal treaty with Great Britain has been received and ratified, and such regulations have been formed by the Post Office Department of the two countries, in pursuance of that treaty, as to carry the provisions into full

operation. The attempt to extend this same arrangement, through England, to France, has not been equally successful; but the purpose has not been abandoned.

For a particular statement of the condition of the Post Office Department, and other matters connected with their branch of the public service, I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General.

By the act of 3d March, 1849, a Board was constituted to make arrangements for taking the seventh census, composed of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General; and it was made the duty of this Board "to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as might be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting, in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The duties enjoined upon the Census Board thus established having been performed, it now rests with Congress to enact a law for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution which requires an actual enumeration of the people of the United States within the ensuing year.

Among the duties assigned by the Constitution to the General Government is one of local and limited application, but not on that account the less obligatory; I allude to the trust committed to Congress, as the exclusive legislator and sole guardian of the interests of the District of Columbia. I beg to commend these interests to your kind attention. As the National Metropolis the city of Washington must be an object of general interest; and, founded as it was under the auspices of him whose immortal name it bears, its claims to the fostering care of Congress present themselves with additional strength. Whatever can contribute to its prosperity must enlist the feelings of its constitutional guardians, and command their favorable consideration.

Our Government is one of limited powers, and its successful administration eminently depends on the confinement of each of its co-ordinate branches within its own appropriate sphere. The first section of the Constitution ordains that "all legislative powers therein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Executive has authority to recommend (not to dictate) measures to Congress. Having performed that duty, the Executive Department of the Government cannot rightfully control the decision of Congress on any subject of legislation, until that decision shall have been officially submitted to the President for approval. The check provided by the Constitution, in the clause conferring the qualified veto, will never be exercised by me, except in the cases contemplated by the fathers of the Republic. I view it as an extreme measure, to be resorted to only in extraordinary cases—as where it may become necessary to defend the Executive against the encroachments of the legislative power, or to prevent hasty and irrevocable or unconstitutional legislation. By cautiously confining this remedy within the sphere prescribed to it in the contemporaneous expositions of the framers of the Constitution, the will of the people, legitimately expressed on all subjects of legislation, through their constitutional organs, the Senators and Representatives of the United States, will have its full effect. As indispensable to the preservation of our system of self-government, the independence of the Representatives of the States and the People is guarantied by the Constitution; and they owe no responsibility to any human power but their constituents. By holding the Representative responsible only to the People, and exempting him from all other influences, we elevate the character of the constituent and quicken his sense of responsibility to his country. It is under these circumstances only that the elector can feel that, in the choice of the law-maker, he is himself truly a component part of the sovereign power of the nation. With equal care we should study to defend the rights of the Executive and Judicial departments. Our Government can only be preserved in its purity by the suppression and entire elimination of every claim or tendency of one co-ordinate branch to encroachment upon another. With the strict observance of this rule and the other injunctions of the Constitution; with a sedulous inculcation of that respect and love for the Union of the States which our fathers cherished and enjoined upon their children; and with the aid of that overruling Providence which has so long and so kindly guarded our liberties and institutions, we may reasonably expect to transmit them with their innumerable blessings to the remotest posterity.

But attachment to the Union of the States should be habitually fostered in every American heart. For more than half a century, during which kingdoms and empires have fallen, this Union has stood unshaken. The patriots who formed it have long since descended to the grave; yet still it remains, the proudest monument to their memory, and the object of affection and admiration with every one worthy to bear the American name. In my judgment, its dissolution would be the greatest of calamities, and to avert that should be the study of every American. Upon its preservation must depend our own happiness and that of countless generations to come. Whatever dangers may threaten it, I shall stand by it and maintain it in its integrity, to the full extent of the obligations imposed and the power conferred upon me by the Constitution.

Z. TAYLOR.
WASHINGTON, December 4th, 1849.

The Murder of Dr. Parkman.—The verdict of the coroner's inquest upon the mutilated remains of Dr. Parkman was rendered on Thursday, 13th inst. at Boston, charging Prof. John W. Webster with the murder. The investigation lasted ten days, and a very large number of witnesses were examined, but their evidence, covering some eighty pages of foolscap, is withheld by instruction of the Attorney General until the meeting of the Grand Jury, who are to institute further investigations in the case, and report during the month of January.

Death of "Father Miller."—From a notice in the Boston Atlas, we learn that William Miller, who took the lead, some years ago, in the "advent" movement, died on the 20th inst., at the age of 68. He has thus not lived to see the great consummation of whose immediate coming he was so confident, six years ago.

The State House of Alabama, at Montgomery, was consumed by fire on the 14th ultimo. The Senate had adjourned for the day, but the House was in session when the fire was discovered, and the members ran out pell-mell. The State papers were preserved.

Communications.

For the Patriot.

SELMA, Ala., Dec 25, 1849.

Messrs. Editors: In looking over the "Raleigh Register" of the 19th inst., I see that a contest was had on Friday evening the 30th ult., near the close of the Convention, between the Delegates of the counties of Rowan and Guilford, to see which could obtain the largest amount of subscription to the Central Railroad—and learning also, that the Delegation from Rowan, after being defeated on that occasion, insisted that the contest should be kept up, and that at the first meeting of the Stockholders of said Railroad, after summing up the amount of subscription taken in each of those counties, if it be ascertained that Old Guilford is ahead, they agree that the first locomotive that traverses the line, shall have the inscription of "Guilford" upon it; but if Rowan exceeds that of Guilford, they request that it be inscribed with "Rowan."

Now being a native of the Old North State, and a son of Guilford, I feel an interest in this contest, and am willing to do all I can to help her sons achieve a second victory over her gallant neighbor, Rowan. I herewith subscribe the sum of \$200; this is small, I know, but every little will add something to what has already been subscribed. Let every patriotic and true son of Old Guilford lend a helping hand to this great and important enterprise, and we shall not only have the advantages of the Railroad, but we shall obtain the victory over Rowan, who has challenged us to the contest, and have the name of "Guilford" inscribed upon the first locomotive to tell of our success.

A SON OF GUILFORD.

[If those at home, like our young friend abroad who is just starting in the world, would manifest their affection for the old Mother by doing the best they can for her, North Carolina would soon "come out of the kinks."]

For the Patriot.

