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From the North Carolina Standard.

Letter from Poland.

NEAR RALEIGH, July 25, 1849.

MR. HOLDEN: I have translated into English, and herewith send you for publication, my old Father's letter from Poland. If you think it will prove interesting to your readers please lay it before them. I send it to you because I have been acquainted with you for years past, and because you have always expressed the most friendly feelings for my unfortunate country.

Your humble servant,

JOHN ROSEMOND, OR KWIATKOWSKI.

RAYGORD, February 23, 1849.

My Dear Son: I take my pen in my trembling hand to inform you that I am spared to this present day—thanks be to God for his mercies and guidance in all my troubles. I have commenced writing, but do not know where I shall send this letter, as you may have left the State of North Carolina, from which, seven years ago, you wrote to your uncle. He sent your letter to me by a merchant Jew from the City of Warsaw. You say the reason you did not address this letter to me was your fear that our "good government" would punish me for sending you to our army in 1830; but, my dear child, I have been punished already. I was nearly three months in chains and under heavy guard; but I proved that I only sent you to the Military School to Katish in 1825, before the Revolution in 1829—and by the influence of friends I got clear. Many unfortunate fathers, however, are still groaning to this day in dungeons, on account of their sons and for disobedience to our "good Emperor."

We took you for lost, until we read your letter. We could hardly believe, until your letter informed us, that you were among the free people of America—free and happy under the open heavens. I rejoiced at the precious news. It bathed my wrinkled cheeks in tears, and those who listened to my reading it remained in gloomy silence. You say that after many troubles, two years' imprisonment in Austria and perils by land and sea, you found protection in the land of Washington. Washington! That great man was not only the Father of your adopted country, but we feel here that he is the Father of all the world. His history is forbidden to be read in our houses, under penalty of two months' imprisonment; but he lives in our hearts, and the world has begun to follow him, saying, "there in America people live without Emperors, Kings and Princes, and why do we want them here?" It seems to me that a kind Providence provided, long in advance, that same land of Washington as a refuge for our unfortunate sons, when he sent Kosciuszko and others to assist in crushing the yoke of English power.

I will give you my reason for not answering your letter immediately. By the Ukase of our "good Emperor" all communication is forbidden with the Polish exiles in America, unless our letters praise the Emperor, and say how good and kind he is to us; but before I would ever appear to praise that tyrant and write false letters, I determined to wait for better times. And now, when every thing is changing here, I write. This tyrant Nicholas has snatched the infants from their mother's breasts and sent them away, so that they may forget that they are born Poles. He has prohibited our language, abolished our schools, forced our daughters to marry his soldiers, and carried away all our ancient relics to Russia. He has put us under large taxes, and filled our cities, towns, villages and houses with cruel soldiers; and now he forces us to call him a good Father, and he thinks we will soon forget our names forever. But notwithstanding all this, our country's hour has not passed yet. He employs fifteen thousand spies to watch our movements; but in spite of his mean and sneaking police, we have secret communication with the Hungarians, and we are sending our young men daily to their assistance. I hope still to see the day when I shall bury my rusty sword, and wash it in the blood of our oppressors. We are sworn in vengeance. Old and young women and children are all preparing for the conflict, and before many years you shall hear. When your country calls you, you must return. Tell the brave young Americans not to let distance frighten them from our sides, but let them give us a brotherly hand; and if they should fall in our defence, our daughters will kneel on their graves, plant flowers upon them, and sprinkle them with their tears, saying "the winds that blow on the tops of the trees carry my sorrow to their native land."

You say you have settled in North Carolina, and that you enjoy the same privileges as American citizens do. We are far from that here. We are nothing but poor slaves. You say that in America the people have different societies and denominations, and that every one worships God in his own way and speaks what he pleases. Very different with us. We are afraid of our shadows. We are forced to the established Church, to

pray for our "good Emperor" and his family. But I love you for one thing, my boy, that you preferred a home among foreigners rather than submit here to the despotic yoke. Here the chains always jingle in our ears; but we trust that God will yet turn His holy face upon us—that by his power our scattered sons may return to their fathers, and the strongest throne on earth be shaken to pieces. You have read the history of your country. You know that whenever any nation has struggled for liberty, we have fought for them and left them free; there is no spot on the earth where Polish blood has not been spilt. And what have we received in return? Nothing but good wishes. Look at the French. When they wanted us to fight for them, we went. From the beginning, in the battles of Jena, Marengo, Wagram, Austerlitz, Leipzig, Dresden we were with them, and with them alike in victory and death. We stood by them to the last at Waterloo, and even to the end at St. Helena we were by him; but when in 1830, with our fields soaked in blood, and covered with the dead of our sons and daughters, we asked them to help us, we received nothing from them but "*vive la Pologne*." This is all we had for our blood. And what are they doing now? Fighting among themselves like fools and the whole world laughing at them.

Up to our latest date from Hungary, by our secret advisers, there were ten thousand of our countrymen under Generals Bem, Dembeniski, and young Radziwiel, Gen. Bem has received, for his bravery, a diamond taken from the Hungarian crown.

I must end this letter. Though in your early years you vanished from me, you are always on my mind. Return to me. This old house shall be open to you and shall be yours; and you will find enough for yourself, your wife, and the rest. If you will come, and have no money for your voyage, let me know, and I will send it you. And then resting on the banks under the shade of the old trees, we will surround you, and listen to your history and your troubles among foreigners.

Your affectionate father,
JACOB KWIATKOWSKI.

What Kosciuszko Thinks of France.

THE HUNGARIAN LEADERS.—The following portion of a letter from Hungary, dated Pesth, July 1, will be read with interest:

"I send you the present by the wife of a trader of Vienna, who is about to join her husband, and who, thanks to German origin, may perhaps with impunity pass the hedge of bayonets that separates us from Europe. I take this opportunity of warning you not to believe the accounts which may reach you from the seat of war in Hungary. You know that for a moment our country is an oasis of liberty, bounded by a desert of oppression, and that the nature of events in our land is at the mercy of our enemies. So, every time you hear of victories gained either by the Austrians or the Russians, examine the story twice, and recollect that a retreat is not always a defeat, and that even if we evacuate Pesth, a town of little use to us in an administrative or strategic point of view, the Hungarian cause is not lost."

"We no longer count on the aid of France in our struggle with despotism. When the French Republic is spoken of to Kosciuszko, he says, with a smile of pity, 'let us leave old men to die in peace, and ask not from dotage what we can only expect from youth.' In the mean time, this astonishing man displays an energy of which I can scarcely give you an idea. Despite his precarious state of health, he does prodigies of activity. Seated on a country car, with his wife and child at his side, he crosses the country, calling the people to arms, and communicating to the whole nation that burning ardour which beams around his immortal face. Sometimes he arrives in the camp of this warriors, where, thanks to the inconvenience of every popular war, want of provisions and ammunition drag discouragement in their train. Then he rises on his car and speaks, and at the departure of the dictator, the soldiers have forgotten their misery and fatigue; they are full of enthusiasm and ready to fight and conquer, were it only to give repose to Louis Kosciuszko and his family."

"He is admirably seconded by his lieutenants. Georgey, wounded slightly in the arm during the last battle, proves that revolutions can only be accomplished by young and new men. Knowledge and experience ever give way before youth, and in every national movement the errors of old age are better than those of calculation. Dembeniski, whose force is scattered along the frontiers of Galicia, is trying to draw Paskewitz into the country. You know this General, who gained every rank in the French army. His dream for eighteen years has been 50,000 men with whom to annihilate the Muscovite empire. His dream is realized, and, though afar off, my reasoning may seem absurd, if in one battle Dembeniski gains a victory Hungary is saved, and the Polish General will enter Galicia and the kingdom of Poland."

"The Russian troops are demoralized. The Hungarian war is unpopular in Russia, and if I were sure my letter would not see the light, I would prove this. Dembeniski is a General of Aristo to whom nothing is impossible. Sudden blows fascinate and tempt him in which he differs from Bem, whose perseverance is his principal quality. Bem may be beaten, but never discouraged or destroyed."

Effects of Railroads upon Social Intercourse.

What is said in the following extract from the Richmond Republican, in regard to the effects of Rail Roads upon social intercourse in Virginia, is applicable with equal, if not greater force to North Carolina. All wise and prudent men have for a long time seen and deplored the sectional jealousies which have existed between different parts of our State, and have regretted the stern decree of nature, which has heretofore rendered it inevitable. Should not all rejoice then in any measure which would break down this barrier, and throw our people into close proximity to each other, and cause them to find an interest in seeking out intercourse with their brethren of the same State, and thus strengthening the bonds which unite us as one people. Every true son of North Carolina will hail with delight the arrival of that time, when we shall all mingle freely with each other, and find our true policy to consist in upholding and sustaining those of our own household. Every one in whose veins warms the blood of patriotic feeling, will use his utmost exertion, to see that this is accomplished and that too as speedily as possible. We commend the example of our Virginia brethren to our people, in this respect, and hope they will not permit themselves to be outdone by the sons of the old Dominion. North Carolina has not always been the last to throw off the bonds of vassalage, and now she should scorn to follow in the rear of any State, in throwing off those chains which bind her tighter than the fetters of tyranny.—*Raleigh Star*.

"One of the greatest benefits of railroads and other improvements is, that they bring people together who would otherwise never have seen each other, and promote social as well as commercial intercourse. It has been often argued that one of the best remedies against division in Virginia would be to connect its eastern and western section with railroads. Upon a more extended scale, we can easily perceive the benefits of these improvements. The various portions of the American Union know each other far better than formerly, and the prospects of the perpetuity of our government have been increased by the construction of these iron bands. But, heretofore, these advantages have but a partial influence. The North is traversed in all its States by artificial modes of communication, often by both, so that all its principal cities, institutions of learning, watering places, manufacturing towns, and even its little villages and agricultural districts, are easy of access to Southerners.—The South, on the contrary, has but few railroads, and the greater portion of her territory is practically a sealed book to Northern observers. This may account for much of the prejudice that exists in the North against Southern institutions, for much of that prejudice is the result of ignorance. When the time comes that the South will do her duty to herself in works of improvement, we may expect that our Northern brethren will be able to see our society for themselves, and correct those errors which arise from the want of personal observation and knowledge."

The "Five Points."

The New York Correspondent of Ritchie's Union, states, that this infamous neighborhood is the only portion of New York which has suffered severely from Cholera; and that the city authorities seriously speak of tearing down all that quarter of the city, and laying out the streets differently, and rebuilding it with comfortable mansions. This ought to have been done years ago. It is a disgrace to the city for such an abominable hell to exist in its very heart. We extract that portion of the communication in question, which describes the "Five Points":

"The press of this city, it strikes me, fail to appreciate the cause, keeping that part of New York at a stand still as to improvements; which is because the holders of the property are aware that it now pays a far higher rate of interest than it would yield if improved, modernized, and inhabited by respectable business people. Indeed, I question whether any part of Broadway pays as much interest on the value of the lots and houses as many localities on 'the Points.' All the run-holes there (where poison is sold for three cents per glass) are likewise houses of ill-fame, with a dancing-room attached. The police say, that from 10 P. M., until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, are the hours when the keepers of these dens make most of their shameful gains. There are some five or six hundred such shops in that quarter, with here and there a junk shop or a second hand clothing crib, kept by Jews, who are to the rest of their brethren in the city just what the Christians (!) residing on the Points are to Christians living in reputable quarters of Gotham. I presume that nine-tenths of the houses on 'the Points' are also receptacles of stolen goods. Youths and vicious men, sailors, &c., from all quarters of the city, frequent these places for 'a spree,' as well as the thieves and prostitutes who live there. There is, also, a considerable pauper population on 'the Points,' which for the most part, furnishes its annual supply of young thieves and prostitutes. They nestle, in some of the buildings, from 25 to 30 in a room, lying on straw like pigs in a pen. Somehow or other, these miserable creatures manage to pay a higher rent (interest on the value of the land and buildings) than is yielded by the best stands for busi-

ness in Broadway, and gradually the 'Points' property has fallen into the hands of persons who take no thought of anything but making money. They are, therefore, the strenuous opponents of the scheme for rooting the vicious out of that quarter of the city; and as yet, there is no law to compel them to pull down their old tenements and put up new ones, which, if anything can, will alone have the effect of driving the present denizens of 'the Points' elsewhere. It is now proposed to commence widening the streets on the outskirts of this quarter on some plan which shall have for its aim their re-arrangement. This can be ordered by a vote of the corporation; and if persons of wealth, disposed to change the character of the place will buy up the property on the outskirts, and erect well finished tenements as the authorities tear down the old ones, the improvements so desirable may gradually be effected. Scattering this population, would save in twenty years, in the way of decreased police and almshouse expenditures, a huge sum, sufficient to pay every dollar of the cost of thus improving every street known as a part of the 'Points.'

