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THE SONGS OF YORE.

Alas! the good old songs of yore
Have gone quite out of date—
Surpassed by "Old Virginia's Shore,"
And the "North Carolina State."
No more are heard the pleasing notes
Of "Coming through the Rye;"
But turn you where you may, you'll hear
"Susannah, don't you cry."
To sing the song of "Home Sweet Home,"
A girl could not be led;
But ask her for some "favorite tune,"
She'll strike up "Uncle Ned;"
Then finish off with "Buffalo Gals,"
Or else with "Dearest May;"
Forgetting that she ever knew
Some more heart-breathing lay.
Oh, give to me the songs of yore,
That come warm from the heart;
That make each pulse throb with delight,
And bid the passions start.
Sing me the song of "Hours there were,"
I'll crave not what belongs
To the list of nigger—pshaw!—I mean
Of fashionable songs.

From the Democratic Review.

SHOT IN THE EYE.

A TRUE STORY OF TEXAS BORDER LIFE.

BY C. W. WEBSTER.

My word for it, reader, I should never have ventured to construct a professed romance out of incidents so wild and strange as those of this narrative. It is only with the hope that you will accept in good faith the assurance given in the same spirit, that these things really did occur, while I was in the country, and most of them within my personal knowledge—that I venture to relate them at all. Remember, the scene is laid in a frontier county of Texas, and if you have even a remote conception of the history of that Republic, and the general character of its social elements, you will be prepared for a good deal. But, though you might even have visited its cities and older settlements, you would still find it difficult to realize all that is true of its frontier life, unless by extended travel and experience your faith should be fortified. When you can have to say, as I can, "what mine eyes have seen and ears heard"—on that ground alone you will be "fit audience, though few," to receive, as matter of course, relations which would doubtless, for the moment, shock others as monstrous in improbability, if not indeed impossibility. The man of high civilization will find great difficulty in understanding how such a deed as I am about to relate, requiring months to consummate, should have been carried through in the open face of law and the local authorities—but the man who knows this frontier will tell him that the rifle and bowie knife are all the law and local authority recognised. Witness the answer President Houston gave when application was first made to him for his interposition with the civil force to quell the bloody "Regulator Wars" which afterwards sprang up in this very same county—"Fight it out among yourselves, and be d—d to you!" A speech entirely characteristic of the man and the country, as it then was! It was in the earlier stages of the organization of this same "Regulator" association that our story commences.

Shelby county, lying in Western Texas, on the border of the "Red Lands," was rather thinly settled in the early part of '39. What population it had, was generally the very worst cast of border life. The bad and desperate men who had been driven over our frontier, formed a rallying ground and headquarters here—seemingly with the determination to hold the county good against the intrusion of all honest persons, and as a sort of "Alsatia" of the West, for the protection of outlaws and villains of every grade. And, indeed, to such an extent had this proscription been carried that it had become notorious as much as a man's life or conscience was worth who settled among them with any worthy purpose in view; for he must either fall into their confederacy—leave—or die! This was perfectly understood; and the objects of this confederacy may be readily appreciated, when it is known that every now and then a party of men would sally out from this settlement, painted and equipped like Camanches, with the view of carrying off the horses, plundering or murdering some marked man of a neighboring county; then returning with great speed, they would divide their plunder, resume their accustomed appearance, and defy pursuit or investigation. Not only did they band together for their operations in this way, but a single man would carry off a fine horse or commit a murder with the most open audacity, and if he only succeeded in escaping here, was publicly protected. I do not mean to have it understood that the whole population at this time were men of this stamp avowedly.

There were some few whose wealth to a degree protected them in the observances of a more seemly life—though they were compelled to at least wink at the doings of their ruffianly and more numerous neighbors: while there was yet another, but not large class of sturdy, straightforward emigrants, who attracted solely by the beauty of the country, had come into it settled themselves down wherever they took a fancy—with characteristic recklessness, neither caring or inquiring who were their neighbors, but trusting in their own stout arms and hearts to keep a footing. Of course all such were very soon engaged in desperate feuds with the horse thieves and plunderers around them; and as they were not yet strong enough to make head efficiently—were one after another finally ousted or shot. It was to exterminate this honest class, that the more lawless and brutal of the others associated themselves and assumed the name of "Regulators."

They numbered from eight to twelve—and under the organization of rangers, commanded by a heavily armed man named Hinch, they professed to undertake the task of purifying the county limits of all bad and suspicious characters; or, in other words, of all men who dared refuse to be as bad as they were—or if they were, who chose to act independently of them and their schemes. This precious brotherhood soon became the scourge of all that region. Whenever an individual was unfortunate enough to make himself obnoxious to them, whether by successful villainy, the proceeds of which he refused to share with them, or by the hateful contrast of the propriety of his course—he was forthwith surrounded—threatened—had his stock driven off or killed wantonly—and if these annoyances and hints were not sufficient to drive him away, they would publicly warn him to leave the county in a certain number of days, under the penalty of being scourged or shot. The common pretext for this was the accusation of having committed some crime, which they themselves had perpetrated with a view of furnishing a charge to bring against him. Their hate was entirely ruthless and never stopped short of accomplishing its purposes; and in many a bloody fray and cruel outrage had the question of their supremacy been mooted, until at last there were few left to dispute with them, and they tyrannized at will.

Among these few was Jack Long, as he was called, who neither recognized nor denied their power, and indeed never troubled himself about them one way or the other. He kept himself to himself, hunted incessantly, and no body knew much about him. Jack had come of a "wild turkey breed," as the Western term is for a roving family; and though still a young man pushed on ahead of the settlement of two territories, and had at last followed the game towards the South, and finding it abundant in Shelby county, had stopped here, just as he would have stopped at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, had it been necessary to pursue it so far. He had never been in the habit of asking leave of any power where he should settle, and of course scarcely thought of the necessity of doing so now; but quietly set off to work, built himself a nice log cabin, as far from every body as he could get. And the first thing that was known of him, was his pretty young wife and two little ones snugly stowed away in it, and was slaying the deer and the bears right and left.

The honest brotherhood had made several attempts at feeling Jack's pulse and ascertaining his availability; but he had always seemed so impressively good-natured, and put them off so pleasantly, that they could find no ground for either disturbing or quarrelling with him. What was more, he was physically rather an ugly looking "customer," with his six feet four inches of brawn and bone; though the inclination, just discoverable in his figure, to corpulency, together with a broad, full, good humored face, gave an air of sluggishness to his energies, and an expression of easy simplicity to his temper, which offered neither invitation to gratuitous insult, nor provocation to dislike. He was the very impersonation of inoffensive, loyal honesty, slumbering on his conscious strength; and these men, without exactly knowing why, felt some little disinclination to waking him. He had evidently never been roused to a knowledge of himself, and others felt as uncertain what that knowledge might bring forth as he did, and were not specially zealous of the honor of having it first tested upon their own persons. So that Jack Long might have been left for many a day in quiet, even in this formidable neighborhood, to cultivate his passion for marksmanship, at the expense of the dumb, wild things around him, but for an unfortunate display he was accidentally induced to make of it.

Happening to fall short of ammunition, he went one day to the store for a fresh supply. This cabin, together with the blacksmith's shop, and one or two other huts, constituted the "county town," and as powder and liquor were only to be obtained there, it was the central resort of the Regulators. Jack found them all collected for a great shooting match, in preparation for which they were getting drunk as possible to steady their nerves. Hinch, the Regulator captain, had always been the hero of such occasions—for, in addition to his being a first-rate shot it was known that it would be a dangerous exertion of skill for any man to beat him—for he was a furious and vindictive bully, and would not fail to make a personal affair of it with any one who should mortify his vanity by carrying off the prize from him. In addition, the band of scoundrels he commanded was entirely at his service in any extreme, so that they made fearful odds for a single man to contend with. Everybody else in the county was aware of this state of things but Jack Long, and he either didn't know or didn't care. After they had fired several rounds, he went lounging listlessly into the crowd which had gathered around the target, exclaiming in admiration over the last brilliant shot of Hinch, which was triumphantly the best. The bully was, as usual, blustering vehemently, taunting every one around him, and when he saw Jack looking very coolly at the famous shot, with no grain of that deferential admiration in his expression which was demanded, he snatched up the board, and thrusting it insultingly close to his face, roared out—

"Here! You Jack Long Shanks—look at that! Take a good look! Can you beat it?"

Jack drew back with a quiet laugh, and said, good-humoredly—

"Pshaw! You don't brag on such shootin' as that, do you?"

"Brag on it! I'd like to see such a moon-eyed chap as you beat it!"

"I don't know as I'd be very proud to beat such bunglin' work as that."

"You don't! don't you!" yelled the fellow, now fairly in a rage at Jack's coolness—"You'll try it, won't you? You must try it! You shall try it, by Heaven! We'll see what sort of a swell you are!"

"Oh, well," said Jack, interrupting him as he was proceeding to rave for quantity—"Just set up your board, if you want to see me put a ball through every hole you can make!"

Perfectly astonished at this rash bearing of the lion—for it was difficult to tell whether contempt or simplicity dictated Jack's manner—the men set up the board, while he walked back to the stand, and carelessly swinging his heavy rifle from his shoulder, fired, seemingly, as quick as thought—"It's a trick of mine," said he, mov-

ing towards the mark, as he lowered his gun; "I caught it from shootin' varmints in the eyes; always takes 'em there. It's a notion I've got—it's my fun." They all ran eagerly to the target, and sure enough his ball, which was larger than Hinch's, had passed through the same hole, widening it!

"He's a humbug! It's all accident! He can't do that again!" shouted the ruffian, turning pale, till his lips looked blue, as the board was held up. "I'll bet the ears of a buffalo calf against his, that he can't do it again!"

"If you mean by that to bet your own ears against mine, I'll take you up!" said Jack, laugh-

ing, while the men could not resist joining him. Hinch glared around him with a fierce chafed look, before which who knew him best quailed, and with compressed lips silently loaded his gun. A new target was put up, at which, after a long and careful aim, he fired. The shot was a fine one. The edge of the ball had just passed the centre. Jack, after looking at it, quietly remarked—

"Plumbing out the centre is my fashion, I'll show you a kink or two, Captain Hinch, about the clear thing in shootin'. Give us another board there, boys!"

Another was set up, and after throwing out his gun on a level in the same rapid careless style as before, he fired; and when the eager crowd around the target announced that he had driven the centre cross clear out, he turned upon his heel, and with a pleasant nod to Hinch, started to walk off. The ruffian shouted hoarsely after him—

"I thought you were a d—d coward! You've made two good shots by accident, and now you sneak off to brag that you've beat me. Come back, sir! You can't shoot better a muzzle half as true!"

Jack walked on, without noticing this mortal insult and challenge, while Hinch laughed tauntingly, long and loud—jeering with exulting bitterness, as long as he could make himself heard, as "a flash in the pan,"—a dung hill cock, who had spread his white feathers," while the men who had been surprised into profound respect for Long, and were now still more astonished at what they considered his "backing out," joined clamorously in hooting his retreat.