According to previous appointment, "Dew Drop Division" of the Sons of Temperance, joined by delegations from Wentworth, Lawsonville and Fraternal Divisions, met at Lenox Castle, Rockingham Co., N. C., on Christmas day, for the purpose of celebrating that day by promoting the cause of cold water.

At 1 o'clock the procession formed, and proceeded to the spacious hall prepared for their reception by the hospitable proprietor, Mr. Brannock, where awaited a respectable audience, composed of a goodly number of the fair sex, whose bright eyes and sunny smiles, added much to the interest of the occasion.

The exercises were opened by the usual odes, and prayer by the Rev. James Reid, after which the audience was entertained by appropriate and spirited addresses by Rev. N. F. Reid, Rev. James Reid, Rev. Thos. Thompson, Messrs. Jas. S. Robinson, J. N. Thompson and E. S. Morris. The Temperance cause in this country is advancing in such a manner, as to rejoice the heart of the patriot and philanthropist, and has recently received an increased impulse by the visit and efficient labors of the zealous and devoted agent, Rev. Samuel Pearce. May it continue to flourish, and the time soon come when temperance will no more be seen on the earth and "Love Purity and Fidelity" reign forever.
Dec. 31st, 1849. A

For the Patriot.

Gold in Indiana.—A few weeks since Mr. Albright, (formerly of your county) found some ore in the bluffs of Blue river, near this place, which he thought to be gold, and on having it examined by a chemist of this place, it proved to be the real California exciter. The gold which Mr. A. first discovered was a solid piece, but he has since found a large quantity of dust, which he has now in his possession for cleansing. He has also obtained liberty of the owner of the land to dig in search of the "precious metal," though as yet the public are not advised of the spot where the dust may be obtained—being afraid of the gold mania that is so prevalent in our community. This is no fish story—it is even so. It will be remembered that Mr. Albright has been a gold digger of your county, and has some knowledge of the business. We shall not be surprised if some of the California stories should be realized here in Indiana.
Knightsdown, Henry Co., Ia., Dec. 24.

Colonel Fremont.—Colonel Fremont has written to the Government, signifying his intention to resign his position as commissioner to run the boundary line between the territory of the United States and New Mexico. Col. Fremont had not, at the latest date, assumed the duties of the boundary commission, and probably, in view of his intended resignation, will not do so. In the meantime Col. Weller continues to act until Col. Fremont's successor is appointed.

The following remark is reported of Ex-Governor Brown, (D.) of Mississippi, which, if true, reproves the pertinacity with which the five Southern Whigs have essayed to defeat the election of Mr. Winthrop:—"That he felt he could, under the present state of parties in the House, give his vote to such a statesman as Robert C. Winthrop for Speaker, and go before his constituents and be justified by them for the act, and that, if his vote would elect Mr. Winthrop, he should probably give it to that gentleman."

SHADY GROVE ACADEMY.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, N. C.
THE SPRING SESSION of this School begins the 1st of February, 1850. Boys are prepared for College. The situation is healthy. Board can be obtained in the family of the Teacher, or in good families in the immediate vicinity.
Terms: Board, every thing but lights included, \$5 per month. Tuition—Languages, &c., \$12.50. English Branches \$10 per session of 5 months.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Teacher.
Dec. 1849 269

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to lines, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to.
WILLIAM BRANSON, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 9, 1849. 3m.

Journeymen Carriage-Makers WANTED.

THE subscriber will give steady employment and liberal wages to two or three Wood Workers—men of steady and industrious habits would be preferred.
R. T. WHEELER.
Yorkville, S. C., Dec. 1, 1849. 346
ALY.—130 mrs Good Liverpool Salt, for sale by RANKIN & MELAN.

Monday, Dec. 24.

SENATE. Mr. Foote gave notice that he would on Thursday next, or on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the organization of the Territorial Governments of California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and to enable the people of California and the district of Jacinta, in Texas, (with the consent of that State,) respectively to form a Constitution and State Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution, which he intends to call up after the holidays, instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Bradbury introduced a resolution, which he desired might lay over until after the holidays: that the President be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the Departments against individuals who have been removed from office since the 4th day of March last, with a specification of the cases, if any, in which the officers charged have had opportunity to be heard, and a statement of the number of removals made under each Department.

Adjourned over to Thursday.

HOUSE. The sitting was principally occupied by the qualification of the members and the assignment of seats.

The President's Message and the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury were received in each House. Adj. to Thursday.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

SENATE. Mr. Foote stated that, in consideration of certain indications of public sentiment and of feeling in Congress, he had concluded to postpone his motion for leave to introduce a bill to organize the territorial Governments of Deseret and New Mexico, and to provide for the admission of California and of a territory in the limits of Texas, as States into the Union, and for other purposes, for the present.

Instead of that he would now offer a resolution declaring it to be expedient to provide for the establishment of the Territorial governments of New Mexico and Deseret. He gave notice that he would not call up this resolution until the Senate be full, and when it would receive the attention that the importance of the subject demanded. The resolution lies over.

Mr. CLEMENS offered a resolution asking for information and instructions given to agents of the United States in California for the calling of a convention and the adoption of a State constitution, and in application for admission into the Union; also, asking for the grounds of the President's opinion in his message that New Mexico will soon ask for admission into the Union. Lies over.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented the Constitution of Deseret, and a memorial from the Councils of Deseret, asking a territorial government or admission into the Union as a State. Mr. D. moved that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. Motion lies over.

Mr. CLEMENS gave notice that he would introduce a bill to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide that the Senators be elected by the people, instead of the State Legislatures.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., gave notice of a bill to increase the efficiency of the army, by a retired list.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice of a bill granting 160 acres of public land to actual settlers, residing thereon, and cultivating the same for four years; also, a bill granting lands to States in which they live; also several other bills. Adj. to Monday.

HOUSE. Adopted, temporarily, the rules of the last House.

Mr. Venable submitted a resolution, which was read for information, requesting the President of the U. S. to communicate to the House at as early a day as convenient, whether, since the last session of Congress, any person has been appointed civil or military governor of California or New Mexico. If any person has been appointed, his name and compensation. And state whether the civil and military governor are united in one; and whether any additional compensation is given for said duties. And that the President communicate whether any agent or other person has been appointed by him, or any other Executive officer, to proceed to California or New Mexico, to aid or advise the people in relation to the organization of a State government. If so, the name of the person. [Other inquiries in relation to the same subject are embraced in the resolution, which concludes by calling for copies of all instructions and correspondence.]