In old times, this particular quarter was the bed of a lake or lagoon, in some places fifty feet deep (of water).

The first experimental steamboat, constructed in New York (by Fitch) plied upon this sheet of water. Your readers, I presume, have often heard of 'the Old Brewery,' the most famous building on 'the Points,' which, as vile a hole as it is to this day, was formerly much worse, as within the last ten years, one or more policemen are regularly stationed on the premises. Nightly, from two to six hundred poor wretches sleep in it, paying the owner (who keeps a grocery and dram-shop in the lower story) about 12 cents a week each person for the privilege of sleeping on straw in a room crowded with human beings, pigs and filth.

From the Common School Advocate.

TEACHINGS OF NATURE.

The last dark evening that I spent at home, (For still it is a home where Mother is, Is it not, 'dearest sister?')—all at once, The sun was pouring all his splendor down, When all at once, the loveliest shower descended. Made of the largest, and the purest raindrops. My eyes had e'er beheld: The glorious sunlight Filling each drop with such unearthly radiance, They seemed to me a shower of holy tears. Made all of Love, and filled with God's own glory. Obeying something in the heart, I rose; Rose to adore the Cause of so much beauty; Rose to revere the Source of so much pleasure: And Oh! this simple act of childish worship, Met such a rich reward! for on the sky, There sat a rainbow, linking earth with Heaven! I had not seen it, if I had not risen. "Our Father" bade that bright one speak of faith, And bade me listen to its seraph voice, And bowed my soul before Him! When I raised With a deep thankfulness, my tears toward Heaven, I saw what I had failed to see before, (en, A second bow, reflected from the first Less strong, less bright, yet not less purely fair; And He who bade the first to speak of Faith, Now bade the second sing a sweet, sweet song, A sweet, sweet song of Hope that hath no end, 'Till sin, and pain, and time, and death, are ended. O! in that hour of rapt adoration, Sister, I dared believe that scene was given To fix my faith, and set my hope, in Heaven.

The cloud, the rain, the rainbow, all were gone: The boundless, pure, cerulean dome remained, Filled with the golden glory of the sun, Which like a meek apostle seemed to preach The word my tried heart needed—this his theme, 'Faith, hope, and charity, of all these three 'The greatest is unfailing charity: 'See that thou have it—'tis the gift of God: 'Ask, and receive it; seek, and thou shalt find; 'Knock, and it shall be opened unto thee: 'The two may pass away, the third remains— 'Remains, the alleluia of the saints! 'Remains, the Selah,* of archangel harps! 'Remains, the life-breath of Eternity!' E.

*Selah. D. Kimchi, a rabbi of the 13th century, a celebrated scripture critic, gives it as his opinion that the word selah, signifies a great elevation of the voice, thoughts and affections of the heart, towards the Supreme Being, and to the adoration of His perfections.

Sir John Mason, on his death-bed, said, "I have lived to see five princes' and been privy-counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for thirty years together; and I have learnt this after so many years experience—That seriousness is the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physique, and a good conscience the best estate. And, were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloister, my privy-counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace, for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel."

Education.—A defective and faulty education, through the period of infancy and childhood, may perhaps, be found to be the most prolific cause of insanity; by this in many, a predisposition is produced; in others it is excited, and renders uncontrollable the animal propensities of our nature. Appetites indulged and perverted, passions unrestrained, and propensities rendered vigorous by indulgence, and subjected to no salutary restraint, bring us into a condition in which both moral and physical causes easily operate to produce insanity, if they do not produce it themselves.

From the Danville (Va.) Register.

We invite the reader's particular attention to the article of our correspondent "Union," which, according to promise, appears in our paper of to-day. Though some of our readers may be inclined to differ from the conclusions at which the author arrives, yet they must all agree that he is a writer of no ordinary merit—evinced ability no less commanding than his style is captivating—a mind no less philosophical than his deductions are logical. Let not the length of the essay then deter any from reading it. It could not well have been shorter—it could not well have been abler. But if its own merits fail to arrest attention in this age of literary laziness, when men shrink from the perusal of an essay half a column long, surely the announcement—the *argumentum ad hominem*—that it is from the pen of one of the first statesmen in the State, will insure its perusal by all classes.

South Carolina and the Abolitionists.

Extremes meet. The ultraist of South Carolina, and the ultraist of Massachusetts, are holding out their hands to each other, not in menace as of old, but in friendship. They stand on the same platform, and after a full and free communion, have come to the conclusion, that if their rights are not the same, that at least their wrongs admit of the same remedy. This great remedy, is the disunion of the States of the American Confederacy. Disunion will abolish the institution of slavery on our continent, thinks the Abolitionist—disunion will perpetuate the institution of slavery south of Mason's and Dixon's line, thinks the representative of the wisdom of South Carolina. Now, one of the propositions, diametrically opposite, must be false. That both are held, there can be no question.

Mr. Calhoun—who so completely personifies South Carolina, that he is as much South Carolina, as ever Louis XIV was France—it is true, throws a slight veil over his sentiments. But the veil is of the thinnest gauze, and is intended more to heighten charms than to conceal them—subversary far better the purposes of allurement, than of modesty. His followers and his friends, however, do not think it worth their while to wear even this veil of gossamer, and they stand confessed, naked advocates of disunion. They of are bold and manly, it is true, in thus giving to the country their purposes and intentions; but are they equally bold and manly, in giving us the reasons for these purposes and intentions? The Wilmot Proviso is the great grievance complained of; but the enmity of South Carolina to the Union, is older than the Wilmot Proviso. This reason is kindly offered for the benefit of Virginia, and other loyal States of the South. The Proviso might be erased from the statute book of the country, slavery might be freely allowed from the Atlantic to the Pacific—all that the Abolitionists have done, and that Mr. Polk has failed to do, might be cured by the unanimous action of Congress, and yet Mr. Calhoun, and his followers, would still find some admirable reason for disunion.

The cause of this enmity to our glorious Union, it is hardly worth while to inquire into. It may be the jealousy of weakness—the discontent of poverty, operating on States, like it does on individuals of ill-regulated minds, causing them to hate what they despair of reaching by bold effort or honest emulation—or it may be disappointed ambition in the race of party—or the most charitable, but the least probable reason—it may spring from an honest patriotism unaided by a prudent judgment, and a sound reason. Passing by the cause, the fact is notorious that, South Carolina is disloyal to the Union. Her Press, her Legislature, her public meetings, her people at Church and at market, the cross roads and the bar-room, all testify, with a concert rarely marvellous, if the fact be not true, that the name, and the wisdom, and the counsels of Washington, are not hallowed in the heart of South Carolina. If this State were as other States of the Union, no danger would spring from this unnatural condition of her political affections, and the disorganizing tendencies of her political doctrines. If each citizen would for himself, undertake to calculate the value of the Union, the Union would be safe. But the politicians of the State rule the State. The people are consulted by them, like the old Parliaments of France were consulted by the King, merely to comply with the forms of the Constitution. In most of the States of our confederacy, the constituent instructs his representative; but in South Carolina, the representative instructs the constituent. This unnatural oligarchy, under the forms of Republicanism, renders our present condition so alarming.

That the leaders of South Carolina are ripe for dangerous action, there is no doubt, and the only hope of escape, a faint one it is true, is, that the people for once, will repudiate their rash advisers. The State, weak as she is in numbers, in territory, and in wealth, is nevertheless potent for mischief. Our Union, to be strong and beneficial, must be voluntary. Secession breaks its integrity, while coercion is, if possible, yet more fatal. Little Delaware herself, holds in her hands the destiny of this great Republic. The slightest disloyalty on the part of the smallest member of our confederacy, should be looked on as an indication of most fearful omen.

Since disunion is threatened, let us look calmly and dispassionately at the consequences of it. I do not propose to calculate the advantages of Union, for they are incalculable, but simply to point out the effects of disunion on the institution of slavery in the Southern States. The Abolitionist thinks that disunion will, in the long run, utterly eradicate slavery on the American continent, and the Abolitionist thinks rightly and truly. A few words will make it plain. I will say nothing of the difficulty of running a line of disunion, but run it where we will, it must be guarded, and that too at great cost. There will be no natural barrier, to separate the contiguous States. Each must have its border closely guarded with fortifications, which the experience of the continental States of Europe, proves to be a source of enormous expenditure. An immense line of seaboard must be defended; a navy must be kept up; a standing army, of a large

ger or smaller number of men, must be held in readiness to repel invasion, for nations without sea or mountain to keep them asunder are always in danger of collision. A Legislature, an Executive, and a Judiciary Department, have to be established and supported. In short the Southern Confederacy would cost as much, or nearly as much, as our present great confederacy of thirty States. The necessity of defence against a jealous, and may be, a hostile neighbor, might make the small confederacy even more expensive than the present great one. The revenue necessary to meet this great expense, could not be derived from direct taxes, without intolerable pressure on the people. Like other nations, we should be compelled to resort to the easier, and less burdensome expedient, of indirect taxes. In a word, a tariff, and a very high tariff, must be the result of a separate organization. Manufactures spring up under the genial encouragement. Free labour, as the necessary consequence, pours into the country. Now, free and slave labour are at war, when separated by the distance which divides South Carolina and Massachusetts. Shall we expect harmony when they look into each other's windows? The idea is preposterous. The slave will be looked on by the free labourer as his rival. The ballot box will be made to bear upon him, and the rivalry will cease. You must give the master a vote for each one of his slaves, or the institution of slavery will perish. A single manufactory of six hundred hands, in the county of Pittsylvania, or Halifax, would turn the scale against the slave-holder in either of these counties.

Is it asked why the free labourer at present is not voting against the slaveholder? The answer is at hand. The free labourer is in a hopeless minority. Give to him a hope of success, and you will find him with the new allies which disunion will give to him. Did not a very faint hope of success in 1832, draw out an alarming abolition vote in Virginia? Did not the great slaveholding county of Albemarle, sustain at the polls one of its representatives who led the abolitionist movement? When asked how he came to be returned, his characteristic reply was, "I appealed to the poor folks." This appeal has always been responded to by the poor folks, and always will. Can any one point to a single individual in Virginia, who has been weakened in popular favor by siding with abolition in 1832? Is not McDowell, who won his first and greenest laurels as an orator by an abolition speech, cherished by the Democracy? Has Preston lost last with the Whigs, or has the Richmond Enquirer had its subscription list curtailed by the lapse of a single name?

If slavery can scarcely now be sustained in Virginia, a plantation State, almost without manufactures, what will be its doom when an immense amount of free labour is infused into the body of the State, and each free labourer having the political power of the master of an hundred slaves. Almost every Southern State has universal suffrage, and the few exceptions are, one by one, falling into the general rule. Does any man who thinks, or who can think, entertain the idea for a single moment, that slavery can stand up in the face of a manufacturing population, and universal suffrage? The former would melt it away by degrees, the latter would abolish it; but under the united blows of both, its destruction would be certain and sudden. Universal suffrage would not be more fatal to the National Church and the Peerage of England, than this same universal suffrage, combined with a manufacturing population, would be to slavery in the Southern States. If I were an abolitionist, and were looking, without regard to other consequences, for a speedy remedy for the real or fancied evils of slavery, I would go for a disunion of these States. Now, the war of fanaticism and folly, waged by the North upon Southern slavery, keeps our people united in its defence. The pressure of the atmosphere does not more certainly keep our blood from breaking through artery and vein, than does the pressure of Northern opposition, keep down the resistance of our own people, against the institution at their doors. Northern clamour is Southern protection.

But on what parallel of latitude will our Northern line run? Shall we take Mason's and Dixon's line? Who can answer for the sympathies of Maryland? Might she not prefer the sisterhood of Pennsylvania and New York, to that of South Carolina and Georgia? Would Virginia be unanimous in her choice of partners? Might not the Western portion prefer the Northern to the Southern alliance? Where will Kentucky? Where Missouri? What will Louisiana do with her sugar, with a free West India competition in the markets of the world? What shall we do with the Navy? what with the National Debt? what with the Mississippi?