The fools! They made a fatal mistake, in supposing he left the insult unresented from any fear for himself. Jack Long had a young and pretty wife at home, and his love for her was stronger than his resentment for his own indignity. His passions were slow, and had never been fully roused—none of them at least by his love, and that presented her instantly, forlorn and deserted, with her little ones, in this wild country, should he throw away his life with such desperate odds; and seeing the turn the affair was likely to take, he had prudently determined to get away before it had gone too far. But had any of those men seen the spasm of agony which shivered across his massive features, as these gibing voices rang upon his ears in insult which no proud free hunter might endure, they would have taken the hint to beware of chafing the silently foaming blood any longer.

This was an ill-starred day for Jack, though; from this time troubles began to thicken about him. The evil tenor of his simple, happy life was destroyed, and indignity and outrage followed each other fast. Hinch never forgave the unlucky skill which had robbed him of his proudest boast, that of being the best marksman on the frontier; and he swore, in vindictive hate, to dog him to the death, or make him leave the country. Soon after this, a valuable horse, belonging to a rich and powerful planter disappeared. He was one of those men who had compromised with the Regulators, paying so much black mail for exemption from their depredations, and protection against others of the same stamp; and he now applied to Hinch, for the recovery of his horse, and the punishment of the thief. This Hinch, under the constraint, was bound to do, and promised to accomplish forthwith. He and some of his men went off on the trail of the missing horse, and returning next day, announced they had followed it with all their skill through a great many windings, evidently intended to throw off pursuit, and had at last traced it to Jack Long's picket fence, and there could be no doubt but he was the thief! The planter knew nothing of Jack, but that he was a new comer, and demanded that he should be forced to give up the horse, and be punished to the extremity of the frontier code. He knew the proofs were not strong enough to make the charge plausible, even before a Lynch Court, of which he himself was both the prosecutor, judge, and executioner. His object was to first get up a hue and cry against Long, and under cover of a general excitement, accomplish his selfish purposes without question or much trial even. So that, after a great deal of manoeuvring for eight or ten days, during which time the charge against Long was industriously circulated by his myrmidons, so as to attract general attention and expectation as to the result of the investigations—he proclaimed far and wide, that he had found the horse at last, hid in a timber bottom near Long's! This, of course, seemed strong confirmation of his guilt, and though the mob were most of them horse thieves, to all intents, yet it was an unpardonable crime for any one to practice professionally among themselves; so that Long was loudly denounced, and threatened on every side, and ordered to leave the country forthwith.

These proceedings Jack by no means comprehended, or felt disposed to be moved by; but gave them one and all to understand that he meant to remain where he was, until it entirely suited his convenience to go; and that if his time and theirs did not happen to agree, they might make the most of it. And Jack was such an unpromising, sluggish looking somebody, and his reputation, which had now spread every where—of possessing such consummate skill with the rifle, that he thought it a condescension to shoot game any where else but in the eyes—was so formidable, that no individual felt disposed to push the matter to a personal collision. He might still, therefore, have been left in quiet, but Hinch had unfortunately taken up the impression, from Jack's conduct in the shooting match affair, that he must be a coward, and if this were true, then all his skill amounted to but little; and like any other bloody wolfish brute, he followed him up the self same cadence they had held yesterday in the breeze. His wide open eyes were glancing calm-

ly and scrutinizingly into the faces of the men who stood around—those features are never to be forgotten—for while Hinch lays on the stripes with all his furious strength, blaspheming as they fall, that glance dwells on each face with a cold, keen, searching intensity, as if it marked them to be remembered forever! The man's air was awful—so concentrated—so enduring! He never spoke, or groaned, or writhed—but those intense eyes of his—the wretches couldn't stand them, and began to shuffle and get behind each other. But it was too late; he had them all—ten men! They were REGISTERED.

We will drop the curtain over this horrible scene. Suffice it to say, that after lashing him until he fainted, the Regulators left him; telling his wife, that if they were not out of the country in ten days he should be shot. He did go within the specified time; and as it was said, returned with his family to Arkansas, where his wife's father lived. The incident was soon forgotten in Shelby county amidst the constant recurrence of similar scenes.

[To be continued.]

Miscellany.

The Morality of the Usury Law.—We extract from *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* for March, 1848, the following passage in a lecture delivered not long before, to the New York Mercantile Law Association:—

"The usury law invites and encourages the borrower to become a downright and shameless knave. Either he was ignorant of the usury, or else the loan was taken upon his honor; and his plea of usury is a denial of the last attribute of character which makes even a barbarian to be trusted. The man who pleads usury never after respects himself. Before he makes his plea, he must pass through the several stages of loss, vexation, mortification, and despair of regaining his position in society. He feels that he is disgraced, and society enters heartily into his feelings. And this disgrace the legislature has invited, and strongly encourages him to bring on himself.

When his case comes on in court, the Judge blushes as he charges the jury in favour of the borrower, and the jury despite him the moment of returning a reluctant verdict in his favor. The only difference in public estimation between the maker of this plea and a certain other character, is this:—The one finds his neighbor's property, and keeps it, and the other takes it by stealth. Truly we may say, 'the law entered that offence might abound.'"

Pressure of the Sea.—If a piece of wood which floats on the water, be forced down to a great depth in the sea, the pressure of the surrounding liquid will force it into the pores of the wood, and so increase its weight that it will no longer be capable of floating or rising to the surface. Hence the timber of ships which have foundered in the deep part of the ocean, never rises again to the surface, like those which have sunk near to the shore. A diver may, with impunity, plunge to a certain depth of the sea; but there is a limit beyond which he cannot live under the pressure to which he is subject. For the same reason, it is probable that there is a depth beyond which fishes cannot live. They, according to Joslin, have been caught in a depth at which they must have sustained a pressure of eighty tons to each square foot of the surface of their bodies.

Shoe Pegs.—The following sketch of a factory where 1,000 bushel of pegs are made annually, at Vienna Village, Kennebec County, is from the *Maine Farmer*:

The logs are sawed into blocks of suitable length for the pegs, and the ends are planed smooth. Grooves are then cut on the ends of these blocks, crossing each other at right angles, and these form the points of the pegs. They are then separated by splitting the blocks—a knife being introduced between each row of points, corresponding with the grooving. All these operations are performed by machinery with the utmost precision and celerity. The pegs are then bleached, dried and prepared for market. Mr. Thomas C. Norris, the proprietor of this factory, informed us that since September last he had sent 127 barrels of shoe pegs, and pins for Cabinet work, to Manchester, England. He has farther orders from the same place.

Equality.—A contemporary very justly remarks that notwithstanding all the fuss we make about "equality" in this country, we are sadly humbugged on the subject. The fact is, and we can see it, theoretically speaking, all men in good society are endowed with certain inalienable rights, except poor men. All men who do not pay their honest debts are great scamps, except those who cheat on a large scale. All men are great sinners except those who belong to the church. All men are allowed to think and speak freely, except those who are not orthodox. All men are gentlemen, except those who work for a living. All well-dressed and accomplished women are ladies, except factory and servant girls.

North Eastern Boundary.—The boundary line between the United States and Canada, ran in accordance with the Ashburton treaty, cost the labor of three hundred men eighteen months:

"For three hundred miles a path was cut through the forest thirty feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast iron pillar, pointed white, square, four feet out of the ground, seven inches square at the bottom, and four at the top, with raised letters on its sides, naming the commissioners who ran the line, and the date."

Laughter.—"Laugh and grow fat," is an old adage, and Sterne tells that every time a man laughs he adds something to his life. An eccentric philosopher of the last century used to say that he liked not only to laugh himself, but to see and hear laughter. Laughter is good for health; it is a provocation to the appetite, and a friend to digestion. Dr. Sydenham said the arrival of a merry-andrew in a town was more beneficial to the health of the inhabitants than twenty asses loaded with medicine.

The Communicator on a Permanent Basis.

—We have received letters from several of our friends at a distance, asking for information respecting our prospect of success in the publication of our paper. In answer to these inquiries, we have the pleasure to inform our friends and readers generally, that the pecuniary difficulties under which we have been laboring for some time, are now removed, and our subscription list has been considerably augmented of late; and as a further evidence of the flattering prospect before us, a gentleman in this place, aware of the fact, is anxious, at any moment, to pay a large amount in cash for our establishment. But we are not disposed to make a surrender, now or ever. We deserted not our post in less prosperous days—of course it would be completely folly for us to do so in the midst of such encouraging circumstances.

In the course of a month, we intend to make such improvements in the appearance of our paper, as to render it inferior to none in its mechanical execution.—*Communicator.*

Western Turnpike.—We deem it important to state, for the information of those who feel an interest in the success of the great Western Turnpike, from Salisbury to the Georgia line, that the Governor, after the most diligent inquiry, has not been able to obtain the services of an Engineer. The numerous Rail Roads in the country, now being constructed, seem to have monopolized that profession.

When it is considered what a length of road is to be made, through how desirable a climate it is to be located, and the profits attending the job, it is surprising that offers for this service have not been numerous and urgent.

If our newspapers would call public attention to the subject, and thus present it to the notice of the Engineer Corps, it would be beneficial to all concerned.—*Register.*

The Annexation of Canada.—A Toronto correspondent of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser*, confesses his positive conviction that a majority of the people of Canada are willing to be annexed to the government of the United States. His language, it will be seen by the following extract, is very decided:

"I believe the time to have arrived when annexation could be effected if it depended upon the majority of the Canadians. I have come to this conclusion by mixing with all classes of society, and by close observation. You cannot enter the house of any well-informed man in Canada, and broach the subject of politics, but annexation is spoken of as a cure for all our present misfortunes, and the fact is, that until we are annexed we shall have no peace, no prosperity nor safety in this province."

Slavery in California.—A letter from San Francisco to the *Newark Advertiser*, closes thus:

"A provisional government would long ago have been in operation but for the hope that Congress would take care of us, but we have waited in vain. A few more such delays, and they may as well legislate for the winds. As to slavery, there would be no doubt as to the issue, if left to the people. Their voice is almost unanimous against its introduction, and yet a negro woman and child were bought a month since by a merchant of this town for \$1900! The buyer was originally from Rhode Island, the seller from Oregon. The occasion of the purchase was the difficulty of obtaining servants, but this cannot be repeated without calling out a public demonstration."

THE MISCHIEF OF A JEST.