Mr. Burt offered a resolution "that the Speaker do now appoint the committees of the House."

Mr. Sackett offered an amendment having in view the election of the committees.

A debate arose, opened by Mr. Giddings, concerning the motives and results connected with the late election of Speaker. The position of Mr. Winthrop at the last session was brought in question, on which Mr. W. made his own explanations.

Mr. Burt's resolution was finally adopted, and the House adjourned to Monday.

COL. JOYNER.—The Weldon Herald, which recently nominated Col. Joyner for Governor, says that the Colonel was absent at the North when the nomination was made, and knew nothing about it; and that since his return home, he has read and signified his disapproval of it; first, because he considers Gov. Manly fully entitled to a re-election; and secondly, because he does not himself wish to be put in nomination.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

1850.—Half the nineteenth century has passed away. Will the next half be as eventful to our race as the past? Who shall see its close?

Two weeks' accumulation of matter of public interest, together with the President's Message, make too much for the space in this number of the Patriot. Several articles necessary to the popular information are left over until next week; among them abstracts of the Reports from the Departments at Washington.

No mail from Washington or the North on Thursday—as usual.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is such a document as we had reason to expect, and just such as we could wish. It is confined exclusively to the legitimate purposes of such a paper;—merely giving to Congress, according to the directions of the Constitution, information of the state of the Union, and recommending to them such measures as the President judges necessary and expedient. You find in it no special pleadings;—no recommendations of experiments upon the government or the people;—no fine-spun political theories;—no tedious arguments for a favorite party policy. The whole country and all its interests are embraced in its statements and recommendations.

The contrast between this message and many of its predecessors for the past twenty years, is most remarkable. It shows the voluntary return of the Executive within the sphere of his constitutional functions, and the determination of that officer not to interfere with the business of legislation, except it shall become his plain duty in the constitutional exercise of the veto. And the simple statement of his acts, in the several exigencies which have called for the exercise of his power, shows that he has all the knowledge, firmness and promptness necessary to preserve the high honor of his office and of the country. He has done, in every instance where difficulty with foreign powers threatened or occurred, just what the intelligent American people would have their President do, and no more.

Many of the Democrats, headed by the "Union" newspaper, have (of course) opened their batteries upon the message. It is not strange, however, when we consider their past history and habits, that they should look to the One Man as the fountain of thought, argument, power, and the whole fashion of politics; nor strange that they should feel disappointed in finding no assumption of these royal prerogatives in Gen. Taylor.

The Message is characterized by remarkable simplicity and perspicuity of style, and is the shortest paper of the kind emanating from any President since Madison.

Whatever may be said by politicians, it will commend itself to the hearts and understandings of the American people at their firesides. The unaffected devotion to the Union, expressed in the closing paragraph, will touch responsive cords in the hearts of the millions to whom that Union is all in all, and who have the power and the will to preserve it as the best earthly inheritance for posterity.

FORMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—We re-publish, for the information of persons desirous of taking stock, the following plan of subscription to the Central Road, adopted at the Greensboro' Convention. Under this plan one share is estimated to be about \$8,000:

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

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

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

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

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

The Chairman of the Executive Committee has prepared, also, the following form of subscription for Companies raising one of the eight thousand dollar shares, or any amount among themselves, to be subscribed by one of the Company, in behalf of the Company, to the capital stock of the Road. The form will, in fact, suit any number and any amount a Company may be pleased to raise:

We, the undersigned, mutually promise and agree with each other to constitute a Company of persons, in order to form one of the associations of One Hundred persons, who have agreed to take the unsubscribed residue of the capital stock of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and for that purpose do hereby agree to pay each the sum of _____ Dollars; and when the whole shall be subscribed, do hereby authorize and empower _____ to subscribe for one of said shares.

MR. STANLEY has at once assumed in the present Congress the stand which his talents and moral intrepidity assigned him. Democratic newspaper writers attack him with peculiar malignity. What is the reason? Is it because he opened the way for the exposure of the disreputable collusion between the would-be-locofoco-Speaker Brown and the Free Soilers?

COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.—Jesse H. Lindsay, the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Guilford county, has made out his Return of the School year from October, 1848, to October, 1849, from which the annexed statements are taken.

We have never seen similar statements from any other county except one, (Cumberland.) But we believe that publications of this sort in the newspapers, setting forth the annual School statistics in the several counties, would have a good effect upon the cause of popular education. They would show whether the system is progressive or not. And while tending to stimulate the public mind, they would be suggestive of modes in which the active friends of education might usefully apply their efforts. If Superintendents or others in neighboring counties would furnish such matter, we should take pleasure in presenting it to the public through our columns.

Summary from Mr. Lindsay's Return.

Whole number of School Districts,	65
Whole number of Children over 5 and under 21—	
Males,	3,270
Females,	3,026
Total,	6,296
Number of Children taught in the Common Schools—	
Males,	2,045
Females,	1,514
Total,	3,559
Amount paid out to Teachers,	\$3,695 95
Other disbursements,	702 90
Total,	\$4,398 85

In looking over the Return we see that in five of the Districts, to wit: Nos. 15, 17, 20, 37 and 54, there have been no Schools taught during the year.

The average number of months taught was nearly four.

In several instances the same Teacher has gone from one District to another, teaching a short term in each during the year.

Nine Female Teachers have found employment.

Of the whole number of children in the county, 6,296, it appears that 2,737 enjoyed no advantage of tuition in the Common Schools. We think, however, this is not altogether chargeable to mere neglect or unwillingness of the people to avail themselves of the Schools. Large numbers of children who have just attained the minimum age named in the law, (5 years), are too young to be sent to school. And at the maximum, (20 years), a great many have finished and quit school for good. We should say that from about 8 to 18 is found to be the age most convenient for the enjoyment of school benefits in the country.

There is one fact in the statement that tells badly, either for the state of public sentiment, or for the general constitution and conduct of the Schools; and that is, the number of female children taught is much too small in proportion to the males. 2,045 males, and only 1,514 females are reported to have received the benefit of the Schools. We presume, however, this is to be partly accounted for in the fact that the Schools are mostly kept in the winter, when girls cannot so well endure the exposure of going and coming, nor hold their own in the crowd of boys, many of whom only find time to go in the cold season. If so, it shows strongly the policy of encouraging females to prepare themselves for teaching, and of their employment in the summer time.