These questions are more easily asked than answered. The truth is, that our country is more indivisible than any other on earth, and the folly which is bound up in the thought of disunion, has no parallel but in its wickedness.

But let us suppose the line run—a peaceable division made—as peaceable as that between Lot and Abraham of old—suppose a convention has framed a new constitution—suppose all the passions of its members hushed—all the compromises made, and all the safeguards established for the protection of slavery and liberty. We should set out on a summer sea, but how long would it be before we should meet with troubled waters? We should at the first Congress have a Northern and a Southern party—a tariff and an anti-tariff party—and Heaven save the mark! an abolition and an anti-abolition party, and these parties the more fierce, and the more unrelenting for the intimacy of the contact. South Carolina would still have a thorn in the flesh. Maryland and Virginia, and Missouri and Kentucky, would soon be Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, under other names, but breathing the same hateful doctrines. There would be another disunion, and another and yet another, until South Carolina would at last be the lone star, and in a position no longer to be defeated in her eager desire to invest a favorite son with the emblems of office.

Disunion presents indeed a dark future, and I envy the nerves of that man, though I do not his heart, who can look on it untroubled and undismayed. I almost rejoice, however, that the Union is again to be presented for discussion, again to be weighed in the afflictions of a free and intelligent people. Errors have periodical re-

reactions, and have to be buried by every generation anew, and truths are never so impregnablely fortified but that they invite occasional attacks, which call for vigorous defence. The Union of the States, and the Constitution of the Union, were recommended to the love of our fathers by reason and experience; they had tried disunion, and had tasted its bitter fruits. We have inherited the faith of our fathers, and have looked on it as a thing too sacred to be touched without reverence. Now that it is rudely assailed, let us come up to its defence, and prove by argument and reason that it is the hallowed thing which our fathers thought it, and that it is indeed in truth the veritable offspring of a wisdom and patriotism which have no counterparts at the present day. This will be done, and I greatly err if the day is not dawn when the Union of the States will be far dearer to Americans than it has ever been since the first gush of patriotism which ushered it into being.

But what shall we do, says the disunionist, in case the Wilmot Proviso is passed by Congress? To yield to this aggression, will show so mean a spirit in the South, that we shall in the long run be brought to the feet of the North.

This whole question is an abstraction, or rather a pun, in which the North are wrong, but it is yet a pun, and nations have long since ceased to go to war for a pun. Trifles cease to place nations in deadly hostility against each other. Tea may now be spilt on a Mrs. Masham's gown, without being washed out in the blood of two kingdoms. Modern civilization has interests at stake which the barbarism of past ages never dreamed of, in its highest prosperity. Kings and despots may make, as they have made, their subjects draw their swords, and spill their slavish blood, for a fancied insult, for a scorn, for a sneer, but a free people, who know the value of freedom, and the perils which surround it, will run no risk which its preservation does not demand. They will hardly be persuaded to forget the glories of the past, or their hopes of the future, that they may have the privilege of extending slavery where they do not expect or wish to extend it, and where if it were planted it would not grow. The prohibition of an unwished indulgence, I know, often awakes the dormant desire—often, however, in the minds of children than of full grown men; but that a serious national contention should grow out of such prohibition, would be something new in the annals of human folly.

When the Saviour of the world was asked how often should we forgive our brother, when he offended against us—till seven times? He replied until seventy times seven. But the Union of the States of this confederacy should be nearer and dearer to us than any brotherhood, and its preservation depend on patience, kindness, charity and forgiveness, then I would forgive not seventy times, but seven hundred times seven. These are the doctrines of scripture—a source whence have been derived more conservatism, more liberty, more solid wisdom, and more enduring political happiness, than from all that has been written by Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel or Montesquieu. When this Union is dissolved, it will be for something touching more nearly the interests of the South than Mr. Wilmot's proposition. A practical, a continued and a weighty grievance, can alone drive any very large number of our people into the desperation of severing the bonds which have so long linked brethren together, and which have been forged by nature herself. We are one by position, we are one by language, we are one by interest; we are one past, one present, one future, and one we shall be, until we have fulfilled the mission on which God himself has sent us—involving in its mighty consequences the liberty, the civilization, the religion of America, and the world, now and forever.

UNION.

Of all the schools there is none like that of HOME, and of the teachers, either for good or evil, there is none like the MORNING. Her conduct is ever before the child as his example; her words are the seed falling upon the virgin soil, and producing a luxuriant harvest, either of good or evil. It is not in the power of her instructions to make him a great man, for that is generally determined by a law of the God of nature; but, if he inherit talents, she may add to them that virtue without which mere talent is a splendid deformity. If he be destitute of extraordinary gifts of genius, the greater should be her efforts to develop, in their strongest growth, such powers as he does possess; to teach him the value of industry, system, and perseverance; above all, to imbue him with love to God and love to man, so that if he be not fitted to command, he may learn to be a useful citizen, a good man, honest in his dealings, charitable to the poor, true to his friends, and forgiving to his enemies. Such a character is worth more to its possessor and to society, than the most exalted intellectual endowments, unaccompanied by moral excellence. It will produce happiness in the world; the respect and confidence of men; and be remembered in death with love and veneration.

Women of America, bear in mind the answer of Madam Campan. The destiny of your country depends upon "Good Mothers."—*Richmond Republican*.

To give good advice is one of the easiest things in the world. Very few are so ignorant as not to know the right from the wrong, and the biggest rascal on earth, if he were to give his serious counsel to others, would advise them to a very different course from that which he chooses for himself. The world is full of precept; every body can tell you what is right, but very few are found to show you what is right, by their own example. A man can easily make a high profession, and boast of his virtues and excellencies, when all manner of wickedness is in his heart, and when deeds of darkness stain his life. There is much force, then, in the old remark, that "an ounce of example will go much further than a pound of precept." Those, therefore, who would be successful in teaching others, should exhibit examples in what they would have. This is a day in which no one thinks of the arts without diagrams, pictures, illustrations, experiments &c., to show the truth of his reasonings and positions. It is useless to preach up morality unless examples can be shown. "We do not want precepts so much as patterns," says Pliny. That is the thing; patterns of morality, and of piety, are what is needed to give force to all the good preaching and good advice with which our country now abounds.—*Oliver Branch*.

It is a most fatal mistake, which many parents are in, that the faults of children are of little consequence; yet it is the very same disposition which makes a child or a youth passionate, false or revengeful, which in the man produces murder, property, and the most atrocious crimes.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Telegraph reports the arrival of the steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, with a week's later news from Europe—her dates from London and Liverpool being to the 4th instant.

There seems to be no news of consequence from any quarter except Hungary. The Magyars, it appears, have gained another battle, besides some other advantages over their enemies. Of two of the conflicts mentioned below we had full accounts by the last arrival:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen having quitted Osborne House for Ireland, on the 1st instant, the Parliament was prorogued by commission. The speech delivered at the close contains nothing very novel.

The inhabitants of Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, are making the most active preparations to give a loyal and enthusiastic reception to the Queen, and political feelings are almost forgotten in the general excitement which prevails.

FRANCE.

The President has been on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine, amounting to 150,000 men. This spectacle is at present fixed for the 15th of August. The President is still accused of aiming at the imperial crown. The *Liverpool Journal* says that he has received a reception in the Provinces which did not warrant the hope he is said to entertain of being re-elected for ten years.

ITALY.

Although the French have restored the government of the Pope in Rome, they have not persuaded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican. General Oudinot has been himself to Gaeta, in the hope of modifying the intentions of his Holiness, but with what effect has not been announced.

The Austro-Piedmont treaty is not yet settled, nor, from appearances, is it likely to be at present, if at all. On consenting to the payment of seventy-five millions of indemnity money, the Piedmontese Government further insists upon annexing being granted to the Lombards, the Venetians, and to the inhabitants of Parma and Piacenza, which Austria peremptorily refuses to comply with. Both parties have expressed their determination to make no concessions, and it is said that, under the circumstances, Sardinia has demanded the support of France.

Charles Albert, ex-king of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 28th of July.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarians continue successful. They have defeated and out-manoeuvred the enemy—placed the Austrians in peril, and cut off the Russians from their base of operations. The three Hungarian Generals are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together if necessary. Their respective portions are rendered secure by the nature of the country, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastness when occasion presents itself. The whole population serve them with heart and hand, and bring them food, horses, and intelligence of the enemy's movements.

The London News, of August 3, has Vienna dates to July 28. The English papers, with the Hungarian debate, had arrived, and the Vienna public were occupied extensively in studying the translation which appeared, on the above date, of Lord Palmerston's speech. This, it is said, has been a clap of thunder to the Ministry.

The news of Gorgey having beaten the Russians at Jassoe, entered Kasehau, and crossed the Theiss, came at the same time, and already there were rumors of intentions to negotiate for peace.

Lemiskar is reported to have surrendered to the Magyars.

The Ban of Jellachich was continuing his retreat towards the south of Smyria. Bem, announcing his victory to Kossuth, says: "Our army requires now to conquer only two Generals more, Julius and Augustus."

Letters from Cracow of the 23d of June state that a number of Russian troops, who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, had received counter orders.

Seventy railway wagons had arrived recently in Cracow, filled with wounded Russians.

Another account.—Another version of the above news is contained in a postscript to the *Liverpool Courier* of the 4th instant, as follows:

The accounts from Hungary, through Paris, Vienna and Cologne, announce another battle in Hungary, and another victory for the Hungarians at Eylaw. It appears that the troops of Dembinski and Paskiewitch came to an engagement, which ended in the defeat of the Russians. Paskiewitch is cut off from his line of operations, and Dembinski, Bem, and Gorgey are in communication.

Haynau is described as in a most perilous situation. The Magyar generals are masters of the whole line, from Issey to Assaba, facilitating their communications with Belgrade and the Turkish provinces.

The Cabinet of Vienna are obviously in a state of alarm. A peremptory order has been issued prohibiting the purchase of foreign stock, shares, &c.; the object being, it is supposed, to prevent money being sent out of the country.

On the 15th of July, a desperate battle was fought between the Russian commander, Paskiewitch, and the Hungarians, under Gorgey, in which the former was defeated.

The army of Gorgey broke through the lines, and marched north, thus effecting a junction with the main army.

A letter from the seat of war says the attack of the Hungarians upon Paskiewitch's division was tremendous, and the Russians were borne down and compelled to yield before the terrible onslaught of the Magyars, who fought with unexampled courage and daring. Another letter describes the Russian's retreat to Duna Kess as a disorderly flight before Dembinski's hussars, and states that the Russians were only saved from annihilation by the arrival of Romberg.

It was admitted in Vienna, on the 20th, that the victory at Waitzen had been complete.

There has been a change in the Austrian Ministry.

Advices from Constantinople state that an army of 80,000 men is ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, to protect the Turkish territory and to disarm all who may be driven across the frontier.

A Polish paper states that a republican conspiracy has been discovered in Russia, which had caused numerous arrests.

From Florida.—Official intelligence was yesterday received: some of the Departments, to the effect that up to the 30th of July the Indians of Florida, in the vicinity of Tampa Bay, were all quiet, and it was not apprehended that any disturbances would soon occur.—*National Intelligencer*.

The Election of Mr. Venable.

The election of Mr. Venable, by so large a majority, will, no doubt, be regarded by some as a triumph of disunion over Union—a triumph of his non-intercourse and confiscation doctrines. And it would seem reasonable so to regard it. But, of the 1016 votes he received in Caswell, we feel confident that not three hundred of these thought of Mr. Venable's anti-union and confiscation doctrines, when they voted for him. We will go farther, and venture the assertion that not three hundred of those who voted for him had the least idea that he cherished sentiments like these—they may have heard so, but those who heard would not believe! It was too monstrous! they preferred to call it "a Whig lie!" and too few, alas, ever heard one solitary word about the matter. Democrats who voted for Mr. Venable, have subsequently assured us that they abhor and detest his anti-union sentiments—and they now tell us if they had only known that he advocated such disorganizing principles they would not have voted for him. But they must consider us "green" if they suppose that we believe they would not have thus voted—no matter what he advocated, so he passed as the Democratic candidate.

