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THE MANIAC.

From an interesting article in the April No. of
the Southern Literary Messenger, on Mathew
Gregory Lewis, (commonly called Monk, from
the novel of that name which he wrote,) we take
the following:

"Among his poems is that celebrated one,
'The Maniac,' which has been lately joined to
thrilling music and sung by a distinguished com-
poser. It was originally a monodrama, and pre-
sented by Mrs. Litchfield herself, in acting was
one of her benefices. Her character as a maniac,
and her embodying of the author's imaginings,
combined with the scenic effect, threw a portion
of the audience into hysterics and the whole
theatre into confusion and horror. Even the
box-keepers took fright, and universal terror
clothed the countenances of boxes, pit and gal-
lery. Mrs. Litchfield herself, in acting was
very near fainting. Of course the piece was with-
drawn, but the author was sufficiently compli-
mented by its effect, if compliment it be to well
nigh kill a whole assemblage. The piece with
Lewis's stage directions, and in its original form,
is much more effective than as a bit of poetry or
as a song. In its primitive dress we present it.

The scene represents a dungeon, in which is a
grated door guarded by strong bars and chains.
In the upper part is an open gallery leading to
the cells above. Slow and melancholy music.
The captive is discovered in the attitude of hope-
less grief; she is in chains; her eyes are fixed
with a vacant stare and her hands are folded.
After a pause the goaler is seen passing through
the upper gallery with a lamp; he appears at
the grate and opens the door. The noise of the
bars falling rouses the captive. She looks a-
round eagerly; but on seeing the goaler enter,
she waves her hand mournfully and relapses into
her former stupor. The goaler replenishes a
jug with water, and places a loaf of bread by her
side. He then prepares to leave the dungeon,
when the captive seems to resolve on making an
attempt to excite his compassion; she rises from
her bed of straw, clasps his hand and sinks at
his feet. The music ceases and she speaks:

Stay, goaler, stay and hear my woe!
She is not mad who kneels to thee,
For what I'm now, too well I know,
And what I was, and what should be.
I'll rave no more—in proud despair
My language shall be calm, though sad;
But yet I'll firmly, truly swear [mad.
I am not mad, [kissing his hand] I am not
He offers to leave her; she detains him, and
continues in a tone of eager persuasion:

A tyrant husband forged the tale
Which claims me in this dreary cell,
My fate unknown, my friends bewail,
Oh, goaler, haste that fate to tell,
Oh, haste my father's heart to cheer:
That heart at once 'twill grieve and glad
To know, though kept a captive here,
I am not mad! not mad! not mad!

Harsh music, while the goaler, with a look of
contempt and disbelief, forces his hand from her
grasp and leaves her. The bars are heard re-
placings.

He smiles in scorn!—he turns the key!
He quits the grate!—I kneel in vain!
Still—still his glimmering lamp I see—

Plaintive music: the light growing fainter as
the goaler retires through the gallery, and the
captive watches his departure with eager looks.

'Tis lost!—and all is gloom again.

She shivers, and wraps her garment more
closely around her.

Cold!—bitter cold!—no warmth!—no light!
Life! all thy comforts once I had!
Yet here I'm chained this freezing night,
[Eagerly] Although not mad! no, no, no, no,
—not mad!

A few bars of melancholy music, which she
interrupts by exclaiming suddenly—

'Tis sure a dream!—some fancy vain!
[Proudly] I—I, the child of rank and wealth!
Am I the wretch who clanks this chain,
Deprived of freedom, friends and health!
Oh, while I count those blessings fled
Which never more my thoughts may glad,
How aches my heart!—how burns my head!

Interrupting herself hastily, and pressing her
hands forcibly against her forehead—

But 'tis not mad—no—'tis not mad!

She remains fixed in this attitude, with a look
of fear, till the music changing, expresses that
some tender melancholy reflection has passed
her mind.

My child!—ah! hast thou forgot by this
Thy mother's face—thy mother's tongue?
She'll ne'er forget your parting kiss,
[With a smile] Nor round her neck how fast
you clung.

Nor how you sued with her to stay
Nor how that suit your wife forbade!

[With agony] Nor how—[With a look of
terror]
I'll drive such thoughts away.

[In a hollow, hurried voice.]

They'll make me mad! they'll make me mad!

A pause—she then proceeds with a melan-
choly smile.

His rosy lips, how sweet they smiled!
His mild blue eyes, how bright they shone,
Was never born a lovelier child!

With a sudden burst of passionate grief, ap-
proaching to frenzy.

And art thou forever gone?
And must I never see thee more,
My pretty, pretty, pretty lad?
[With energy] I will be free! [door!
[Endeavoring to force the grate] Unbar this
I am not mad! I am not mad!

She falls, exhausted, against the grate, by the
bars of which she supports herself. She is roused
from her stupor by loud shrieks, rattling of
chains, &c.

Hark! hark!—what mean those yells—those
His chain some furious madman breaks!

The madman is seen to rush along the gallery
with a blazing firebrand in his hand,

He comes! I see his glaring eyes!

The madman appears at the grate, which he
endeavors to force, while she shrieks in an ag-
ony of terror.

Now! now! my dungeon bars he shakes,
Help! help!

Seared by her cries the madman quits the
grate. He appears again in the gallery above,
is seized by his keepers with torches, and after
some resistance, is dragged away.

He's gone!—oh, fearful woe,
Such screams I never saw, such sights to see,
My brain! my brain!—I know—I know
I am not mad, but soon shall be:
Yes—soon! for lo! you—while I speak—
Mark yonder demon's eye-balls glare!
He sees me—now with fearful shriek
He whirls a scorpion high in air!
Horror! the reptile strikes his tooth
Deep in my heart so crushed and sad;
Ay! laugh, ye fiends!—I feel the truth!
'Tis done! 'tis done!—[With a loud shriek]
I'm mad—I'm mad!

She dashes herself in frenzy upon the ground.
Her two brothers cross the gallery, dragging the
goaler; then a servant appears with a torch con-
ducting the father, who is supported by his young-
est daughter. They are followed by servants
with torches, part of whom remain in the gal-
lery. The brothers appear at the grate, which
they force the goaler to open; they enter, and
on seeing the captive, one is struck with sorrow,
while the other expresses violent anger against
the goaler, who endeavors to excuse himself;
the father and sister enter, and approach the
captive, offering to raise her, when she starts up
and eyes them with a look of terror; they en-
deavor to make themselves known to her, but in
vain; she shuns them with fear and aversion,
and taking some straw begins to twine it into a
crown, when her eyes falling on the goaler, she
shrieks in terror, and hides her face; the goaler
is ordered to retire, and obeys; the father again
endeavors to awaken her attention, but in vain.
He covers his face with his handkerchief, which
the captive draws away with a look of surprise.
Their hopes are excited and they watch her with
eagerness. She wipes the old man's eyes with
her hair, which she afterwards touches, and find-
ing it wet with tears, bursts into a delicious laugh,
resumes her crown of straw, and after working
at it eagerly for a moment, suddenly drops it and
remains motionless with a vacant stare. The
father and brothers express their despair—the
music ceases. An old servant enters, leading her
child, who advances carelessly, but on seeing his
mother, breaks from the servant, runs to her and
clasps her hands. She looks at him with a vac-
ant stare, then, with an expression of excessive
joy, exclaims, 'My child!' and clasps him to her
bosom. The relatives raise their hands to heaven
in thankfulness for her restored reason, and the
curtain slowly falls to solemn music."

LIFE HEREAFTER.

So it is; and that is what we have to say of
every function of our bodies, and power of our
minds, and of the whole world. How our souls
will live hereafter is no greater mystery, than
how our bodies do live now. This world is not
like a parlor, in which we know all the furniture,
and every corner; if it were we might well
shrink from death, and think it a door opening
out of the familiarly known into the fearfully
unknown. Birth, growth, health, and sickness,
labor wearying the body, and sleep refreshing it,
food supporting, and poisons hurting it—of life
in every way, we must say that we cannot tell
how it is. And yet there are persons that shrink
from the future life, and some that do not believe
it, because they do not feel in what way it will
be, while what the way is of the very life they
are in they cannot tell. For they cannot tell
how sight gets into the brain through the humors
of the eye, nor how movements of the air get
through the ear to be thoughts in the soul. They
do not like thinking of death, because it opens
into mystery; while they themselves live in mys-
tery, and move into it, and have all their being in it.
A man fears for his soul in a new world, while
he cannot find a bird, or animal, or insect, not
one, which its life does not exactly suit. Out
of the body his soul will go into the man knows
not what state, and so his mind misgives him;
while there is not a swallow comes out of its egg-
shell into this great world unsuited to its manner
of life; and because the swallow wants it, there
is an instinct of flight in it at a month old, which
is as wise as geography and astronomy and
meteorology.—*Mountford's Euthanasia.*

Political.

Benton vs. Calhoun.

The telegraph furnished advice, some days
ago of the remarkable avowals, made by Col.
Benton, in his speech at Lexington, Missouri,
on the 7th ult., that the Wilmot Proviso was in-
serted in the Oregon bill, which passed the two
houses of Congress, in August, 1848, in order to
assert the unlimited power of Congress over the
subject of slavery in the territories; that he ad-
visedly made the motion in the Senate which
caused it to be so inserted; and that it was ap-
proved by President Polk and his whole cabinet,
with full knowledge of the object with which it
was inserted. As part of the political history of
the times, we think it proper to copy from the
Lexington Journal the fullest report that has been
published of that part of his speech, which con-
tained these important declarations. The reader
will find the material language printed in con-
spicuous type.

Extract from Col. Benton's Speech.

1st. OF THE WILMOT PROVISIO: Col. Benton
told his audience there was no such thing! that
there was such a man as Davy Wilmot in Con-
gress, and he had copied the Jefferson proviso of
1787, to be applied against slavery in the terri-
tories to be acquired from Mexico; but that did
not make him the author of the proviso, nor give
him a right to its name, any more than copying
the Declaration of Independence would make
him the author of that paper, and give people a
right to call it the Wilmot Declaration of In-
dependence. He said that Mr. Jefferson drew this
proviso in April, 1784, when he was a member
of the Congress of the confederation, and applied
it to the north-western territory, to take effect
there after the year 1800—that is to say, sixteen
years after the time that he had offered it. There
were only ten States represented in Congress
when he offered, and only six voting for it, and
the articles of confederation required two-thirds,
it did not pass; but afterwards, in the year 1787,
after Mr. Jefferson had left Congress, and the
proviso had received the amendment it now
wears in relation to fugitive slaves, it received
the unanimous vote of all the States, (every slave-
holding State inclusive,) and had remained the
law of the land for the territories, and the States
in the forks of the Ohio and the Mississippi ever
since. This was the origin, he said of the pro-
viso; and that origin was Jeffersonian and South-
ern—for every Southern State voted for it. It
was afterwards applied to Louisiana, north and
west of Missouri, and that by a Southern Pres-
ident and Cabinet, and has been lately applied
to Oregon and Minnesota by the acts of Con-
gress, establishing governments for these two
Territories, and these two acts again approved
by a Southern President (Mr. James K. Polk)
and a Southern cabinet.