The average pay to Teachers per month, the year previous, was about \$15. We presume it was about the same in the year embraced in this return.

The following is the Chairman's financial recapitulation for the year:

Amounts received, when and from whom.	
Fall, 1848.	
Received from the State,	\$1,665 02
County,	1,518 00
Spring, 1849.	
Received from the State,	1,107 00
Less by commissions,	42,290 02
Less by contingent expenses,	103 67
Total,	\$4,180 35
Less by contingent expenses,	14 60
Total,	\$4,172 35
Add amount on hand, October, 1848,	
as per Return,	2,184 12
Deduct Disbursements,	4,398 85
Balance on hand, Oct., 1849, and in the hands of the Chairman,	\$1,957 55

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.—Intelligence up to the 15th of November—fifteen days later than the previous news from San Francisco—has been received. Passengers report increased difficulty in finding gold. Prices of provisions, clothing, &c., remain enormously high.

At the State election held in San Francisco on the 13th November, 3,169 votes were polled. The Alta California of the 15th states that "the regular democratic ticket for State Senators and assemblymen is elected by a large majority; and it is therefore certain that Mr. King will get no support from the district of San Francisco. Under these circumstances, we regard it as certain that he will not be returned to the United States Senate."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Cambria has brought news as late as Dec. 15th. The Cotton market was not animated, but prices had advanced on most descriptions &c.

Another expedition is about fitting out for Behring's Straits to search for Sir John Franklin.

News of the quarrel between Russia and Turkey, about the disposition of the Hungarian refugees, is revived. Both nations are making preparations for war.

THE FINAL VOTE FOR SPEAKER.—Any three of the five impracticable southern Whigs,—Stephens, Morton, Owen, Toombs and Cabell,—who threw away their votes to the last, would have elected a Whig Speaker. We confess our inability to see the reasonableness of any excuse these gentlemen may make for thus abandoning their party and trifling with the Administration they assisted to bring into power and responsibility. Not only to their own constituents, but to the Whigs of the Nation are they accountable. If they had known that their course would secure a southern Speaker, regardless of party, there might have been excuse for, as well as consistency in, their position. But there was complete hazard on this point: the last vote before the final one was equal between Cobb and Winthrop. These sagacious Whig gentlemen may perceive some great good, to compensate for throwing the entire organization of Congress into the hands of Gen. Taylor's enemies. We wish the country may see it too. It is yet hidden from the knowledge of the public.

It is said that if all the Whig members had been present, they would have elected their man at last. Gentry of Tennessee had not arrived; King of Georgia had resigned; Nelson of New York, and Reed of Pennsylvania, were not present—four Whigs absent; and only one Democrat, Seddon of Virginia, out of place. Such, we might exclaim, is our hard luck; were it not that we confess an over-ruling Hand in these affairs.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND.—A friend in Fayetteville sent us, a few weeks ago, a neat pamphlet copy of a "Report to the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, for Cumberland County, N. C., from Oct. 1, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1849. By Edward Lee Winslow, Chairman." From the opening summary, showing the condition of the Schools in Cumberland, we take the annexed statements:

The number of districts in the county is 72; but Schools have been taught only in 58, within the year. In 14 of the districts no Schools have been taught, as far as shown by the returns.

The number of Teachers for the year, about 60. In four of the districts there have been two teachers employed.

The number of children returned, over 5 and under 21, is 8911—viz: males 1,804; females 1,650; and 457 not specified by returns in seven of the districts. The Chairman thinks the whole number is certainly over 4,000.

Number of children who have gone to school—males 557; females 405; and 509 not specified as the law directs in seventeen of the districts;—in all, 1,471. The average number who have attended the Schools, as by the returns of the Teachers, is about 1,152. This number subtracted from 4,000 leaves a monstrous proportion that have enjoyed no advantage of the public educational provision.

The average number of days which the Schools have been in operation throughout the year is about 62, or nearly 3 months, leaving out the two days in each week usual in schools.

The amount of money expended, \$9,865 14.

Mr. Winslow's Report contains many valuable thoughts and suggestions on the subject of Common Schools.

SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Monday last—all the Judges present.

The following gentlemen were admitted to County Court practice:

Wm. Black, Mecklenburg; Andrew H. Joyce, Stokes; Allen M. Lee, Sampson; Stephen W. Davis, Benjamin O. Little, Richmond; Henry Clay Jones, Carteret; Fournay George, Columbus; Jas. N. Montgomery, David Saunders Johnston, Caswell; John T. Clegg, Onslow; Stephen E. Williams, Sampson; Wm. Williams, Buncombe; William R. Wiggins, Granville; Hassell Norwood, Orange; Wm. P. Tyler, Bartle; John N. Sherard, Wayne; John Napoleon Daniel, Halifax; Richmond A. Caldwell, Rowan; Henry Melvin, Craven; Reuben H. Brown, Randolph; Oliver O. Meares, New Hanover; Quentin Busber, Wake.

The following were admitted to Superior Court practice:

John A. Benbury, Chowan; Alexander F. Brevard, Lincoln; Wm. S. Bryan, Wake; Rufus W. Wharton, Guilford; Jno. B. Bynum, Northampton; Antonio P. Yancey, Hertford; T. W. Webb, Orange; Wm. M. Peacock, Montgomery.

COL. JOHN McLEOD, of Johnston, died suddenly the 20th ult. He had just taken his usual cold bath in the morning, and fell down in an apoplectic fit, of which he died in a few minutes. Col. McLeod was a high-minded, public-spirited man, extensively acquainted in the State, and valued for his generous qualities. He was one of the Hundred to take the unsubscribed stock in the Central Railroad, and that great enterprise has lost much in the untimely death of this, its active and ardent friend.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.—Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer was presented to the President, by the Secretary of State, on the 24th ult., as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain. The most kindly and cordial sentiments were mutually expressed by the Minister and the President on the occasion.

GREENSBORO' FIRE COMPANY.—The Regular quarterly meeting will be held at the courthouse next Monday evening at 3 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The public Temperance Society of Greensboro' will hold a regular monthly meeting in the courthouse, on Friday night the 11th inst. at 6 1/2 o'clock. Several addresses expected on the occasion. The ladies and the public generally are invited to be present.