The *Boston Herald* gives the following account of Milton W. Streeter, now lying under sentence of death, in Massachusetts, for the murder of his wife:

"Streeter is a man of low order of intellect, and almost entirely governed by the animal passions. He married his wife, Elvira Houghton, after a month's courtship, and was for several months most fondly attached to her, so much so, we understand, that he could not bear to see any one tender to her the most common attentions without exhibiting the utmost jealousy. This trait was observed by his townsmen, and some of them made it a point to work upon his suspicious nature by seeming to be upon the most intimate terms with his wife. We were told that a man named Bacon, doing business in the Island of Cuba, visited Southbridge a few months before the commission of the murder, and either having discovered or been informed of Streeter's jealous disposition, set himself to work to excite his suspicions of the chastity of his wife to the highest degree. To this end he took lodgings in a tavern nearly opposite the house occupied by Streeter, and used every method in his power to insinuate that he was in unlawful communication with Mrs. S. Streeter observed this, and watched his house and wife with the utmost vigilance, often neglecting his occupation for that purpose; but he made no discovery warranting a certain belief that his wife was unfaithful to him with this individual.

"It is said that some of his townsmen were accustomed from time to time to give him half a dollar or so, and request him to give it to his wife, pretending that they were indebted to her in that amount for some work done by her for them. Such things as these, long continued, had rendered Streeter nervous and irritable in the extreme, and he firmly believed that Mrs. Streeter had been guilty of infidelity to him; he had therefore threatened her with severe measures, unless she satisfied him of her innocence, and had carried a razor to bed with him several times for the purpose of terrifying her into a confession; but, instead of confessing any thing, she finally complained to a justice of the peace that she considered her life endangered by any further cohabitation with him, and he was therefore put under bonds to keep the peace, and was also ordered to separate from his wife and leave the State."

These rude and remorseless jokers have now the satisfaction of knowing that their fine sport has been purchased by the death of one human being at the hands of a murderer, and is yet to be further paid for by the death of another on the scaffold.

A loafer by the name of Cain, being taken before a magistrate the other day, was asked if he was the man that slew his brother? "No, your honor," said he, "I is the chap not got shot."

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Canada*, with Liverpool dates to June 23d, has arrived at Boston.

Cotton and Broadstuffs steady and improving.

FRANCE.

The attempted insurrection in Paris has been followed by a more formidable resistance to the laws at Lyons, where a serious engagement took place in the streets between the troops and the mob, in the course of which a considerable number of lives were lost on both sides. Barricades were thrown up, which were not taken until battered down by cannon. The fighting commenced on the morning of the 15th ultimo, and continued until a late hour at night. Telegraphic despatches, however, dated at Lyons on the afternoon of the 16th, announce that the insurgents had been completely routed, the streets cleared, and the city restored to tranquility. There were upwards of fifty thousand troops in and around Lyons, and no apprehension of any further disturbance.

Great excitement existed in different places, rendering it evident that the conspiracy of the Red Republicans of Paris extended to every town in France.

An attempt was made to get up a disturbance at Marseilles, but it totally failed. One regiment of cavalry put all right without striking a blow.

At the latest date all was tranquil at Paris. Ledru Rollin had not been arrested. The choral was rapidly declining.

ROME.

A letter from Rome, dated the 9th, states the measures of defence on the one hand, and those of attack on the other, are being carried on with unremitting zeal in and around that unfortunate city, and the destruction of property rendered necessary by them is absolutely frightful. Not only have hundreds of villas and gates been set on fire and blown up during the last few days, but the interior of the town now commences to suffer from the unsparing orders of the military engineers.

It appears quite certain that even when the breach has been made it will only be the prelude to a second siege more terrible than the first, namely, that of the barricades and streets of Rome, which must be undertaken unless the Romans yield.

The French have in vain tried cajolery and threats with the people of Rome. They have steadily resisted all advances, whether of arms or diplomacy. On the 11th, a summons to surrender from Gen. Oudinot having been declined, the French effected a breach in the walls, and some of their troops entered the city. This report led to the belief that the struggle was over, it appears that on the 12th Gen. Oudinot issued a letter to the *Triumvirs*, making a last appeal to them, and endeavoring to throw upon them the responsibility of the lives lost and blood spilt in the event of a refusal.

The London Times of June 23 has received advices from its correspondent, dated Civita Vecchia, June 16, which is the very latest bulletin from the Holy City and the French army. On the 19th negotiations were again attempted to be opened by General Oudinot, but they failed. Oudinot having commanded the city to surrender has met with a peremptory refusal. He finally commenced a serious attack on the 14th. The batteries played upon the bastions for upwards of twenty-four hours incessantly, but no perceptible breach had been effected up to the latest period.

Intelligence from the camp of the French army states that reinforcements of troops and guns from Toulon were being landed at Civita Vecchia on the 14th.

It was reported that a messenger had arrived at Paris from Gaeta, bearing important despatches for the French Government, and an autograph letter from the Pope to Louis Napoleon expressing his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

The news from Hungary and Austria is contradictory. Some accounts give the advantage to the Austrians. In the south two actions had taken place, both terminating in advantage to the Imperialists.

The Hungarian General Perczel, from Fortress Warden, attacked some Austrian entrenchments, but was ultimately repulsed, though the Austrians admit their own troops suffered severely. The other battle was fought by Baron Jellachich, and is asserted to have been a brilliant victory. The Austrian accounts, however, are not trustworthy; at least as regards their own losses.

The London Globe of the 22d has intelligence to the 16th of June, giving accounts of a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated and left 23,000 killed upon the field. The battle took place on a large plain between Raab and Weizsburg, and lasted sixty-four hours. The Magyar loss, it is stated, was about 8,000 men. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau, the Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Gorgey. Although the news of this battle was received by private letters no public journal alludes to it. The Lloyd's of Vienna contains not the slightest allusion to the battle.

Another affair is mentioned as having taken place at Czorna. A brigade was sent by Schlick from Odernau under General Wyss, who was taken prisoner, Uhlans, and Colonel Bown Lessner, killed. Gen. Schlick sent his brigade to cover his right flank, and whilst marching to Raab was beaten on the 13th ult. Some reports represent the whole brigade to have been destroyed, others that 4,000 had deserted Schlick and gone to the Magyars. For three days cart loads of women continued to pour into Presburg from the places round about.

A fresh recruiting throughout all Austria is intended.

The only mention or allusion which can be gleaned from the Vienna papers regarding the great battle fought between the 13th and 15th, near Raab, is the surmise that the defeat of the brigade of Gen. Wyss gave origin to fabulous rumors. On the other hand the authorities maintain that the rout of Gen. Wyss is only an episode of the other battle.

A letter on the 13th ultimo from Cracow, in the Breslau Gazette, mentions the affair between the vanguard of the Magyars and the Russians within the Silesian frontiers.

At Gordonow the Russian Colonel, Maglen, was killed. Two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners.

Another letter, dated Cracow 15th, reports an engagement at Eng Pass, between the Russian advance guard and the Hungarians, and the former, numbering 6,000, were beaten off.

FROM CHINA.

Centrally to expectation, the Emperor of China has refused to open the trade of Canton to the

British upon the terms of co-existing treaties. This demonstration will probably give rise to very serious occurrences, as the British Government will, no doubt, insist upon their rights.

ITEMS.

The Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister at the Court of St. James, received the degree of Doctor in Civil Law from Oxford University on the 20th of June.

There are at present one thousand one hundred and thirty-two petitions (signed by 204,295 persons) lying on the table of the House of Commons, praying the House to promote the formation between the British Government and other Governments of the world, respectively, of such treaties of arbitration as shall bind the parties to refer all international disputes that may arise to the decision of arbitrators.

The British Government, it is said, has avowed its acquiescence in the restoration of the Pope, on principles satisfactory to the Roman people; and probably it is this which induced Louis Napoleon to say that his Roman policy was approved by England.

The Emperor of Russia recently convoked the Bishops of the empire. He said the "true faith exists in Russia alone. The Pope is a good man, his intentions are excellent, but savor too much of the spirit of the age."

Benton versus Calhoun.

AN INDICTMENT.

The following extract from Col. Benton's Missouri speech contains a summary of his charges against the South Carolinian:

"This proviso is the last card in Calhoun's hand; his last stake in the slippery game which he has been playing. Take that last card from him, and his game is up; bankruptcy comes upon him—political bankruptcy—and he must be driven to take the act. He will have to haul down his sign—close his doors—and give in a schedule of his effects and stock in trade; and a beautiful schedule it will be. Let us see some items of it—a few, by way of sample:

Imprimis.—United Bank charter in 1816—opposition to it when he joined Jackson in 1830—re-charter for 12 years to the Bank when he turned against Jackson 1834.

Item.—Protective Tariff and Cotton Minimum in 1816; and Nullification and Disunion for the same in 1830.

Item.—General International Improvement by the Federal Government in 1823; denial of the whole power afterward; and admission of half the power at the Memphis Convention.

Item.—Solemn written opinion in Mr. Monroe's cabinet in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the territories, and in favor of the exercise of that power over the whole of Upper Louisiana north and west of Missouri, together with the resolutions in the Senate of the United States, in 1847, denying that power in toto. **Nota Bene.** The written opinion is lost or mislaid, but its existence can be proved, and that is good both in law and equity.

Item.—Opinion of Mr. Monroe's cabinet in 1819 in favor of giving away Texas when we possessed her, and the London abolition plot invented afterward to get up a slavery agitation for political purposes in getting her back.

Item.—All the abolition plots invented for ten years and charged upon Lord Aberdeen, the World's Convention, incendiary petitions, and incendiary communications through the mail.

Item.—The diplomatic correspondence with Foreign Governments on the subject of slavery while Secretary of State under (or over) Tyler, and especially the autograph letter of forty foolscap pages to the King of the French, to indoctrinate him into the new and sublime science of Negro-ology.

Item.—Speeches and resolutions against the conduct of Great Britain in protecting and liberating slaves guilty of piracy and murder on board American ships going from one port of the United States to another, and demands for redress; and subsequent contradiction of all such speeches and resolutions at the Ashburton treaty.

Item.—New mode of amending the Constitution of the United States on the subject of internal improvement, by making inland seas out of a river and three States—invented at the Memphis Convention.

Item.—Opposition to the highway of nations between St. Louis and San Francisco, because part of it will have to go through free soil; and besides, when the Union is dissolved the road would be on the wrong side of the line.

Item.—The bones of 3,000 followers strewn along any political path since the commencement of nullification and disunion in 1830.

Item.—The army of political martyrs preparing to march to the Southern Convention, preceded by the "forlorn hope" from Missouri, and having for its banner the Accornae resolutions.

Drive him to the schedule, and the country will have peace!

HUNGARY.

The following interesting account of what took place in the Diet of Debreczin, after the proclamation of a Republic, is contained in a letter from an American in Vienna. It will be read with profound attention by the people of the United States:

"VIENNA, JUNE 8, 1849.

"Of the movements of the Hungarians, in the mean time, we are unadvised, except that, since their 'declaration of independence' of the House of Hapsburg, the Diet has proclaimed a Republic. The following, according to the prints, is a description of the scene which occurred on that occasion in the Diet of Debreczin. The President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Gzemere, spoke as follows:

"Our programme consists of three points: First, the Ministry declares itself a *Revolutionary Government*. [This drew loud applause.] It will consequently shrink from no measure, from none which may be necessary to save the country. But, as soon as peace shall be established, the Ministry will cease to be revolutionary; for to have recourse to extreme measures, without necessity, would be a crime towards the nation. [Applause.] The second point is, that the Ministry will follow the *republican line*. [Great applause and bravo.]