But what accounts for Mr. Nash running out so far behind? Various causes, the chief one of which is, the want of votes. Why didn't he get more votes? Why, because a base falsehood was propagated against him—it was every where charged that he was a "free soiler," and we have heard men in this town call the men who voted for Nash "the free soil party." Gentlemen, what do you mean by this? Is insult, direct or indirect, your object? Take care! You taunt us with "freedomism," because we tell you that we will not lend our hands to dissolve this Union, erected by the blood of our sires, merely in case Congress should extend the Wilmot proviso to our Mexican territory, where slavery is already prohibited by a law of the territory, which law you say Congress has no right to disturb, and where Gen. Cass tells you it is impossible for slavery ever to exist! You stigmatize us with "free soil party" when your late President, Mr. Polk, solemnly sworn as he was to sign no unconstitutional law, signed the Oregon bill that contained the Wilmot Proviso in its most glaring and hideous form—thus not only admitting the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but also admitting what you deny, that Congress has the right to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories! You call us "free soil party" when your man ABRAHAM W. VENABLE VOTED IN CONGRESS FOR THIS SAME WILMOT PROVISION, which Mr. Polk, the man you made President by your votes, just as you made Mr. Venable your Representative, approved and signed! With what grace dare you make the charge! Your unblushing effrontery is equalled only by the thief who stole a sheep from an honest man, and then went about over the neighborhood charging the man he stole from with sheep stealing, and making himself out an overly honest man. If refusing to join in severing this Union—if thrusting these hands in the burning flames and suffering them to be burnt from this perishable body, sooner than they should tatter the Star Spangled Banner for no other reason than because slavery is prohibited in Mexico—a country where slave labor can never prove any thing but a dead expense—a country where a law now exists that makes the slave as free as his master as soon as his feet touch its soil, and which law you, democrats, tell us Congress has no right to touch—and if refusing to agree with you in the strange opinion that Congress has no right to legislate on slavery in our Territories, although Congress has so legislated from the creation of the Government up to the present time, and no sane man was ever, until now, heard to doubt or question such a right—if for refusing to do this you call us "free soilers," be it so—but remember!

"Thief! thief! do CULPRITS cry."

TO HIDE THEIR OWN SHAME AND INFAMY."

Milton Chronicle.

What Savannah has done.

The people of Savannah, in their corporate capacity, and as individuals, contributed nearly \$3,000,000 for the construction of the Central Railroad, which is now in successful operation, and is the longest Road in the State, or in the United States. They contributed \$500,000 for the South-Western Road now in process of construction, \$216,000 for the Canal connecting the Savannah river with the Altamaha, \$100,000 for the building of the ill-fated Pulaski, and \$125,000 for the establishment of the line of New York steamers now in active service. In addition to this, there is a splendid line of daily steamers between this city and Charleston, a semi-weekly line to Florida, and three or four lines of River steamers, with a capital of \$350,000, nearly all of which were built with the money and by the enterprise of gentlemen residing here.

There are also three lines of sailing packets between Savannah and New York, one line between Savannah and Philadelphia, and one between Savannah and New Orleans. We have, too, eleven Steam Saw Mills for sawing, planing, &c., two Iron Foundries, several Cotton Presses and Rice Mills, all of which require a large expenditure of money. It was but two days ago that the City Council was authorized by a public meeting of our citizens to subscribe \$20,000 for the Burke county Railroad, and it is presumed that at least \$100,000 will be raised by private subscriptions for the same purpose.

Let it not be said then that Savannah is lagging in the work of improvement. It should be remembered that she has a population of only about fifteen thousand souls, and yet with that population and her small means, she has contributed more to the internal improvements and commercial interests of Georgia, than all the rest of the State together. She had constructed in 1810 the first steamer that was built in the United States, or that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean.—*Savannah Georgian*.

We begin to think the Georgians are a kind of Yankees for going a head.

Science in the Kitchen.—Professor Liebig, in a letter to Professor Silman, says: The method of roasting is obviously the best to make flesh the most nutritious. But it does not follow that boiling is to be interdicted. If a piece of meat be put into cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled until it is "done," it will become harder and have less taste, than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case the matters grateful to the smell and taste, go into the extract—the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and envelops the interior with a layer which is impregnable to water. In the latter case the soup will be indifferent, but the meat excellent.

Father Mathew and Abolitionism.

Abolitionism has such a demoniac tendency for mischief, that it matters not with it, what it seizes upon or how it seizes it. Patterning after the many examples we have noted before, it has now laid hold of Father Mathew, and attempted to devote him to its purposes—with the certain fact before it, that if it could make an Abolition Lecturer of him, it would destroy all his usefulness in the United States as a Temperance Lecturer and Reformer.

Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, F. Jackson, &c., though Temperance advocates, yet as Abolitionists, invited Father Mathew to attend an Emancipation Celebration. This invitation, as none knew better than themselves, could not be accepted without setting one-half of the States of the Union against the benevolent mission of the Apostle of Temperance.

Father Mathew wisely hesitated. The Fanatics called upon him and urged an acceptance, which he felt constrained to decline. And then, in a spirit utterly at war with all their professions, they re-published a Circular signed several years ago by Father Mathew, in common with seventy thousand Irishmen, opposed to Slavery.

This was done only to injure Father Mathew and in the worst spirit of spite—and with the hope, that it would make him odious in the Southern States of the Union. But the Abolitionists are not yet satisfied. The Liberator, we are told, has opened the port holes of that concern, and fired a broadside at the venerable man. The reason he gave for delecting the invitation of a committee, to attend the celebration of the anniversary of British West India emancipation; viz: that "he had as much as he could do to save men from the slavery of intemperance, without attempting the overthrow of any other kind of slavery," was killing to Garrison & Co. In retaliation, Garrison gives his version of an interview, which he and another person had with Father Mathew, during which the latter is reported to have made use of the above expression. He is furthermore described as having manifested "some agitation and embarrassment of manner," and details are given of what was said, and what Father Mathew omitted to say. This is a very base mode of assailing a man; to entrap him into an interview, and while he does not dream of having his words, looks and gestures noted down for a newspaper article, to make them the subject of a one-sided picture, in which much must necessarily be suppressed and much misrepresented.—*New York Express*.

The Post Master General & the Mails.

Mr. Collamer, the Postmaster General, seems to be a special object of the vituperations of a portion of the Southern Locofoco press. All sorts of bad names are applied to him—the vilest abuse is showered upon him without stint. Mr. Collamer has, in the annexed letter, addressed to Gen. Thomas P. Crawford, of Pickens co., Alabama, taken notice of some of the charges made against him. The letter should have the effect of blunting some of the shafts of calumny so constantly aimed at him, but that it will, is exceedingly doubtful.—*Wil. Chron.*

WASHINGTON CITY, July 10th, 1849.

Dear Sir—I received yours of the 29th ult., in which you say that in the exciting Congressional canvass in your district in Alabama, I am charged with being a downright "Abolitionist," and that the Democratic candidate calls me a "blackhearted sulphurous Abolitionist." You seem to desire me to defend myself.

You, and all men of ordinary discernment, must be sensible that those who use such epithets generally regard the people they address as ignorant and excitable enough to be influenced more by vituperation and personal abuse than either by facts or reason. It is therefore a course which cannot be stopped by any thing I can either say or do; all that I can say is, that I am not now, nor have I ever been, an Abolitionist, and I have always received the most bitter opposition from the Abolition party in my own State. I have always held that nothing should be done by the General Government in relation to the subject of slavery in the several States. I have always discountenanced and opposed all measures, public or private, intended to interfere with or disturb the institution as existing with the States, as recognized by the constitution. At the same time it is due to justice and myself to say, I am an anti-slavery man; that is, I regard slavery as a very great political and moral evil, and think nothing should be done by this government to increase or extend it.

You say Mr. Inge informs the people that as Postmaster General I can send by the mails to withhold therefrom any documents I wish, and since I have been Postmaster General the South has been flooded with Abolition documents.

Now, sir, I have had in Congress, some personal acquaintance and intercourse with Mr. Inge, and it is extremely difficult for me to believe he could ever be guilty of such gross and palpable misrepresentation. It certainly could not be necessary for any one to write to me for information to meet so obvious a falsehood. The Postmaster General has no power, discretion or control over the matter to be mailed. It is regulated entirely by law. The laws of Congress establishing and regulating the Post Office Department are in all parts of the country open and accessible to all men. These laws give neither to any postmaster nor to the head of the Department any authority or control whatever over any printed paper or letter which any person may think proper to convey by mail. When such a paper or letter, properly directed, is presented to a Postmaster to be mailed, he has no right or power, nor has the Postmaster General any authority to give him power, to open and examine it, to ascertain its contents, or to suppress or refuse to mail it. No Postmaster General ever attempted the exercise of any such power, and precisely the same instructions, regulations, rights, powers and duties exist now in the Department and offices which have existed for many years before my accession to office, and no other. All this is known, or can be known, to any man who desires to know the truth. How gross and unjustifiable then must be the representations of any man who attempts to make the people believe that I am, or this administration, or even the President, is in any degree answerable for the sentiments contained in the printed and written papers which all men have the power to send in the mails, and which no one has the power to prevent.

I am, Sir, your humble servant.

JACOB COLLAMER.

To THOS. P. CRAWFORD.

Early in the Field.—The Cambridge Chronicle has hoisted the names J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Wm. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Vice President in 1852, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Destiny of North Carolina.

In conversation a few days since with Major Fox, the Engineer employed to locate the Turnpike, we were gratified to hear him remark that he believed North Carolina possessed every natural advantage requisite to become one of the most powerful and prosperous States of the Union. This expression made a deeper impression upon our mind when we reflected that nearly all the leading men of the State are now engrossed with the one grand and magnificent subject—the future greatness and glory of North Carolina! Maj. Fox has scanned with the practised eye of science, her great natural advantages, and arrived at the conclusion that nothing but enterprise on the part of her citizens is needed to make her occupy the front rank in the family of States.

May we not hope for the most happy results, when we see so many of our ablest men engaged in the cause of Internal Improvements? When such men as Rayner, Dobbin, Graves, Graham, Morehead, Swain, Gilmer, Patterson, Woodfin, and a host of others, talented and energetic, backed by the mighty power of the Press, take hold with earnestness of a cause so dear to them as the salvation of their native State, have we not a right to hope that the day of her redemption draweth nigh? And what a day it will be! North Carolina arising from her Rip Van Winkle slumber, and stretching out her iron fingers to every section of her territory, to clasp in one embrace all her children!—east, west, north and south, one and indivisible in heart, interest and association! God grant that such a period may be at hand.—*Buncombe Dollar News*.

Government in California.

The Alta Californian of July 2 has a long article on the subject, the principal feature of which is a strong protest against adopting constitution not having a distinct and positive clause against the recognition of slavery; the ground being taken that a constitution not having such a clause would neither be sanctioned by Congress, nor accepted by the people of California. Other points are suggested by the editor, for determination by the convention, as follows:

1. The return by the United States of the duties collected at California, since the peace, to be made a general fund for the support of the State Government.
2. The limitation of the amount of expenditure to be made in any one year for internal and other improvements.
3. The basis for the establishment of banking or other incorporations.
4. The prohibition of imprisonment for debt.
5. The rights of married women to their individual property acquired before or after coverture.
6. The right of universal suffrage.
7. The establishment of a branch of the United States mint at California, the net proceeds of which should be devoted to the support of a State Government.
8. The manner in which the mines should be disposed of, whether surveyed and sold, or held as common property, to be worked by permits to be given alone to American citizens, or to all who may apply.
9. Whether or not the revenue derived from the mines, over and above all expenditures on their account, should be devoted to the support of the State Government.
10. Whether the public lands should only be sold to the actual settlers and soldiers, or to all who choose to purchase.
11. The passage of a law by the next Congress appointing a commissioner to audit and immediately pay the California claims.

Factories in Alabama.

Autauga promises to be one of the heaviest manufacturing counties in the State. We have had occasion frequently heretofore to allude to the large and prosperous Cotton Factory at Prattville, which has been in successful operation some years. We now have the pleasure of noticing further movements of a similar kind in this county.

Just back of Vernon, two miles from the Alabama river, at a new village, called Autauga-a-ille, on Swift Creek, there is in progress of erection another establishment, called the Autauga Factory.

The main building is of brick, 511 feet long by fifty wide—three stories high, destined to contain 3,500 spindles and 100 looms. It will be the largest in the State, and its cost \$100,000. About forty buildings are already completed for operators, &c., and the main building is up to the second story. It will go into full operation on the first of January next—designed for the manufacture of cotton goods alone. The company was formed after the last Legislature adjourned. It has, however, as yet no charter. On the day the first instalment fell due, the stockholders paid in \$5,000 more than was called for. About \$18,000 worth of machinery has already arrived. Its capital is abundant and ready.