A. WEATHERLY.
JOHN F. HOWLETT, Com.
M. R. ARMFIELD.

The Speaker.—Mr. Cobb refused to sign the famous Southern Address, regarded eleven months ago, as the touchstone of fidelity to the South. He also voted for the Constitution of Oregon after the Wilmot Proviso had been engrained upon it.

In one particular, we have no doubt the election is fortunate for the adherents of the last dynasty. It may delay, if not defeat, investigation into the acts of its agents extended over the space of four years, and if we are to judge from the samples we have seen in the case of Collins, Scott, Hill, Denby, Osborne and others, not altogether of a character to appear best in the brightest light. Apart from this, we do not apprehend that the loss of a Speaker will be a very serious inconvenience, either to the Administration or its friends.—Richmond Whig.

Singular Fact.—While the subscription for the relief of the Hungarian refugees at New York amounts already to nearly four thousand dollars, a proposition to raise a fund for the benefit of the disabled New York volunteers has entirely failed.

This fact is not at all singular. Whilst the abolitionists of the North are spending thousands every year in their diabolical schemes, hundreds of miserable free negroes perish at their doors of starvation.—Fay's Liberator.

Rapid Travelling.—The President's Message was conveyed from Baltimore to Philadelphia, 93 miles in 2 hours and 16 minutes—41 miles an hour. And from N. York to Albany, in the night, 45 miles an hour.

Ohio.—H. C. Blake, Whig, has been elected Speaker of the Senate of Ohio, after nearly 300 ballots, occupying three weeks.

MARRIED.—In Alamance county, on Thursday the 20th Dec. last, by Rev. Mr. Ariz, Dr. William R. Denny to Miss Nelly Shoffner, daughter of Michael Shoffner. [Hillsboro' Recorder please copy.]

In this county, the 29th, by the Rev. Jas. Gilbreath, Mr. John W. Moore to Miss Nancy C. Gilbreath.

DIED.—In Alamance county, on Thursday morning, the 20th ult., Dr. Boaz Adams, of inflammation of the throat and brain. The deceased was an estimable man and highly valued physician, and has been cut off in the midst of his labors and usefulness.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE Board of Trustees are notified to meet at the College on Wednesday the 23d day of January, 1850, at C. Mendenhall, Pres't.

Railroad or no Railroad.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Charles G. Yates & Co., either by bond or open account, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Committees for 1850.

Appointed by the Board on 3rd January, 1850.

No. 1. Abner Apple, Ed'd Watlington, Jos Hopper, 2. Bingham Apple, Wm Cummins, Henry Low, 3. Gideon Devault, Caleb Boon, John Waggoner, 4. Calvin McLean, Hilary Huffman, John Phillips, 5. Daniel F. Clapp, Peter Fogleman, Wm Brown, 6. Fred. Stafford, Elbridge Brothers, Peter Bowman, 7. Noah M. Cluser, Wm Greene, Milton Weatherly, 8. Robert Wharton, John Gant, John C. Rankin, 9. Emory Wothers, Joel McLean, Wm Wilson, 10. James Paisley, David White, Robert Wiley, 11. Jos W. Gilmer, Robert Shaw, Saml Phipps, sen, 12. Eli Lackey, Daniel Coble, Abner Field, 13. James Gant, Hubbard Moore, Samuel McNeely, 14. Wm McClintock, J. M. Cunningham, Jas Gilchrist, 15. S. D. Holden, Calvin J. McLean, John C. Rankin, 16. Zebulon Pritchett, John Parker, R. H. Gillespie, 17. Roddy E. Hanner, Wm Young, David Patterson, 18. Henry Yates, David Macy, Abner Jerrill, 19. Archibald Bevil, Joseph Helton, Wm Pearson, 20. Wm Denny, Robert McCutchen, Wm A. Donnell, 21. Jos Mitchell, Jos Kirkpatrick, Caleb White, 22. H. C. Worth, Addison W. Armfield, T. H. Featress, 23. Simon Hodgins, John Stephenson, H. Watkins, 24. Joshua Reynolds, John Reynolds, Jos Newman, 25. Isaac Oakes, Nathan Beham, James Calhoun, 26. Caleb Rayle, James McQuistin, John Kellum, 27. Moses Owen, Wm Bowman, Malachi Gray, 28. Timothy Russell, Hugh Little, Itamer Couch, 29. Anderson Lamb, John W. Merritt, Ham Armfield, 30. John A. Moon, Eli Helton, Benjamin Aydelotte, 31. Danl Pegram, Jesse McMichael, J. B. Driggins, 32. James R. Clark, Thos Benbow, Banner Peoples, 33. Newell R. Sapp, James Edwards, Thos Starbuck, 34. John Hill, Jonathan Harris, Thomas Thornton, 35. Peter Davis, John R. Guyer, Cyrus J. Wheeler, 36. Jonathan Welch, Jos G. Wilson, Wm G. Johnson, 37. Levi Stephens, Jos W. Hoskins, John Highfield, 38. Lyndon Swaim, Jed H. Lindsay, James Sloan, 39. Thomas Scott, Marcellus Jordan, Samuel Denny, 40. Wm McMurry, Lewis Rayle, Richard Dodson, 41. Thomas Dick, John McLean, Jesse Smith, 42. Charles Kellum, Isaac Clark, James H. Rayle, 43. Jacob Clapp, John Foust, James S. Watson, 44. Harper Donnell, Danl Schofield, Thos Rankin, 45. John Percer, John Houston, Alex Hanner, 46. Thos S. Kirkson, J. G. Anthony, J. M. Mac, 47. Albert Rankin, Saml Rankin, Thompson Finley, 48. David M. Osborne, John Russell, Alfred Edwards, 49. J. G. Clapp, Charles Fowhee, Joshua Clapp, 50. Amos Stuart, Winslow Davis, John Mara, 51. Henry Foust, T. G. Wharton, Solomon Greenon, 52. Thos Macy, Grafton Gardner, Anthony Beard, 53. Wm Stanley, Wm H. Reese, S. G. Coffin, 54. Nathan Wheeler, James Hayworth, Isaac Kersey, 55. John Miller, Joshua Causey, John Hardin, sen, 56. Reuben Trotter, Jonathan Armfield, Alfred Short, 57. Abn's Vickory, Abner Armfield, Sol. Sullivan, 58. David Bodenbauer, Wm Hedgcock, Eli Swaim, 59. Jos W. Gamble, Alfred Jones, John McClintock, 60. Wm Gray, John Cobb, Robert Thomas, 61. Thomas Warren, Samuel Lowry, Geo Pegram, 62. John Ricks, Jonathan Frazier, J. L. Swaim, 63. Green Lamb, A. C. Murrow, Jabez Hudson, 64. James Sullivan, Eliu E. Mendenhall, John Charles, 65. James E. Thow, James Miner, Addison Wiley.