It will oppose, by all means in its power, any attempt to restore the monarchy; but it will also combat any idea of a republic attacking families and property. [Applause.] The Ministry, as God is its witness, wish for a republic which shall promote the happiness of the people, and not be a vain name. The third part of the programme is, that the Ministry will adopt *democratic tendencies*. [Shouts of applause.] It adopts the principles of the Sovereignty of the People, in all its consequences. [Prolonged applause.] It will retire sooner than abandon those principles."

General Intelligence.

Immigration.—The number of immigrants who arrived at the port of New York by sea during the month of May was 37,406, being an increase of 1,529 over that in the month of May, 1848, and more than sevenfold the number who arrived in the month of May, 1844, the latter being only 5,283. The following table will show the progressive increase of this vast stream of immigration, by presenting at one view the number who arrived in each of the first five months of the year for the past six years:

	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Jan.	662	1,298	1,019	4,427	7,371	8,248
Feb.	727	450	571	3,360	3,560	8,809
March	712	2,677	3,770	2,095	4,396	9,649
April	3,372	5,206	6,256	21,412	14,531	19,934
May	5,283	10,662	16,772	27,643	32,877	37,406

10,756 20,292 28,388 58,937 62,765 84,046

The increase in the present year over the immigration of last is, it will be perceived, no less than 21,311; while the number of those who arrived in 1849 is nearly eightfold that of those who arrived in 1844. The increase came from the following countries:

Ireland	15,860
England	2,085
Scotland	1,251
Wales	207

Total from Great Britain and Ireland	19,503
Germany	2,244
Switzerland	63

And there was a decrease of 586 from France and of 182 from Holland, with some other small variations in other countries.—*Com. Advertiser.*

Panama Railroad.—According to the estimate of the Hon. T. BUTLER KING, when a railroad across the Isthmus is completed, with the aid of steamers of a speed of twelve miles an hour, the voyage from New York will be completed in the following time:

To Calcutta in	47 days.
Canton in	35 "
Shanghai in	30 "
Valparaiso in	17 "
Calcutta in	12 "
Guyaquil in	9 "
Panama in	7 "
San Blas in	12 "
Mazatlan in	14 "
San Diego in	16 "
San Francisco in	18 "

What a commercial revolution is here figured! The Isthmus Railroad will cost, it is said, but a million of dollars to construct it from Panama to the navigable waters of Chagres river. The whole length is 46 miles, summit level 300 feet, curvatures with no radius less than 1,500 feet. No grade will exceed 60 feet to the mile, while for much the greater distance (say 36 miles out of 46) no grade will exceed 20 feet to the mile. Some of the grades on the Boston and Albany Railroad are 83 feet.

The Lutheran Church.—"There are in the United States 30 synods of the Lutheran Church, five of which are in Pennsylvania. The first synod of Pennsylvania, was established in 1747; the next, the synod of N. York, in 1785; and the third, the synod of North Carolina, in 1802. Of the thirty synods fifteen only are connected with the General Synod. The whole embraces 663 ministers, 1,604 churches, 20,000 communicants, and a population of one million. In our own neighborhood they have a large and respectable congregation."—*Lincoln Courier.*

The North Carolina Synod of this denomination, consists of seven Ordained Ministers, and five Licentiates. Its officers are, Rev. BENJ. ARRY, President; Rev. J. A. LIXX, Recording Secretary; Rev. W. G. HARTER, Cor. Secretary; and Mr. Mathias Barrier, Treasurer. This body has under its supervision 23 congregations, and 2,215 communicants.

The following extract from the President's report, as published in the Minutes of the last Synod, which have just issued from the press, is encouraging to the members of this Church, and gratifying to the christian public.

"We are under renewed and sacred obligations of gratitude to the great Head of the church for the special out-pourings of his spirit upon several congregations connected with this Synod. The revivals of religion in St. Michael's, Ireland; St. John's, Cabarrus; St. John's, Salisbury; and St. Matthew's and Luther's, Rowan, during the closing years, is perhaps unprecedented in the Lutheran Church, in North Carolina."

Carolina Watchman.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.—We learn from the Wilmington Commercial that this Company held a meeting in Pittsboro' on Wednesday the 20th day of June. Calvin Graves, Chairman; and B. J. Howze Secretary. The whole capital stock of this Company is 1690 shares, of which 1253 were represented.

A preamble and resolution was passed for the benefit of stockholders who procured a survey of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, by W. B. Thompson, in the Fall of 1848; and instructing the Treasurer, to credit said stockholders for the sums respectively paid by them for that work, since the Company intended to use the results of that survey.

The next meeting of this Company will be held in Pittsboro', on the third Thursday of July, 1850.

The most important business transacted by the meeting was the passage by acclamation, of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of this Company be, and they are hereby instructed to put the work promptly under contract, commencing at the lowest point."

Governor King, of Missouri, has published a letter in the Lexington Journal, in which he coincides with Senator Benton in his views of slavery. In Jefferson county, at a meeting called to second the resolutions of the State Legislature and the Southern address, Mr. Benton's friends assembled, and being in a majority, passed resolutions fully sustaining his appeal to the people upon the subject of the resolutions passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Senator Foote.—This gentleman has taken up the cudgels for Mr. Calhoun to defend him from the merciless blows dealt out by the great Missouri Bison. In this fight tripartite, he seeks to involve Mr. Wise; to whom the verbose Mississippian has written a long letter of six columns in the Union, the object of which is to exterminate "old Bullion," vindicate Mr. Calhoun, encourage Mr. Wise, and puff Mr. Foote, who seems very anxious to take upon his own shoulders the whole responsibility of the Southern meeting, and of necessity, the Southern Address. Mr. Wise however turns the cold shoulder to old Pomposity and writes him that he has done with politics. Ay, what means that? Preparing for another Somerset?

To the whigs this is a perfect bear fight. They thoroughly agree with all the combatants in the bad opinions they entertain of each other, and can only hope that the contest may prove to be intercalary. Let Benton expose Calhoun, Calhoun demolish Benton, and Foote will exterminate himself. The rarification of the gases within is bound to burst him!—*Danville Reporter.*

Failure of Sir John Richardson's Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.—Letters were received yesterday from the Hudson's Bay Territory by way of the Sault St. Marie, bringing intelligence from Fort Simpson of the late 4th of October last.

The writer of a letter from that port says, "eighteen men of the expedition arrived here yesterday from Fort Confidence sent to be kept during winter. They went round from the mouth of the McKenzie to the Coppermine, but no vestige or word of Sir John Franklin, or any one else except Esquimaux, whom they saw in large numbers. A very large party of those daring rascals met the expedition at the mouth of the McKenzie, and as on a former occasion wanted to make a prize of the boats and all that was in them. But nothing serious happened. Sir John Richardson is to proceed to Canada as soon as the McKenzie breaks up next spring. Rae is going with one boat again to the coast.—*Montreal Gazette*, 25th ult.

Senator Atchison, of Missouri, President pro tem. of the United States Senate, (says the Charleston Courier) has sent to the press a manifesto against the doctrines of the late speech of his colleague, Senator Benton; and Willard P. Hall, member of Congress, from the same State, although he refused to sign the Southern Address, is now understood to be on the same platform with Senator Atchison against the great Missouri—whose downfall at home seems to be shadowed forth by coming events.

Cassius M. Clay's Son.—In the rencontre between Mr. C. M. Clay and Mr. Turner, a brother of Turner rushed to the rescue, stabbing Mr. Clay, whereupon a son of Mr. Clay, aged about 12 years, without one moment's deliberation, rushed to his father's assailant, thrusting a large knife into him, whom our readers are aware is since dead. The little fellow also procured a pistol for his father to kill Turner, the one he had stabbed, but the father, who for the moment was speechless, heeded not his importunities.

Baltimore Clipper.

Who'll Muster Now.—The act of the last Legislature concerning the Militia of the State has exempted every body from military duty. If you don't believe it turn to the Acts printed by authority, and on page 110 read thus:

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to require those persons now exempt, to perform military duty, and that there be added to those exempt, COUNTY MISTERS, wardens of the poor and superintendents of common schools.

Catch as mustering will you! Why the very muster itself is exempt.—*Mountain Banner.*

Advice of a Dying Hero.—Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera, at Paris, on the 19th ult. The President of France, a few weeks since, wished to make him the first minister of France. His last advice to Louis Napoleon, is said to have been—"get out of this Italian business as fast as you can, and make war on Austria." The Marshal began his military career as a simple soldier. He received his promotion as corporal on the field of Austerlitz. He was born at Limoges, on the 15th October, 1781.

Western Turnpike.—It affords us pleasure to state, that Governor MANLY has engaged the services of Major S. M. Fox, an Engineer of distinguished merit, to survey and locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line.

The Engineer and Commissioners will meet in Salisbury in a few weeks, and make the necessary reconnoissances, preparatory to the commencement of the work.—*Register*, 11th.

Germans in America.—There are in the Ohio Conference alone forty-three German Methodist Preachers. Most of them have some knowledge of English. Lately they have formed themselves into an association for their mutual improvement, and also to devise measures for preaching the Gospel more extensively and effectually among their brethren in this country. The number of Germans in the United States is estimated at about two millions, and is rapidly increasing.

Columbus, in Georgia, has some twelve manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton mills, an iron foundry, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about eighteen gins a week, a wool company, &c., and a natural consequence of all this, the town is one of the best off in the State or country.

Accuracy on a Railroad.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that the accuracy with which time is kept on the Boston and Albany railroad is wonderful. It states that the books at Springfield station show that, for six months ending the first of May last, the Albany train never varied more than half a minute in the time of its daily arrival at Springfield.

Arrival of Immigrants.—There arrived at New York from 3 A. M. on Wednesday until noon on Thursday 2,074 steerage passengers from various foreign ports. During the three months ending on the 2d instant 99,941 immigrants have arrived at New York.

Mr. Calhoun and Col. Benton.—The Pendleton Messenger of the 29th of June has the following paragraph: "We have received a communication from Mr. CALHOUN in relation to Col. BENTON's late speech at Independence, Missouri, which will appear in our next paper."

The present population of the globe is estimated at 960,000,000. Of the whole number that have departed, about 18,000,000 have died unnatural deaths, such as 9,000,000 in war, 8,000,000 by famine and pestilence, 3,000,000 by martyrdom and 580,000,000 by intoxicating liquor, while only 13,000,000 have died in a natural way.

The present valuation of the property of Rhode Island is \$63,895,000; the increase from 1823 to 1849 \$37,650,000.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. All subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1849.

OUR DISTRICT.—OPPOSITION.