Another Factory for cotton and woolen goods is about to be started on the same stream, one and a half miles above the Autauga Factory, and three and a half miles from the river, to cost \$75,000. The water power is excellent—a healthy and a fine provision region. The company is not yet fully formed; but the men are ready with the means to put it in progress, and it is thought it will go into operation nearly as soon as the Autauga Factory.—*Ala. Jour.*

Emancipation in Kentucky.—The result of the recent election for members of the Convention to form a new Constitution for the state of Kentucky, by which it appears that, on the great question which has recently agitated and divided that state, the question of prospective Emancipation, not one single candidate favorable to Emancipation has been, as yet, returned, furnishes a lesson and a warning to those who are at this time unwisely and improperly stirring up subjects connected with slavery. Backed by the great name and commanding influence of Mr. Clay, the friends of Emancipation have been defeated—and their efforts have not only failed, but they have lost ground by their failure. The people of the South, when the movements of abolitionists and free soil Wilmot provisionists are exciting and irritating them, and converting what should be questions of philanthropy and political economy, into topics of party warfare, cannot be expected calmly to consider so great a measure. They ought not and they will not countenance, at this time, any further agitation. Whilst they are engaged in maintaining and defending their rights against the threatened encroachments of others, they desire peace and harmony within their own borders. They will co-operate about their own domestic affairs, if suit should be so inclined, only when they are "let alone," and when the distracting topics which are now on hand, shall have been settled effectually and permanently.—*Granville Gazette*.

VALUABLE RAILROAD TABLE.

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

Names of Roads.	Length in miles.	Cost of Road and Equipment.	Cost per Mile.	Passengers.	Receipts from Freight, &c.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenses, exclusive of interest.	Per cent. of ex-cess.	Mile Run.	Expenses per Passenger per Mile.	Cost per Ton per Mile.
Western (Mass.)	150	9,000,151	60,000	551,039	781,020	1,332,059	662,442	48.9	81,10	992	1,416
Boston and Lowell	271	2,013,832	7,416	291,210	560,120	851,330	468,977	48.9	80,57	1,115	1,740
Boston and Providence	471	3,071,107	6,523	430,813	321,283	752,096	408,813	54.1	72,31	1,415	1,740
Boston and Worcester	661	4,050,303	6,128	593,813	382,886	976,699	510,313	48.0	74,90	1,344	1,740
Concord and Lowell	321	1,588,181	4,947	300,306	89,689	390,000	200,311	48.8	83,20	1,334	2,005
Fitchburg	321	1,588,181	4,947	300,306	89,689	390,000	200,311	48.8	83,20	1,334	2,005
Concord and Fitchburg	179	9,500,007	53,073	435,254	708,411	1,143,668	603,100	52.6	72,47	1,309	1,533
Baltimore and Ohio	191	3,121,691	16,300	415,254	708,411	1,143,668	603,100	52.6	72,47	1,309	1,533
Central (Georgia)	101	698,000	6,918	59,795	81,215	141,010	62,200	51.6	61,30	2,491	1,990
Macon and Western	101	698,000	6,918	59,795	81,215	141,010	62,200	51.6	61,30	2,491	1,990
South Carolina	240	4,558,044	19,000	221,204	578,210	800,414	343,480	43.0	83,17	2,730	
Average	1081	4,317,314	43,910	249,574	339,330	608,904	312,472	51.1	76,70	1,639	1,731

TO MILL OWNERS.

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

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, as to what is usually sold. Orders taken or Burr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing. W. J. McCONNEL.

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

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN. Jan. 1848.

WOOL CARBING.—The subscriber has his three West Carding Machines now in the best order

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

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTIONS.

On Tuesday last John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, made one of his practical speeches to a large assemblage of people in the court-house in this place, and was followed by Gov. Morehead in a few remarks; after which the subscriptions to the Railroad stock was increased a few thousand dollars. The entire subscription in Guilford county, we learn, now amounts to forty-seven thousand dollars.

In Davidson we are informed that the actual subscriptions are liberal and on the increase—between \$20,000 and \$30,000 being subscribed, and an arrangement on foot which is likely to secure \$100,000. As soon as Davidson gets her triggers set we may look for her to beat her neighbors in the great work. Gov. Morehead and Ralph Gorrell, Esq., we learn addressed the people at Lexington on Tuesday last week. Mr. Thomas, of that county deserves great praise for his devotion to the cause.

In Rowan, (we learn from the Watchman of the 16th) \$32,500 have been taken—a pretty fair start—but the Watchman scolds its people soundly for not more speedily increasing the amount.

At Smithfield, in Johnson county, a spirited public meeting has been held, and subscriptions to some amount (not stated) taken.

In Raleigh an Internal Improvement Association has been organized for the purpose of forwarding the great central work. On the 6th of September, agreeably to notice from the city Intendant, polls will be opened for the purpose of ascertaining the popular voice of the city on a proposition to authorize the Commissioners to subscribe \$25,000 for the corporation. There are some noble spirits engaged in the cause at Raleigh, and we have no doubt of a good account from them at last.

In answer to our inquiry, last week, as to what the other counties were doing, the Hillsborough Recorder says: "At the close of the thirty days, during which the books are to stand open, we hope the people of Alamance and Orange will enable us to give a response to the inquiry which neither they nor we shall be ashamed of."

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Indiana. The Whigs have lost three members of Congress. The delegation elect stands—8 Democrats, 1 Whig, 1 Free Soiler.

Tennessee. Seven Democrats and 4 Whigs elected. One Whig loss. Trousdale's (Dem.) majority for Governor about 2000. The Whigs have the Senate and the Democrats the House in the Legislature—probably a Democratic majority on joint ballot.

Kentucky. Whig gain in two districts, and loss in two others. The members elect stand 6 Whigs to 4 Democrats—the same as in last Congress. The Whigs have a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Alabama. Congressional delegation the same as in last Congress—5 Democrats and 2 Whigs. In the Legislature it is said that the Whigs have carried the Senate by one majority; the Democrats the House by four.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

ABROTT LAWRENCE, of Massachusetts, recently appointed Minister to Great Britain, will probably take his departure upon his mission towards the end of September.

WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia, appointed Minister to France, will sail for his destination in a few days, taking London in his way.

DANIEL M. BARRINGER, of North Carolina, appointed Minister to Spain, is at present in N. York, probably awaiting a conveyance to the seat of his mission. It is stated that a brother of the Minister, Victor Barringer, will accompany him in the capacity of private secretary.

WOULD N'T STICK!

The Free-Soil Democracy and the Hunker Democracy of the State of New York each lately sent representatives to Conventions in the town of Rome, for the purpose of effecting a union. After a session of several days, during which each Convention made various propositions, and had divers conferences through committees, &c., both adjourned *sine die* without effecting any plan of union. All Ritchie's scolding won't make these brethren dwell together in unity.

AWFUL MORTALITY.

The deaths in the city of St. Louis from the 23d of April to the 6th of August were 5,989 of which 4,060 were from cholera. And this out of a population of less than 60,000. This is a greater mortality than has perhaps ever occurred in any city in the United States. Several hundreds, however, were persons just landed, who had brought the seeds of death with them.

MR. SAMUEL H. WILEY has been appointed, one of the Surveyors, by Guilford County Court, in place of R. S. Gilman who has removed from the county.

THE SOUTHERN STAR THAT NEVER SETS.

North Carolina by her late elections has set an example worthy of imitation by the Whigs of the Union. Unmoved by the torrent of obloquy and detraction emptied from the sewers of Locofocoism, she has stood firmly by her principles, and presents in the next Congress the same array of whig votes that she presented in the last. It was no part of her calculation that, in electing General Taylor, the whig party had done their whole duty, and that the old man was to be left for four years to the tender mercies of Locofoco majorities. She never reckoned that the patronage of that office was all the Whigs wanted. But she acted precisely to the reverse of both these calculations. She acted upon the principle that, electing Gen. Taylor as a Whig, every motive of fair dealing required that he should receive the support of Whigs as long as he acted like a Whig. This is the true doctrine and nobly has she carried it out.—*Petersburg Intelligence*.

We are glad to hear our Virginia neighbor say this; and we must here indulge the remark, that the firmness of our good old State is attributable alone to her regard to principle: she has not been stimulated by "reward or the hope of reward" from the Administration which she so nobly sustains.

North Carolina never has been, and we hope never will be, influenced in her free suffrage by the leaves and fishes of office; but she is nevertheless entitled in common fairness, and as a matter of right and equity, to a much larger enjoyment of official appointments from the Federal Executive than she has received. The influence of the State abroad, and among her sister States, seems habitually, if not studiously, kept down by the successive Administrations at Washington. We cannot account for the extremely stingy morsel of what is called patronage recently bestowed upon our steady Whig State; while Virginia, with only one Whig (some say only half a one) elected to Congress, has shared so very largely the Executive favors.

These things will not make North Carolina Whigs forsake their duty; but such strange favoritism will be remembered with a feeling of mortification.

No matter which party is uppermost in the nation—North Carolina must be kept down!

WEST POINT.

The recent report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point is uncommonly instructive. We presume the report is from the pen of Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, whose efforts and sacrifices for educational improvement have given him an enviable reputation.

The suggestion, in the following paragraph of the report, is important for the conduct of school examinations everywhere; and the criterion given for a judgment on the capacity and attainments of pupils ought to be remembered by all teachers and committees of examination:

"The Board have attended regularly the examination of the Cadets, in their respective studies, from day to day, and have compared the impression made by their several performances with the record showing their standing from week to week during the term. They have also, as far as they have deemed it necessary, by a change of propositions and the suggestion of incidental questions, tested the character of the examination, and have come unhesitatingly to the conclusion that the method of instruction is admirable, and the instruction itself most thorough and full. To pass the examination at West Point the Cadet must understand what has been taught him. No exercise here can be committed to memory, and glibly parroted as a string of words. The commendations of the Board, thus cheerfully expressed, are not due merely to the smooth recitations of the Cadets, or any of them, who were examined before them. On the contrary, it most frequently happened that the most satisfactory examination was one where the individual hesitated at first, and perhaps throughout, but who, finally and slowly, came to the correct conclusion, as he stood before the Board, by the strong and concentrated mental effort which he was most effectively making, not to remember words, but to collate ideas whose comparison and adjustment would bring him to the right results."

NEXT CONGRESS.

The Fayetteville Observer, always accurate and well posted up in these matters,—thus notices the probable state of parties in the next Congress:

"The elections have taken place in 26 States. And 101 Whigs, 99 Locofocos, and 13 Free Soilers, or Abolitionists, are elected. Of the 13, I believe that 6 have been Whigs and 7 Locofocos. But such men as Giddings and Tuck, are not to be relied on by any party except the Abolitionists. As far as heard from, the Whigs have lost 4, and the Locos gained 4, making a difference of 8 votes."

Twenty members are yet to be elected, in Louisiana, Rhode Island, Maryland, Mississippi, and Texas, including 1 vacancy in each of the States of Massachusetts, Ohio, and Vermont. Of the 20, the Whigs had 9 in the last Congress. And the only change now anticipated, is, that we shall gain 1 in Louisiana.

COURT WEEK.—On Tuesday of this (August) Court week the people poured into town in numbers to compensate for the failure occasioned by the prevalence of small-pox at May Court. Fair Ground and the thoroughfares contiguous were jam full and running over. In addition to an unusual amount of cakes, pies, tobacco, whiskey, &c., bought and sold and devoured, some watermelons disappeared. We are gratified to see the inhabitants so cheerful and healthy at this season.

A communication from Dr. KEEKE, reporting the substance of his remarks at Wentworth the day after the Election, has been received, but too late for this week's paper. The matter relates solely to the difficulty between Dr. Keene and his party in Rockingham; but as the application is made for publication in the Patriot—the nearest newspaper—it will appear in our columns next week.

HOT.—On Wednesday and Thursday last the thermometer rose to 94°—about as hot as we ever get in the month of August.

DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN.

The venerable Albert Gallatin, the statesman and patriot, died the 12th inst., in the 89th year of his age; having lived 69½ years in this his adopted and beloved country.

Albert Gallatin was born at Geneva, in Switzerland on the 29th of January, 1761; graduated at the University there in 1779; one of his classmates was Dumont, the translator of Bentham.