The first duty of the Committee, as prescribed by Law, is to number the children between 5 and 21 and return the list to the Chairman within one month from their appointment. Let the heads of families, and the boys and girls, all be named separately and in distinct column.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Ch'm.
January 3, 1850 37-4

BONNETS.

I take this method of informing the people of Greensboro' and surrounding country, that I have again commenced bleaching and dressing Bonnets, and also making Silk Bonnets. As my work is known to most of the people, I hope I will be prepared to give general satisfaction to those who may call on me.

Those disposed to give me their custom will find me at my residence on the back street east of the carriage shop, in the house lately occupied by Wm Elliott.

MARY KIRKMAN.
Jan. 1, 1850 37-3

THE FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANAC for 1850, published by Blum & Son, Salem, for sale by the grocer, druggist, or single at the publishers' prices.

J. R. & J. SLOAN, October, 1849.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED from one to two million of Bricks to be made in the months of 1850, 1 1/2 inches long, 4 1/4 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, two thirds to be hard and well burned, and not exceeding one third, good Salina—to be inspected by the Commissioners or such person as they may appoint. The Bricks to be counted in the wall, and all openings to be excluded. Separate proposals will be received:

1. For the Brick by the 1000 to be taken at the kiln.

2. For the same by the 1000 to be delivered at the building.

3. For laying the same by the 1000.

4. For the same by the 1000, laid in the wall. See (folding and all) materials (except Lime) to be supplied by the contractors.

Proposals will also be received for excavating and laying the foundation of the Asylum in good mason work, by the perch—all materials except lime to be furnished by the contractors.

There is said to be good clay on the land selected for the Asylum; if so, the contractor will be at liberty to use it. Wood can be had conveniently and at moderate prices.

Bonds with approved security will be required of the contractors. Ten per cent, on the amount of the contract, will be paid in advance; the remainder as the work progresses.

Sealed proposals to be addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh, before the 15th February next.

By order of the Commissioners, GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec'y.

Raleigh, December 18, 1849. 37-6

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

THE first session for 1850 will begin on Monday the 7th January, under the care of JOHN B. PARKER, who, with nine years' experience, expects, by his devoted attention, to preserve "this well known Institution" worthy of patronage.

Tuition in the Classics, and higher branches of Mathematics per session of 5 months \$15.00
In the English branches do. 10.00
Contingent expenses on each scholar, 50

Jan. 1850 37-4 JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec. of Board.

Journeyman Shoemakers. THE subscriber wishes to employ a first rate Shoemaker. Call on HENRY H. BRADY Greensboro' Jan 3, 1850 37-4

FOR RENT. BY the subscribers a comfortable story dwelling with necessary out buildings on south st. Jan 1850 J. R. & J. SLOAN

SALT.—A superior article—at 75 cents per bushel. Also, CANDLES, TALLOW, and FEATHERS, for sale at the Factory. Oct. 1849.

A GOOD COOK and Washwoman can be had by early application to the subscriber. Also a girl large enough for a nurse. W. J. McCONNELL.

LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro' N. C., January 1, 1850, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A William A. Armfield
Hamilton Armfield
Price Auburn
Shadrach Anderson

B James G. S. Boyd 2
G. S. Boyd
Job Barker
John R. Berry
John R. Berry
F. Bunch
Rev. A. D. Blackwood
Mr. Burney
Eldred Beuth
Samuel Bondy
Samuel Bell

C Elizabeth Chapel
Silas Cox
Jonathan Coffin
Eleanor Carter
Rev. William S. Colson
Mrs. Clementine Carter
Mrs. Rachel Clark
James M. Cox
Mrs. Margaret Canby
William A. Chavis
Albert G. Coffin
Fanny Clark
John Cook

D James Davis
James W. Davis
Geo. S. Dejeanet, M. D.
Any Daguerrean

CHRISTMAS.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

O how wondrous is the story
Of our blest Redeemer's birth!
See the mighty Lord of Glory
Leave his heav'n to visit earth!
Hear with transport, ev'ry creature,
Hear the Gospel's joyful sound;
Christ appears in human nature,
In our sinful world is found;
Comes to pardon our transgressions,
Like a cloud our sins to blot;
Comes to his own favour'd nation,
But his own receive him not.
If the angels who attended
To declare the Saviour's birth,
Who from heav'n with songs descended
To proclaim good will on earth;
If, in pity to our blindness,
They had brought the pardon needed,
Still Jehovah's wondrous kindness
Had our warmest hopes exceeded:
If some prophet had been sent
With Salvation's joyful news,
Who that heard the blest event
Could their warmest love refuse!
But 'twas He to whom in Heav'n
Hallelujahs never cease:
He, the mighty God, was given,
Given to us a Prince of Peace.
None but He who did create us
Could redeem from sin and hell;
None but He could reinstate us
In the rank from which we fell.
Had he come, the glorious stranger,
Deck'd with all the world calls great;
Had he liv'd in pomp and grandeur,
Crown'd with more than royal state;
Still our tongues with praise e'er flowing,
On such boundless love would dwell!
Still our hearts, with rapture glowing,
Feel what words could never tell.
But what wonder should it raise
Thus our lowest state to borrow!
O the high mysterious ways,
God's own Son a child of sorrow!
'Twas to bring us endless pleasure,
He our suffering nature bore;
'Twas to give us heav'nly treasure,
He was willing to be poor.
Come, ye rich, survey the stable
Where your infant Saviour lies;
From your full e'erflowing table
Send the hungry good supplies.
Boast not your ennobled stations,
Boast not that you're richly fed;
Jesus, hear it, all ye nations,
Had not where to lay his head.
Learn of me, thus cries the Saviour,
If my kingdom you'll inherit;
Sinner, quit your proud behaviour,
Learn my meek and lowly spirit.
Come, ye servants, see your station,
Freed from all reproach and shame;
He who purchas'd your salvation,
Bore a servant's humble name.
Come, ye poor, some comfort gather
Faint not in the race you run,
Hard the lot your gracious Father
Gave his dear, his only Son.
Think, that if your humble stations,
Less of worldly good bestow,
You escape those strong temptations
Which from wealth and grandeur flow.
See your Saviour as he ascended!
See he looks with pity down!
Trust him all will soon be mended,
Bear his cross, you'll share his crown.