If we knew how to go about it, we would awaken the Whigs of this congressional district from the deep lethargy which has settled over them. The friends of Mr. Sheppard, as well as those who preferred that some one else should have been the candidate of the Whigs, seem to content themselves with the belief that Mr. S. will *naturally* be elected, whether any body turns out to the polls or not. This is a dangerous sort of spirit to cultivate. The Whigs have sometimes lost elections by default, which looked as promising beforehand as the pending one in this district. No matter how large a nominal majority may be; if it be not brought to bear practically, it effects nothing, and a great deal worse than nothing. Should we not look ridiculous, fellow Whigs, to wake up the morning after the election and find a true blue Locofoco elected to Congress from this district, over as faithful a Whig and true a patriot as ever lived? You laugh—but you will laugh on t'other side if you do not go and vote.

Mr. Sheppard has Democratic opposition, as we learn, in the person of Dr. Thos. W. Keene, of Rockingham. We are informed that a great staple in this new candidate's harangues consists of objections to the manner in which Mr. Sheppard came out as a candidate—that he forestalled some other man or men of the Whig party, who had superior claims to himself, and that, in short, he had no business to serve 'em so. Now, what produces all this solicitude on the part of Doct. Keene for the poor Whigs, is difficult to imagine! He evidently wishes our party very well! And the Dr. so far distrusts the ability of the Whig gentlemen whom Mr. Sheppard has slighted and forestalled, that he feels bound to take up the cudgels in their behalf! This is benevolent in him, and the unfortunate gentlemen in question will no doubt feel duly thankful. Besides, while thus kindly making himself the medium of these gentlemen's vengeance upon Mr. S., we reckon he would have no objection to see the old Sheppard removed, and a more Keene man installed over the Whig flock.—This is the cream of the joke.

Now, with the manner of Mr. Sheppard's coming out we have nothing to do on this occasion. If some other prominent Whig, generally acceptable to the party, had manifested a wish to be a candidate, or his friends had expressed such a wish for him,—we all know, who understand Mr. Sheppard's disposition and past professions, that he would have been by no means impracticable. At any rate, the time has now most certainly passed when any Whig will find fault and make this a ground of objection. Propriety demanded such objections to be made, if at all, months ago; and no Democrat need lay the flattering unction to his soul that any distinguished Whig will be found urging them now.

"Country before Party" and "Principles before Men" are mottoes inscribed among the highest on the Whig banner; and the patriotic masses who rally under that flag will be found united to secure to the National council the continued services of a Representative, whose principles and acts, like their own, have ever been devoted to our Union—our whole Union. We do not say that others might not be found as able and as faithful; but we hazard little in saying that none would now risk the consequences of division by pursuing any other course.

What are the precise views of Mr. Sheppard's opponent on the doctrines touching the integrity of the Union, lately promulgated by the "great South Carolinian" and his coadjutors, we are unable to learn. A large portion of the leading presses and speakers of his party either evade the issue presented, or take sides with the disunion faction. Mr. Calhoun, in his wisdom, has taken measures to force men to take positions, at the very juncture of all others when it would have been better for the South, in order to secure his own avowed objects, that the people had been left free of the extreme alternatives which he presents. When Union or Disunion is made the issue of the day, aspirants for public favor cannot long conceal their true position from a people whose most sacred interests are involved in the question.

Brother Whigs, it is important that we should vote our principles at the coming election; and we call upon you to show a front worthy your character and numbers, your cause and country and your tried old servant.

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.—The New York Commercial Advertiser states, authoritatively, that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence has accepted the appointment as Minister of the United States at the British Court, and that it is probable he will not embark until after summer; probably about the first of October.

We learn that William H. Haigh, Esq., has declined the appointment of District Attorney recently tendered him by the President of the United States.

THE RAIL ROAD CANVASS.

Messrs. Gilmer and Caldwell are doing a yeoman's service in the cause of the Central Railroad—overcoming the opposition of some, and awaking others from that state of apathy and indifference which has become constitutional with so many North Carolinians. It is not only upon the comparatively few capitalists, but upon the mass of the people that dependence is laid, for encouragement and for means to prosecute the great work. Small subscriptions as well as large ones, according to men's ability, will be found requisite to success. Will there be enough? The people, and especially the farmers, who are to be the recipients of the benefit, must say. And what they say we know they will do. The proposed work is a gigantic one: but the more honor and profit will grow out of its accomplishment. Great as it is, however, we are proud to believe that it is not too much for the energies of our people, when properly aroused. Why, if the energy and spirit that we furnish to other States, in the persons of enterprising citizens who annually turn with heavy hearts and tearful eyes from their native land, could be retained among us for five years, twice as much as the Central Railroad could be accomplished, and the body politic would only feel stronger and more animated after the effort.

We hope the people of our county of Guilford will not be backward in assembling in Greensboro' the day after the Election. Come up, fellow citizens, one and all, and counsel together on the great work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a PULL ALL TOGETHER will accomplish the undertaking.

THIRD DISTRICT.—THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

We are indeed rejoiced to learn that a Convention of such numbers and weight of character assembled at Albemarle on the 4th as to settle the difficulty which so seriously threatened the loss of the Whig member from the 3d congressional district. The Hon. EDMUND DEBERY was nominated, and

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY.
The great project of the North Carolina Railroad is beginning to enlist attention in other States. We should not wonder, in the event that our own citizens prove recreant to their own interest and duty,—if capitalists from sister States should build the Road and reap the reward which a few years will develop in the way of increasing dividends.

We last week copied an article from the *National Intelligencer* on this subject, for which the venerable and influential Editors are entitled to the thanks of every North Carolinian. We esteem their article not only for the kindly feeling therein manifested towards our State, but as an expression of their sound judgment of the practicability and profits of the work. The *Petersburg Intelligencer* publishes the article in question, with the following encouraging and strong practical remarks of its own:

"The National Intelligencer might have strengthened the above by stating that two of the three rail roads in Virginia, which would form the Northern continuation of the North Carolina rail road, are also profitable, to wit: the Richmond and Fredericksburg road, which is now paying seven per cent. per annum, and the Petersburg and Roanoke road, which has been paying the same, but has just made a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. To these may be added the Greenville and Roanoke road, which has paid off a large debt and just commenced paying dividends. We wish the *Intelligencer* would notice these facts. We do not mention them with any spirit of boasting, but we think if that paper, with its extensive circulation, would inform its readers that the rail roads at this end of the North Carolina road are paying as good, if not better dividends, than those at the other, it would tend to give more confidence to that scheme. It ought to be known that the Petersburg road, which is now paying at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, draws all its business from North Carolina in the present incomplete state of the rail roads of that State. This ought to be satisfactory proof that these roads, if extended, would be as productive at least—we are satisfied that they would be more so. A great deal of travel between the North and South, now goes by sea and by the western rivers, dispensed in many channels. The completion of the North Carolina road would collect this travel into one stream, which would grow broader and deeper as it flowed and fertilize the whole line.

As a State measure, as a work that will emphatically benefit the State, and be more productive than any similar work in the country, we look upon the North Carolina rail road; and that is the true aspect in which to view it. The travel to and from the South will, it is true, be beneficial to it—but it will be secondary to the great business of the road, that of carrying the mineral and agricultural products of the State to market. This road, starting from a point of convenient and cheap access, not only to all the ports in that State, but to the ports of Virginia, and also to Charleston, S. C., will run through the centre of the State as far as Salisbury; and thence no doubt it will, in time, be continued to Tennessee. Almost every county in the western part of the State will be in striking distance of it, many of them even if the road would go no further than Salisbury, by means of the Yadkin, which is navigable for boats for at least 100 miles above, where the road would cross it.

The Central rail road, unlike the rail roads in Georgia and in Virginia and most of the States, would have no competitor for this vast business, for there is no other route in the State upon which one could be made, and none, indeed, would be wanted. Viewing the road in this light, and as a part of the great thoroughfare between the North and South, we do not think there can be a safer and more profitable investment."

THE WILMINGTON ROAD.
Much as this Road has been cried down, (and we have sometimes put in a lick against it ourselves, because it was an Eastern recipient of State favor while the West had nothing,) its last reports show the receipts for one year to be upwards of three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars—a sum in proportion to the capital invested which would have left a handsome balance over expenditures if the Road had been originally built right, with T-iron instead of strap iron. The expense of the maintenance of way on this Road, during one year, has been \$510 per mile; while the expense for the same thing on the Columbia Road, constructed with T-iron, did not exceed \$160 per mile; and Road repairs at the North, where heavy rail is used, only cost from \$120 to \$300 per annum.

The following exhibit, based on the reports of the Wilmington Road, shows the advantage of building on the improved plan (as required by the charter of the Central Road):

Capital of the Wilmington Comp.	\$2,000,000 00
Receipts for 1848,	\$317,450 40
Cost of keeping up their 162 miles of Road—if laid with good T-iron—at \$160, instead of \$510 per mile, as last year, would be	26,920 00
	\$290,530 40
Deduct a dividend, on two millions, of six per cent.	120,000 00
	\$170,530 40

Leaving over one thousand dollars per mile,—after keeping up the Road in good repair, and paying a dividend on the whole stock of 6 per cent.—to run the Road, pay officers, agents, hands, &c.

The reports of the Wilmington Road also furnish additional testimony to the fact that *low fare* produces increased receipts. In 1841, the fare through from Charleston to Weldon was \$20, and the receipts from the Road \$297,000. In 1847 the fare through was put down to \$10, and the receipts were \$331,000. The amount of travel constantly increased as the fare was gradually lowered, in the intervening years.

PANAMA RAILROAD.—The New York papers announce that \$1,000,000 capital stock of this road was taken on Thursday, chiefly by New Yorkers. Some subscriptions were received from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

A friend has furnished us with a pamphlet containing the report of the Officers of the "Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company," made in May, 1849. From the financial exhibit of the Company we extract the following items:

The gross profits of the Road for the year ending 31st of March, are \$582,014 59

The current expenses for the same time, - 195,782 88

Leaving net profits of the Road, - \$386,231 71

The Banking connexion with the Road we do not understand in detail. It is however stated that the income from the Bank is \$26,115 89; expenses of Bank, taxes, &c., \$13,234 47. Interest paid \$73,273 20. Leaving a net balance of income of \$325,839 93, after payment of interest on funded debt, and all expenses of the Road and Bank. These results show a net profit on the entire cost of the Road and outfit of about ten per cent.

The President remarks: "The Transportation Department exhibits an increase in the gross profits, over those of last year, of \$104,961 01, and an increase of net profits from the Road operations of \$84,731 87. The increase of gross profits is made up of \$8,789 37 on Passengers, and \$86,470 80 on Freight. The largest item of increase has been upon the article of Cotton, of which there have been transported on the Road, 70,768 bales more than in the previous year."

NEWSPAPER IMPROVEMENTS.