He arrived in America, July 14, 1780; was French Professor in old Harvard during the last year of the Revolutionary War, rat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1790; was elected to the United States Senate in 1793; married the daughter of Com. Nicholson in 1794; took his seat in Congress, December, 1795; led the opposition to the Federalists at the close of the last century; acted as Secretary of the Treasury during the two terms of Thomas Jefferson—strongly advocated the Protective policy—accompanied Messrs. Adams and Clay to Europe, and assisted in concluding the Treaty of Ghent; was Ambassador to France, 1810 to 1823; twice Minister to England, and once to the Netherlands; and held in high estimation abroad. Since his return to America in 1827 he has held no public office. Mr. Gallatin is the author of many pamphlets, essays and reports, and his diplomatic correspondence fill many volumes.—*N. York Tribune*.

Beware of Sartain's Union Magazine!

We have for some days deferred acknowledging the receipt of the August No. of Sartain's Union Magazine, published in Philadelphia; and we do so now, with feelings very different from those which have hitherto influenced us. We have hitherto spoken of this periodical in terms of commendation, but we now retract all that we have said, and warn our fellow citizens of the South against it, as inculcating doctrines untrue and prejudicial in the highest degree to our rights, and even to our safety. It becomes us as prudent men, to view with scrutiny, if not with suspicion, the periodical literature with which the North is now flooding us. The number of this magazine of which we are speaking, contains a tale entitled "Roanoke; or where is Utopia," which is continued from a previous number that escaped our observation. The hero of the tale, is "Wild Bill," a runaway slave, who is represented by a hideous cut, and is made ingeniously to justify the many murders he has committed, and to defend principles as foul as the blackest abolition heart ever bred, or the most poisonous tongue could utter. The author of the tale is C. H. Wiley; should either he, or the editors or proprietors of Sartain's Magazine, place foot upon the South side of the Potomac, they might reasonably be expected to be dressed in a coat of tar and feathers, and dance 'twixt heaven and earth, with a greased grape vine about their necks. Mrs. C. M. Kirkland is one of the editors; her sex would protect her from such punishment. We would consign her to silence, which would be torment enough no doubt. Let the South be wide awake, and beware how they contribute their money to aid their enemies in secretly undermining their institutions. *Fredericksburg Recorder*.

We find the above article going the rounds of the Southern press, and as we have heretofore commended the Magazine which the Recorder so unequivocally condemns, we feel called on to notice its bull of excommunication.

We have examined the story which calls forth the Recorder's alarms, and must not only acquit the author of the motives imputed to him, but must say that his accuser manifests a recklessness of denunciation as censurable, as his sensitiveness for Southern safety is ridiculous. It is apparent that the editor has not read the whole story of "Roanoke, or where is Utopia," or he would not have committed so many blunders. In the first place "Wild Bill" is not the hero of the tale, but is first prominently introduced in the August number. In the second place, Mr. C. H. Wiley, the author, is a native of North Carolina, where he has always resided, and is probably as little of an abolitionist as his neighbors. In the third place, although "Wild Bill" is made ingeniously to defend principles not consistent with our institutions, yet the companion of "Wild Bill," Walter Tucker, is made still more ingeniously to refute them. The contraband sentiments referred to attracted our attention in reading the article, but, unlike the Recorder, we thought the author's object was to put the best argument in the negro's mouth that the refutation of it might appear the more pointed and conclusive.

We think the charge against the Magazine altogether unjust and unsustained by the facts. As to Mrs. Kirkland's political tenets we know nothing; but Prof. Hart, the other editor, must have changed sadly since we knew him, if he be an abolitionist now.—*Danville Reporter*.

We are sorry to see this injury aimed at Mr. Wiley and his literary prospects. He is endeavoring to secure an honorable livelihood and at the same time to elevate the literary character of his native State—objects pursued by methods dictated in all honesty of heart, or we have mistaken the man. The characters of his novel are necessarily heightened up to the standard of fiction; but nothing could be more unjust than the motives attributed to him, and the language applied to him, by the Fredericksburg paper. It would be but sheer justice, even in a hypercritical, to await the whole of his work before such harsh and sweeping judgment is pronounced against it.

HOT WATER.—The heat of the earth, it is said, increases about one degree for every 45 feet of descent. Taking this rate of increase as correct, it has been calculated that water will boil at the depth of 7,290 feet—(recollect that) lead will melt at the depth of 25,200 feet; there is red heat at the depth of 7 miles, &c., &c.

It is stated that the depth of the sea off Cape Hatteras, as ascertained by the officers engaged in the coast survey, is 19,800 feet. The bottom of the sea at that place is therefore 12,510 feet the other side of the boiling point. Pretty warm water down there!

We guess there is some mistake, either in the science or the statistics.

Rev. Mr. Gurley's Visit to Liberia.—The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Observer*, in alluding to Mr. Gurley, makes the following remark:

"He goes out, I am now assured, as a Government Agent, to institute inquiries and observations in reference to the state of the young African Republic, to stay as long as in his judgment it shall be necessary, and on his return to report the result of his investigations."

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court commenced its session at Morganton on the 6th inst.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to County Court Practice:

David W. Siler, of Macon.
Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus county.
J. A. Bradshaw, of Davidson county.
J. P. Jordan, of Henderson county.
Joseph Dobson, of Surry county.
C. E. Shober, of Salem.
Thos. H. Holmes, of Clinton.
R. M. Allison, of Iredell county.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court Practice:—

J. C. Tate, of Morganton.
J. H. Murphy, of "
F. J. Wilson, of Rutherfordton.
Marcus Erwin, of Asheville.
Neill A. McLean, of Robeson county.
William McNeill, of "
Wm K. Stocum, of Sampson county.
C. A. Parks, of Wilkesborough.
A. A. McKay, of Clinton.
George W. Brooks, of Rockford.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

BLACKWOOD, for July, has been on our table some weeks. It contains the continuation of "The Caxtons," likewise the second No. of "Christopher under Canvas," from the vigorous pen of Wilson. We propose shortly to enrich our columns with a choice extract from Christopher. As usual, there is one strong political (tory) article.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, for July.—Contents: Transportation as it now is—Shakespeare's critics: English and foreign—De Tocqueville's Reign of Louis XV.—Dennis's Etruria—Free Trade—Corpus Ignatium—Sir E. Bulwer Lytton: King Arthur—Tyndale's Sardinia—Austria and Hungary—Macaulay's History of England.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for July.—Contents: Poems of Alfred Tennyson—Literature of the Middle Ages—Ancient Assyria—Botany—Earthquakes in New Zealand—Freehold Assurance and Colonization—Hungary—Louis Napoleon: the French Elections—Foreign Literature—Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

All the above from the re-publication office of Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for September. Rich in embellishments and variety of reading.

UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the Register that seventy new students have entered the University, and that others are on the way. The roll of students now contains one hundred and sixty-six names.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS, of Wilmington, who advertise their Boats on the Cape Fear in this paper, deserve patronage from merchants of the interior, for their enterprise and devotion to State improvement.

THE CENTRAL ROAD.

We understand that the Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have determined to subscribe Fifty Thousand Dollars to the Central Rail Road—covenanting to pay for the same in transportation. This is a most excellent arrangement. While it will be the same as cash to the Central Road, the payment will not embarrass the Wilmington Road.

We hope this step on the part of the Directors of this Road, will silence forever the groundless complaints of some persons, that our people are not friendly to the Central project. We are anxious for its accomplishment; and though it would be very important to this road to continue the transportation of the great Mail, yet even the certainty of being deprived of that service, would not prevent our people from desiring the success of the great State enterprise. The citizens here have never been hostile to any general system of improvement. There have been cases when projects have been entertained with a view to strike directly at our prosperity, without holding out a countervailing good to other parts of the State. These malicious blows we have endeavored to ward off, and have felt the resentment quite natural to human nature, under undeserved hostility. But the "heart's desire" of this community is, that the Central Road may abundantly prosper, as well as the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement, the Plank Road, and all other plans, calculated to benefit the laborious and enterprising population of the country, and to advance the State to wealth and honor.—*Wilmington Commercial*.

THE ALLEGED ABDUCTION CASE.

We learn from New Orleans that the Examining Court has given a decision in the case of the alleged abduction of *Juan Francisco Rey*, alias *Garcia*, by which Don Carlos de Espana, the Spanish Consul for the port of New Orleans, is held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to answer the offence charged against him before the United States District Court in December next. Four other persons who are accused as accessories to the abduction—viz: James B. McConnell, captain of the schooner Mary Ellen, and Messrs. Fulgencio Liorente, William Eagle, and Henry Marie—are also held to bail for their appearance at the same court in the sum of \$2,500 each.—Such is the information we gather from a "Telegraphic despatch" to the Charleston Courier, dated at New Orleans on the 15th instant. When the New Orleans papers of that date shall have come to hand, we will probably know more of the matter.—*Nat. Int.*

A Painful Sight.—To see young men lounging about month after month, neither working nor desiring to work; while—perhaps—poor parents are toiling from morning till night, to support and save them from a disgrace which their own thoughtlessness and laziness is fast bringing upon them. But how many such sights are to be seen in every community.

Georgia Railroad Stock.—The Augusta Chronicle states that a sale of this stock was made on the 10th inst., at \$90 per share for the new stock, which is equivalent to one hundred and thirty-two dollars and 60 cents for the old stock. Encouraging—*Railroad stock* at a premium of 32½ per cent!

Gen. Taylor's Reception by the People.

The Pennsylvania papers contain glowing accounts of the enthusiastic reception of President Taylor by the people of that commonwealth. His journey to the capital has been almost one continued triumphal pageant, in which the people of all classes, ages and sexes have manifested their unbounded admiration of the man and their unabated confidence in his patriotism and integrity. If Gen. Taylor ever allowed himself to doubt the sincerity of the people of Pennsylvania who sided to elevate him to the high and responsible trust which he now holds for them in common with the people of the rest of the Union, the spontaneous homage which has been tendered him on this occasion will effectually dissipate such doubts. We will not attempt to follow him and to describe the enthusiastic demonstrations of affection and regard which he has encountered at every point. The latest accounts left the President at Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon.—*Baltimore American*.

Preservation of Newspapers.—The following excellent suggestions are from the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, in which we fully concur. We recommend them to the attention of our Legislators, as worthy of consideration:

A recent law of the State of New York requires each county in the State to subscribe for and preserve two newspapers published in the county, if so many there be. This will secure the best material for the future historian. The plan is an excellent one, and should be adopted in other States. Every year increases the value of newspapers and the dignity of journalism. It should be the constant aim and pride of the conductors of the press to avoid writing or publishing anything that will offend the more correct taste and enlarged views of succeeding generations. Personal altercations, ephemeral triumphs, and sectional antipathies, are in their nature short-lived. They will soon be buried among the things forgotten.

The Cuba Expedition.—The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the late Proclamation of the President, says:

"Intelligence has reached us, from a reliable source, that a force numbering between five hundred and eight hundred men has recently been assembled at Round Island, opposite Pascagoula, under the command of a Col. White, who figured not long ago at Yucatan. It is also stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to promote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet distinctly ascertained; though from facts lately come to light, through authentic channels, its destination is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing is contemplated at the south side of the island. It is understood that rendezvous, with a view of enlisting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New York, and Boston, as well as at Mobile and New Orleans. We have not been able to discover that any attempt has been made in this city to collect a force, or to supply arms and ammunition."

Bem.—The despatch of Bem, announcing a late victory over the Ban Paskewitch, is in these laconic words—*Bem, Ban, Baum*—which the "Philadelphia Bulletin" judges to mean, that Bem defeated the Ban at Baum. In point of brevity, if not of beauty, it is equal to Caesar's famous despatch, and records a much more glorious victory—it being on the side of true liberty. The "Philadelphia Sun" says: "We have learned that these words mean 'Bem has beaten the Ban'; at least we suppose so, as *Baum* means a thrashing-fail, in the Hungarian language."

Explosion.—We learn by a gentleman who has just returned from a visit to the Town of Salem, that one of the boilers at the Steam Cotton Factory in that place, exploded on the morning of the 3rd instant, doing considerable damage to the building and engine, but bodily harm to no person. The fireman had just stepped out of the room, and was far enough off to escape the danger. It is thought that it will require several thousand dollars to repair the damages done. The cause of the explosion had not been ascertained when our informant left Salem.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

Hon. T. Butler King, by the last accounts received by Government from California; was about to take a journey through the inhabited part of California, with the view of acquiring information of its situation, capabilities, and prospects. General Smith, and several officers of the staff, with Doctor Tyson, an experienced geologist of Maryland, were to accompany Mr. King; and Commodore Jones, if he could be spared from the coast.

Graphic.—John Van Buren, in his speech at Cleveland, Ohio, after a dab or two at Col. Benton, gave the following off-hand sketch of Father Ritchie:

"Does he speak? Does he sound an alarm and give notice of danger? No. But there he sits, lamenting over the removal of a Collector of Customs, or pregnant with holy horror, when the head of a decapitated inspector rolls from the block! Yes, there he sits, like a superannuated market woman, by the road side, crying over her broken eggs!"

Mr. Clay and his Journey.—The following letter from Henry Clay to Mr. Cranston, of Newport, R. I., will explain itself:

SARATOGA, Aug. 4, 1849.

My Dear Sir,—I received your friendly letter. It is my purpose after using the water here for some eight or ten days longer, to proceed to Newport. You have justly supposed that my desire is to be as quiet as possible. My visit is entirely in reference to private objects without any relation whatever to the public affairs past, present or future. I shall therefore avoid all towns and cities which I possibly can.

With great respect, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

About twenty-two Rail Roads are in progress of construction in the State of New Hampshire. Cost, about \$5,000,000 dollars.

In Ohio, the entire length of the various canals and slackwater navigation improvements, made since 1825, is 821 miles, at a cost of 15,359,999 dollars. Of railroads, there are now in Ohio 274 miles completed, and 463 in progress.

The following is the true passage in Gen. Taylor's Allison Letter, to which reference is so frequently made:—"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Henry Tatum, Mr. Charles G. Saunders, of Talledega, Ala., to Miss Caroline, daughter of Mr. Thos. Saunders, of this county.

Temperance Celebration

And Torch-Light Procession.
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. Moorehead, of Lexington; and at night there will be a Torch-Light procession and an address from the Rev. SAMUEL M. FOSTER. 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.

AT KERNER'S CROSS ROADS. *For the county, on Saturday September 1st, a public meeting will be held to take into consideration the subject of the North Carolina Railroad. Several speakers are expected to attend.*

Attention!

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the 57th, 58th and Volunteer Regiment, N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on Thursday the 11th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade. And the Captains of companies belonging to the above Regiment, and the Regiment of Cavalry, are hereby commanded to appear on the following day, Friday the 12th, for Regimental Review.
C. A. BUON, Col. Com. 58th Reg.
DAVID STUART, sen. Lieut. Col.
JOAB HATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
MARCELLUS JORDAN, Lieut. Col.
JOHN D. SLUOTT, Col. Com. Reg. Cav.
J. KIRKPATRICK, Col. Com. 59th Reg.

STOP THE THIEF.

STRAYED or stolen from the stable of Mr. Samuel Hattick on Monday night, 20th instant, a large Clay-bank Horse—deep color—black mane and tail. The Horse was brought from the Valley of Virginia and may be making his way back. Any information concerning the horse, if left at Col. Gott's or at Rankin & McLean's in Greensboro', or directed to me at Alamance P. O., Guilford county, N. C., will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
Aug. 21, 1849 193 S. D. SCHOLFIELD.

TO SHIPPERS

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER. The undersigned owners of the Cape Fear Line consisting of the Steamboat Gov. Graham and her Tows-Boats, are now prepared to do all kinds of Freight- ing. We shall give the business our personal attention, and intend to meet and hope to share the patronage of a generous public. Goods consigned to us at Wilmington will be forwarded free of commission. At Fayetteville we shall make customary charge for forwarding.
Address Dibble & Brothers, Wilmington and Fayetteville.
Wilmington, Aug. 14, 1849 1910

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received until Saturday the 22d of next month for a SUPERINTENDENT and MATRON, to take charge of the Poor of Guilford county, at their new Poor-House for one year, commencing the 1st day of January, 1850.

The Wardens desire to have propositions from business men, who will state the number of members composing their families, their age, capacity and willingness to perform labor.

Proposals may be handed to any of the undersigned before the 22d of September, or on that day at the Poor-House, when and where a decision will be made.

The Wardens will furnish provision, clothing, &c. for the Poor, and provision for the family of the Superintendent, together with all farming implements, horses, cattle, &c. In a word—the county to be proprietor—the Superintendent Agent, under the direction of the Wardens.

WILLIAM WATSON,
EBENEZER WARD,
BINGHAM APPLE,
JOSEPH HOSKINS,
HIRAM C. DICK,
Greensboro', } ROBERT L. MEBANE,
Aug. 22, 1849 } JAMES SLOAN. } 194

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Guilford County.
Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1849.

Peter Adams vs. Attachment levied on a Negro Boy the property of the Deleware William Twitty,) dant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot notifying the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county aforesaid at the court house in Greensboro' on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1849, then and there to show cause if any he can why final judgment shall not be entered upon said attachment.

Witness, Thos. Caldwell, clerk of our said court, at Office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1849 THOS. CALDWELL, Clerk.
Pr. adv. \$5 106

DR. A. S. PORTER.

HAVING disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weiss, 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 186

THIERER will be opened at the lot of Mrs. Adams, a MILLER'S SHOP for Fall work. We will be ready at "Court" to receive Bonnets.
Aug. 1849 183 N. FREEMAN.

CANDLES—2000 lbs Tallow Candles just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNELL.
Dec. 12, 1848

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

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

FOR CONSUMPTION.—Hastings' compound Syrup of Naphtha—A Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all diseases of the chest and lungs. For sale by D. P. WEIR.

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

Conversation.

It has been suggested to us to propose some suitable topics for conversation in place of the thread-bare ones now so much discussed viz., health, the weather, courtship, marriages, &c. As bearing upon this subject we publish the following article, which we think will repay an attentive perusal. If young people, and old ones too, were guided by the principles here set forth, the world would present a very different scene from what it now does.—*Com. Sch. Adv.*

"There are great laws of duty and religion which should govern our conversation; and the divine Teacher assures us that, even for our idle words we are accountable to Him who has given us the power of speech. Now, I by no means believe that there is any principle of our religion which frowns upon wit or merriment, or forbids playful speech at fit seasons and within due limits. The very fact that the Almighty has created the muscles which produce the smile and the laugh, is a perpetual rebuke to those who would call all laughter madness, and all mirth folly. Amusement, in its time and place, is a great good; and I know of no amusement so refined, so worthy an intellectual being, as that conversation which is witty and still kind, playful, yet always reverent, which recreates from toil and care, but leaves no sting, and violates no principle of brotherly love or religious duty.

"Evil speaking, slander, detraction, gossip, scandal, are different names for one of the chief dangers to be guarded against in conversation. The demon of slander loves an empty house. A taste for slander betrays a vacant mind. Furnish your minds, then, by useful reading and study, and by habits of reflection and mental industry, that you may be able to talk about subjects as well as about people—about events too long past as too remote to be interwoven with slander. But, if you must talk about people, why not about their good traits and deeds? The truest ingenuity is that which brings hidden excellence to light; for virtue is, in her very nature, modest and retiring, while faults lie on the surface, and are detected with half an eye.

"You will, undoubtedly, be careful to have your words always just and kind, if you will only take a sufficiently thorough view of the influence of your habits of conversation, both in the formation of your own characters, and in determining the happiness of others. But how low an estimate do many of us make of the power of the tongue! How little account we are apt to take of our words! Have we not, at times, said to ourselves: 'Oh! it is only a word!' when it may have been sharp as a drawn sword, have given more pain than a score of blows, and done more harm than our hands could have wrought in a month? Why is it that the slanderer and the tale bearer, regard themselves as honest and worthy people, instead of feeling that they are accused of God and man? It is because they deal in evil words only, and they consider words as mere noise. Why is it that the carping tongue, which filches a little from everybody's good name, can hardly utter itself without a sneer, and makes every fair character its prey, thinks better of it than a petty pilferer would? It is because by long, though baseless prescription, the tongue has claimed for itself a license denied to every other member and faculty.

"But, in point of fact, your words not only express but help create, your characters. Speech gives definiteness and permanence to your thoughts and feelings. The unuttered thought may fade from the memory—may be chased away by better thoughts—may, indeed, hardly be a part of your own mind; for, if suggested from without, and met without a welcome and with disapproval and resistance, it is not yours. But by speech you adopt thoughts, and the voice that utters them is as a pen that engraves them indelibly on the soul. If you can suppress unkind thoughts, so that, when they rise in your breast, and mount to your very lips you leave them unuttered, you are not, on the whole, unkind—your better nature has the supremacy. But if these wrong feelings often find utterance, though you call it hasty utterance, there is reason to fear that they flow from a bitter fountain within.

"Consider, also, how large a part speech makes up for the lives of all. It occupies the greater part of the waking hours of many of us; while expressions of a moral bearing, compared with our words, are rare and few. Indeed, in many departments of duty, words are our only possible deeds—it is by words alone that we can perform or violate our duty. Many of the most important forms of charity are those of speech. Alms giving is almost the only expression of charity, of which the voice is not the chief minister; and alms conferred in silent coldness, or with chiding or disdainful speech, freeze the spirit, though they may warm the body. Speech, too, is the sole medium of a countless host of domestic duties and observances. There are, indeed, in every community, many whose only activity seems to be in words. There are many young ladies, released from the restraints of school, and many older ladies, with few or no domestic burdens, who live in words. There are many who, without worldly avocation and no taste for reading, whose whole waking life, either at their own homes or from house to house, is given to the exercise, for good or evil, of the tongue—that unruly member. And how blessed might they make that exercise—for how many holy ministries of love, sympathy and charity might it suffice—how many wounds might it prevent or heal—did they only believe and feel that they were writing out their own characters in their daily speech! But too many of them forget this. So long as they do not knowingly and absolutely lie, they feel no responsibility for their words. They deem themselves virtuous because they refrain from vices to which they have not the shadow of temptation; but carp, backbite and carry ill reports from house to house, with an apostle's zeal and a martyr's devotedness. To say nothing of the social effect of such a life, is not the tongue thus employed working out spiritual death for the soul, in whose service it is busy? I know of no images too vile to portray such a character. The dissection of a slanderer's or talebearer's heart would present the most loathsome specimen of morbid anatomy conceivable. It is full of the most malignant poison. Its life is all mean, low, serpent-like—a life that cannot bear the light, but finds all its nourishment and growth in darkness. Were these foul and malignant forms of speech incapable of harming others—did human reptiles of this class creep about in some outward guise in which they could be recognized by all, and their words be taken for what they are worth and no more—still I would beg them, for their own sakes, not to degrade God's image, in which they were created, into the likeness of a creeping thing; I would entreat them not to be guilty of the meanest and most miserable of all forms of spiritual suicide; I would beseech them, if they are determined to sell their souls, to get some better price for them than this scorn and dread of all who esteem it worth heeding.

"In this connection we ought to take into account the very large class of literally idle words. How many talk on unlikingly and heedlessly, as if the swift exercise of the organs of speech were the great end of life! The most trivial news of the day, the concerns of the neighborhood, the floating gossip, whether good natured or malignant, dress, food, frivolous surmises, paltry plans, vanities too light to remain an hour upon the memory—these are the sole staple of what too many call conversation; and many are the young people who are training themselves in the use of speech for no higher or better purpose. But such persons have the threatened judgment visibly following their idle speech. Their minds grow superficial and shallow. They constantly loose ground if they ever had any, as intellectual and moral beings. Such speech makes a person of however gentle training, coarse and vulgar, and that not only in character, but that even in voice and manners, and with sad frequency obliterates traits of rich loveliness and promise. The merely idle tongue is only very readily betrayed into overt guilt. One cannot indulge in idle, reckless talk, without being implicated in the current slander and calumny, and acquiring gradually the envious and malignant traits of a hackneyed tale-bearer. And the person, who in youth can attract attention and win the favor of those of little reflection, by flippant and voluble discourse, will encounter in the very same circles neglect, disesteem and dislike before the meridian of life is passed; for it takes all the charms that youth, sprightliness, and high animal spirits can furnish, to make an idle tongue fascinating or even endurable.

"Let me ask you now to consider for a moment the influence which we exert in conversation upon the happiness or misery of others. It is not too much to say, that most of us do more good or harm in this way than in all other forms beside. Look around you—take a survey of whatever there is of social or domestic unhappiness in the families to which you belong, or among your acquaintance. Nine-tenths of it can be traced to no other cause than unkind, untried, or ungoverned speech. A mere harsh word, repeated of the next moment—how great a fire can it kindle! The carrying back and forth of an idle tale, not worth an hour's thought, will often break up the closest intimacies. From every slanderous tongue you may trace numerous rills of bitterness winding round from house to house, and separating those who ought to be united in the closest friendship. Could persons who with kind hearts, are yet hasty in speech, number up at the close of a day, the feelings that they had wounded and the uncomfortable sensations that they had caused, they would need no other motive to study suavity of manner, and to seek for their words the rich unction of a truly charitable spirit. Then, too, how many are the traits of suspicion, jealousy and heart-burning, which go forth from every day's merely idle words, vain and vague surmises, uncharitable inferences and conjectures!

"These thoughts point to the necessity of religion as the guiding, controlling element in conversation. All conversation ought to be religious. Not that I would have persons always talking on what are commonly called religious subjects. Let these be talked of at fitting times and places, but never obtrusively brought forward or thrust in. But common subjects be talked of religiously! Cannot we converse about our plans, our amusements, our reading, nay, and our neighbors, too, and no sacred name be introduced, and yet the conversation be strictly religious? Yes—if throughout the conversation we own the law of honesty, frankness, kind construction and sincere benevolence—if our speech be pure, true, gentle, dignified—if it seek or impart information that either party needs—if it cherish friendly feelings—if it give us kinder affections towards others—if it bring our minds into vigorous exercise—nay, if it barely amuse us, but not too long, and if the wit be free from coarseness and at no one's expense. But we should ever bear in mind, that our words are all uttered in the hearing of an unseen Listener and Judge. Could we keep this in remembrance, there would be little in our speech that need give us shame or pain. But that half hour spent in holding up to ridicule one who has done you no harm—that breathless haste to tell the last piece of slander—you would not want to remember in your evening prayer. From the flippant, irresponsible, wasteful gossip, in which so much time is lost, you could not with a safe conscience, look up and own an Almighty presence."

Good Hint.—Origin of Disease.—The celebrated Dr. Abernethy said:—"I tell you honestly, what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gormandizing, and stuffing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess; thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause—the fretting and discontenting themselves about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions and worldly cares pressing upon the mind—disturb the central action, and do a great deal of harm." These are certainly excellent hints for the present unsettled times.

The Presence of God.—Let everything you see represent to your spirit the presence, the excellency and the power of God, and let your conversation with the creatures lead you unto the Creator, for so shall your actions be done more frequently with an actual eye to God's presence, by your often seeing him in the glass of the creation. In the face of the sun, you may see God's beauty; in the fire you may see His heat warming; in the water his gentleness to refresh you; it is the dew of heaven that makes the earth give you bread.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Fallen Brother.—A man possesses an extremely low and grovelling mind, who rejoices at the fall of another. A noble heart, instead of denouncing as a consummate scoundrel, one who has erred, will throw around him the mantle of charity and the arms of love, and labor to bring him back to duty and to God. We are not our own keepers. Who knows when we shall so far forget ourselves as to put forth a right hand and sin? Heaven keeps in the narrow path. But if we should fall, where would be the end of our course, if in every face we saw a frown, and on every brow we read revenge? Deeper and deeper would we descend in the path of iniquity; when, if a different course was pursued, and a different spirit was manifested towards us, we might have stayed our career of sin, and died an upright and honest man.

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kiss is worth a thousand kicks. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the confines of the grave an erring brother.

D'Abigne says, "Where the Spirit is, there is the Church; this is the principle of reform."

Singular Epistle.—An anxious father of the Yellowplush school, once wrote the following letter to a boarding school mistress:—"As I have a good dedication myself I have hitherto ashamed for to see the shameful manner in which my Lucy has been bit by the fleas, and it is my desire for her to sleep in the bed she used to do, and not for her to sleep sometimes in one bed and then in another for to feed all the fleas in the house, for I think it is not write, neither shall she do it."

Sylvester challenged Johnson to match a couplet of his rhymes that ran somewhat thus:

"I, John Sylvester,
Hugged your sister."
To which Johnson immediately replied,

"I, Ben Johnson,
Hugged your wife."

"But," said Sylvester, rather chagrined at the turn, "that's no rhyme."

"No," retorted Johnson, "but it is true."

"Bridget Burns, come and repeat your lesson. Parse the word kiss."

"I never like to pass it—I take it when it comes."

"What number is kiss?"

"In any number you please, sir."

"In what case will you put it?"

"I like to have it in the possessive case."

"That'll do; you'll be a woman before your brother."

The Schoolmaster Abent.—The following is a verbatim copy of a notice which was posted up on one of the churches in this village, on Sunday last:

"A pacl read row lost who ever will give information shall be handsomely paid for these trouble the bearer lies the first house north of priest moulbays."—*Taunton Democrat.*

A Barn-Burner.—A fiery nosed individual, who stood 6 feet 4 in his stockings, stated to a hunker that he was every inch a Whig.

"All but your nose," replied the latter.

"And why not my nose?"

"Because if that were put among a lot of hay, it might prove to be a Barn-burner."

"Do you understand me now?" thundered out one of our country pedagogues, to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand.

"I've got an ink-ling of what you mean," replied the boy.

Suppose a fellow what has nothing, marries a girl what has nothing: is her things his'n, or his her'n, or his'n and her'n there? A nice question to decide, that.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first Session of the College year 1849-50, commenced in this Institution on the 4th Monday in July, and will close on the 4th Monday in December. The second session will begin on the first Monday in January next, and close on the first Thursday in June, with the graduation of the senior class, preceded by a public examination of the students.

EXPENSES:

Board for 5 months at \$8 per month, \$40

Tuition, either in the classical or English department, 20

Music, 20

French or Spanish, 20

Painting and Drawing, 15

Oil Painting, 5

Needle Work and Sewing, 15

A person paying the sum of \$100 per session is entitled to board and tuition in all the studies of the College. Beyond this there are no extras.

N. B. No account to be opened in stores unless expressly ordered by parents or guardians.

The College is recommended to public patronage by a retired and healthy location, a safe and practical government, and a full and experienced Faculty, consisting of eight or more Professors and Teachers, with every facility for imparting the highest order of instruction to its inmates.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres. Board of Trustees.

Aug. 6, 1849

INFIRMARY.

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

Scrofula or king's evil. Burns or scalds. Carbuncles, or any old standing sore, or gangrenous state of any limb.

Scoury. Cancerous affections. Bronchitis, Gout or swollen neck.

Abscess or tumor. Tetter of every variety. Tetter of the eye.

Chilblains. Rheumatism. Noli me tangere. Whitlow.

Varicose veins. Erysipelas, purpura, itchy. Fistula and piles. Shingles, ringworm &c.

White Swelling. Effects of venereal disease. Greenboro', N. C., opposite Gott's Hotel.

J. JOHNSON.

Q. Letters on business should come postpaid.

May, 1849.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Building Committee of Carolina Female College in Ason County, will receive proposals for laying about 400,000 Bricks, in a building 40 by 90 feet, with a wing at one end 10 feet square, all two stories high, and from 8 to 10 partitions through the house, the work to be commenced about the 13th of September next. Bids must be made at so much per thousand, the time furnished, and so much per thousand the contractor furnishing the time. In both cases the contractor will board himself and supply his own attendance, the plank for scaffolding furnished. Houses to live in can be had. The first favorable bid will be taken up, and the bidder notified immediately. Address, William G. Smith, Cor. Sec'y, Cedar Hill, Ason County, N. C.

S. W. COLE, W. G. SMITH, CHRISTOPHER WATKINS, WILLIAM LITTLE, BENJ. J. DUNLAP, JOSEPH MEDLEY, JERRY INGRAM, Committee.

August 3rd, 1849. (Pr. adv \$2) 173

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, shod 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, 153*

Ranger Guilford county.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by Leonard V. Marshall, 15 miles South of Westworth, and 5 miles west of High Rock, on the 18th July, one mare, aged about 13 years, of a light coral color, one white hind foot, and four feet six inches high, shod all round, and valued at \$20.

ROBT P. RICHARDSON, Rockingham, July, 1849 173

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

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

Gov. J. M. MORRHEAD, Hon. JOHN M. DICK, JOHN A. GILMER, Esq., RALPH GORRELL, Esq., JAMES SLOAN, Esq., JED. H. LINDSAY, Esq.

THE second session of this institution, under the care of the Rev. THOMAS BROWN, A. M., Principal, assisted by another competent teacher, will commence on Monday the 9th day of July and continue five months. The arrangements of the school are on a liberal and comprehensive plan, embracing a course of instruction thorough, systematic and practical, in the English branches, Sciences, and Languages. The teachers will devote all their time to the moral and intellectual training of their pupils, and every facility will be offered to young gentlemen, who are preparing for College or business pursuits.

The government of the school will be such as will secure good order, unqualified submission to law, and sound morality. No idle and vicious youth will be retained in the institution, and, therefore, it is hoped, that no one of that character will apply for admission. Students who wish to avail themselves of the full benefits of the school should be present on the first day of the session.

Tuition payable in advance.

English Branches \$10

Mathematics, Sciences and Languages \$20

No deduction made unless in cases of protracted sickness. For further particulars apply to the Principals.

Greensboro', May 25th, 1849.

REMOVED.

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

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

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

Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever bought in this market, can do so with cash by calling very soon.

JOAB HIATT, Jan. 1849.

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 Yanceyville, 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 a good stage road, 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. Woollee residing in Wentworth. All communications addressed to me at Monticello, Guilford county, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.

J. BRANNOCK.

August 2nd, 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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

READER, have you ever called at the Store of W. J. McCONNELL and examined his Stock of Goods? If you have not call and look; and all those who 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 Cashmeres

you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETTS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES,

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

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Worsted Berages, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Jacketed Muslins, Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Jacketed do., Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss Capes, Robinet Capes, Swiss and Robinet Collars, Silk Violette, Swiss Muslin Socks and Violette, Silk Bonnets, Leghorn and Gimp do., all colors of Kid Gloves and shawls—in short, you will find almost every article needed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Call and take a look; it will pay you well for the time and trouble, and while you go along inquire the prices and you will find them low—yes a little lower than you have been accustomed to see goods priced. If you should be in want of either Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oils or 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.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold without reserve on the 25th day of August next, by the subscriber, the well known stand on the stage road from Greensboro' to Salem, N. C., 15 miles from the latter and 13 miles from the former place—containing 470 acres. There is on the place a large, new dwelling house—barn, stables, and all other out houses—and a first rate young orchard, &c.

At the same time, another tract of land lying on the waters of Reedy Fork—containing 430 acres, with some 150 acres of low grounds—one hundred acres of that in cultivation well adapted to corn, wheat, oats and tobacco—with good buildings of every kind, and a first rate mill seat on it—situated six miles from the above named stand. The above named lands, if not sold privately, will be sold as above stated. Terms made known on day of sale. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the lands to any one wishing to purchase.

July 25th, 1849 16ts JAMES EDWARDS

FOR SALE.—One new Buggy

One Carryall or Carriage

Two Horse Wagon, and One Horse Wagon

Second hand Four Horse Wagon

Young Horse, several Buggies, Bedsteads, &c. Jan. 1849

RANKIN & McLEAN.

CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY

of Fayetteville and Wilmington, are running Steamer Gov. Graham (20 inch draft) Tow Boat John 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 on 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.

GREENSBOROUGH AND NEW BOSTON

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

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

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

The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their unfeigned thanks to their patrons generally, at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and ob't servants,

WESTBROOKS & DILLWORTH.

April 15, 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 purged, life may be forfeit. Now go to bed; and when in bed, take two more pills and some hot honest tea, catnip, or balm or balsam, or some water gruel—any of these warm drinks will do—and which may be left to choice—either of them will help to restore incenseless 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, either it takes one day or twenty to effect the cure. However bad the head may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied; we want all the blood we have. Instead of losing this "life of our flesh," let us take more pills, which will take the death principle from us, leaving our blood relieved, and ready to rally all its life powers for our restoration, so soon as the purgation has left it free to effect this object.

CHOLERA.

This terrible disease has resisted nearly all the efforts of medicine to arrest its progress; but Brandreth's Pills, almost immediately they are swallowed, exert a beneficial influence; they carry out of the system the irritating matter upon which the disease depends for its continuance; they arouse 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 above.

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

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

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

Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal.

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