CALENDAR

1850.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
FEBRUARY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribe early while the terms are low.
Remuneration of the London Quarterly Review, the Edinburgh Review, the North British Review, the Westminster Review, and Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.
The above periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—Blackwood's Magazine, and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

Prices for 1849.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 per annum.
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For Blackwood's Magazine 9 " "
For Blackwood's and three Reviews 9 " "
For Blackwood and the four " 10 " "

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Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:
Bentley's Miscellany.
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The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Review.
Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.
A subscriber to any three of the periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.
A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.
Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.

Clubbing.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to include; nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

Early Copies.
A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat "subscribe while the price is low."

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or free, to the publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.

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

Joel McLean & James S. Clove,
Adm'rs of Peter Leely, dec'd.,
vs.
Susan Leely, widow, Jacob Leely, and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Leely, Jacob Kline & wife Catherine, David Leely, Aaron Trullinger & wife Hannah, part of the defendants, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks of the pendency of this suit, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petitioners' petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greensborough, this the third Monday of November, 1849.

Pr adv \$5 36-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

INFIRMARY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The undersigned has prepared himself to take in and cure all those afflicted with any or all cutaneous skin diseases. Without satisfaction no charge. The following is in part a list of the diseases he proposes to cure: Scabies, or itch; Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire; Ringworm, or Tinea; Scald-head, or porrigo favus; Carbuncles, or any old standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb; Cancerous affections; Abscesses or tumors; Chloasma, or freckles; Tetter of every variety; Noli me tangere; Varieties of ulcers; Itch of the eye; White Swelling; Erysipelas, purpura, itch, Effects of venereal disease—syphilis, ringworm &c. Greensboro', N. C., opposite Gott's Hotel.
J. JOHNSON.
Letters on business should come postpaid, 4-th May, 1849.

HIRAN C. WORTH,

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

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care. Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Drafts can be had when desired.
Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.
Jan. 1st, 1849.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

BONNETS.

I take this method of informing the people of Greensboro' and surrounding country, that I have again commenced bleaching and dressing Bonnets, and also making Silk Bonnets. As my work is known to most of the people, I hope I will be prepared to give general satisfaction to those who may call on me. Those disposed to give their custom will find me at Mrs. Martha Adams's.
Oct. 1849. 25-3m. MARY KIRKMAN.

SHOES, BOOTS AND BROGANS, and Rubber

Over Shoes—the largest stock now offered for sale for less prices than they can be bought in this market for. Oct. 1849. W. J. McCONNEL.

Science vs. Quackery.

There is no profession in life in which there is so much charlatanism practiced as in that of medicine; and this truth is nowhere so generally admitted as among medical men themselves. Ignorant pretenders to a knowledge of the healing art, both in and out of the legalized medical fraternity, are everywhere to be met. Considering the rapid and progressive impulse which has been communicated to most branches of human knowledge, the enlightened state of the age, the many reforms and great progress which have been made in most every other science and art, it is surprising that in the practice of medicine so little has been accomplished by those who claim to be in the exclusive possession of its mysteries and truths. It has been said, though it is rather a quaint way of expressing a truth, that "If there be a science swayed with superfluous baggage, it is doubtless that of medicine." No profession stands in greater need of a rigorous method of simplification. The practice of the art among the regular faculty is so full of obscurity, and pretensions to mystery, that the most learned men in the profession have become disgusted. So strong an influence has this fact upon the mind of a very celebrated physician of the last century, that he remarked that, "Though the difference between a learned physician and a mere pretender was very great, yet an extensive observation proved to him that the difference between a learned physician and a mere pretender was very little." Though the author of this quotation belonged to a former century, yet the observation is as applicable to the present day as it was when first written. It is an illustration of a truth which has often been exemplified by experience and observation. Almost every system of medicine that the world has ever produced—and there have been many of them—has proved to be a beneficial practice, a practice which leaves to nature the performance of a cure. The true philosophy of disease and its proper treatment seems never to have been discovered by the legalized profession, or legalized empiricism. But they have allowed the most beautiful and important science which the human mind can cultivate to be buried under a crude and undigested mass of materials, collected through many centuries by superficial observers and visionary theorists. The language of medicine has been vague and inaccurate, often used to obscure the most simple truths, and to give more fictitious of the imagination the appearance of reality.

So mysterious has been the practice of physic in all ages, that even philosophers of reputation have regarded medicine as a deceitful art, the empire of which was founded, and its existence continued solely on the credulity and weakness of man. They tell us that nature has placed in all his works the means of restoring order, and when these means are inefficient the pretended resources of medical men are wholly useless. The secret springs of the human frame are, say these philosophers, entirely too much veiled from our view to ascertain the true causes of their derangement. Opinions like these have been spread abroad among intelligent men. They were the natural result of the system of Empiricism that existed in the profession. Some enlightened physicians were induced to regard medicine in much the same light.

The Brandrethian system of curing diseases, by freeing the system of all impurities, through the use of the Vegetable Universal Pill, is one that has been in practice for about a century. There are some among the medical faculty, who, while they admit that a system of purgation for the removal of disease is the true one, yet they ask why the Vegetable Universal Pill of Doctor Brandreth should possess qualities not found in many of the ordinary purgative medicines in use by the faculty.

But the more intelligent of them admit that no other purgative, yet discovered, can be taken in such quantities, or in quantities sufficient to produce the desired effect, without tending more or less to debilitate the system, and where such purgatives are frequently resorted to, in large doses, much harm ensues. Contemners, and derangers of the digestive and intestinal canal, almost invariably follow the administration of the ordinary active cathartics in use by the faculty. The great efficacy of Brandreth's Pills does not result merely from the simple fact that they are purgative, and that purgation is the true theory of removing disease. But the unparalleled success which has attended the administration of them for about one hundred years is the result of the peculiar purgative properties of the ingredients used in making the Pills. It is in the happy combination of purgative which form the Brandreth Pills that consists much of its wonderful virtue. Their extensive use in almost every disease incident to the human race, has given them a wider popularity than that acquired by any other medicine ever placed before the public.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, James town; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. & R. Gilmer, Guilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

P. CHILDS & CO. ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN

EIGN BALM PILLS.—They speak for themselves.