RALEIGH REGISTER.—On the settlement of the estate of the late Weston R. Gales, his son, Seaton Gales, has become the proprietor, by purchase, of this old and widely circulated journal. Young Mr. Gales, who has had charge of the paper since the death of his father, handsomely sustains the usefulness and spirit of the Register. Conducted in a spirit of candor, calmness and a just and patriotic appreciation of all the great interests of the State and country at large, this long-established journal has a claim upon the Whig people of North Carolina which cannot fail to be fully recognized. A prospectus for enlarging and otherwise improving the Register appears in another column.

RALEIGH STAR.—Thomas J. Lemay & Son have issued a prospectus for the publication of the *Star Weekly and Tri-Weekly*. Their object is to publish a cheap State paper, furnishing early and interesting news of every description. The *Tri-Weekly* to contain all important State and Federal Documents; zealously but temperately advocate the Whig doctrines, but devote space to the publication of the views and arguments of political opponents, with such impartial comments as the Editors deem proper; give the earliest political, domestic, foreign and commercial news, by the aid of telegraphic despatches, correspondents, &c.; labor to advance education, internal improvements, &c. The *Weekly Star* to be compiled from the *Tri-Weekly*. Mr. T. J. Lemay's established reputation for editorial ability and political purity and independence, united with the ardor and accomplishments of his son, give warrant of a highly useful and agreeable publication. Terms: *Tri-Weekly* \$5.00, *Weekly* \$2.50, in advance.

THE HORNET'S NEST.—We hail the appearance of a very large new Weekly, under this title, by J. L. Badger, Charlotte, N. C. For size and elegance of mechanical execution of the number before us, an equal would be hard to find in North Carolina. Mr. Badger is an industrious Editor, a sprightly writer, and disposed to disseminate and uphold through his large sheet the true principles of the Constitution which bind together our glorious Union. Stern, old-fashioned patriotism finds in him an unflinching supporter, and the reckless advocates of division, secession and disorganization an uncompromising foe. The elevation of our good old State is among the prime objects of the paper.

BENEFICENT DOLLAR NEWS.—Such is the title of a small, neatly executed paper, hailing from Asheville, and set on foot by Mr. Atkin, late Editor of the *Highland Messenger*. The "News" is devoted to the advocacy of a reformation in our common school system, to the defence of a liberal scheme of State improvements, and the development of our agricultural and manufacturing resources. All worthy objects, in which we wish the worthy Editor encouragement and success.

The progress of the entire Newspaper Press in North Carolina is "onward and upward." Its influence, under the reviving spirit which now animates it, must soon be productive of apparent good to the commonwealth.

FIRE ENGINE.

The new fire engine for this place, ordered from a Baltimore manufactory, has been finished and shipped from that port. The Baltimore Clipper has the following notice:

New Suction Engine.—A new suction engine built by Mr. Simpson, Holliday street, for a Company at Greensborough, North Carolina, was tried on Saturday afternoon in front of the Post Office. She is 5 1/2 cylinder and brass mounted; the box and panels of a light and dark blue, the wheels of purple with gold, white and blue, and the box is on springs. She is called the "Gen. Greene," and threw a stream of 170 feet. It is a handsome piece of apparatus and a fine specimen of Baltimore mechanism.

SMITH'S RIVER.—We learn from the Danville Reporter that nearly all the stock required has been subscribed to the Smith's River Navigation Company. Already there is a number of hands at work on the river, who commenced at Leaksville, N. C., and have progressed some 15 miles up the stream, meeting with little difficulty in rendering it navigable for batteaux.

Locks of course will be required at the Leaksville Falls.

CALIFORNIA.

From letters forwarded in April from the Presbyterian Mission in California to the Board in New York, the following items of information are gleaned:

	Permanent population.	Floating population.	Spanish population.
Monterey,	100	150	800
Santa Cruz,	100	50	
Pueblo San Jose,	150	200	500
San Francisco,	2500	300	
Sonoma,	100	150	300
Nappa city,	75	50	
Yount's ranch,	150	50	
Head of Nappa,	100	50	
Benicia,	150	100	
Sacramento city,	250	1000	
Stockton,	100	400	
	3775	2300	1600

"The two last mentioned places owe their origin and growth, in a great measure to the mines, and will probably treble their population this summer. If practicable, I design to visit them, though the rise in the price of horses, from \$30 to \$250, must greatly limit my operations."

Scattering families are found at Santa Rosa, Russian River, Laguna Looison, and throughout the mines.

Benicia has been laid out about forty miles north of San Francisco, and it is thought by some will become the city of California. At the new city vessels of the heaviest tonnage can come so close to shore that planks can be laid across; while at San Francisco ships anchor nearly half a mile from shore, and goods are landed in launches at great expense.

On the 16th of April the first protestant church organization was made in California: four persons were formed into "the Presbyterian church at Benicia."

THE DEMOCRATS AND FREE SOILERS.

Plans are a-foot to bring together the old Cass and Van Buren wings of the Locofoco party at the North—winked at by the Union, and heartily advocated by other party prints.

A despatch from Albany, July 3d, says:—The Free Soil State Committee have accepted the proposition to hold a State Convention, representing the Democratic and Free Soil parties.—The Convention is to meet at Rome on the 15th of August, to devise and adopt measures of union.

An overture from the members of the two sections of the "Democracy" of the city of New York, addressed to the State Central Committee of each section, has resulted in the calling of separate Conventions of delegates from each Assembly district, to be held at Rome on the 15th of next month, "for the purpose of consultation and devising means of union; and, if it shall be deemed expedient, to meet in JOINT CONVENTION and suggest names for a union ticket for State officers." The *Journal of Commerce* very aptly designates this as a "union of oil and water."

LEWIS'S CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE, with Popular Treatises on Anatomy, Physiology, Surgery, Dietetics and the Management of the Sick, prefixed by the American editor, has been published in twelve numbers, at 25 cents a number, by Gates, Steadman & Co., No. 116 Nassau street, New York. Since advertising the work, some two or three months ago, we have received all the numbers which make up a volume of nearly 900 pages, executed in the very best style of printing. The subject-matter of the work is altogether the best arranged and most valuable for a family doctor book of any that we have ever seen. And coming as it does under the most favorable recommendations of eminent medical professors, we have no hesitation in commending it to public patronage.

OLD WHITEY.—The progress of Gen. Taylor's war horse from "his own stable" at Baton Rouge, on his way to Washington, has been chronicled at several towns which he passed on the Ohio river. Many of his admirers seized these occasions to furnish themselves with "locks" of his mane and tail, leaving the latter almost as bare as a cabbage stalk. It is said that a meeting of the steeds of the capital was held, to make arrangements for a fitting reception of the old *Hoss*. It was doubtless a very stable assemblage, and by making a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether they got the matter arranged—very few neighs being heard on the occasion, and not one having the hardihood to kick up at the proceedings.

INDIANA.—Three candidates for Governor are in the field, to wit: Joseph A. Wright, Democrat; John A. Matson, Whig; James H. Cravens, Free Soil. The vote for President stood—Cass 74,745; Taylor 69,907; Van Buren 8,109. Among the candidates for Congress are two Free Soilers—one of them Whig, the other Democrat.

THE CHARLOTTE MINT.—James W. Osborne, of Charlotte, has been appointed Superintendent of the Mint, in place of W. J. Alexander, removed.

GEORGIA.—A Whig Convention has lately nominated Edward Y. Hill for Governor of this State.

"THE SHOT IN THE EYE" is written with wonderful power, and increases in intensity of interest to the close.

"A TRIP TO THE MOUNTAINS," by a clever young correspondent, will be inserted after we finish the story commenced in this paper.

The Late New York Riot.—The New York Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have found 20 bills of indictment against persons concerned in the Astor Place riots. It is said that the untried and "indomitable" democrat, captain Rynders, is indicted, with other members of the Empire Club.

VALUABLE RAILROAD TABLE.

Comparative Cost of Construction and Operation upon Eleven of the Leading Railroads in the United States, during their last fiscal years.

	Names of Roads.	Length in Miles.	Cost of Road.	Cost per Mile.	Receipts from Freight.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Mail.	Total Receipts.	Interst.	Total Expenses.	Per cent. of Excess.	Cost per Ton.
Average.		100	\$4,317,344	\$43,173	\$50,940	\$80,571	\$389,350	\$606,924	\$12,572	\$1,129	76.70	1.731
Western (Mass.)		136	9,900,034	72,802	551,038	781,020	1,332,008	2,664,066	58.3	106,571	81.10	1.846
Boston and Lowell		79	3,071,687	38,882	201,219	266,120	1,007,571	1,495,910	72.81	1,445,170	74.39	1.883
Boston and Maine		79	3,071,687	38,882	201,219	266,120	1,007,571	1,495,910	72.81	1,445,170	74.39	1.883
Boston and Providence		47	3,071,687	65,355	338,101	170,449	514,689	1,018,639	50.1	1,200,188	72.81	1.883
Boston and Worcester		61	4,650,308	76,235	382,868	388,208	1,153,464	1,924,456	53.3	1,830,162	61.83	1.883
Connecticut River		52	2,916,031	56,078	229,199	268,641	1,163,282	1,656,123	47.5	1,633,162	61.83	1.883
Fitchburg		52	2,916,031	56,078	229,199	268,641	1,163,282	1,656,123	47.5	1,633,162	61.83	1.883
Baltimore and Ohio		170	9,900,034	58,235	445,254	708,641	1,283,665	2,437,500	58.8	2,727,159	72.77	1.883
Baltimore and Western		191	8,131,619	42,566	389,616	615,388	1,106,970	2,112,054	54.6	2,630,249	61.83	1.883
Merion and Western		101	6,989,001	69,208	50,258	81,215	1,106,970	2,112,054	54.6	2,630,249	61.83	1.883
South Carolina		240	6,558,944	27,329	324,364	578,710	800,074	1,703,148	42.9	84,17	76.70	1.731

A RECOMMENDATION.

By the President of the United States.

At a season when the Providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a People whose reliance has ever been in His protection should humble themselves before His throne, and, while acknowledging past transgression, ask a continuance of the Divine Mercy.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day; and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupation, and to assemble in their respective places of Public Worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation and so long crowned us with manifold blessings, and to implore the Almighty, in His own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us.

Washington, July 3d, 1849.

From the Register.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

PLYMOUTH, 3d July, 1849.

B. F. MOORE, Esq.: Dear Sir—I am requested by sundry persons, to write you and ask your opinion in regard to the legal construction and meaning of the 1st and 2d Sections of the late (and complicated) Revenue law, in regard to the tax upon interest.

The law says, all interest received, or due, or safely secured at any time during the year preceding the year of giving your list, is taxable. And the receiver of the list insists, that though a Note has ten years interest, the whole interest must be taxed; and if a note is believed to be good, and not secured, the interest on this must also be given in. This, we think, the law did not contemplate. And, in order to a correct understanding of the matter, I have been requested to lay the matter before you, and ask your advice. Will you please tell us what we must give in, and what the law means.

Your early advice upon this subject will be thankfully received, as our lists are now to be taken. Your obt. serv't.

J. B. BEASLEY.

RALEIGH, July 9, 1849.

Mr. Editor: Several inquiries, from different persons, having been recently addressed to me, in regard to the construction of the Revenue law, upon the points stated below, I have deemed it best to answer them all, through a public communication; and I send it to you for publication.

First.—In respect to the first Section. What interest on money invested is taxable? Is it the interest which may have accrued during the year preceding the time when the owner renders his list, only; or does the Act embrace interest which may have been accruing before the commencement of that year, and may happen to be due, or received during that year?

Second.—Whether the taxable interest must have accrued on money invested, and secured by mortgages, or mortgage, or trust deed, only; or also may have accrued on money invested, and secured by the responsibility of the debtor, only?

Third.—Whether the tax is only on such interest as may have been received; or, also, on such as may have accrued, and is due on investments deemed to be safe?

the year next preceding the time when the owner thereof shall give in his tax list."

Interest, accrued prior to the year preceding the time of the tax list, is not taxed by the law. As to the second inquiry—I am of opinion, that money invested on an individual obligation, without security, or any such collateral security as mortgage or deed of trust, is "safely secured," in the meaning of the Act.

As to the third inquiry—I am of opinion, that not only is interest received, taxable, but all such interest as is "safely secured and actually due."

In the construction of every instrument, and more especially those of so solemn a character as contain the expressed will of the Sovereign, it is our duty to suppose that every word has its apt and proper meaning, and is designed to effect some purpose. The expression "safely secured and actually due," has a clear signification of itself, and is not equivalent to the term "received," but when standing in connection with that word, the difference in their meaning is the more obvious. The purpose of the Act was to tax income; both that which had been received, and that which might be demanded and received;—therefore, it is, that the Act uses the terms, "safely secured AND actually due." If it is not actually due—that is, demandable—it is not the subject of taxation, altho' secured. It is not demandable, and yet not safely secured, it is not liable to be taxed.

It is true, that it may be both demandable and safely secured, and yet the owner be unable to receive it. Nevertheless, it is regarded as profits already made. The law forbids the inquiry, whether the payment had been indulged or refused, and treated both alike, in order to secure the public from imposition; leaving to the owner a guaranty, supposed to be ample for his protection, in the reference to himself, of the question whether interest is safely secured—that is, whether it is a good debt. All indulgence to the debtor, being left as a private matter between the parties, as one of their own concern.

In respect to the inquiry on the second Section of the Act, it will be perceived that it is, substantially, answered by the opinion already expressed on the inquiries made under the first section. In my opinion, the proper construction of the Act is to be found in the following reading of it:—Hereafter there shall be levied the sum of three cents upon every dollar of profits or dividend safely secured and actually due, or received, which may arise from any and all sums of money, vested in trading in slaves, &c., (in or out of the State) at any time during the year immediately preceding the time when the trader shall give in his tax list."

I do not think the Act applies to a citizen here who may have been a citizen of another State, and carried on a lucrative trading there, during the year; and who happens to be a citizen here, on the day of rendering his tax list. He is liable to be taxed on so much of his profits only as were realized during the time he may have been a citizen of this State.

B. F. MOORE.

The Convention.—The Convention which assembled at Albemarle on the 4th, was one of the largest and best attended ever convened in the State for a similar purpose; and we call upon the Whigs throughout the District to ratify its proceedings, with a hearty good will. Near a hundred delegates, intelligent and substantial citizens, from the bodies of nine counties, representing more than nine tenths of the whole Whig strength of the District, met together for consultation and advice; and, after mature deliberation, put in nomination that pure patriot and venerable statesman, Edmund Deberry. We are unable to conceive how any man, however cautious on the subject of Conventions, could find it in his heart to urge any objection against this. It will not be done. The people will sanction its proceedings, and triumphantly elect the individual whom it has so wisely and considerably placed before them for their approbation and support.—N. C. Argus.

The London papers by the last packet announce the arrival at Liverpool, on his way to the United States, of the Hon. A. P. BARRY, late Minister for the United States to Russia.

James B. Clay, son of Hon. Henry Clay has accepted the appointment as Charge to Portugal and will leave for his destination in the course of the next month.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature is in session at Newport. A resolution restoring to Thomas F. Dorr his forfeited civil and political rights passed the House by yeas 29, nays 28, but it was rejected by the Senate.

Thomas L. Crittenden, Esq., Consul of the United States for Liverpool, and his Lady, sailed from Boston for Liverpool, in the steamship *America*, on Wednesday last.

California Gold.—The Philadelphia Bulletin learns at the Mint, that within a small fraction of two millions of dollars in California gold has been received at that institution.

The work of the laying down the track of the Vermont Central Railroad to Montpelier was completed on Wednesday last at noon, and an excursion train immediately passed over the line, amid great rejoicings.

The exercises of the second session of Miss D. L. Shelton's School will be resumed on Monday next, the 16th instant.

John D. Williams, of Fayetteville, is our authorized agent, for the newspaper, advertising and job accounts.

THE COMMON SCHOOL for the Greensboro' District will commence on Monday next, the 16th, under charge of Mr. Levi Scott as teacher. To continue three months.

DIED.—In Salem, on Sunday the first inst., Adelaide Louis, only daughter of Charles Cooper, in the 10th year of her age.

Calm and cold is the lone dwelling place, Where serenely she sleeps in the tomb, Torn away from her parents' embrace, They weep in their sadness and gloom.

They have surrendered their beautiful trust, A dear gift that their Father gave, Though the lovely is laid in the dust, Her spirit went not to the grave.

Not a tear shall e'er dim her bright eye, Nor pain shall e'er ever more know; For she dwells in the mansion on high, Afar from this world of woe.

Stricken parents! O, cease ye to weep— To Jesus the loved one is given, And for you the dear treasure he'll keep, Until you shall meet her in heaven. (Com.)

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

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

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

ADDRESSES ON THE RAILROAD.

The citizens of Guilford county are hereby notified that they may expect to hear addresses delivered on the subject of the Central Railroad improvement at the following times and places—where all who feel an interest in the complete success of the great scheme of relief and deliverance, are most respectfully invited to attend and hear what may be said on the several occasions here referred to:

Dr. Glenn's,	" 9th
Eli Smith's, Esq.,	" 11th
I. W. Sumner's, Esq.,	" 13th
Col. Joel McLane's,	" 14th
A. H. Lindley's,	" 16th
Jamestown,	" 19th
Hunt's Store,	" 20th
Ramsboro',	" 24th
Bruce's Roads,	" 26th

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

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

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

BEULAH ASSOCIATION.

The next annual meeting of the Beulah Baptist Association will be held with the Baptist Church at Friendship Meeting house, Stokes county, N. C., 4 miles north west of Germantown, commencing on Friday before the first Sabbath in August.

N. J. PALMER, CTR.

Milton, June 19th, 1849

FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

The Funeral of Ex-President Polk will be preached in Wentworth on the 3d Sunday in July, being the 15th day of the month, by the Rev. Mr. Reid, and will be attended by his Masonic brethren. The public generally are invited to join in procession.

The members of the Milton, Danville, Chestnut Grove, Germantown, Lexington, and Jamestown Lodges are invited to be present on the occasion.

By order of the Lodge, A. T. M. WOOLLEN, Sec'y of Wentworth Lodge.

Wentworth, July, 1849.

PROSPECTUS

FOR

Some antiquarian editor says that in 1847, when straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with artificial wheat or barley, in the ears, whereupon a wag perpetrated the following naughty lines:—

"Who now of threatening famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain?
See how the wheat sheaves nod amid the plumes,
Our barns are now transferred to drawing rooms,
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To all their gratifications may thrash their wives."

Doubtful Compliment.—An exchange paper contains a card, signed by two or three gentlemen whose premises had been saved from fire through the exertions of the firemen and other citizens, thanking them for the generous efforts, and stating that they would be most happy to reciprocate the favor.

Not altogether unlike a good-hearted Dutchman, who dwelt in this city in the time of one of the early governors, and who professed to cure all cases of hydropobia. He paid a visit to his Excellency, and, being treated to all the hospitalities of the house, was highly pleased with him, and, slipping the Governor familiarly on the back, he exclaimed: "Gofornor, you ish a tam clever fellow; and I hope you will pe pit mit a mat tog, and I will cure you for nothing!"

Examination.—Jimmy, spell Axe.
Boy—A-x-c-a-x-e.
Teacher—What is an axe?
Boy—An instrument for cutting.
Teacher—How many kinds of axes are there?
Boy—Broad axe, narrow axe, poste axe, and—
—of the legislature and axe of the apostles.
Teacher—Go up to the head, my boy.

The Emperor of China.—It is the etiquette of the Chinese Court, for the Emperor's physicians to apply the same epithet to his disease as to himself—so they talk of his most high and mighty diarrhoea.

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Greensboro, N. C. July 1st, 1849, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Miss Martha B Anglin
Miss Francis Anglin
Isaac Armfield 2
George L Aiken
B
Levi Breedlove 2
W H Britton
William Bernard
Miss Jane Brandon
George W Bowman
A Bencini
Wiley Burke
George W Bishop
Henry Brady
B Barden
Miss Mary E Ballou
Leonidas Brown
Miss Sarah L Basmith
Rev Henry Brown 4
James Brannock
Jehu W Beeson 2
Joseph Bell
Hardy Bridges
Rev B T Blake
C
Lewis Cobb
The Misses Crump
Samuel Clark
G E Crowson
John H Clapp
K T Clark 2
Peter Chubb
Eveline Cain
Miss Laura A Crump
David Crismon 2
Miss Sallie Clement
Madison Clapp
Samuel Curry
John Carter
Mrs Evalina C Chapman
John L Cody
Miss M J Campbell
D
Samuel S Davis
Daniel Deane
Robert Donnell
Mrs Mary M Donnell
O Driggins
Obed M Dickson
William Denny
James W Donk
Doct D S Dare
John T Dodson
Miss Lucie E Duke
Richard Dodson
Br G S Dejamatte
S Dwigins 3
A B Demsey
Edmund Donnell
E
Miss A A Eason
Fountain Evans
F
Miss Sarah Fisher
Charles Fortier
Peter Falls
P H Foster
Abbotson Flemming
William N Forbes
G
William N Gillaspie 2
Alex Galloway, col'd
Miss Julia Graham
Thaddeus Gardner
T Gardner & Sons
W D Guyer
John Gordy
J G Gamble
Gilbert R Gray
H
Thomas Hannin
Henry Hodson, jun.
John Hughes
Israel Hughes 2
Allen Holder
John Hancock 2
Dr H W Holcombe
Nathan Hunt, jr
Charles P Harward
Joseph Harris
A F Hobbs
John H Harrison
William Heritage
John R Hancock
Samuel Hemphill
Miss Mary Jane Haden
Benjamin Hassell
James Hicks
I
John Idol

Elizabeth Ives
Wilson Jordan
Miss Letitia Jackson
Miss Elizabeth Jackson
John Jackson
William S Jones
Willis Jeffreys, col'd
K
Robert Kirkman
Daniel M Kirkman
L
Andersan Lamb 2
John T Lindsay
James Lowry 2
W A M Lanier
Alex H Lindsay
Gavin H Lindsay
Jesse Lumly
M
Melvina A Mendenhall
Richard H McIntyre 2
Richard Miner
Eli O Macy
James T McKillip
Berry Melton
Mogol
Alfred Maxwell
Mrs Martha Merrymon
N
Thomas Northam
John Northam 2
Daniel Neely
Clinton V Newman
Joseph Newman
James Newell
James N Norfleet
P
William Partin
L L Parsons
Miss Sarah C Penn 2
Francis M Parker
Dr Q T Pursell
Dr William B Price
Caroline Matilda Pritchford
Miss Peggy Pothooks
Miss E S Pardu
Nancy Pritchett
R
Mrs Sarah T Rankin 2
Miss Martha C Reid
Miss Sarah Reid
John Rose
William Ross
John Russell
Jane Russum
S
William Spoon
Miss Nancy T Speer
John Stevenson
Frank Stuart
John B Stafford 2
Miss Sarah Scott
Joseph Scott
Gen F Simpson
Henry B Stratford
Thomas M Sullivan
James Seam
Jesse Smith
Charles Sanders
Ludwick Sumners
Thomas Sherley
Darius Starbuck
N F Sullivan
Rev Henry Safford
John I Sanford
Sarah Jane Sehook
T
Bennet Trotter
W
John E Wooding
William H Willis
Narcissa C White
William Webb
Rev William H Willis
Hezekiah Whitworth
Nelly Wallis
Capt Geo Williamson
Sias Watkins
George Weatherly
Rev Alex Wilson
Mrs Jane Weatherly
Miss Mary J Wiley
Andrew L Williams
Elihu Wiley
Miss Isabella S Wiley
Andrew Wilson
Isaac White
123
WM. GOTT, P. M.

CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY
of Fayetteville and Wilmington, are running
Steamer Gov. Graham (30 inch draft)
Tow Boat Mike Brown,
Telegraph.
Gen. Taylor.

THE above boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington, at the late reduced rates of freight, and are well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.
Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.
All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.
Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention.
W. L. MCGARY, Agent.

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

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

John King, Administrator of Elizabeth Anthony, dec'd, vs. Petition to sell Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro on the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court, at office this third Monday of May, 1849.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c c c
Pr. Adv. \$5 11c

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

William Lamb vs. Original Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro on the third Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court, at office this third Monday of May, 1849.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c c c
Pr. adv. \$5 11c

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE A SURE CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

This complaint has become so frequent, that there are few persons who have not had it several times. It is a kind of malignant contagious cold attended with much fever, and great prostration of strength. So soon as possible, swallow six or eight pills; a large dose is absolutely necessary to relieve the brain, that organ appearing to suffer greatly in this complaint. When they have operated well, put your feet and legs in hot water, or take a warm bath. Be sure and be purged, life may be the forfeit. Now go to bed; and when in bed, take two more pills and some hot honest tea, catnip, or balm or balsam, or some warm gruel—any of these warm drinks will do—and which may be left to choice—either of them will help to restore insensible perspiration, and this method will generally cure. Should, however, the patient, after the pills and this after treatment, not be better till in the morning, let him take another six, either ten or ten pills, or more according to urgency of symptoms, and the warm drinks and foot or general bath, at night. My experience has shown me that the third day generally finds the patient well, when this plan has been adopted in the beginning. But, in any event, the continuance of the treatment is the best that can be adopted, whether it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However bad the head may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied; we want all the blood we have. Instead of losing this "life of our flesh," let us take more pills, which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to rally all its life powers for our restoration, so soon as the purgation has left it free to effect this object.

CHOLERA.
This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matter upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they restore the vital powers, and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand ready for use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health. Use them as directed in the diseases enumerated above.

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

REMOVED

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

HIRAN C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.
Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest patterns, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders, or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given.
Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Drafts can be had when desired.
Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro.
Jan. 1st, 1849.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

French Cloths and Casimeres you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTON ADES.

including every article from head to foot for men's wear. And then, while there is every article for men, you will find a rich assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

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

P. CHILDS & CO. ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.—They speak for themselves:—
Martha's Vineyard, Chatham county, N. C., 10th August, 1847.

P. Childs & Co., Gents: Sometime 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; F. & W. Smith, Alamance; P. C. & A. Smith, Esq. Cobles, R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown; N. Hunt Jr. Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally throughout the State; also by numerous Druggists and agents throughout the Union.

Carriage and Buggy Making.

THE subscriber would say to the public that he is carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, three miles and a half east of Greensboro, on the stage road,—where he is prepared to execute in the most durable and substantial manner all the various work in his line, viz: Making and Repairing Carriages and Buggies. He is determined to do faithful work, and respectfully solicits a call from those wishing anything in his line, and they shall have their orders filled at very moderate prices and at the shortest notice.
Feb. 1849. 43-6m R A FORBIS.

TO MILL OWNERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully announce to Mill Owners in Western Carolina and the adjoining counties of Virginia, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line in the most durable and substantial manner; keeping pace at the same time with all modern improvements.—They hope by strict attention to their business to meet a continuance of the favor which has been heretofore extended to them. All orders addressed to Francisco Post Office, Stokes County, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
J. & S. WALKER.
March 27th, 1849 51-6m.

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the last Legislature to cause Books to be opened in the Town of Greensboro for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "North Carolina Rail Road Company," hereby give notice, that Books for Subscription to said Stock will be opened at the Store of J. & R. Lindsey, in Greensboro, on the 20th of July next.
J. M. MOREHEAD,
J. A. GILMER,
WILSON S. HILL,
J. A. MEBANE,
JESSE H. LINDSAY.

June 22, 1849

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED

Blackburg Corn Stones.

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of the Blackburg 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, Blackburg, Va.
Reference: Maj. Samuel A. Hobson, Rev. Benton Field, Wm Anglin, Esq.

REYNOLDS & CO.
Leaksville, N. C.

8-12m

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Public Lots in the town of Graham, the seat of Justice in the County of Alamance, will be exposed at public auction on Tuesday the 17th of July. The terms of sale may be known by reference to the 3rd section of the act to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Alamance.

JOHN STOCKARD,
WM A CARRIGAN,
JOHN FOGLEMAN,
GEORGE HURDLE,
JESSE GANT,
JOHN SCOTT,
JAMES A CRAIG,
ABRAHAM HARVEY,
PEYTON P MOORE.
S. ts

May, 29

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Rockingham County.

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

Abner Brisendine Administrator.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of August in the town of Wenworth, and answer the petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.
Witness T B Wheeler, clerk of our said court, at office the fourth Monday of May, 1849.
T B WHEELER, c c c
Pr. adv. \$5 11c

FOR SALE—One new Buggy

One Carryall or Carriage
1 Two horse Wagon, and 1 One Horse Wagon
1 second hand Four horse Wagon
1 young Horse, several Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.
Jan. 1849
RANKIN & McLEAN.

WRAPPING PAPER.—Manufactured at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash.
October, 1847
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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

GREENSBOROUGH AND NEW BOSTON

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

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

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

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and O's servants,
WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.
April 12, 1849 14



HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC.

A PLEASANT and never failing cure for Chills or Ague or 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, Mashes, 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 happily combined so as to act directly upon the whole animal economy, assist nature in expelling all morbid or acid humors, which engender disease. They are the only reliable 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 their 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, Morgantown, A. H. Lindsey, Friendship, F. Fries, Salem, Seborn Perry, Kernersville, A. S. Teague, Muddy Creek Post Office, Johnson & Smith, Huntville, Y. N. Jones, Surry county. June, 1849. 10-6m

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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



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

Furniture and Furniture Room on West street between the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's
April, 1849 PETER THURSTON.

THOMPSONVILLE FOR SALE

THE subscribers will sell to the highest bidder, in front of Morris's Store, near the premises, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, the plantation whereon Thomas Thompson now resides, lying in the county of Rockingham, N. C., containing about 460 acres. The quality of the land is generally good—having a considerable quantity of Bottom land cleared up and well ditched, ready for cultivation. Little Troublesome Creek runs entirely through the plantation, by a canal or ditch sufficient to carry the water at any time. A good portion of the place is finely timbered. There are on the premises a good frame Dwelling, Kitchens, Barn and Stable, with a number of Shops suited for various Mechanical operations, having been arranged and used for several years as a Coach Manufacturing establishment.

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

A credit of six months will be given.
H. BRANNOCK,
E. BRANNOCK,
H. T. WILBAR,
Hart Manufacturer,
Greensborough, N. C.

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

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 24

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

FOR SALE.—Wool, Ribs, Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cloths, Meal, Flour, Lumber, Shingles, and Brick, all for sale on accommodating terms, and lower than can be had elsewhere. (One said a half mile north of Greensboro.) L. D. ORRELL.
May 1, 1849.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

LINN, SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 213 1-2 Market street, PHILADELPHIA. The Southern trade supplied on accommodating terms with Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dry-Stuffs, Varnishes, &c., &c. Also Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Surgical & Obstetrical Instruments, Chemical Tests, &c.
Philadelphia, May, 1849. 4-4m.

NOTICE.

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

BOOTS AND SHOES.

His prices are low, considering the quality of the work. Cash is never refused in exchange for work; in fact it is one of the indispensable in such an establishment, as the necessary materials and labor cannot be had without it. Those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and examine work for themselves.
HENRY H BRADY.
Greensboro, March, 1849 474

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.

PAIN ERADICATOR.

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Surry County.

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

Walter R. Biting vs. Original Attachment Levied on 100 acres of Land.

Noah Hill.

Walter R. Biting vs. Original Attachment Levied on 100 acres of Land.

Noah Hill.

In these two cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Noah Hill, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Surry at the court house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, to reply and plead, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and the land levied on condemned to the use of the plaintiff.
Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said court at office, 2d Monday in May, 1849.
Pr. adv. \$5 9-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, c c c

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers in the town of Greensboro, N. C., under the style and firm of Weir & Porter is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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

April 9, 1849

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Forsythe County.

Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1849.

Isabel Pulp vs. Michael Pulp

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Michael Pulp, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said defendant to appear at our next Superior court of law, to be held for the county of Forsythe, at the court house in Salem, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there, on his corporal oath, to answer, plead or demur to the complainant's petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

JOHN C BLUM, C S C
June 26th, 1849. (Pr. adv. \$5) 12c

JUST FINISHED, with a double extra touch, some of the finest Mole-skin and Russia HATS that were ever seen in these capes before. A fine Mole-skin, indistinguishable from "Beebe & Costar," can be procured for the sum of five dollars; and hats of a more interior quality, on terms quite moderate.

Please give us a call, bar-headed, and we will suit the "noggin."
HENRY T WILBAR.
June 28, 1849 114

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

30,000 lbs. Kings Mountain IRON

50 Kegs Nails