Col. B. dwelt upon these two acts, (the Ore-
gon and Minnesota acts,) so important in the pro-
viso controversy, and so little understood. The
fact was that the Wilmot proviso, as some
choose to call it, had twice been sanctioned by the
two Houses of Congress, and by the Polk ad-
ministration, within less than a year past. He
himself had twice voted for it within that time
—once in the Oregon bill which passed in Au-
gust, 1848—the other time for the Minnesota ter-
ritorial act, which passed in February last. The
passage of the first of these acts, in which he was
a leader, made a great commotion, and brought
him the favor of some challenges to fight duels;
two notes in one day, and that on a Sunday—
and the honor of being denounced, with Senator
Houston, for a traitor in South Carolina, by Mr.
Calhoun; the other passed easy, without even a
call of yeas and nays; and that for a reason
which he (Mr. B.) would explain. He said, you
have all heard of the envelope, not of cardinals,
but of slave-representing members of Congress,
which met in the capital some time during the
last session of Congress. He called it a con-
clave, and in the primary latin sense of the word,
(con and clave, with a key) for it was a locked
up meeting, from which all people except mem-
bers from Slave States, were excluded. Its pro-
ceedings of course, were secret; but after all was
over, a publication of the proceedings was ostensi-
bly made. It was an imperfect publication. Sen-
ator Rusk, of Texas, who had gone in the con-
clave with Senator Houston, from patriotic
motives—to save the present Union, and not
make a southern confederacy—proclaimed the
imperfect publication, and demanded, and
enforced the production of the suppressed
parts. Col. Benton had given two of these sup-
pressions—both showing Calhoun's designs upon
the Union—in his leading speech at Jefferson
city; and he would give a third one of these sup-
pressions, to show the reason why those who
were so furious at the passage of the Wilmot pro-
viso in the Oregon bill, became so gentle and do-
cile—so quiescent and modest—at the passage
of the same proviso six months afterwards, in
the Minnesota bill; and as this was a case for
chapter and verse, Col. B. said he would first
read the suppressed part of the convulse pro-
ceeding to which he alluded, and then make the
application of the contents which the case re-
quired. He read thus:

"At the last session they passed a bill to es-
tablish a territorial government for Oregon, con-
taining a provision to exclude slavery, unaccom-
panied by compromise, or by making any con-
cession, or equivalent to the South. It was so
passed, professedly to assert the unlimited con-
trol of Congress over the subject. It was the
first bill of the kind ever passed and marks an
important stage in the progress of aggression and
encroachments in reference to slavery in the ter-
ritorial aspect of the subject. It has given a new
and powerful impulse to the abolitionists. In-
stead of resting satisfied with so great a step in
their progress, they are now urging with greater
zeal than ever towards the accomplishment of
the object they had in view."

This, said Mr. B., is the suppressed part; and
now for its explanation and application. It was
a paragraph in that paragraph of State papers,
"the Southern Address," originally composed
and written by its own father, John Caldwell

Calhoun; and was suppressed in conclave by
the southern members themselves. Its design
was evident, to obtain a condemnation of the
Wilmot Proviso, as contained in the Oregon bill.
He could not obtain that condemnation! not even
from a convulse of southern members! They
would not sanction the paragraph; and it was
struck out. The clause in the Oregon act was the
strongest expression of Congress upon the sub-
ject which had ever been made; and this Mr.
Calhoun told them in order to inflame them up
to the attacking point. He told them it was the
first bill of the kind that ever passed, because it
contained no compromise, no concession, no
equivalent to the South. He told them it was
passed to assert the unlimited power of Congress
over the subject of slavery in the territories; AND
IN THAT HE WAS RIGHT; for he, Mr.
B., tired of seeing the people of Oregon without
law or government, and determined to relieve
them from that deplorable condition at any
hazard to himself, had moved the amendment in
the Senate, which passed the bill with the
anti-slavery proviso in it. IT WAS A NA-
KED, ABSOLUTE, UNCONDITIONAL, EXER-
CISE OF THE UNLIMITED POWER OF
CONGRESS OVER THE WHOLE
SUBJECT; AND AS SUCH, HAD PASSED
AND RECEIVED THE APPROVING SIG-
NATURE OF PRESIDENT POLK, WITH
THE SANCTION OF HIS WHOLE CAB-
INET."

This was a nonplus; and, unless it could be
got over, the game of nullification through the
science of negro-ology, was at an end. It was
out of the commotion of the passing of that unlim-
ited act that came the challenges to fight duels with
which he had been favored; and then the attempt
to get up the southern convention, by means of a
subscription paper, started in the House of Re-
presentatives; and, failing in that, the imbecile
denunciation of himself and Houston, in South
Carolina, for traitors! which gave the cue to all
the Calhounites in Missouri to do the same.
This convulse was the last chance to get any sort
of a condemnation of the Wilmot Proviso thus
put into the Oregon bill, and therefore the para-
graph was inserted in the address for the sanction
and approbation of the southern members; but
they could not go it. The passage was struck
out! and with it the last hope expired of getting
any sort of sanction, from any sort of a meeting,
even all southern, and all shut up under lock and
key, to the nullification dogma of no power in
Congress to legislate upon slavery in the territories.
This was the secret of the non-resistance and
passive obedience, the dove-like and lamb-like
conduct of Calhoun and his followers at the pas-
sage of the Minnesota bill. That bill was just as
much Wilmot proviso as the Oregon bill was, it
was just as unlimited in its assertion of the
power of Congress over slavery in the territories as
that bill was; for it contained no compromise—
no equivalent to the South. It simply and un-
ceremoniously gave to the inhabitants of Minne-
sota (which includes a part of the former Louisiana,
as well as part of the former North-Western Ter-
ritory) the benefits of the rights, privileges and
immunities which had been granted to Wiscon-
sin; and also, the benefit of all the laws then in
force in Wisconsin; all of which, in relation to
slavery, were in accordance with the Jefferson
proviso of 1787. Thus, the Wilmot proviso was
passed into law, at the last session of Congress,
and that in relation to territory acquired by
the "blood and the treasure" of the whole
Union, without a word of objection from Mr.
Calhoun and his followers in Congress. It
passed in silence there. This was before the re-
solutions had passed, which had been furnished
to the General Assembly of Missouri; and it was
a cruel thing in Mr. Calhoun, after thus giving
up his dogma in Washington—after thus blink-
ing the question and shirking it there—not to
have telegraphed his subtleties in Missouri, and
told them to give it up here! and so, save them-
selves from what they are now getting, and from
what is to come.

President Taylor and the Territorial Slavery Question.

The assaults of the Washington "Union" has
drawn out the Editor of the new Taylor organ,
"The Republic," in explanation of the Presi-
dent's position upon the agitating subject of sla-
very in the Territories. The liberal and patri-
otic every where are glad to find Gen. Taylor na-
tional, and not sectional, in his judgment upon
this subject. We give the article entire.

From the Republic.

The North and the South.—We shall proceed
to respond to several articles which the Union
has addressed to us, the gravamen of which is
reduced to a simple inquiry imbedded in its last
leader on the same subject, to-wit:

"Why does not (the Republic) state the views
of Gen. Taylor on the Wilmot proviso—whether
he sustains the North or supports the South?"

When the Union can convince us that any
amount of agitation of this question, by the Wash-
ington press, can produce the slightest effect on
the people of the North or the South, other than to
aggravate the evils which its discussions has al-
ready produced, we shall write with it by the
acre and wrangle with it by the day. When it
can show that its own labors in this behalf, have
prevented its own party in the North from rush-
ing, pell-mell, into the fold of the Free Soilers,
we shall begin to consider whether anything but
mischievous can come of thrusting ourselves between
people who are of one mind upon the subject.
The Union's proposition involves the idea, that
the people of the North entertain one set of views
respecting the proviso, and that the people of the
South hold another and a different set; that Whig
and Locofoco in one section are proviso men, and
Whig and Democrat in another, alike opposed to
it. Both parties in the same sections of the Union
hold like opinions in relation to it. Does the
North, then, stand in need of urging to produce
a unanimity of sentiment there? Does the South
require advice to effect unity there? Surely no
one will say so. What good object can then be
obtained, we would ask, by taking sides with the
North, where there is no diversity of opinion; or
with the South, where there is no diversity of
opinion? None whatever.—Let Whig or Dem-
ocrat be elected from the South, and they will
beantiproviso; or Whig or Democrat be elec-

ed in the North, and they are for the proviso.
Hence it is manifest that no change can be pro-
duced in the composition of Congress, in so far
as this question is concerned, by all the help that
can possibly be volunteered to either section.
The only result from such a course would be,
that the passions and animosities of each would
be inflamed against the other, and the difficulties
in settling down upon some national and satisfac-
tory adjustment multiplied and enlarged. The
difference between the two parties at the North
is, the Whig party maintains its organization on
national grounds, whilst the Locofoco party is
forming itself upon a sectional abolition platform.
When the Union can arrest this amalgamation,
it will be time enough for it to invite its contem-
poraries to dabble in the waters which stirring can
only make muddier.

But the Union wants the President to declare
for the North or the South. Surely the numbers
are few, in any section of the country, who real-
ly desire to see the Chief Magistrate of this na-
tion coming down into the arena of individual
strife by taking sides upon a sectional issue. It
was bad enough when the Congress of the United
States was threatened with the Executive pur-
pose; it would be worse to menace the people
themselves. Is he the President of the South
that he should declare against the North? Is he
not the President of the whole Union, elected by
the suffrages of the North and the South? and
should he not hold himself as arbiter between the
two, rather than become the partisan of either?

We are persuaded that Gen. Taylor will take
no such step as this. We have seen him stand
aloof from sectional agitations whilst the passions
of an exciting canvass were raging about him.
We have known him to possess his soul in calm-
ness, when demagogues denounced him as an ab-
olitionist, hard by his humble dwelling in the
far South. But no provocation could anger him
into taking a position which, in the event of his
election, would disqualify him from holding out
the olive branch to the whole Union, and invit-
ing the people of all sections to be at peace with
one another. The Union, in one of its articles,
states if he were to define his position upon this
subject, it would have an effect upon the pend-
ing elections. It may be, indeed, that Gen. Tay-
or might secure a Whig House of Representa-
tives by a few electioneering despatches; but
sooner than resort to such devices to ensure suc-
cess, we are sure he had rather see his Admin-
istration overwhelmed with defeat. He would
not compromise the dignity of the Executive office
by reaching it by such means; much less will
he do so whilst fulfilling its duties.

In that darker or drearier aspect in which this
subject is sometimes presented, there is a warning
which none should despise. It is an admonition
that whoever takes sides upon it, as a partisan,
will not be respected as a peace-maker. We
have faith in the final adjustment of this contro-
versy to the contentment of the country. But
unasked-for interference can only widen the breach;
and here, where harmony must be restored, if it
ever be, is the last place where wanton intermed-
dling should be expected, or would be well received.

New Trouble in South Carolina.

Our wonderfully testy and pugnacious sister of
the South has gotten up a new occasion for ebul-
litions of State sovereignty. As well as we can
gather the facts, they are these: A man named
John M. Barrett was arrested and imprisoned in
Spartanburg district, which is in the extreme
Northern part of South Carolina, upon a suspicion
of circulating incendiary documents. It seems
that packages of a series of letters against slavery,
signed "Brutus," and written out of the State by
a native of it, were placed in the hands of Barrett
to be dropped by him, as he travelled from place
to place, in different post offices. They were ad-
dressed to various citizens of the State, not to
blacks. The Spartanburg Spartan states that
the charge, under which Barrett was arrested, "is
punishable by twelve months' imprisonment
and one thousand dollars fine. But he may be
indicted under the arrest for any crime of which
the State Attorney may think himself able, by
competent testimony, to convict the prisoner.
There is more than a possibility that Barrett may
be indicted for an offence, the penalty of which
is death, without benefit of clergy; and assuredly,
if convicted, all the abolitionists in the United
States cannot save him."

The trial of Barrett has not yet taken place.
The Spartan has published some correspondence,
which we suppose was found on Barrett's per-
son, and which seems to establish that the ob-
ject of his tour in South Carolina was to collect
facts to be used in anti-slavery publications
in Ohio, and one letter at least indicates very de-
cisively his connection with schemes for running
off slaves to the North. This letter is directed
from Cincinnati to J. M. Barrett, and is signed
"B. H. W.," and the Spartan thinks it was
written by one Brisbane, formerly a Baptist
preacher in South Carolina, who, it also believes,
was the author of the essay signed "Brutus,"
and of others of similar character signed "A Car-
olinian."

So far well enough. If this man Barrett is
clearly convicted of the crime with which he is
charged, let him be punished with all the rigour
of the law; though, as for mailing the letters of
"Brutus" to intelligent citizens, we can hardly
think that was more than an impertinent annoy-
ance. But Barrett's case has raised a new and
important question, concerning the duties and
privileges of Postmasters, from which the whole
matter derives most of its consequence. A letter
directed to "John Edward Thomson," which
was suspected, was intended for Barrett. He
declined to receive it. Thereupon the Postmas-
ter, Mr. Legg, was summoned to appear before the
magistrate as a witness against Barrett and to
bring the letter with him. Legg, refusing to com-
ply, was arrested, and carried before the magis-
trate.

He said in his defence that he was a sworn
officer of the Government, and had given his bond
and security for the faithful discharge of his duty;
that he was not authorized to deliver the letter
to any one but the party or his agents; that be-
fore next Court of Session he was bound to for-
ward the letter to the Department in Washing-
ton; that he was as willing as any one to dis-
charge his duty to the State as a good citizen;
that with due deference to the distinguished

thority under which the Magistrate was acting,
he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up
the letter, or to enter into recognition except for
his personal appearance."

The magistrate was not satisfied and commit-
ted Mr. Legg to jail, until he should have given
bond and security for his own appearance at
Court, and the production of the John Edward
Thomson letter.

By the advice of counsel (says the Spartan,)
and in order to relieve himself from his painful
and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally com-
plied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now
under bond to appear and produce the letter.
Mr. Legg's conduct in this whole affair was whol-
ly irreproachable and becoming his general char-
acter. It was firm, temperate, and respectful,
showing a conscientious determination to do his
duty, according to the best of his knowledge and
ability, both to the State and the General Govern-
ment.

It is obvious that this proceeding raises a seri-
ous issue between the State authorities and the
Post Office Department. The Charleston Mer-
cury states it thus:

"The issue raised is this: Have the criminal
authorities of the State the right to compel the at-
tendance of the agents of the Post Office Depart-
ment in this State to bear testimony as to any
crimes perpetrated through the Post Office against
the State, and to bring and lay before the Courts
any letters in their possession proving such crimes?"

The Mercury goes on to make insinuations a-
gainst Mr. Collamer, assuming that he will decide
against the position of defiance taken in South
Carolina. He may do so, and be very far from
proving himself an Abolitionist; for certainly it
is an extreme and untenable doctrine, that local
courts have the right to overhurl the mails, and
take from them what letters they please. Should
they detain and open a letter which had nothing
to do with slavery, they would commit an injury
upon the rightful recipient, for which it would
be impossible to atone. Such a surveillance would
become intolerable in any community. It seems
to us, that as no harm can result from the sus-
pected letter's not being delivered from the office,
the obviously proper course is to let it be trans-
mitted to the Dead Letter Office, and there, upon
the regular examination, it might be obtained for
the purpose of evidence, whenever a proper requis-
ition should be made upon the Department. We
have no fear that Gen. Taylor's administration
is going to countenance any interference with
Southern institutions through the medium of the
Post Office, and the people of the South should
take care not to assume unreasonable positions.

To give an illustration of the error of the mag-
istrate's decision in Spartanburg, suppose a citizen
of Virginia, expecting to reach that vineyard in
travelling southward, should cause an important
letter to be directed to him there. Because some
petty magistrate had never heard of his name, and
some poor devil being in jail on suspicion of let-
ting a designing Abolitionist, the Virginian's let-
ter might be broken open, its contents made pub-
lic to all the excited community, and the patriot-
ism of Spartanburg become another name for un-
lawfully interfering in other men's concerns.—
Richmond Times.

Electricity and Cholera.—Professor Olmsted,
of Yale College, has addressed a communication
to the New Haven Palladium, touching the popu-
lar belief of a connection between cholera and
the electrical state of the atmosphere. After a
discussion of the subject, he concludes as follow-
ers:—"To conclude, we may remark, that ever
since the grand discovery, by Dr. Franklin, of the
identity between electricity and lightning, and the
subsequent development of this mysterious
agent in many of the processes of nature and art,
there has existed a tendency to ascribe to its agency
every phenomenon not otherwise accounted for;
and I cannot but regard the hasty conclusions
which, from a single, or at most, a few experi-
ments or observations, have ascribed the produc-
tion of the cholera, to variations in the electrical
state of the atmosphere, as savouring of the same
spirit, and as exemplifying one of the leading er-
rors against which the philosophy of Lord Bacon
was directed."

Singular Prophecy.—Lorenzo Dow, of eccen-
tric memory, was in possession of a German work
on the Prophecies, which he valued highly and
frequently made quotations from. Among other
remarkable sayings of the author, were these:

"I would not be a king, in 1848."
"I would not be a grave digger, in 1849."
"I would not be a soldier, in 1850."
"I would not be either, in 1851."
The work alluded to was written about 260
years ago. It certainly possesses an interest for
the curious. How frail the tenure by which
kings held their crowns, in 1848. Who would
like the office of grave digger in 1849, unless he
was solely mercenary? How much more than
presumable is it that the earth will contribute mil-
litudes, in 1850, to fill a wide and quiet grave!
And we may hope, at least, in 1851, for the fair
harbingers which promise "peace on earth,
and good will to men."—*Journal of Commerce.*

Big Newspapers.—The New Orleans Pic-
ayune says: "The New York Day Book, a smart
little sheet, is about to be enlarged, in consequence
of an increase of Advertisements. Dr. Bacon,
the editor, a queer fish, eccentric but talented, ex-
presses his sorrow for the change, his greatest
ambition having been 'to have the smallest con-
cern in the newspaper line in the world.' In
pretty strong language he animadverts on his
larger contemporaries, and says, he has a pre-
judice against big papers, because their stupidity
is generally in exact and direct proportion to their
size." That is a terrible bit for the mammoths
of the press—but Doctor, it is too sweeping to
be just."

Norfolk and North Carolina Rail Road.—A
vote of the citizens of Norfolk was taken on the
30th ultimo, on the question whether that city
should subscribe \$200,000 to the Seaboard and
Roanoke Rail Road, on condition that the road
should be connected with Norfolk across the river,
so that it should be extended to Gaston, and that
it should be entirely re-laid with T. iron. The
vote stood, for the subscription 319, against it 144
—a majority of 46. The vote was very small, not
half as large as usual, though there appears to
have been a great excitement, meeting, and ap-
pearing, on the subject.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

St. John's N. B., Aug. 8.
The steamer America, Capt. Harrison, arrived at Halifax yesterday at 2 o'clock, P. M., with one week's later intelligence from Europe, bringing 53 through passengers, Paris dates to the 26th and London to the 27th ultimo.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

We have accounts from Vienna to the 21st of June, which are confused and contradictory. It is admitted however, that Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, has been completely defeated by the Magyars under Bem, who, it appears, crossed the Trousse Canal at the head of 50,000 men and took the encampment of the Croats by storm. After a series of conflicts, which lasted four days, they compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwarden and evacuate the Braska. The troops of the Ban, dispirited by defeat and sickness, could make no headway against those who were marching from the South. The Imperialists fear that Bem will succeed in entering Servia and Vonia. The Ban has been driven over the Shabine into Servia. The Chief Knickadine has been forced to abandon his position at Züt. Gen. Haynau has gone with the third division to the support of the Ban. Gen. Bem entered Zomba amidst the acclamations of the people, at the head of one hundred thousand men.

The insurrection in the South of Hungary is complete, being announced in a bulletin published at Rine, Paskewich, at Yitting on the Wiener. We have the version of a sharp action that took place near Waitzen, between Georgy and the Austrian Generals Saxe and Romberg. The Bulletin says that on the 15th the Hungarian army marched upon Waitzen, then occupied by the Russians, who, according to orders, fell back as the enemy advanced. At night Georgy occupied a strong position before Waitzen. His army, estimated at 44,000 men, with 120 pieces of artillery, was attacked next morning by the advance guards under Saxe, but the artillery of the Hungarians foiled every attempt to dislodge them. The cannonading on both sides was severe. The Hungarian cavalry executed a number of valiant charges on the Russians. On the 16th the main body of the Russian army was brought up, and on the 17th they attacked Waitzen, and notwithstanding a desperate resistance the Hungarians were compelled to evacuate the town with the loss of 2 standards, 2 cannons, and 500 prisoners. In the course of the pursuit it was found that only the rear guard of the Hungarians had been engaged, their main army having marched to the North. Gen. Romberg with cavalry was despatched in pursuit.

Private accounts say that Saxe had abandoned Waitzen on the 15th, and that Georgy, marching along the left bank of the river, took up a strong position near Waitzen. At this juncture Dembinski's army of 40,000 men slowly edging away from the mining district, came down upon Saxe, who was compelled to retreat to Dunas-Keph, midway between Waitzen and Pesth. Gen. Romberg, learning of their support and succeeded in stopping the progress of Dembinski's army, which eventually fell back upon Waitzen. The main body of the Russians, in the meanwhile, came from Rontres and its whole strength brought to bear upon the Hungarian flank, which led to a great battle ending in the defeat of Dembinski's army. Georgy led his troops to the North and not to Comorn as was generally believed. It is said that Georgy will turn off to the East and march to Kais.

The Austrian Commander-in-chief had advanced with the main army to Pesth, leaving one division in the Island of Huh. The divisions under Grabbe, and Schlieck are on either bank of the Danube, for the purpose of laying siege to the fortress of Comorn.

ENGLAND.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at London tavern to express public opinion in regard to the efforts being made by the Hungarians for independence, and to urge upon the British Ministry a recognition of the *de facto* government of Hungary. It is mentioned as a significant fact that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which proves that the efforts of Hungary are fully appreciated and understood, when they thus overcome the scruples of members of the Peace Society, who in their speeches, instead of using expressions of sympathy, boldly propose to aid Hungary by taking up arms against Austria. The meeting became highly excited, and rose as one man and shouted for war. The petition adopted by the meeting was laid before Parliament and elicited an interesting debate upon Hungarian affairs.

FRANCE.

Serious dissensions exist among the majority of the Legislative Assembly, and the legitimists have determined to recede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleansists, and form a separate party for themselves. The articles which of late have appeared in the Legitimist organs show it. The tendency of this movement is to unite the factions on the part of the Due de Bordeaux and would seem to betoken the existence of an extensively organized Legitimist conspiracy.

The French Government has received a dispatch dated Baden, 23d of July, announcing the surrender of Rastadt. The Prince of Prussia entered Rastadt at the head of two regiments.

ITALY.

It is announced that the troops who recently received orders to embark for Italy, and were recalled after the account of the surrender of Rome, are to be embarked for their original destination. Rome is under the military rule of General Oudinot, and order and tranquility prevail. All public acts are rendered in the name of the Pope. He continues living at Gacta but beyond the fact that he will remain there until after the accession of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems to be known. It is said he will afterwards proceed to Rome, fully clothed with both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learned nothing from past misfortunes, resolutely refuse concessions to the popular party. Nothing is said as to how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness two millions without interest, the principal to be paid at the rate of half a million annually.

The American Consul, at the latest advices, had not resumed his authority. When the French soldiers attacked his office he withdrew after protesting against the indignity.

Garibaldi was at Orvieto on the 17th. He had levied a tribute of two thousand lbs. on the inhabitants: after which he took up a position in the neighborhood. Finally the people are collecting from different parts of the country and forming armed bands, intending to join Garibaldi.

AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA.

The Sardinians, with the view probably of aiding the Hungarians, have delayed the treaty of

peace with Austria, thereby keeping the Austrian troops in Lombardy. Schwartzburg, suspecting this, demanded a peremptory treaty of peace from Sardinia, giving four days time. The Sardinian King has appealed to the French President to settle the difficulties. The telegraphic despatch received in Paris stating that Sardinia had accepted the terms of Austria is not credited.

VENICE.

The prolonged resistance of Venice, says the Times, whose glorious defence against overwhelming numbers, has added another page of splendor to her history, has shown the world that the glory of this ancient city of Italy has not departed forever.

Latest Foreign News.

Highly Important!—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday morning, contains a long and interesting despatch, dated London, July 28th, 2 o'clock, P. M., from which we make extracts:

HUNGARY.—MORE GOOD NEWS.

Vienna letters and papers of the 23d, furnish further corroboration of the defeat of the Ban Jellachich, without, however, giving any particulars of the battle or battles, by which that result had been brought about.

The Vienna papers are filled with violent re-primands against the war office, for they protest it was evident that unless some diversion was made in the Ban's favor in the south, he must be completely crushed by the Hungarian armies.

Vienna, July 22d.—The Ban had been driven back to Ruma, twenty-five miles north of Peterwarden. The rout of his army appears complete. The whole frontier towards Galicia swarms with Hungarian irregular troops. Their incursions caused much alarm.

Georgy's Movements.—It is now known, as a fact, that the Northern Russian army has been completely outwitted by Gen. Georgy. The "Times" correspondent states on the best authority, that Prince Paskewitch, himself, is totally ignorant of the whereabouts of Georgy and the 44,000 men he was led to believe he engaged at Waitzen.

Latest From Transylvania.—The latest news from Transylvania is favorable to the Hungarians. A Russian force was ordered to hasten to the assistance of the Russian General Audes, at Cronstadt.

The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent gives as the latest news, that Gen. Luder was marching on Cronstadt, to cover the subjected districts.

Constantinople, July 8th.—The Porte has issued a solemn protest against the marching of Russian troops through the Turkish territory of Transylvania; if, in consequence of defeat, the Russians wish to repossess, they will be immediately disarmed. This protest and other energetic measures create great sensation.

The Paris "Nationale" gives news from Hungary very favorable to the Hungarians.

English and French Intervention.—The third edition of the London Herald says that a rumor prevailed on the Paris Bourse yesterday that England and France had agreed to make a joint effort to put a stop to hostilities in Hungary through mediation, and that the rumor was taken up with satisfaction, the impression being very strong in Paris that the Russians will repent the invasion. The effects of Georgy's splendid movements in breaking through the allied armies will have an immense influence.

KOSSUTH'S APPEAL TO THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.

The following is the substance of Kossuth's last appeal to the Hungarians furnished by the Frankfort correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser. It will give some idea of the character the war is likely to assume:—

Our Fatherland is in danger! Citizens! to arms! to arms!

If we thought ourselves able, by ordinary means, to save the country, we would not cry out it is in danger. If we were at the head of a cowardly, childish nation, ready rather to fall than defend itself, we would not order the alarm bells to ring through the whole land. But we know that the people of our country are a manly race, resolved to defend themselves to the last against Godless oppression, we lay all unworthy concealment of our position aside, and call out openly, that the country is in danger! Because we know that the people are able to defend themselves and the country, we lay open the danger in all its magnitude, calling upon every citizen in the name of God and his country, to look it in the face, and seize arms to meet it.

We will neither flatter nor discourage, but we declare openly, that unless the whole nation rise up to defend itself to the last drop of its blood, all the noble blood shed already is in vain, and our country will fall; the Russian knout will then rule over an enslaved people, on the ground where the ashes of our ancestors repose.

We, therefore, here in fulfillment of our duty, communicate to the inhabitants of Hungary, that the Austrian Emperor has let loose upon us the barbarous hordes of Russia, that a Russian army of 40,000 men has broken into our country from Galicia, and marched continually forward, that Russian forces have also entered Transylvania, against whom our troops are struggling, and that finally, although our fall would be followed by the enslavement of the people of all Europe, we can expect no foreign assistance, as the people that sympathize with us, are kept down by their rulers, and gaze only in dumb silence on our struggle.

We have nothing to rest our hopes upon but a righteous God and our own force. If we do not use our own force, God will also forsake us.

Hungary's struggle is no longer our struggle alone. It is the struggle of popular freedom against tyranny. Our victory is the victory of freedom—our fall is the fall of freedom. God has chosen us to free the nations from bodily servitude. In the wake of our victory will follow liberty to the Indians, Germans, Czechs, Poles, Wallachians, Slavonians and Croatians. With our fall goes down the star of freedom over all.

People of Hungary: will you die under the exterminating sword of the savage Russians? if not, defend yourselves! Will you look on while the Cossacks of the far north tread under foot the bodies of your fathers, mothers, wives and children? if not, defend yourselves.

Will you see part of your fellow-citizens sent to the wilds of Siberia, to die in the wars of tyrants, or bleed under the murderous knout? if not, defend yourselves!

Will you behold your villages in flames, and your harvests destroyed? Will you die of hunger, on the land which your sweat has made fertile? if not, defend yourselves!

We, the free elected government of Hungary, call to rise up in arms, ordering, in virtue of her powers and duty, a general uprising of the people against the enemy, to be declared from every pulpit and from every town-house of the country.

and made known by the continual ringing of bells; every healthy man under forty-eight years of age to take arms, whatever he can get hold of, an axe, scythe, or hook, if no better to be had;—notice to be given of the approach of the enemy by the ringing of bells, and that preparation be made to resist or harass him, but particularly to destroy all forage and food, quitting and setting fire even to the villages;—the priest to seize the cross, and lead the people in the name of religion and liberty.

One great effort is only necessary, and the country is forever saved.

We have indeed an army, which numbers about 200,000 determined men, but the struggle is no longer one between two hostile camps; it is the struggle of tyranny against freedom, of barbarism against all free nations. Therefore must all the people seize arms and support the army, that thus united the victory of the freedom of Europe may be won. Fly then united with the army to arms, every citizen of the land and the victory is sure.

Buda Pesth, June 27, 1849.

Kossuth, Governor, Szemere, Esauya, Georgy, Kukovich, Baloyany, Horvath, Duchek, Ministry.

From the National Intelligencer August 13, 1849.

Illegal Enterprises.

From certain statements which we have lately observed in the public prints, and, still more, from the information of private letters, we are induced to credit the existence of a serious and extensively concerted enterprise, having in view some illegal design against the peace and dignity of a neighboring and friendly Government.

At one point (on an island on the coast of the Gulf) there are said to be embodied from three to five hundred men, agents are believed to be engaged in Northern as well as Southern cities, in enlisting men for the expedition. In the South it is given out that the enterprise is aimed against Tampico and the Mexican territory of the Sierra Madre. Elsewhere it is asserted that Cuba is its object. Whether it be one or the other, the enterprise is equally in violation of our own laws, and it is to be hoped that the Executive, should it be in possession of information going to establish the reality of any such unlawful scheme, will take effectual measures to frustrate it, and vindicate the national faith and honor.

From the National Intelligencer, August 14, 1849.

The Proclamation, a copy of which will be found in another column, was received yesterday at the Department of State, in a communication from the President of the United States, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For some weeks past the country has been disturbed with rumors of the assembling and drilling of bands of men in different parts of the United States. Various places have been artfully designated as the object of their destination. Tampico and the Sierra Madre Provinces of Mexico, Yucatan and Cuba, have all been alluded to in connexion with the enterprise. But the truth has been studiously concealed by the leaders engaged in it. The common soldiers who have been enlisted were not to be informed until after embarkation. How far the expedition has proceeded we know not. But we do know that bands of men have lately assembled at a point not far from New Orleans; and that the evidence is clear that Cuba is the real object of those engaged in it. Most earnestly do we hope that the President may succeed in arresting the perpetration of such an outrage on a friendly nation, and maintaining unimpaired the honor of our country. Plunder can be the only motive of such an enterprise; and all good men must rejoice to witness the honest redemption of General Taylor's pledges to his country, to preserve the faith of our treaties and suppress illegal enterprises against friendly foreign nations. The gallant soldier who has spent forty years in the camp, and braved the bullets of his country's enemies in so many battles—who has sounded all the shoals and depths of military glory—proves himself to the world to be, as we predicted before his election that he would be, the "MAN OF PEACE."

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

There is reason to believe that an armed expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States with an intention to invade the Island of Cuba or some of the Provinces of Mexico. The best information which the Executive has been able to obtain points to the Island of Cuba as the object of this expedition. It is the duty of this Government to observe the faith of treaties and to prevent any aggression by our citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. I have, therefore, thought it necessary and proper to issue this Proclamation, to warn all citizens of the United States who shall connect themselves with an enterprise so grossly in violation of our laws and our treaty obligations that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against them by our Acts of Congress, and will forfeit their claim to the protection of their country. No such persons must expect the interference of this Government in any form on their behalf, no matter to what extremities they may be reduced in consequence of their conduct. An enterprise to invade the territories of a friendly nation, set on foot and prosecuted within the limits of the United States, is in the highest degree criminal, as tending to endanger the peace and compromise the honor of this nation; and, therefore, I exhort all citizens, as they regard our national reputation, as they respect their own laws and the laws of nations, as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance and prevent by all lawful means any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to use all efforts in his power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender against the laws providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers.

Given under my hand, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the seventy-fourth of the independence of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:

J. M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.

Census of Asheville.—We have taken the pains to get the true census of Asheville, which, (July 24, 1849) is, Whites, 345, Blacks and cross-breeds 256, Total 601. There are a few others of both sexes that it would not be prudent to count just now.

The Schools here would augment the number considerably, but we do not count those attending them.

The number of swine, cows, spaniels, hounds and puppies; we leave to the kind care of the Corporation, being not particularly interested in their welfare.

Railroad Profits.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

We invite the reader's attention to an excellent communication in this paper over the signature of "Common Sense." We are surprised the author did not append his own name, his communication being worthy any gentleman in the country. He shows an understanding of, and interest in, his subject, which merits for his views more than a mere passing notice.

As some doubts have been expressed as to the probability of the stock of the North Carolina Railroad being a paying one, I will offer a few estimates as to what other Roads, passing through a similar country are doing, that others may judge for themselves in the matter.

By deducting from the receipts of the South Carolina Railroad, and Georgia Railroad Roads, the amount received for the mails and through-passage, the following facts are arrived at:

1. That the local travel on those roads pays to the company \$1 90 cents for each white inhabitant residing upon the road, or within thirty miles of it.

2. That the freight receipts are equal to 24 per cent. upon the value of all products raised in the same districts. This is deducted from the census of 1840.

3. That this holds good or nearly so, for all roads passing through a cotton-growing district. In other districts, it is true within 30 per cent.

If this rule be applied to any of the Southern Roads now in operation, it will be found very nearly correct; and serves as a data upon which to found an estimate of the probable receipts of the North Carolina Railroad.

Let us apply this to the districts tributary to the North Carolina Railroad, by drawing a line from Goldsboro' to Raleigh, thence to Salisbury, and thence to Charlotte; it will be found to pass through counties, or in near proximity to them, containing a population of 95,284 white inhabitants, each of whom will yield to the Road as above, \$1 90 cts. per annum. And \$181,039 60

a produce of the annual value of 10 million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars, 24 per cent of which for share to Rail Road is

273,146 60

Or total amount of \$454,185 60

Deduct 40 per ct. for cost of working road

181,674 00

\$272,511 00

which leaves an annual profit of \$272,511 00, equal to an interest of six per cent. on a capital of \$4,541,850, or over nine per cent. upon the capital of three millions, which it is proposed to invest in the work; if we add to the above the through-travel a large proportion of which may be expected to pass through this high and healthy region; and the mails (for it is forty miles nearer by this route from Petersburg, Va., to Columbia, S. C., and only 12 miles to Branchville), amounting in all to \$190,000 per annum, and we will have a gross receipt of \$644,000 00, or near \$386,511 00, or over 13 per cent on the amount of three millions.

This is from the amount of produce now raised in these counties without making any allowance for the increase which must occur in a country so fully susceptible of improvement as that through which this road passes. Who can estimate this increase? When the South Carolina Railroad was first talked of, it was supposed to be a wild calculation when ten passengers per day was spoken of; the average now is over one hundred and twenty. The amount of produce raised in upper Georgia since the completion of the Rail Road, is more than double. The farmers on the Camden and Ansoy Rail Road which passes through the State of New Jersey, when that work was first opened, requested the company to place one car at a certain station to carry their produce to market, which was done, and five years afterwards, this car had increased to a train, requiring the whole service of a locomotive. I have seen myself thirty tons of green corn going by this train to market.

The milk train on the New York and Erie Rail Road consumes the power of a locomotive.

A singular objection has been urged against the Rail Road, that is—that the cheapness of transportation by bringing such immense supplies to market will reduce the price; this is probably the most absurd objection that could be raised. In the port of Buffalo alone, there arrived during the year 1846, upwards of ten millions of bushels of wheat, all for the New York market, besides two million bushels of corn. This was from one port alone, embracing only a portion of the upper lake trade. Yet the price of wheat has been on the increase. There was imported into England alone, this same year, over 32 millions bushels of grain for consumption, besides an amount much greater to other countries. These are our regulars of price—all the produce of North Carolina if poured into market at once, would be but a drop in this immense sea. The want of conveyance but prevents us from reaping the benefits of this market. We will take the article of corn which now is valued at an average of 30 cents a bushel in this vicinity. In Petersburg and Wilmington it is worth 70 cents, and the only reason it is not sent, is that it would cost more than 40 cents to send it there. If the Rail Road were finished it would be taken to either place for 12 cents, leaving an additional sum of 28 cents to the producer or nearly doubling the value of his crop.

These are plain facts easily tested by any one. Upon ourselves now depends the issue—every man that raises 100 bushels of corn for market is now losing annually 28 dollars for want of this work, and 28 dollars is the interest of 466 dollars. Let him take but two shares, and though the Rail Road should never yield a cent of profit, he is still largely benefited. This is the personal inducement to the farmer.

Before the opening of the improvements in New York and Pennsylvania, the taxable property of these States were returned at 200 millions and 130 millions of dollars. In 1846, the taxable property was in the one case 600 millions, and the other 450 millions; an increase owing solely to these improvements. If my premises are correct, the conclusion is unassailable. How strong then is the inducement held out to the people of North Carolina to proceed at once to the construction of this Road—the effect being to elevate the State, increase her revenues and individual profits, and enable her to assume her proper stand among her sisters in wealth and commercial ascendancy.

COMMON SENSE.

Mississippi.—The Whigs of Mississippi have held a State Convention and nominated Gen. Thomas G. Polk, of Holly Springs, (formerly of North Carolina), as their candidate for Governor. General Quitman, who distinguished himself in Mexico, is the Loco nominee for Governor.

The first Gold Mine discovered in the United States.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

We have been kindly furnished by Col. Barnhardt, with the following history of the opening of the Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus county, and the number and weight of the pieces of gold found at different periods.

A sketch of the discovery and history of the Reed Gold Mine in Cabarrus County, N. Carolina, being the first Gold Mine discovered in the United States.

The first piece of gold found at this mine was in the year 1799, by Conrad Reed, a boy of about twelve years old, a son of John Reed, the proprietor. The discovery was made in an accidental manner: The boy above named, in company with a sister and younger brother, went to a small stream, called Meadow Creek, on a Sabbath day while their parents were at church, for the purpose of shooting fish with a bow and arrow; and while engaged along the bank of the creek Conrad saw a yellow substance shining in the water—he went in and picked it up—and found it to be some kind of metal and carried it home. Mr. Reed examined it, but as gold was unknown in this part of the country at that time, he did not know what kind of metal it was. The piece was about the size of a small smoothing iron.

Mr. Reed carried the piece of metal to Concord and showed it to a William Atkinson, a silver smith, but he not thinking of gold was unable to say what kind of metal it was.

Mr. Reed kept the piece for several years on his house floor to lay against the door to keep it from shutting. In the year 1802, he went to market to Fayetteville, and carried the piece of metal with him; and on showing it to a Jeweller, the Jeweller immediately told him it was gold, and requested Mr. Reed to leave the metal with him and said he would flux it; and on his left it; and returned in a short time; and on his return the Jeweller showed him a large bar of gold 6 or 8 inches long. The Jeweller then asked Mr. Reed what he would take for the bar. Mr. Reed (not knowing the value of gold) thought he would ask a "big price" and so he asked three dollars and fifty cents, (\$3 50.) The Jeweller paid him his price.

After returning home Mr. Reed examined and found gold in the surface along the creek. He then associated Frederick Kisor, James Love and Martin Phifer with himself; and in the year 1803, they found a piece of gold in the branch that weighed 28 lbs. Numerous pieces were found at this mine weighing from 16 lbs. down to the smallest particles. The whole surface along the creek for nearly a mile was very rich in gold.

The veins of this mine were discovered in the year 1831. They yielded a large quantity of gold. The veins are flint or quartz.

I do certify that the foregoing is a true statement of the discovery and history of this Mine, as given by John Reed and his son, Conrad Reed, now both dead.

GEORGE BARNHARDT.

January, 1848.

Weight of different pieces of gold found at this mine.

1803.	28 lbs.	1824.	8 lbs.
1804.	9 "	1835.	13 1/2 "
"	7 "	"	4 1/2 "
"	3 "	"	4 "
"	2 "	"	1 "
"	14 "	"	8 "
1824.	16 "		
"	9 1/2 "		

115 lbs. sterling weight.

The Governor of California.—It is not generally known, says the Washington Republic, that General P. F. Smith, U. S. A., had gone to California, in command of the troops intended to garrison that country; and therefore some curiosity has been excited on account of the recent proclamations, &c., having been signed by General Riley, without the presence or existence of General Smith being in any manner alluded to. The state of the case is as follows: The troops in Oregon and California compose a division commanded by General Smith, who, of course, in Oregon, where there is a civil government, exerts neither directly nor indirectly, any authority—the mounted rifles, under the command of Brevet Col. Loring, merely occupying the posts. The troops in California are under the immediate command of Brevet Brigadier General Riley, who, in the absence of all government lawfully established, discharges the functions of the civil magistrate. General Smith remains on the Pacific coast, and in a military point of view, commands Gen. Riley, who, however, so far as his civil functions are concerned, reports directly to the seat of Government at Washington.

The Territory of Oregon.—By the late California papers we learn that a Census has recently been taken of the inhabitants of Oregon, which shows that the population of that Territory is 8,902. This number includes the foreign population, which amounts to less than 300 souls. Gov. Lane has issued a proclamation, fixing the number of members of Council and House of Representatives to which each county is entitled, and ordering their election in June. The election for a Delegate to Congress is to be held on the same day. By the census there are 2,500 voters in the territory; but, in consequence of the absence of many of them in California, and by reason of there being six candidates, it is supposed that the successful aspirant for the office of Delegate will not receive more than two hundred votes. The rage among the people of Oregon for gold-hunting is greater than ever, and both the newspapers have suspended operations in consequence thereof.—Nat. Int.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We are informed by postscript, that Mr. Obadiah Surret, of Henderson Co., a few days since beat and dreadfully mutilated his wife, run her from home, and was following her about threatening to kill her; and upon a warrant being issued for his arrest, threatened the life of the officer, and would not be taken; a second attempt, the succeeding day was made by the officer, and assistance summoned to help him, when Surret refused again to be taken, still threatening to kill any one laying hands on him, and at this juncture of affairs, we are pained to learn, he was shot down by Mr. Robert Hamilton, one of the officer's assistants, which proved fatal. A coroner's inquest was to be held on 4th inst. These are the facts as we have heard them. It is painful and repulsive to the feelings of mankind, to see their fellow man shot down like a dog; but the maintenance of our laws, the protection of our persons and property, the execution of justice sometimes imperatively demand it. Not knowing the particulars definitely, we defer any further comments.—Nashville, Mess.

Estimated Cotton Crop of the United States.

We glean the following facts in relation to the cotton crop of last year, from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, submitted to Congress, January, 1849:

	lbs.	
Virginia,	2,800,000	
North Carolina,	45,000,000	
South Carolina,	105,000,000	
Georgia,	220,000,000	
Alabama,	165,000,000	
Mississippi,	245,000,000	
Louisiana,	190,000,000	
Tennessee,	36,000,000	
Kentucky,	2,200,000	
Arkansas,	25,000,000	
Florida,	18,000,000	
Texas,	12,000,000	
	1,066,000,000	

or 2,675,000 bales, of 400 pounds each, which is very near what the actual crop will turn out. Georgia furnishes two hundred and twenty million pounds, and her crop is exceeded by only one State, Mississippi. If the whole crop of Georgia could be brought to her own seaport, Savannah would be second only to New Orleans in amount of receipts and exports.

The Army and Navy of France.—From a message presented by the President of France to the National Assembly on the 6th of June last we quote the following statistics: The effective strength of the army at this time is 452,116 men, and 95,244 horses. Of this force there are infantry 275,686 men, cavalry 60,261, artillery 36,491, engineers 10,188, volunteers 11,339, disciplinary corps 30,587, foreign legion 6,000; officers in all branches of the service, 17,025; and troops and boys, 2,939.

The French fleet in active service consists of ten ships of the line, eight frigates, eighteen sloops, twenty brigs, twelve transports, and twenty-four light vessels. The steam fleet amounts to fourteen frigates, thirteen sloops, and thirty-four avisos. The naval officers of all ranks number 958, and the seamen about 28,50

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849

The rise of forty thousand dollars have been subscribed to the stock of the N. C. Railroad in Guilford county, up to the date hereof—and the progress is still onward.

What are the other counties along the line doing? Are they doing anything? What is the amount put down in Rowan—Davidson—Randolph—Alamance—Orange—Wake? We have heard some contradictory statements; but have seen nothing as yet in black and white.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The eighth district, (the only one in doubt last week) has been more fully heard from, and Mr. Stanley is elected. Some idea may be had of the heat of the contest from the fact that Stanley received the largest vote ever given to any candidate in the district, Gen. Taylor excepted; yet he is only elected by a majority of about 50 votes. Deberry is elected by a majority of 600; Shepperd 1267; Venable 710; Ashe 2315; Outlaw 511; Caldwell's majority not yet returned. When the official returns shall be received a full tabular statement will be given. The names of the members elect stand as given in last paper, to wit:

Whigs.	Democrats.
Thomas L. Clingman,	Abram W. Venable
Joseph P. Caldwell,	John R. J. Daniel
Edmund Deberry,	Wm. S. Ashe—3.
Augustine H. Shepperd,	
Edward Stanley,	
David Outlaw—6.	

COUNTERFEIT THREES.

We have been shown a counterfeit Three Dollar Bill on the Bank of Cape Fear, which is calculated to deceive the unwary. The filling up and signatures are hard to distinguish from the genuine bill; but a little attention will discover the generally bad execution of the engraving in comparison with the genuine. The large figure 3, which appears in five places on the face of the bill, is executed in smaller circles than on the genuine—the circles look paler, and on close inspection present a different style of engraving. The bill is dated 1st Augth 1846—letter M on the right hand end. The thing looks condemn it, if you will observe it closely.

AUGUST ELECTIONS.

Tennessee.

The Nashville Whig concedes the election of Governor, and a majority of the Legislature to the Democrats, and admits the loss of two Whig members of Congress.

Kentucky.

First District—Lynn Boyd, Loco, elected without opposition.

Second District—Johnson, Whig, is elected to Congress in this district. A Whig gain.

Third District—No returns received. Represented by B. L. Clark, Loco, Last Congress.

Fourth District—Caldwell, Loco, is elected over Buckner, Whig, in this district. A Democratic gain.

Fifth District—There was no opposition to the Whig candidate in this district.

Sixth District—No returns received. Represented in last Congress by Green Adams, Whig.

Seventh District—Lane, Loco, is elected in this district by a majority of 95. A Democratic gain.

Eighth District—Morehead, Whig, from present indications, is probably elected. Represented in last Congress by the same.

Ninth District—Mason, Loco, is elected in this district. No change.

Tenth District—Stanton, Loco, is elected in this district. A Democratic gain.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the Balt. Pat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.

The Legislature is decidedly Whig, sufficient returns having been received to settle that point. No Emancipationists at all have been elected to the Convention. The returns for that body show the election of about 50 Whigs and 50 Loco-foss.

Indiana.

The Democratic Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected by increased majorities.

Congress—In the 4th district, Julian, free-soiler, is elected by 200 majority. This district was represented in the last Congress by Caleb B. Smith, Whig.

In the 5th district, Brown, Loco, has secured his election by 1,600 majority. This district was represented in the last Congress by Wm. W. Wicks, democrat.

In the 2d district, Dunham, Loco, is elected by a majority of 200. Represented in last Congress by Thos. J. Henly, Loco-foss.

In the 6th district, McGahey, Whig, is elected by 2,000 votes. Represented in last Congress by Richard W. Thompson, Whig.

In the 8th district, Fitch, Loco, is elected by 250 majority. Represented in last Congress by Chas. W. Calhoun, Loco-foss.

In the 1st district, Mr. Embree is reported to have been defeated—if so, a Democratic gain.

The 10th district has elected David Kilgore, which is a Whig gain.

The Legislature is democratic by a small majority.

Alabama.

The members of Congress elect from this State remain as at the last Session. Whigs from Montgomery and Mobile Districts are elected, the remainder of the delegation being Loco-foss. We are highly gratified at the re-election of the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, a true and unflinching Whig.

The Dan and Yadin.—The Danville Register publishes an extract of a letter from Capt. Dewey, (who is now exploring the Dan and Yadin country through Stokes, Surry, &c.) in which the opinion is expressed that the Dan and Yadin rivers may be connected by a plank road or railroad, from Danbury, in Stokes, recently located near the foot of the Flat Shoal Mountain, to the Yadin directly above the Bean Shoals. The distance is about thirty miles. The plan contemplates shipping the Dan up to Danbury,

THE DEEP RIVER FACTORIES.

Deep River, within the county of Randolph, affords a constant and abundant water power, and numerous fine sites for milling improvements, which have within a few years past invited a large amount of capital to its banks; and presenting numerous openings for more, promises to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous sections of Western North Carolina. Its Cotton Manufactories have become a distinct, important and growing interest, felt throughout a large extent of country. Those who only knew the country through which the river flows, (or rather tumbles along its rocky bed,) twelve or fifteen years ago, and the sparse, shy inhabitants along its narrow bottoms and the ravine-like valleys of its tributaries, would now be astonished at the improvements presented in a ride of twelve or thirteen miles. In this space there are three Manufactories in successful operation, and two more going up, on a capital altogether of \$175,000; giving employment to a large number of operatives of both sexes and all ages; affording a home market for all sorts of agricultural productions, which has a sensible influence upon the prosperity of the farmers for a considerable extent around; and giving spur to industry and enterprise of every description.

Having lately enjoyed a brief opportunity of personal observation, and of acquiring statistical information from the polite and attentive superintendents of these establishments, we conceive that we shall do our readers a service by imparting the results of our inquiries. We begin with the first one erected.

CEDAR FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The capital stock of this Company is \$60,000. Ground was broke here in 1835, and spinning commenced in June, 1837. The factory-house first erected, however, has been taken down, and a larger building recently put up in its stead, probably surpassing in elegance of design and finish any structure of the kind in the State. It is of brick, 108 feet long by 48 wide, three stories high with an attic, roofed with tin; and a square tower at one end for the stairways and the support of a handsome belfry. The machinery is driven by a water-wheel 18 feet in diameter and 14 feet wide, geared with a spur-wheel at each side, to secure a more perfect steadiness of motion and equality of strain on all parts of the water-wheel. The casing of the immense drum, spur-wheels, &c., was done at the Cane Creek Foundry, in Chatham county, and affords highly creditable specimens of the style of work that can be done in that line in our own State.

There are in this Manufactory between 2300 and 2400 spindles, and 54 looms—working up 1050 pounds of cotton per day, and turning out daily 2160 yards of cloth, and 50 bundles of yarn in addition to the quantity used in the looms. Thus in the course of a year, (or three hundred days, after taking out Sundays and thirteen days besides for accidents and stoppages,) 315,000 pounds of cotton are consumed, and 648,000 yards of cloth and 15,000 bundles of yarn manufactured.

There are 110 operatives, of whose character and habits we will speak presently; the entire population is estimated at 300—all living in neat and comfortable houses belonging to the Company. Along the strip of bottom above the factory building there is a long street, with tidy story-and-a-half frame houses, built at convenient distances on each side; and numerous other tenements, perched upon the sides of the neighboring hills, present from every point a picturesque appearance.

The surrounding scenery is wild and romantic. Above the factory the course of the river is divided by a long rocky island, covered with cedar and other wild growth. On the north side of this island are the "Cedar Falls," where the water tumbles and dashes and roars through an extremely rocky and rugged channel along a descent of considerable extent. By means of a low dam at the head of the falls the water is turned into a canal of about a fourth of a mile long to supply the factory.

A neighborhood grist mill is kept in operation; but Mr. Elliott is making an individual investment in an extensive merchant mill to go up about a half mile below the factory. A durable covered bridge is thrown across the river near the factory.

Col. Benjamin Elliott (father of Henry B. Elliott, Esq., who now resides at the establishment,) many years ago became convinced of the immense prospective importance of the Cedar Falls, and became the purchaser. In 1828 he endeavored to persuade some of his acquaintances to join him in an investment of capital in a cotton mill at this place; but it was a new thing in the southern country, and men could not then bring themselves up to the point of hazarding their means in such an enterprise. But the idea was revived from time to time, until 1835, when this the first cotton manufactory in Randolph was begun; and the result is the most gratifying success in this and similar establishments in the neighborhood.

RANDOLPH MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The establishment of this Company is on the river two and a half miles below Cedar Falls. The work was begun in the spring of 1840, on a handsome site which had been improved by Elisha Coffin, Esq., in the erection of a grain mill. The company commenced operations with a capital of \$35,000; the amount on which dividends are now declared is \$43,000; though the actual investment at present, resulting from operations of the Company unnecessary to explain, is over \$50,000.

The factory building is of brick, 80 by 42 feet, three stories high, with an addition 36 feet square and two stories high. There are 1100 spindles and 31 looms in operation. Number of operatives 70. About 200 pounds of cotton are

consumed daily, and the daily manufacture of cloth amounts to 1300 yards, besides 135 bundles of yarn not woven up: Making during the year, (on the same mode of calculating as for the C. F. Co.) 240,000 pounds of cotton consumed, and 390,000 yards of cloth and 40,500 bundles of yarn manufactured.

There are also in operation here a corn and wheat mill, wool carding machine, and cotton gin.

The agent and superintendent of this factory is George Makepeace, Esq., formerly of Massachusetts, a gentleman of skill and experience in the business, and possessing the shrewd sense and go-ahead-ness characteristic of his native locality. We are indebted to him for much practical information relative to the manufacturing operations on the river. Mr. M. must pardon this mention of his name: it is our true policy to encourage "more of the same sort" to come among us, and impart the benefits of their skill and their example of good management and hard work.

ISLAND FORD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. This Company have a comparatively small but neat and tasteful concern, situated about a fourth of a mile below, and in sight of, the Randolph Company's buildings. The house is built of wood, on a basement of brick, 60 by 30 feet, two stories high with an attic. The capital stock is \$20,000. There are 500 spindles running, and as many more will be put in operation during the summer and fall. Twenty operatives are employed, turning out 55 or 60 bundles of yarn per day.

Franklinville. This is the name given to the village first made up of the operatives, employees, &c., of the Randolph Company, but now extending down the river and including also the Island Ford establishment. The number of inhabitants is not known: there are forty-two dwelling houses near the upper factory. The river here affords a wider bottom, and the hills recede with a gentler slope than at Cedar Falls; the streets are laid off in regular order, and the entire village occupies a large extent of ground. There are some remarkably handsome situations well improved. The old side Methodists have a large and commodious church, at which, however, ministers of other denominations frequently preach. A flourishing Sunday school and bible class are kept up. The school-house is an exceedingly neat and well arranged structure. We may here remark that at Cedar Falls there is likewise a good church, (where the Baptists, we believe, principally worship,) and where a Sunday school is kept.

A substantial covered bridge of great length spans the river at Franklinville.

The Operatives at all the Factories are respectable and intelligent girls. The visitor will be struck with their tidy dress, modest deportment and healthy appearance. We had heard that the superintendents protected the hands against the admission of persons of doubtful character; but this does not convey the proper impression of fact: The superintendents could not, if they would, force any such character there: no! the female society at these Factories has that exalted purity which protects itself, and diffuses that indefinable and glorious charm of the sex which makes every body better and nobler who comes within its influence. We saw some girls among those spindles and looms, who, for that natural beauty of countenance and grace of carriage which awes while it fascinates, would compare with the finest in a fashionable ballroom. It was easy to realize all we had read of the industry, independence and bearing of the girls of Lowell. It expands the heart and moistens the eye of the philanthropist, to behold those humble and virtuous girls toiling cheerfully at the "busy wheel," to secure a competence for themselves, or perhaps to support parents reduced by misfortune or prodigality; and he blesses in his heart the enterprise which providentially throws such opportunity into their hands.

Twelve hours per day is the average time of work the year round, except on Saturdays, when it is only nine hours. Wages average from 12 to 37 cents per day, according to the age, skill and experience of the hand. Some make nothing at this, owing to their habits of expenditure; while others lay up money. For instance, Mr. Makepeace informed us that some of the girls employed by the Randolph Company, had the Company's notes for over one hundred dollars, now going on interest.

The Market at the Factories, and the facilities there afforded for produce to change hands, is worth a great deal to the community. Extensive stores are connected with each Factory, where groceries and a great variety of merchandise are kept for the public trade. At Cedar Falls it is estimated, by those in constant superintendence of the business transactions of the Company, that there is annually purchased at that place 3,000 bushels of corn, 25,000 pounds of bacon, 300 barrels of flour, 2 beehives a week, and chickens, eggs, butter, &c., in quantities difficult to estimate. At the other Factories the amounts bought are the same in proportion. Indeed, we were informed that the purchases of corn at Franklinville the past year was estimated at about 5,000 bushels: While we were there a wagon from Forsythe county was delivering a load of corn.

DEEP RIVER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. The site of this Company's operations is two and a half or three miles below Franklinville. They have commenced with a capital of \$20,000, which is to be increased to \$30,000. They have put up a brick building 92 by 48 feet, two stories high with an attic. We understand they propose to have the machinery in operation about Christmas. We regret that we did not have time to visit this situation, where we understand that well directed capital and enterprise are work-

ing the changes that have attended the progress of similar works above.

UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY. This Company is building seven and a half miles above Cedar Falls, at the site of Dick's old mill, where the road from Greensboro' to Asheboro', on the bridge route, crosses Deep river. They had just got up the foundation of a brick building, 102 by 44 feet, which is to be three stories high with an attic. 1000 spindles and 20 looms are to be started. The Company have commenced with a capital of \$25,000, which we presume will have to be increased before they can go into full operation on the scale proposed.

They have put up a new grain mill, driven by Howd's patent water-wheel, which works under back water while there is sufficient head above. It is proposed to drive the machinery of the Factory with the same kind of wheel.

Two-story frame houses for the operatives are going up, on a plan of size and convenience superior to any others on the River. The Company's store is opened, and apparently doing a thriving business.

In less than two years, we predict, there will be over two hundred thousand dollars of capital invested in manufactories along Deep River in the county of Randolph. The enterprise here displayed deserves the most extensive public encouragement; this is our excuse for the length and particularity of our observations touching these improvements.

LOCATION.

Our neighbors of the Ashboro' Herald, in a lengthy and well written article, controvert our views on the location of the Central Railroad, as given a few weeks since. The Herald naturally prefers a route farther south than Greensboro', and we admit the strength of its arguments in favor thereof. We wish it success in its efforts to convince the people south of us of the necessity of the Road, and of the propriety of the route through their region, so far as to induce them to subscribe liberally. We may all depend upon it, that the largest subscription along either route will be the strongest, if not the best, argument in its favor.

We may talk until doomsday about this, that and the other route, and about the best line of policy to pursue for the good of the State; but unless the people actually put their shoulders to the work, we shall do nothing at all on any route.

The Herald has strong reasons in favor of a railroad route which would effect a passing connexion with the Deep River navigation improvement, and thus connect it with the Yadkin above the Narrows,—and thinks that if the Central Road be built through Greensboro', there will be a rival road built along the Deep River route.

Alas! brother Herald, the spunk of North Carolina is not sufficiently aroused to begin to talk about rival railroads! If we can get one road through our western counties we may all be for a while content.

THE CHOLERA.

In New York the disease is somewhat abating. For the week ending the 10th there had been 683 cases and 325 deaths.

At Philadelphia, 3d and 4th, 42 new cases, 16 deaths. 5th, 13 cases, no deaths. The Board of Health have ordered four of the cholera hospitals to be closed.

Boston, 5th and 6th, 25 deaths by cholera, of whom 22 were natives of Ireland.

At St. Louis, for the week ending the 5th, there were 152 deaths, only 31 of which were from cholera.

At Cincinnati, the disease is rapidly disappearing.

At Sandusky, New Hope and other towns in Ohio, the disease has been terrible.

A PLANK ROAD from Camden, S. C., to Charlotte, N. C., is strongly recommended by the Journal of the former place.

President Taylor and suite are now on a tour through the Northern States.

Two or three of our neighbors of the press are sadly afflicted with phonetics just now.

BURYING ALIVE.—It is probable that many premature burials have taken place in the large cities during the prevalence of the cholera. Several cases have occurred of a fortunate discovery of remaining vitality after patients have been shrouded and coffined. The most affecting instance recorded is the following, which the New York Mirror says is true in every particular:

"A poor man residing in the upper part of the City, left home at the usual hour some days since, to perform his daily labor, and on returning in the afternoon, found that his wife had been seized with Cholera during the forenoon and conveyed to the Hospital in Thirteenth St. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place six coffins were carried out to be conveyed to Potter's Field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room and inquired for his wife, when he was informed that she was dead, and that one of the coffins he had passed contained her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no marks are placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man, in an agony of grief started in pursuit of the conveyance, and accompanied it to Potter's Field, when he pleaded so loud to be permitted to look once more upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffin was opened. When the body of the woman was exposed he seized it frantically in his arms and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment he fancied he felt the beating of her heart, and seizing her wrist, he exclaimed, 'My God, she lives!' At this moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband. She was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered."

Jacob Hays, now in his seventy-seventh year, was appointed high constable in 1798, and still retains that appointment—a suitable recognition of honesty and good faith.

SOUTHERN WHEAT.—In looking over the New York wholesale prices current in our list "Bicknell's Reporter," we find the following prices of wheat:

Wheat, white, per bushel,	\$1.20 to 1.25
Wheat, red and mixed,	80 to 1.10
Wheat, Southern, new,	1.25 to 1.35

Yet if new Southern wheat were five dollars per bushel, we have no way to get it from the interior of North Carolina before the New York market is glutted.

N. C. ARGUS.—Mr. Cameron proposes to remove the Argus establishment from Wadesboro' to Cheraw, sometime during the coming fall, in order to secure better facilities for commercial and other news and for sending out his paper to subscribers. We do not like to spare his paper out of North Carolina—it is an honor to the press of the State. We nevertheless wish him a more adequate reward for his labors than awaits him in an interior village.

Aristocratic Titles in America.—The following very extraordinary language occurs in an account given by the New York Freeman's Journal of the late distribution of premiums at the convent of the Sacred Heart:

"The Rt. Rev. Dr. Hughes and many of the Rev. clergy were present, among whom, seated at the right hand of his lordship on the chair of honor, I distinguished with pleasure the venerated Father Mathew. The exercises opened with a piece of instrumental music, greeting the entrance of his lordship and the Rev. clergy. His lordship then made a short address, observing that he could not prevail upon himself to disturb by any remarks of his the pleasing impressions which the entertainments of the day must have produced in every heart."

Upon this the Commercial Advertiser says: "We do not think Bishop Hughes will feel very proud of his new title; at least he is shrewd enough to know that such a title will not be popular in America."

The Peace Congress at Paris.—The late foreign papers state that the French Government has given full authority for the holding of the Peace Congress in the French capital, and have expressed their warm approval of the object of the meeting and the motives of the projectors. The English delegation will comprise some hundreds of gentlemen from different parts of the United Kingdom. Many also will attend as visitors, without being personally identified as members of the Congress. The American people, it seems, are to be represented in this Congress by nearly a hundred members. So says the English authority, and that the English and American delegates will proceed in one party from London by special train on the 21st of August.

Charlotte Mint.—We learn from the Hornet's Nest that there was deposited in the Mint at Charlotte, for coinage, during the Quarter ending 31st of March, 1849, Gold Bullion

of the value of	\$107,339 78
Quarter ending 30th June, 1849,	115,912 10

	\$223,251 88
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Showing an increase of the deposits of Gold Bullion of \$1,374 21 over the corresponding period of last year.

And there was coined during the same period, 1st Quarter, \$71,540

2d Quarter, 117,865

	\$189,405
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The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel (Democratic) says:

"A report has reached us, said to be well authenticated, that Hon. R. J. Walker has publicly declared his approval of the course and opinions of Mr. Benton; in other words, that he is in favor of the Wilcox Provision, and the application of Free Soil doctrines to the new Territories. We are not prepared to believe this, but it comes to us from such a source as to justify the mentioning of it in our columns."

Alleged Abduction Case at New Orleans.—On the first instant the officers and crew of the schooner Mary Ellen gave their evidence before the Judicial authority at New Orleans. They all said that the man—presumed to be Rey—went to Havana as any other passenger would, no restraint at all being put upon him. He was put on board another American vessel at Havana, because the Mary Ellen returned before she had gone through her quarantine. Transfers of passengers under such circumstances are common.

The Union is candid and emphatic. It is determined that there shall be no mistake about its meaning of the terms it employs. "By elite," says the Union, "we mean the genuine, true, and faithful democracy, in contradistinction to the corrupt, faithless, and treacherous." We did not know before, that the latter class were ever acknowledged to belong to the party. It seems that there is a distinction, with a very decided difference. —Alexandria Gazette.

Garibaldi, the Roman General, whose heroic defence of Rome has attracted the admiration of the friends of liberty throughout the world, was for several years a resident of the United States, and kept a public house in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he made a handsome fortune. It is thought that if he escapes his enemies, he will again make the United States his place of refuge.

Professional Ladies.—The American Medical Education Society of Boston, established for the education of females for professional duties, but more particularly to instruct them in the obstetric art, promises to be one of the most useful educational establishments in the country. Twenty intelligent women have recently been instructed in the institution, and are now getting into successful practice.

National Common School Convention.—The meeting of the National Convention of the friends of common schools, which was to have taken place on the 22d inst. in Philadelphia, has, on account of the prevalence of cholera throughout the country, been postponed until the 17th of October next.

From the Plains.—St. Louis, August 5.—Advices from Fort Kearney to the 23d June, have been received. We learn that the tide of emigration had ceased. Twenty thousand persons and sixty thousand animals had passed between Fort Kearney and Fort Hall. The grass during the route was found to be unusually fine and to great abundance, but it was feared that a scarcity had been experienced in the mountains.

Emigration to Tennessee.—We are pleased to learn from the Knoxville Register, that the population of Tennessee is being recruited by the immigration of intelligent and industrious Switzers. The immigrants are said to be devoted to agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. These real friends of liberty cannot fail to become useful members of society, and Tennessee has reason to rejoice at her acquisition. The pursuits, in which they propose to engage, are just of that nature, which the prosperity and growth of the West require; nor are their endeavors likely to fail, as in them are combined the three great elements of success—intelligence, industry and wealth.

DIED.—In this place, on the 14th, after a protracted illness, *Minerva Bowman*, wife of Drury W. Bowman and daughter of Wilson S. Hill. The deceased had not been very long married and removed with her husband to Aberdeen, Miss. On account of her failing health her father went out and brought her back on a visit to her relatives in this place; but, alas! she was only left for a short interchange of affection before she was called to another world. Time and heaven alone can mitigate the grief of her relatives, and of an absent husband who is yet to receive the intelligence of her death. She died on her birthday.

On the 12th March, at his residence near Little Hill, Lunenburg county, Va., *Richard C. Bulcock*, Esq., in the 70th year of his age. He has left a large family to mourn his death; but from recent intelligence we humbly trust that their loss is his everlasting gain. (The Richmond Republican please copy.)—Com.

The Fire Company will meet at the Court House, this evening (Saturday) at 4 o'clock.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The members of Greensboro' Division, No. 6, Sons of Temperance, design celebrating their anniversary on Thursday, the 30th inst. An address will be delivered on the occasion, at the Presbyterian church, commencing at half past 10 o'clock, a. m., by the Rev. A. D. Montgomery, of Lexington. The members of the several neighboring Divisions are requested to be present and join in procession; and all those who feel interested in the promotion of the cause of Temperance are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Division,
Aug. 10, 1849. S. R. SHELTON, R. S.

VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE.

I shall offer for public sale at the Court house door on Monday, 20th inst., about two acres of land on the hill near Col. Houston's, west of Greensboro'. The place is a beautiful one for a residence and is near the Methodist College; terms cash.
Aug. 17, 1849. 18-1 A. C. LINDSAY.

DR. A. S. FORTNEY.

HAVING disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. P. Weir, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop. Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849 1849

THERE will be opened at the lot of Mrs. Adams, A MILLINER SHOP for Fall work. We will be ready at Court to receive Bonnets.
Aug. 1849 18-3 N. FREEMAN.

LIME.—The subscribers have on hand a large quantity of fresh unslacked lime in barrels.

E. L. & J. J. MARTIN
Martin's Lime Kiln, N. C., Aug. 10, 1849 1849

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE will meet on Saturday the 25th of August, at 10 o'clock, in the Common School House in Greensboro'.

NOTICE.—Thomas Whittington entered on my Book a stray mare of sorrel color, a blaze face, hind legs and feet white, a white list round her right side, blind of both eyes, short before, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, with saddle, bridle and sheepskin on her—appraised to 13 dollars. Said Whittington lives 9 miles from Greensboro', north of east on the north side of the Hillsboro' stage road. Entered August 7th, 1849. A. GRAY, 18-3 Ranger Guilford county.

RUNAWAY.

FROM the subscriber on Monday the 6th inst. a yellow man by the name of BEN, between 35 and 40 years of age, the property of the heirs of William Unthank, deceased, hired by Dr. J. A. Mebane, guardian, to me. Ben is well and extensively known, having travelled much as a wagoner. He is about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, slim built, large grey eyes, bushy head, hair nearly straight, his right leg shorter than the other, which makes him appear in walking as if he were lame. His left wrist has been broken and his hand bends up a little. He is very shrewd, speaks quick, with a coarse loud voice. It is said he has free papers and plenty of money, and will soon perhaps in company of some white person or family for a free State.

A liberal reward will be given for him if taken up in this State, and fifty dollars if taken out of the State and confined so that I get him again.

NELSON WALL,
Hunt's Store, Guilford, N. C. Aug. 16, 1849 1849.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Leonard V. Marriellott, 15 miles South of Wentworth, and 5 miles west of High Rock, on the 19th July, one mare, aged about 13 years, of a light sorrel color, one white hind foot, and four feet six inches high, shod all round, and valued at \$20. ROBT P. RICHARDSON, Rockingham, July, 1849 17-3 Ranger.

WRAPPING PAPER.—Manufactured at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash—October, 1849 J. R. & J. SLOAN

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Building Committee of Caroline Female College in Anson County, will receive proposals for laying about 400,000 Bricks, in a building 40 by 90 feet, with a wing at one end 40 feet square, all two stories high, and from 8 to 10 partitions through the house, the work to be commenced about the 15th of September next. Bids must be made at so much per thousand, the lime furnished, and so much per thousand the contractor furnishing the lime.

In an account of a 4th of July celebration at Greensboro, in 1825, we find the following volunteer toasts, which some of our country readers will recognize as remarkably characteristic:

By Col. D. Gillespie, President of the Day.—United States—Which have kindled a flame, the light of which tyrants and despots dread; may it blaze and blaze until all mankind be enlightened by its rays and universal liberty be proclaimed.

By Col. M'Connell.—American Army.—In war, may she present the talons of her Ensign, in peace, extend her wing.

By John Hanner, Esq.—The Natives of America, united by the sacred bond of liberty and equality, may their peace and liberty be eternal.

By Mr. R. Gorrell.—North Carolina.—The State where the liberties of our country were first proclaimed, and where the fatal blow was given which broke the arm of oppression, may she shake off her lethargy, call into action her numerous resources, and assume an elevated station among her sister States.

By Col. J. M'Connell.—Liberty, Equality and National Independence.—Those sacred boons for which our ancestors have fought and bled, may they act as a spur to our recollection, and prompt us to every duty.

By Col. W. T. Shields.—The Eagle of America.—Significant emblem of lofty courage, peaceful prosperity and fearless protection; bearing in one hand the olive branch of peace, and in the other the native arm of defence, whilst her wings are extended, inviting and affording protection for all; may we never prove unworthy such an emblem or misinterpret its meaning.

By Maj. R. Donnell.—Long may religion, peace and prosperity flourish in this beloved country, and may John Q. Adams' administration be as peaceable and prosperous to these United States, as the former part of King Solomon's reign was to the nation of Israel.

By Dr. R. P. Williamson.—Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the president of the Day, we all feel and appreciate his services.

By Col. Young.—America.—May her sons and daughters duly appreciate the blessings of liberty, and long and thankfully enjoy them, and may the time speedily arrive when they can be able to represent her on the handles of the plough.

By Thomas Caldwell Esq.—May peace and good will keep us together until the full temple of human happiness is complete.

By George Spruce Esq.—The honorable Bartlett Yancy.—Republican in principle, and fearless in speech, his cause is his country and popularity may follow if he will.

By T. Early Strange.—Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce: they are not rivals, but friends, and will cherish each other if no undue favor be shown to either.

A "BAD OYSTER" STORY.

SCENE.—An Oyster Cellar.

Enter Frenchman.—Sir, you keep de raw oyster? Oyster.—Oh, yes, sir! fine, fat Prince's Bay.

Frenchman.—Tres bien, I vil eat de good oyster.

The man opens a fine fat one and puts it on a plate before the Frenchman, who eyes it some time, and says:

"Monsieur, you call dis de good oyster?"

"Yes, sir, prime."

The Frenchman swallows it, (it was the first he ever ate,) opens his eyes and mouth, puts his hand to his head, and says:

"Monsieur, you call dis de good oyster?"

"Yes, sir, prime."

The Frenchman swallows it, (it was the first he ever ate,) opens his eyes and mouth, puts his hand to his head, and says:

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"Yes, sir, prime."

Money-Moon Conversation.—A correspondent of an exchange, writing from Brandy wine Springs gives the following report of a conversation between a newly married couple from Virginia. "There is a depth of affection in it which it is quite refreshing to contemplate."

"Eliza—dear Eliza," replied the new husband, returning with interest the expressive glance of his spouse.

"Dear William!"

"Adored Eliza!"

"Sweet Eliza!"

"Angels creature!"

"Dear—dear William, pardon me—but do you think a short walk would hurt us, as the divine Willis says?"

"I fear, loveliest of thy sex, that you may be fatigued."

"Fear not, dearest."

"Heavenly emanation—bright dreams of my precarious existence—but I cannot help fearing."

"Sweet William—"

"Celestial Eliza!"

Here they fell to violent kissing, which lasted about 15 minutes. Almost breathless, the lady exclaimed—

"William, dear William, why are you so sweet? Oh, the joy, the ecstasy of wedded bliss! Best beloved, will you ever love me thus?"

"By yonder fearful—I say, tremendous orb—I swear!" he exclaimed pointing to the setting sun.

"And as a memento of our wedding day, will you yearly bring me here—will you, cherished idol?"

"Yes, my only pet—my life—my love, I will bring you here every year—if my capital holds out!"

"Oh, bravest and best of thy noble sex, talk not of capital in this hour of bliss."

How much longer they talked the writer cannot say, for he was called away at this moment to welcome some friends from Maryland. But he is firmly of the opinion that none but married people know what real happiness is. While the above happy couple were talking, he felt as if immersed in molasses, and every thing since has looked, felt, and smelled sweeter.

Gold Mines in Ohio.—A farmer in Harrison county ploughed and hoed up the value of \$100 in gold off three acres of his ground. It was in yellow grains, beautiful to the eye, and finer than twenty-two or any number of carats. In fact it was three hundred and ninety-two bushels of shelled corn, and the gold was obtained by the attractive qualities of the grain overmastering that of the metal.—Cleveland Herald.

Couldn't Use It.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that a man residing some distance in the country, lately sent to that city for some cholera medicine, which cost him from 50 to 75 cents. He had no use for it, and is now reflecting upon himself for spending that money to no purpose. He considers the medicine and money as a total loss. What a pity!

"Was Mr. Brown a popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busy-body of his friend. "I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving; and several of them, including the sheriff, the deputy, and several constables, followed him for some distance."

A Brutal Fellow.—Old Squire B—was elected Judge of the Inferior Court of some county in Georgia. When he went home, his delighted wife exclaimed: "Now, my dear, you are Judge, what an I!" "The same damned old fool you allers was," was the tart reply.

Going it Alone!—The following singular announcement of a marriage appeared in a late Baltimore Argus: "Married, on the 15th ult., by Rev. E. E. Allen, Charles W. Armstrong, all of this city."

LAND AND TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to remove to the Western District of Tennessee, offers for sale the Tract of Land on which he resides, lying in the county of Guilford, N. C., on the main road leading from Greensboro to Yadonville, 10 miles from the former and 30 from the latter place. The Tract contains over 1000 acres, with a good frame dwelling 44 by 46 feet, two stories high, with a passage running through the centre, with 9 rooms. Also a large frame Barn and Cattle Shed, Kitchens, Smoke house, Ice house, Store house, Lumber house, Tailor and Shoe Shop, a good Tanyard in full operation. Also, Overseer's House, Stables, and every necessary building.

The quality of the land is about as good as any in the neighborhood, having a good portion of bottom lands and meadow.

This is one of the most desirable country residences in this section, being near Greensboro, where it is believed the Central N. C. Rail Road will run, and where there are already Schools and Institutions of learning equal to any in the State. It is within about 35 miles of Danville, Va., to which place there is a rail road from Richmond now under contract and the work rapidly progressing.

Also, a Lot in the Village of Wentworth, N. C., containing about 4 acres, lying at the Southeast corner of the courthouse, with a Store house, Dwelling, Kitchen, Smoke house, &c. Also one other lot in said Village, with a Harness Shop, Stable, Crib and Spring.

Also, a Tract of Land near Wentworth on which Mr. T. Alcorn resides, containing 150 acres, mostly in woods.

All the above property will be sold very low and the terms accommodating. A part or all the purchase money could be paid in slaves at a fair price. Any person wishing to examine the premises in Guilford will apply to the subscriber living on the same, or to Mr. A. T. M. Woolen residing in Wentworth. All communications addressed to me at Monticello, Guilford county, N. C., will meet with prompt attention. J. BRANNON.

August 2d, 1849.

*The Danville Register, Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Milton Chronicle will each insert 6 weeks, weekly, unless sooner countermanded—and forward accounts to this office.

QUEEN OF AMERICA

THOMAS T. HUNT, about to remove, determines to sell that excellent garden spot in the south western part of Guilford county, one mile north of Hunt's Store, containing 205 1/2 acres, about 30 of which is fine bottom land. The streams never failing, the spring—just go and look at it.

Also, a valuable water power Cotton Gin, Threshing Machine, and Corn Mill with an extra pair of mill stones. The property will be shown at any time by Jos. Hatt now residing on it, or by N. Hunt, jun. 8th mo. 2d, 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 millwrights to an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of superior fabric to what is usually sold. Orders taken by Bill Hatt, or any of our millwrights.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Cork and Hen Story.—The Agriculturist tells of an old hen, somewhere out west, who would get on the fence and fly into the face of a huge sun-flower, in order to knock off the seeds for her chickens to eat. The old rooster seeing this, tried it himself in a different way. He would run and butt against the stalk of the flower, and so shake off the seeds. We think the plan of the old hen was decidedly the best. The story is a curious one, and probably true.

The above reminds of something we once saw and which we would be afraid to tell, but that we never fear to speak the truth: we once saw an old gander catch the twigs of a plum tree which hung down so that he could reach them, and shake the plums off. And yet a goose is proverbial for its stupidity.

GREENSBORO 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 *Cost or Workmanship*.

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

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

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and old servants,

WESTBROOKS & DILWORTH.

April 15, 1849.



HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC.

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 Hemorrhoids, Masses, 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 cure ever discovered for Rheumatism.

Try them, ye afflicted ones; dry up your tears and cease your groans, for there is yet good in store for you. So great is 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. McDaniel, Chapel Hill, A. Moring No. 10, Raleigh, A. H. Lindsey, Friendship, F. R. Salem, Seaborn Ferry, Kernersville, A. S. Tague, Muddy Creek Post Office, Johnson & Smith, Huntsville, Y. N. Jones, Surry county. June, 1849. 10-6m

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 call and look; and all those that have called, let them call again and take a further look through the entire stock of goods: You will find for Gentlemen's wear some of the finest

French Cloths and Casimers you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTON A D E S.

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

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Worsted Berages, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Jackonet Muslins, Swiss Edging and Insertions, Jackonet do, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss Capes, Bobinet Capes, Swiss and Bobinet Silk Vests, Viscettes, Swiss Muslin Socks and Viscettes, Silk Bows, Leghorns, 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 acquire 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 Dyestuffs, 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.

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 as 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 at goods sent to his address at the usual commission. Jan. 1849. 41-12m W. L. McGARY.

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

September 5th, 1848

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the grocers, druggists, or single copy, at the publishers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Jan. 1st, 1849.

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 pure, live 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 balm, or some water 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, eight 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 loosing 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 diarrhoea has 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 a boy.

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. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsey, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

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

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

May 1, 1849.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Guilford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. To August Term, 1849.

Alfred E. Lynn and Isabella his wife, Roddy Kirkman, Terry S. Welborne and Elizabeth his wife, Margaret H. Dock, John W. Beeson and Catherine his wife, Caroline T. Dock, and James Melver against

Daniel Dock and John Dock.

Petition to sell Negroes.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants 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 them.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court, at office the 13th day of July, 1849.

JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

Pr. adv. \$5 13-6

P. CHILDS & COS. ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN.

EIGN BALM PILLS.—They speak for themselves.

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

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

I am respectfully, yours, &c.

WILLIAM CROSS, P. M.

Each box contains 31 pills; price 25 cents, and is accompanied with certificates and full directions.

These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter, Greensboro, P. & W. Smith, Alamance; P. C. & A. Smith, Eq. 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 any thing 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.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED Blacksburg Corn Stoves.

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of the Blacksburg Corn Stoves, and are informed by several millers that they are equal to any stoves 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, Blacksburg, Va.

Reference: Maj. Samuel A. Hobson, Rev. Benton Field, Wm. Anglin, Esq.

REYNOLDS & CO.

8-12m Leesville, N. C.

HIRAM C. WORTH,

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

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

Designs furnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro, Jan. 1st, 1849.

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 rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Feb. 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its last session, supplemental to an act for the division of Stokes county, being required by the sixth section of said act, to cause to be erected the necessary Public Buildings for said county, according to such plans and on such terms as may be most conducive to the public good:

And, whereas, by order of the County Court of Stokes, made at March term, 1849, in accordance with said act, appropriated the sum of three thousand dollars for the building of a Court House for said county, and the sum of two thousand for the building of a Jail.

Therefore sealed proposals for the building of the court house and jail for the county of Stokes, with detailed plans and specifications, will be received by the Commissioners until the 18th day of August next. The materials to be used for building are to be brick, with tin for covering, &c.

Persons wishing to undertake the building will make their communications to John Banner, Crooked Creek Post Office, Stokes county, N. C., or to William C. Moore.

NOTICE is also given that the sale of the Lots in Danberry is postponed until the 22d and 23d days of August next, on a credit of one and two years, as mentioned in a former notice, &c.; at which time the Commissioners will determine on the several bids for building.

The person obtaining the contract will be required to enter into bond with approved security for the faithful execution of the work within a specified time.

JOHN BANNER, WM