Martha's Vineyard, Chatham county, N. C., 16th August, 1847.

P. Childs & Co., Gents: Some time last winter your traveling agent left with me four dozen boxes of your Oriental or Sovereign Balm Pills for sale. I have sold out agreeable to your instructions, and am happy to say, not a single box has been returned; and as the sickly season is now coming on, and as your pills have given so general satisfaction, and there is such a demand for them, I have thought best to send for a fresh supply.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.

WILLIAM CROSS, P. M.
Each box contains 31 pills; price 25 cents, and is accompanied with certificates and full directions. These Pills are kept for sale by Weir & Porter, Greensboro'. P. & W. Smith, Alamance; P. C. & A. Smith, Egg-Cobbles; R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown; N. Hunt Jr., Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally throughout the State; also by numerous Druggists and agents throughout the Union.

NOTICE.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large, that I have settled in Greensboro' on South street, first door below Mr. H. T. Wilbar's, half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend keeping constantly on hand

BEDSTEADS OF THE BEST KIND

for sale. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice and in the best style.

Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bedsteads.

Also, Bonnets bleached and dressed in fashionable style.

PLEASANT AMOS.

April 1849

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

Blackburn Corn Stones.

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of the Blackburn Corn Stones, and are informed by several millers that they are equal to any stones ever used. They can be delivered here or at any mill in this region of country. For further particulars, apply to us or to Israel Price, Black River, Va.
Reference: Maj. Samuel A. Hobson, Rev. Benton Field, Wm. Anglin, Esq.

REYNOLDS & CO.

8:12m Leakville, N. C.

LADIES—who are in search of FINE DRESS

Goods, will find it greatly to their interest to call at my Store and examine the large stock of Dress Silks and French Merinoes, Sacks and crapes Shawls which I have on hand.

W. J. McCONNEL.

October, 1849.

I HAVE the Agency for the sale of SANDS' SAR-

SAPARILLA, in quart bottles, and Perry's Dead Shot. Call and get an Almanack for 1850 and see what cure both have performed, and see if they will not do you good. Both are warranted—no cure no pay. Oct. 1849. W. J. McCONNEL.

ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.

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

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

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

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

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

October, 1849.



A CARD.

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

THURSTON'S FURNITURE ROOM,

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

October, 1849.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY

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

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal.

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

Miss J. PERLEY, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting.

Miss ———, Assistant in Higher Classes.

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

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the improvement and happiness of their pupils. The number is limited to thirty-five. They form the Edgeworth Family. The term of ten months will begin on the 9th of May, and close on the 9th of May. Bills are paid half yearly \$50 in advance. \$75 cover all expense for the half year, except the usual tuition for ornamental branches.

Greensborough, N. C., May, 1849

HENRY T. WILBAR

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

HATS AND CAPS

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

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

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

N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Red & Gray Fox, Possum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skin.

Greensboro', Oct. 25, 1849

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1849.

Henry Taylor } Petition for Divorce.

Martha Taylor }

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

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

Pr adv \$5 31-13

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber would respectfully remind his old customers and the public, that he continues to make—and will make none other, than a good article of Boots and Shoes, and will sell at the most reasonable prices, agreeable to the times. Good fits warranted, or the money exchanged back for other work done in its place. Call and see me—on East street, next corner above Mrs. Moring's—and you will lose nothing by encouraging home manufacture.

HENRY H. BRADY.

Greensborough, October, 1849.

FOURTH PROOF FRENCH BRANDY,

Extra pure PORT WINE,

Best quality MATERIA WINE,

For medicinal purposes. For sale by

D. P. WEIR

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—

For Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Cold Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the side, Liver complaint.

For sale by

D. P. WEIR

CANDLES—2,000 lbs Tallow Candles just received and for sale.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Dec. 12, 1848

BULLALTO ROBES—One bale Buffalo Robes

whole skins, for sale by

J. R. & J. SLOAN

Nov 1849

BLANKS IN WENTWORTH, of various kinds

may be had on application to R. J. Johnson.

Oct. 1849.

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY IN STORE

embracing the usual variety.

Which is offered on as favorable terms

as any House in Western N. Carolina.

Call and judge for yourselves.

Nov. 1849 J. R. & J. SLOAN.



HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC.

PLEASANT and never failing cure for Chills or Ague & Fever, in three hours, and a remedy for Bilious and Remittent Fevers.

The cures found on the wrapper of NINE and TEN years standing, are the most remarkable on record, proving it clearly, to have been superior to every other known remedy in curing Intermittents. Persons of Bilious or Debilitated habits, will soon find relief from using it. Nursing mothers, who need something to invigorate and strengthen them, will find it the very thing, taken in large table-spoonful doses three or four times a day. Do try it. Price \$1 per bottle.

HOUSE'S OINTMENT, a soothing and perfect cure for Piles, and for Burns, Bruises, External Sores, Nashes, Sprains, Fresh Cuts or Wounds, whether on man or beast, and as an external application in Rheumatism, its effects are decided, and absolutely astonishing.

A person after using it remarked, "It is worth five dollars a thimble full." No family should ever be without it a single moment. Price \$1 per pot.

HOUSE'S VEGETABLE PILLS

are worthy of a place in every family, and as a general family medicine, the best in the world. They are simply combined so as to act directly upon the whole animal economy, assist nature in expelling all morbid or acrid humors, which engender disease. They are the only reliable cure ever discovered for Rheumatism.

Try them, ye afflicted ones; dry up your tears and cease your groans, for there is yet good in store for you. So great is the popularity that orders for them to be sent to different parts of the country through the mail, are frequently received.

No person or Planter, who has ever tried them, would willingly dispense with them. We appeal to the hundreds who have used them, for the truth of what we say. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Jesse Smith, Guilford county, Daniel F. Thompson, Orange county, J. B. McDade, Chapel Hill, A. Moring, Montgomery, A. H. Lindsey, Friendship, F. Fries, Salem, S. Perry, Kernersville, A. S. Venable, Muddy Creek Post Office, Johnson & Smith, Huntsville, Y. N. Jones, Surry county.

June, 1849. 10-10n

A CARD.

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

SHOE AND BOOT MAKING

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

Repairing done to order and in little or no time.

THOMAS MOCK.

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

Nov. 15, 1849 T. M.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF