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TO MY LITTLE DAUGHTER'S SHOES.

Two little rough-worn, stubbed shoes,
A plump, well-trodden pair;
With striped stockings thrust within,
Lie just behind my chair.

Of very homely fabric they,
A hole is in each toe,
They might have cost, when they were new,
Some fifty cents or so.

And yet, this little worn out pair,
Is richer far to me,
Than all the jewelled sandals are
Of Eastern luxury.

This mottled leather, cracked with use,
Is saim in my sight;
These little tattered buttons shine,
With all a diamond's light.

Search through the wardrobe of the world!
You shall not find me there,
So rarely made, so richly wrought,
So glorious a pair.

And why? Because they tell of her,
Now sound asleep above,
Whose form is moving beauty, and
Whose heart is beating love.

They tell me of her merry laugh;
Her rich, whole-hearted glee,
Her gentleness, her innocence,
And infant purity.

They tell me that her wavering steps
Will long demand my aid;
For the old road of human life,
Is very roughly laid.

High hills and swift descents abound;
And, on so rude a way,
Feet that can wear these coverings,
Would surely go astray.

Sweet little girl! be mine the task
Thy feeble steps to tend!
To be thy guide, thy counsellor,
Thy playmate and thy friend!

And when my steps shall faltering grow,
And thine be firm and strong,
Thy strength shall lead my tottering age,
In cheerful peace along!

Thomas Hood.

"Poor Hood!" Thus does every one speak of the lamented Thomas Hood, who died just as the world was beginning to appreciate the true genius of the man, but before he could reap any of its substantial rewards. Hood's reputation through life was that of a humorist, for he wrote for bread, and as the public would not have Hood's deeper thoughts, he gave them his lighter ones; he span them 'comic annuals' and 'laughter from year to year' and thus he managed to live on from day to day. But just as he passed away there rung through our island those thrilling stanzas, appealing to the profoundest sympathies of the human heart, 'The Song of the Shirt,' 'The Lay of the Laborer,' and 'The Bridge of Sighs'; and then it was the public decreed that Hood was something more than a humorist; that he was, in fact, a great tragic poet.

Thomas Hood was of Scottish parentage, though born in London, where his father was a partner in the book-selling firm of Vernon & Hood, Poultry. He was first apprenticed as a merchant's clerk, but his health being delicate, it was found necessary to take him away from his desk, and he was sent to his father's relatives in Dundee, where he remained some time, and made his successful debut as a writer in the pages of the local magazines and journals. Here, doubtless, he acquired his knowledge of the broad Scotch dialect, which we find him reproducing in the old Scotch housekeeper in 'Tylney Hall,' a novel, though not much known, of the most powerful character, full of highly wrought incident, and situations of the most tragic kind.

With his health somewhat restored, he returned to London, and was apprenticed to his uncle, Robert Sands, the engraver, and was afterwards transferred to one of the Le Keuxs. He was a good draughtsman, and might have attained distinction in his profession, but that he was soon attracted from it by the more agreeable pursuit of literature. Yet, we often afterwards find him at work with the pencil and graver, in furnishing the quaint and comical designs of his own works, in his 'Bonnie Annals,' 'Up the Rhine,' 'Magazine,' &c.

We believe his first published book of poems was his 'Plea of the Midsummer Fairies,' a little work full of poetic beauty; tender, graceful, and exquisite. But the book was not popular; indeed, it is not so yet. So, as the public would not take his poetry, he met them on their own ground, gave them jokes and facetiae, which they would read. Laughter, however, was not Hood's only object in writing. He amused the multitude to attract their attention; and he used his wit and humor as the vehicles wherewith to convey his wholesome and lasting lessons of morality. Though, as a writer who lived by his wits, he had to write that which the public would buy, and thus run at his profession to the usual time, he never wrote down to the

lowest taste. His wit was never sullied by impurity nor coarseness; never indelicate nor profane. Nay, his delicacy was extreme; he was as sensitive as a minnow leaf, and a sort of melancholy often dashed his merriest writings, which made his jests to 'scald like tears.' Many of his quaint and laughter-exciting conceits were steeped in human feeling and passion. As he himself has so touchingly said—

"All things are touch'd with melancholy,
Born of the secret soul's mistrust,
To feel her fair ethereal wings
Weigh'd down with vile degraded dust;
Even the bright extremes of joy
Bring on conclusions of disgust.
Like the sweet blossom of the May,
Whose fragrance ends in dust,
Oh, give her, then, her tribute just,
Her sighs and tears, and musing lily!
There is no music in the life
That sounds with idiot laughter solely;
There's not a string attuned to mirth,
But has its chord in melancholy."

Towards the close of Hood's life, while he was still popularly known as a humorist, there appeared in the columns of *Punch*, that wonderful poem which instantly thrilled through the hearts of thousands, and produced an effect such as, we believe, no piece of writing within the same small compass had ever before done—his agonising "Song of the Shirt." Parliamentary reports had exposed, in long detail, the hardships inflicted on a large portion of the industrious community; volumes had been written about them, eloquent speeches delivered on the subject, the miseries of our female artisans—dressmakers and shirtmakers—had been deplored in all forms, but Hood's little poem effected more than them all. It went straight to its mark: it thrilled the common heart. He hit the nail on the head, and sent it home at a blow. Not less touching, not less full of penetrating truth, was his 'Bridge of Sighs,' one of the most powerful expositions of a great social evil, a cancerous sore eating away the hearts of multitudes of human beings, which has ever been penned. These pieces, short though they were, revealed the almost Shakespearean genius of Thomas Hood. They were the last thoughts of his great heart ever longing for the emancipation and happiness of the down-trodden and the suffering many. And thus floating away toward the deep waters of eternity, did he in these piteous appeals to human sympathy pour out his soul in song.

Notwithstanding the great genius of Hood, and the large amount of literary labor of various kinds which he performed, he died very poor; for the literary man has no position in England; he may be a great genius, but if his books do not sell very largely, and he cannot command high prices for his copyrights, he may soon starve. The literary labors of twenty years enabled Hood to do no more than subsist, and the only legacy he left to his family was his fame. We cannot but lament, that the close of the poet's career, hopeful and clear enough it was, as regarded the beyond of this life, was clouded by this reflection, though the generous letter of Sir Robert Peel, communicating the intelligence that a pension of £100 a year had been granted to his wife, did much to alleviate the pressure of this anxiety.

Eliza Cook's Journal.

Sabbath Schools.

There is no doubt that those who are disposed to contribute to the moral improvement of their fellow creatures might do much by the establishment and regular attendance of sabbath schools. There are in almost every neighborhood children having no opportunity to go to school during the week, who with some instruction on the sabbath would make much progress in learning. And far better would it be to appropriate two or three hours to such employment as this, than to spend the whole sabbath in wandering over the country or gadding from house to house, or sometimes in frivolity which is nothing short of criminal.

We are not Sabbatarians; and we have no faith in that religion which puts on a punitarian air one day in seven and devotes the other six to the god of this world. But we do believe that a proper regard for the moral welfare of the community would lead many to pass this day in a very different manner from what they now do.

It is lawful, said the Savior, to do well on the sabbath day; and we invite those who are qualified for this work to consider whether there is not a part of this day which they cannot employ in a better manner than in the instruction of the children of their neighborhood! And here, as in other schools, we believe in short lessons well learned. It is better to learn how to spell one word correctly than half-way to learn a dozen; it would be of more profit to the children to study one sentence in the scriptures and have it properly explained to them, than to go cursorily over a whole chapter.

The public reading of the Scriptures to the people appears to have been more practised formerly than it now is. It was the custom of the Jews to read the Pentateuch in their synagogues and the Talmud in their "Schools." And our Savior often took for his texts the various circumstances by which he was surrounded—the grass and the lily, the vineyard and the sown field, little children, men and women, the sun and the rain, joy and sorrow, life and death, yet he did not condemn the custom of the age in which he lived. He himself opened the scriptures, and an unlearned person to the people,

and told them that this day it was fulfilled in their ears:

"The spirit of the LORD is upon me [to the poor; Because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, To preach deliverance to the captives And recovery of sight to the blind; To set at liberty them that are bruised, To preach the acceptable year of the LORD,

At these schools, much useful information, as to the geography of the Holy land, the manners and customs of the people, might be agreeably imparted to children. Children are too apt to regard the incidents and events related in Scripture as having occurred in another and to us inaccessible world. Let them know that the brook Kedron still flows by Jerusalem, that the site of Jericho may still be visited, that the Jordan and Kison still roll their floods to their respective seas, that the lake of Genesareth still reflects the sky and stars of Galilee, from its surface, that mount Carmel, and Lebanon, and Tabor, and Sinai still lift their summits toward heaven.

Then as to our moral government, as set forth in the Bible, the principles are few and simple—all centering in this, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them," or, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul and strength and thy neighbor as thyself."—*Common School Advocate.*

UNSTUDIED ELOQUENCE.—A Catawba warrior in 1822, named Peter Harris, made known his wants to the Legislature of South Carolina in the following language:

I am one of the lingering survivors of an almost extinguished race. Our graves will soon be our only habitations. I am one of the few stalks that still remain in the field where the tempest of the revolution passed. I have fought against the British for your sake. The British have disappeared and you are free; yet from me have the British taken nothing, nor have I gained anything by their defeat. I pursued the deer for subsistence—the deer are disappearing; I must starve. God ordained me for the forest, and my ambition is the shade. But the strength of my arm delays and my feet fail me in the chase. The hand which fought for your liberties is now open for your relief. In my youth I bled battle that you might be independent—let not my heart in my old age bleed for want of your consideration.

This warrior certainly never heard of Cicero or Demosthenes—he never attended the schools of eloquence in the Areopagus, where the divine art was taught; and yet, when did those illustrious orators of antiquity deliver an address, which in a speech so brief, contained such touching eloquence as that from this warrior? Yet he was a "savage."

FATHER MATHEW writes a long letter to the Mayor of Lowell, expressive of the "delight and astonishment" he experienced on his recent visit to that flourishing city. He expatiates at considerable length upon the amazing progress of American manufactures, and comments the excellent management of most of the factories he visited. We quote an extract:

"Your factory operatives," he says, "amounting to nearly four hundred thousand, may fairly challenge comparison with those points with any similar class in the world. The air of comfort, happiness and health, so visible in the appearance of the men, and the taste, industry, intellectuality which characterize the female assistants in those busy hives of national wealth and industry, are features as novel as they are interesting to the friend of human progress. It was the boast of Italian royalty that it annually bestowed a marriage dowry on a few unportioned females. Into what paltry insignificance does this puny specimen of regal munificence sink, when compared with the great modern fact that many of the ladies of America, who now as wives and mothers adorn the domestic circle, have laid the foundation of their wealth and comfort, not by a debasing dependence on prince or noble, but by the exercise of their own industry and labor in those extensive manufactures of which not only your city but the whole republic may feel justly proud."

FILIAL AFFECTION.—A dutiful and obedient daughter always makes a devoted and faithful wife. Let no man, as he values his own happiness, marry a woman of an unfilial nature. In spite of the guile of lago, there was much wisdom in his remark to Othello, when exclaiming the Moor to suspicion of Desdemona's integrity:—"She has deceived her father and may thee." There is no trait of endearment more pleasant than the confiding tenderness of a young maiden, in the care and vigilance of her mother. If she be an only child, the pleasure with which we contemplate her silent and cheerful acquiescence in every maternal dictate, is greatly enhanced. When the sentiment of love is first awakened in the heart of such a one, it seems rather to deepen than to divert the stream of her filial affection. No man should be so selfish, or so unwise as to desire the lessening of the pure and holy obedience, which is the best assurance of his own enduring felicity. Happy is he who has won for himself the fond love of a young creature whose life has been guarded by a mother's prayers, and into whose spirit the gentle influences of a mother's mind have descended, like the dews into the petals of a flower, which might else have faded in the morning of life.

A writer in the London Athenaeum says, that wherever the American emigrates, he carries with him the printing press. The newspaper is to him one of the necessities of life. Even when he invades a hostile country, he is armed with types. Wherever he halts, he sows these "dragons' teeth," and plentiful is the harvest reaped from them by humanity.

The Peace Congress.

Mr. Cobden, the world-renowned Englishman, was called out and addressed the body as follows, in the French language:

M. le President—I join with all my heart in the wish expressed by one of the speakers, that we would have one universal language. Nevertheless, I am a little afraid that there might be a dispute even among the friends of peace, as to which of the thousand dialects of the world ought to prevail, and oceans of ink, at least, would be shed before it was decided. [Laughter and cheers.] In the meantime let every country enjoy in peace its own dictionary and grammar; and it is on this principle recollecting that I am in the metropolis of France, that I prefer to throw myself upon the well-known politeness of a French audience while I address to them a few words in broken French, rather than be guilty of an act of foreign intervention [loud cheers] even in the matter of language. So much has been said, and so well said, by the eloquent speakers who have preceded me, that I do not feel it necessary to add a word to the general argument; but I should wish to draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which the Governments of your country and mine have augmented their standing armaments in mutual rivalry and defiance of each other. I speak only of our navies and coast defences, for we do not pretend to enter into a competition with you in respect to your army. Do not be alarmed, Mr. President; I am not going to infringe upon the wise regulations of the Congress which forbid our alluding to the politics of the day. Unfortunately, my grievance extends back for many years, and implicates many ministers in both countries; although your present Government must certainly be exempted from all responsibility in the matter.

Now, during the last thirteen years you and we have been constantly increasing our navies, adding to our coast defences, enlarging our arsenals, building new basins for steam vessels, and constructing fresh harbors for refuge. No sooner is the keel of another line of battle-ship laid down in your dock-yards, than forthwith fresh hummers begin to resound at Portsmouth. [Laughter and cheers.] A new force has hardly begun to work at Cherbourg, when immediately the sparks are seen to fly from fresh anvils at Plymouth, and vice versa. The consequence has been that the cost of our navies has been increased fifty per cent in time of peace. My first objection to this is its supreme folly, [loud applause] for as both countries increase their naval strength in equal proportion, neither party has gained anything by the change, the only result being pure waste to the amount of the augmentation. [Cheers.] My next objection is to the extreme hypocrisy [laughter] of this system; for at the very time that this increase of armament has been going on, our respective Governments have been exchanging assurances of mutual feelings of friendship [loud laughter and cheering] and good will. If these professions were made in sincerity and truth, where was the necessity of more ships-of-war and more coast defences? An individual does not cover himself with armor in the presence of his friends, unless indeed he happen to be mad. But my greatest objection to these vast armaments is, that they tend to excite dangerous animosities between the two nations, and to perpetuate fear, hatred, and suspicion—passions which find their gratification instinctively in war.

And here is the great reason why this Congress desires in the terms of the motion before it, to bring the nations into a system of disarmament. Now, how shall all this be accomplished? Why, by teaching our respective Governments this little arithmetical problem, of which, in times past, they seem to have been entirely ignorant—namely, that if two nations are both armed in a time of peace, up to a certain point, say 6, they are not relatively stronger than if their armaments stood both at 3, and that they would be equally strong relatively if they disarmed altogether. [Loud cheers.] But you, the tax-payers of France, will see that there is an immense difference to your pockets. [Laughter.] Do not, however, let us deceive ourselves with the idea that we shall easily succeed in teaching this little arithmetical problem to our Governments. I speak from long experience when I say that no men are so difficult to teach as professional statesmen. [Laughter and loud cheers.] They are so devoted to routine, so fortified in self-sufficiency, that they do not easily believe that any wisdom exists in the world, excepting that which radiates from their bureaux. [Laughter and cheers.] Do you suppose, then, that they will listen readily to the advice of this Congress?

On the contrary, they are at this moment laughing at us as Utopians theorists and dreamers. [Laughter.] And yet I think the result of their system, in a financial point of view, ought to make them more modest. [Cheers.] I ask the Governments of Europe, Can you continue your present financial system for ten years longer? With scarcely one exception they must answer, "No." Is it, then, Utopian on the part of the Congress to arouse their attention to the subject, to point to the great gulf which yawns before them, to show that the danger of financial ruin which they lose sight of is far more imminent than the risk of foreign attack, which they so constantly dread and so diligently provide against. [Applause.] Even in this, the lowest point of view, as a question merely of finance, you stand justified before the world for holding this Congress of nations. It is time that the People interfered, and the Governments of the world ought to tender you their thanks for having, by this fraternal shaking of hands across the Atlantic and the Channel [loud cheers] facilitated that process of disarmament which is called for alike upon every principle of humanity and sound policy. [Loud and repeated cheering.]

TOUCHING EXPRESSION.—A certain lady had two children, girls, both young and nearly of the same age. But the older one, by some whim or accident, possessed all the mother's affections; there was none for the younger, nothing but harshness. Very lately the mother fell sick and was confined to her bed. While lying there she heard gentle footsteps approaching it. "Is that you my child?" said the sick woman. "No mamma," replied the girl, and she resigned one, "it is me." Most parents, and all would-be mothers, will understand this simple answer.

Political.

The One Man Power.

The Richmond Whig has an able article on the subject of the One Man Power. It is an undoubted fact that the two parties of this country are at issue on that great and important question—the one which lies at the foundation of popular rights and republican liberty—and that the Whigs take the side of the People, and their political opponents, the side of Power. It has been so, since the days of Gen. Jackson, when the strength of the Executive department was first practically exhibited, its overshadowing influence distinctly marked, and its high claims and prerogatives asserted and maintained. Then it was, that the constitutional President, the servant of the laws, and their administrator, came to be regarded as the sole exponent of the popular will, the supreme director of public affairs, and the One Man Power in the administration of the government. Ever since, the Whigs have been endeavoring to restrain the Executive authority within constitutional limits, and to bring back the general Government to what it was designed to be, when the Constitution was adopted. The power of the President has increased, and ought to be diminished. All his claims and usurpations have been defended by the one party, opposed by other. This makes the grand, distinctive difference between the Whigs and the present opposition party. The one goes for the constitutional division of power among the departments of the government, the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary departments—the other favors the absorption of all power in the hands of the Executive. Which, then, is the true republican party? Which is the true defender of true democratic principles? Let reasonable and candid men answer. And for the correctness of the view we have taken with regard to the course and action of the two parties on this vital question, let the records and the history of the country, for the last twenty years, be consulted.—*Alex. Gazette.*

The Whig Party.

"The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," was never so imperative a duty as at the present moment. The Whig party is the only national party in the country. It is the only party which proposes to itself strictly national objects—which is pervaded and guided by thoroughly national feeling, and which stands before the country and the world as pledged to a maintenance of national interests and of national union. And unless the tendency of current events is checked, it will speedily be the only party to which the great body of the American people will look, for the preservation of that Constitution and that Union which lie at the very basis of all the freedom, all the prosperity, and all the greatness which we now enjoy.

Hitherto there have been but two great parties in the country, and both of these have been alike devoted to the Union and hostile to all schemes aimed at its subversion. The Free Soil party has changed all this. Springing as it did from private dissensions and personal disappointments in the Locofoco ranks, it has drawn from them the most of its strength. It paralyzed that party in the strongholds of its power. To accomplish its objects it was compelled to espouse some distinctive political principles.—It could not excite disaffection without showing cause therefor. The Slavery question presented the convenient pretext and the Free Soil party at once took up a position as moderate and cautious as would answer their purpose. They found it sufficient to proclaim themselves in favor of excluding Slavery from the new territory now free. This was sufficient at the outset, because, moderate as it was, it was further than the Locofoco party, bound as it was to other interests, dared to go. It effected a severance—served the purpose of a dividing wedge for which it had been assumed. By its agency, and with the aid of the abolitionists whom it secured to their standard, the Free Soil faction succeeded in breaking the power of the Locofoco party.

Affairs now have taken another turn. The Free Soilers and the Hunkers alike find themselves in trouble. The question which has hitherto divided them must, in the natural course of events, soon be settled. The new territory must have Government; and it matters not so far as this question is concerned, where it gets or what may be its character. Whenever Government shall have been established there, its solitary pillar having been knocked away, the Free Soil platform falls. With the loss of that principle they lose everything which gave them a separate party existence. They have, therefore, as this alternative, either to adopt new articles of faith—extend their Anti-Slavery creed, or be dissolved. If they stop where they are, they have nothing whatever to hold them together. Those who were enticed to join them from sympathy with their Anti-Slavery espousal, will turn in disgust from the cowardice which waits upon their selfish scheming. Those who left the ranks of other parties, from an honest conviction that all other issues should be subordinate to that one which they presented, when the crisis shall have passed, will return to those parties in whose political sentiments they most nearly concur. There is no room for "masterly inactivity" in the case. Like the man on the teacup, they must move on or be crushed.

In this dilemma they seem to have decided upon inaction. They seem inclined to advance a stage or two into the anti-slavery domain. They begin to demand, as one of their distinctive principles, the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and they throw out occasional hints, as in Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Cleveland Convention, of an intention to make hostility to Slavery in all shapes, and at all hazards, the grand motive of all their efforts. In short, they find themselves compelled either to become out and out Abolitionists, or to suffer political dissolution. They have promptly seized the first horn of this rather troublesome dilemma. They are thus committed, even more distinctly than before, to a strictly sectional agitation, to a policy which aims directly to plant hatred and hostility between different sections of the Union, and which, if not checked or overruled, must inevitably accomplish its destruction.

The Locofoco party proper finds itself in a

position equally delicate and embarrassing.—Without the Free Soil faction it is powerless. Its hold upon the South has been greatly weakened, while its hold upon the North has been destroyed. It must, therefore, submit to perpetual defeat or effect a union with the Free Soilers. In the former case it will have nothing left but its principles, for consolation and support; and that diet is somewhat too ethereal for Locofoco sustenance. In the latter, it may possibly barter its principles for a party triumph, and a mess of spoils. One chance in a thousand is better than nothing—so they have resolved to effect a union at all hazards and at any price. The Free Soilers will demand half the offices, and that they are ready to give. They will also exact a surrender of all the principles, and they could not ask anything which the Hunkers would more willingly part withal. The initial steps for the transfer have already been taken, and the bargain will speedily be consummated. Locofocoism thus sinks all that it ever had of national feeling and national purpose, in subservience to the sectional schemes of the Free Soil faction. The Whig party alone stands free from all these projects, which can only result in estrangement and disunion. It forms no alliances with factions, and courts no support that cannot be purchased but by a surrender of its principles. It respects all differences of opinion among its members, which do not affect the great principles upon which it is based, but leaves sectional and local questions to the decision of local tribunals. The Whig party throughout the Northern and the Western States has been steadily opposed to the extension of slavery, and has earnestly advocated every just and judicious measure which looked to its gradual and safe removal. In electing members of Congress these sentiments have, beyond all doubt, had full weight. But they have always been held subordinate to the great national principles upon which the Whig party of the whole Union is united. It has never proclaimed sectional principles upon any question, to be of paramount and commanding importance. It has always sought to repress and check that fierce fanaticism which elevates local and temporary topics to undue importance, and which loses sight of the whole in its devotion to the welldesired of a part. The Whigs occupy ground upon all these questions, which must enlist the support of the great mass of the people, comprising the intelligent and patriotic of all parties, whenever the crisis shall come at which all these sectional projects aim, and which, by the magnitude of its danger, will compel all who love their country to combine in its defence. With General Taylor at its head, and as its representative—a man beyond suspicion as to character, of unflinching patriotism, free from all sympathy with sectional schemes of every kind, and resolute to preserve the Union at every hazard—the Whig party may safely appeal to the great body of the people, of all parties, for approval and support.

The Whigs have only to maintain their integrity, to preserve their ascendancy. So long as they adhere firmly to the great national principles which now characterize them—so long as they continue to be governed by that paramount devotion to the National Union by which they are now so honorably distinguished from every other party, so long as they turn a deaf ear to all allurements of scheming factions, and seek solely the good of the whole country and the promotion of all its interests, they will never lack either sympathy or support from the great body of the American people. Let them lay to heart the wisdom of the Spanish proverb:—"When you stand still, stand still!"—*N. Y. Courier.*

From the St. Joseph Gazette.

Col. Benton's Speech at St. Joseph, Thursday, August 9th, 1849.

Col. Benton spoke in the grove back from the Court house where the heights overlooked the town, the river, and the surrounding country. It was intended that he should speak in the Court house, which is large and airy; but before the hour of speaking arrived, the house was filled, and the mass was still on the outside. A citizen within counted 800; those without were still more numerous; a resort to the grove became indispensable, notwithstanding the difficulty of speaking in the open air; and there Mr. B. spoke for three hours, his themes being first, the danger to the Union, from the progress of nullification, and next the incendiary and disunion clamor of the slavery resolutions of the last General Assembly. It was a far bolder speech than the one at Jefferson City, or any one that we have seen published, and seemed to be new, even to those that had read every thing; and, in fact, great part of it was entirely new. Of these new parts we have procured from Mr. B. an outline of what he said on one of them—the part which related to the history of the ground on which the assemblage present was then standing.—The history of the Platte country—which, he said, illustrated, legally and practically, and under every aspect which it wore, the whole question which now agitates, not only Missouri, but the whole Union.

On this point Mr. B. said: The soil we now stand on was once slave, then free, and is now slave soil again; and in the history of these changes you have the law and the facts of the whole case which is now before you. It was once a part of Louisiana. French and Spanish municipal law made it a slave country; the law of nations continued that municipal law in force until altered by a law of Congress; and under that law it became free, and remained free until it became included in the state of Missouri; and then the state constitution re-established slavery upon it as a state institution. This is the legal history of the Platte Country in relation to slavery; and it illustrates all the law of the question which now disturbs the country. First, as to the law of nations. The law of nations, without any act, from any government, continues in force, in a ceded or conquered country, all the laws which protect the rights of persons or property, until the legislative authority

of the new sovereign chooses to alter it. The political laws of the ceded or conquered countries—those laws which govern the allegiance of the citizen—are changed by the fact of conquest or cession. The law of nations changes them; but all the rest remain in force. Thus it was with Louisiana when ceded to the United States. Slavery existed in it—existed by law on the spot on which you stand—and was continued here by force of the law of nations until the 6th day of March, 1820, when the new sovereign altered it. This illustrates the power of the law of nations in continuing in force municipal law in conquered or ceded countries. It continued in force in Louisiana, and after we acquired it, the French and Spanish law establishing slavery: by the same rule it now continues in force in New Mexico and California, Mexican law abolishing slavery in those territories. That abolition is complete in those territories, first, by the presidential decree of 1823; next, by the constitutional law of 1827; and, thirdly, by the constitutional prohibition of 1844. These abolish and prohibit slavery in New Mexico and California at this time. These are continued in force by the law of nations, on the same principle that the slavery laws of Spain were continued in Louisiana. The old nullifiers in Congress know this very well and to avoid it have recourse to nullification—its first principle—that of nullifying any thing that stands in their way. They nullify the Mexican decree, law, and constitution. They deny the power of the Mexican President, the Congress, and the constitution to do what they did! They nullify. And what the old nullifiers say at Washington the young ones repeat, with parrot precision, in Missouri; and with the equal contempt of all law-abiding people in each place. Yes, citizens, slavery is now both abolished and prohibited in New Mexico and California. It is abolished and prohibited by municipal law, continued in force by the law of nations; and what is more, and is worth being known to persons who propose to make practical trial of the question of slavery in those territories, I can tell them something which their nullification oracles may not be able, or willing to tell. It is this: that by the Roman civil law, not of the early ages, but of the time of Justinian, and which became the principle of Spanish jurisprudence every where, there is now in force both in New Mexico and California, (continued there by the law of nations,) a principle which gives the benefit of presumptions, either of law or fact, in a trial for freedom, in favor of freedom—contrary to the principle which prevails in the United States in relation to negro slavery, and which solves all presumptions in favor of such slavery.

NEXT, as to the power of Congress over slavery in territories. This is illustrated by the act of Congress of March 6th, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise Act; and about which a preposterous notion exists with some, and especially in the minds of him who drew the slavery resolutions of the last General Assembly, namely, that the compromise was a compromise of the Constitution, and not of the land. This is a nullification doctrine. It is absurd. The Constitution cannot be compromised! and was not. The land was compromised by dividing it; but not principle of the Constitution was divided. President Monroe put two questions to his cabinet: first, has Congress the power under the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the territories? and that being decided in the affirmative, then came the second question, the one under the bill which established the compromise line.—That was the compromise. The line was the compromise. The land was compromised—not the Constitution; and whoever admits that compromise, admits the whole question of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in territories. Mr. Calhoun admitted it in his better day—admitted it as a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet. He has since denied the power; and that involved the necessity of another denial, that of his written admission in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe. But this denial neither alters the Constitution, nor the fact of his former admission. It only gives the cue to all the nullifiers throughout the Union! the whole of whom, like the Mormons by Joe Smith, see in him not only their prophet, but their law, and their prophet. Congress by that compromise act of March 6th, 1820, did assert and exercise plenary power over the subject of slavery in territories. It ceased to exist upon this soil, where you now stand, by virtue of that law; and so remained for seventeen years—from 1820 to 1837; and during all that time it would have been manumission to any slave for his owner to have made him an inhabitant of this soil. This illustrates the power of Congress over slavery in territories, and to the fullest extent, being a case both of abolishing it and prohibiting it. It existed here by law, and that act abolished it. It did not return while that act existed; and that was prohibition.

THIRD, as to state power over the subject of slavery. This ground upon which you stand is the complete illustration of that power. When this beautiful country—fertile as Egypt—large as a New England state—then free soil—was added to the state of Missouri, it became slave soil; and that, not by act of Congress, nor by the law of nations operating upon Spanish law, but by virtue of the constitution and laws of Missouri, which recognized and sanctioned slavery within the limits of the state. State authority created slavery here! State authority originated it here! and here, in these six counties of Platte, slavery only dates back to the year 1837—the year of the Platte annexation to the state of Missouri. In all the rest of the state it dates back to the colonization of Louisiana under Louis the Fourteenth, and finds its origin in French and Spanish law, and the law of nations. Congress, in the act of annexation, made no allusion to the question of slavery. The act said nothing about it, one way or the other. All knew that it belonged to the state to do as she pleased about it; and all knew that it would become slave soil under the operation of state law. Congress respected the right of the state; and in so doing acknowledged her right to create slavery within her limits as well as to abolish it within the same. This illustrates the whole power of states over the subject; and shows that if New Mexico or California, as states, choose to create slavery there, though none is there now, Congress acknowledges their right to do so; and has nothing to say in the matter.

This, citizens, illustrates the whole law of the case—the law of nations in continuing municipal law in force in conquered or ceded countries, the power of Congress to abolish slavery in territories—and the power of a state to create it within her limits. It also illustrates something else; and that is the correctness of the decision of Mr. Monroe's cabinet in relation to the eighth section of the compromise bill—the section which prohibited slavery for ever in the territory north and west of Missouri. That decision was, that the prohibition only applied to the territorial condition of the country; and the correctness of

this decision is verified by the present condition of the country. State law has re-established slavery in all the six superb counties of the Platte Country; and no voice in Congress has ever been raised against it. Besides the law of the case, the history of this ground on which you stand also illustrates all the other questions connected with the case—the temper of the northern people in relation to the abolition of slavery in states—the advantage to the state in the refusal of its delegation in Congress to engage in contentions between south and north—and the advantage of a harmonious and friendly delegation.

[The foregoing develops a state of fact with which we, and we presume also most of our readers, were unacquainted, and certainly furnishes a strong illustration of the relative constitutional powers of the General and State governments over their respective territories. The remainder of the speech, as reported in the St. Joseph paper, is made up of a complacent reference to the manner in which himself and Senator Linn achieved the Platte annexation—not omitting the usual loving remarks on Mr. Calhoun.]

A Week Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax the evening of the 10th, with Liverpool dates to the 8th Sept.

The markets are dull and without change. The weather for harvesting continues fine throughout Great Britain. Trade is active in all departments, and employment in the manufacturing districts abundant.

The Cholera in Europe.—The Cholera is greatly on the increase throughout England. The deaths in London for the week ending on the 8th was 7,796, of which 1603 were of Cholera. The deaths in Liverpool for the week are still greater, in proportion to its number of inhabitants. It is also on the increase in Dublin. Several distinguished persons have died with it in Paris and other parts of France. Vienna and Berlin are suffering more than Paris. In Berlin the deaths are more than 40 per day.

Austria and Hungary.—Comorn and Peterwardein still hold out against the imperial forces. The former commanded by Klapka, and the latter by Riel. The Russian General, Berg, had a brief interview with Riel on the 23d ult., which resulted in the Hungarian General going to Haynau to arrange terms for capitulation. The impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions.

A letter received from Vienna of the 31st ultimo, states that several Magyar chiefs had been executed—among them an ex-Minister of Austria who had served in the Hungarian army—and that one general had been hung and another shot. Kosuth's mother and his children, and the wives and children of several Magyar chiefs, had arrived as prisoners at Presburg.

The greater portion of the Russian army was marching towards Galicia, General Rudiger's corps is to remain at Nicola. Groswarden, Buda and Pesth are to have each a garrison of 3000 men.

The Hungarian corps of Percezel entered Orsova, but the Turkish authorities refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms. George's surrender was known at Comorn on the 19th, and a summons was sent to the garrison by the Imperialists either to follow the example of George or offer terms of capitulation.

Klapka, and those members of the late Hungarian Diet who had declared that the House of Hapsburg had forfeited all claim to the Throne of Hungary, were conveyed to Pesth.

A Te Deum has been sung in all the churches of Russia, in honor of the triumph of the Russian troops in Hungary.

The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw on the 20th ult.

The Austrian troops have evacuated Modena, the last place they occupied in the Piedmontese territory.

A letter from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria had pardoned Georgey, who had departed for Syria, where he intended to reside. The Imperialist forces entered Vienna on the 27th ultimo.

Rome.—Gen. Rostolan, the successor of Gen. Oudinot, has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

Savelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself head of the Police and entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first decree is concerning the paper money, and guarantees the notes of the States for their declared value, and imposes fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them.

A Military Commission has been established for reorganizing the Roman troops. All promotions that have taken place since last November are annulled until the Commission shall have reported on the conduct of each man. The Triumvirate and Cardinals have instituted a Commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors of the outrages committed against religion during the revolutionary period.

Marble and Limestone Quarry in Catawba County.—It may not be very generally known, that there is an extensive Marble Quarry in the County of Catawba. It is situated on the Catawba river, near Shuford's Ferry. A gentleman in that neighborhood writes us on the subject of this Limestone and Marble Quarry, as follows:

"The Limestone seems to be a continuation of the same range of the Kings Mountain and the Hatterell Quarry, nine miles below Lincolnton; which appears again some seven miles N. E. of Lincolnton, then in the same range of hills at the little mountain in this county, where it is raised by the iron masters for their furnaces. It again appears at the Shuford Quarry, among which is the Marble, in very large massive beds. In fact the extent is not yet ascertained; but from all appearances it is inexhaustible. As far as it has been penetrated it presents every shade of color from snowy white to deep blue, variegated with white.—Some presenting rather a striped, and other an irregular clouded appearance, and of a sky blue color,—all without a fissure or seam to mar its smoothness and beauty. It is free from grit, quartz, or any hard substance; so that it can be easily cut or sawn. It polishes very smooth, and would no doubt be as good statutory marble as any in the world. That used for lime would make fine furniture, and more durable than the pure white.

"It is believed that Lime, and perhaps Marble, might be found any where on this range, which crosses the Catawba, and runs North East through the counties of Iredell and Davie into Stokes, where lime is obtained—probably from the same vein."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBORO, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.

FRENCH MINISTER DISMISSED.

On the 14th inst. the President ordered that all correspondence with the Minister from France (M. Poussin) should be closed and his passports placed at his disposal.

It appears that difficulty had been for some time growing between the French Minister and our Government. The "Intelligencer" of last Saturday publishes the entire correspondence, disclosing the origin of the difficulty. The whole affair is thus briefly stated by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:

"As long ago as in February, M. Poussin, the French Minister, presented to Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, a claim in behalf of a M. Porte, a Frenchman, residing in Mexico.—Porte had purchased tobacco, sold by the agents of the American army, knowing it to be private property, and not subject to the rules of war. The tobacco was restored to its proper owner by Col. Childs, the commanding officer, and the purchase money refunded to Porte. Under these circumstances, a claim was set up by the French Minister for damages, being the difference between the price at which Porte had purchased and sold. A court of inquiry was held, and decided unanimously against the claim, and the decision was approved by General Scott.

"Mr. Buchanan went out of office without examining the case; and then it came before the present Administration. The finding was reaffirmed by Mr. Clayton, and in answer to a note of M. Poussin, the Secretary of State sustained the verdict of the court and his own approval. M. Poussin rejoined, charging Col. Childs with perjury, and using other insulting language. He was invited to Washington, being then absent, and the alternative of withdrawing or adopting his offensive note was offered. He withdrew it, expurgated the offensive terms, and then renewed the communication, which was accepted. Here, it was supposed, all difficulty would end.

"Subsequently, however, Poussin presented another note, claiming the punishment of Commander Carpenter, under the following circumstances:—Commander Carpenter, while forming a part of the blockading squadron on the coast of Mexico, was called upon by the Captain of the French ship *Eugene*, to rescue her from shipwreck. He, with his crew, succeeded, after much labor, and afterwards requested the legal salvage. This was refused—whereupon Commander Carpenter restored the vessel to her captain; she having laid along side the *Iris* for thirty hours. Mr. Clifford, the Minister at Mexico, approved of Carpenter's conduct. When this subject was submitted to Mr. Clayton, it was referred to Mr. Preston, who furnished Carpenter's statement of the facts. M. Poussin, instead of referring the correspondence to his Government, wrote an insulting letter, in which he reflected grossly upon the character and honor of the American marine. The President then directed the whole correspondence to be laid before the French Government, expecting immediate and voluntary redress. Instead of atonement, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs attempted to inculpate our Government, and to divide the responsibility. As soon as this information was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M. Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal."

The dismissal of this supercilious and imperious Minister will hardly, it is believed, lead to any serious difficulty with France; although the reply of M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the note of Mr. Clayton communicating the affair, may be construed into a willingness on the part of the French Government to aggravate the misunderstanding. The reply of the French Government to the communication informing them of M. Poussin's dismissal and the causes thereof, will exhibit the temper of that Government. It will probably come by the next steamer.

Any Government has a right to reject a foreign Minister without offence to the nation he comes from. As in this case, it is not the nation but the person that is objected to.

Monsieur Guillaume Tell Poussin was appointed Minister to the United States by Ledru Rolin under the Provisionary Government, and has continued since the accession of Napoleon.

Under the government and auspices of Prince Louis Napoleon, who affiliates so readily with the hereditary representatives of absolutism in Europe, we need not look for much respect for our own country and its free institutions. The most complete embodiment of Hypocrisy under the sun is now presented in the French Administration.

BLUM'S ALMANAC.

"The Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for the year 1850" is out and ready for sale: We beg pardon for neglecting to notice sooner. It has been on our table two weeks, and we have found out the times of the eclipses—and enjoyed a general prospect of the weather for the next year, and perused with new zest the story of the snake-bit Irishman, two pages of capital anecdotes, &c., &c. There is an improvement this year in the arrangement of the table of County Courts. The usual valuable statistical matter is given, and all well printed on good paper. For sale in Greensboro' by J. R. & J. Sloan.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE.

Gov. Manly some weeks since proposed to receive a block of native marble from some one of the several quarries in the State, and have it dressed and forwarded as a State donation to the National Monument to Washington now in course of erection. A tender was consequently made by gentlemen of Lincoln county, of either white or colored marble, for that purpose; and a block of white has been accepted by the Governor, as we learn by a letter from him published in the *Lincoln Courier*.

HAYTI BECOME AN EMPIRE!

The negro Republic of Hayti has been suddenly and unexpectedly transformed into an Empire. Faustin Soulouque, late President of the Republic, on the 26th of August crowned himself Emperor. The whole business appears to have been consummated in a few days, and there are no satisfactory accounts of its origin. It is said that an address, numerously signed, was presented to the legislative council, demanding the change, and very promptly acceded to. Soulouque and his wife and child repaired to the catholic church (at Port au Prince) where, aping the style of Napoleon, he placed upon his own head the imperial crown, and he and his wife were proclaimed Emperor and Empress. The scene itself is described, in letters from those present, as a rather funny one throughout, and to most of his new majesty's subjects an unaccountable one. The upshot of the matter is beyond conjecture.

Faustin the First has set a brave example to Prince Louis Napoleon of France, who is suspected of meditating something of the same kind.

THE PLANK ROAD STOPPED.

The Fayetteville *Observer* of Tuesday last has the following announcement:

"We are concerned to state, that operations upon the Plank Road, which had been commenced vigorously a week or two ago, have been suspended for the present, by virtue of a writ of mandamus, obtained on the application of a respectable portion of the stockholders from His Honor, Judge Dick, requiring the Directors to adopt a different route from that on which the work was commenced, or to answer before him at the Superior Court for this county in November next."

The *Observer* states, in a postscript, that there was a prospect of a speedy settlement of the difficulty—the Board having unanimously agreed to propose to the mandamus party to refer the question to Gov. Manly, which proposition would probably be assented to.

We sincerely regret the occurrence of any difficulty in this work, so soon after our announcement of its apparently prosperous beginning.

The *Carolinian's* notice of the mandamus is annexed, for "the fun of the thing."

Sold Again! and got the Money! used to be the cry of a candy vender when we were a boy, which is brought to mind by the news which reached us yesterday that Judge Dick had issued a mandamus commanding the President and Directors of the F. and W. Plank Road company to stop work on the road or else build it on the mile branch route. This mandamus (if it don't damn the road we shall rejoice) was issued on the petition of Murdock McInnon, Wm. S. Latta, R. M. Orrel, Wm. Huske, C. J. Campbell, W. G. Matthews, D. G. McRae, J. & T. Waddill, A. Robinson, Dan'l. McDiarmid, Duncan Murehison, J. D. Williams, John Eccles. So, after all, the road is 'sold to the Dutch,' and like Gen. Scott, with a fire in front and another in rear, is in a bad predicament. It has been said of the people of Fayetteville that they will neither give nor haw, but stand stock still; and when pricked behind will kick up before, and vice versa, like the ass that Peter started to the wedding on.

The directors have met and promptly stopped all operations, and the laborers are turned out to grass. Some swear and others 'look dazed, but use none.' We hope none will fight; but we fear there will be a general 'kick up,' and next year will find us still 'kicking,' though very feebly, expecting to 'kick the bucket,' every time.

GOV. SWAIN.

A few weeks ago we published, from the *Democrat*, a description of a speech on the Central Railroad delivered by Gov. Swain in Hillsboro'. We republish the following passage, in the hope that its stern honest truth may reach some minds not yet quite dead to the interest and glory of our State:

"Gov. Swain followed in a most impassioned appeal—full of stirring eloquence and withering satire. He told the people that it was no longer a question of mere dollars and cents with them as to the building of the road—it was a question of life and death. That, surrounded by other States who had gone far ahead in the matter of internal improvement, by means of which their mineral, agricultural, and manufacturing interests were being fully developed, we would be driven out of the great marts of the world, whilst they on the other hand would eventually come to our own doors and compete with us successfully even there—would drive us, as we had done the Indians before us, from our very houses by the superior advantages which they possessed. In fact that we could not stand still—we must either advance or sink into utter insignificance and disgrace."

Other Side.—Extract from a letter received in Washington City from a gentleman of known veracity, dated at Monterey, July 27:

"The California excitement is the greatest humbug of the time. There is much gold in the country, but in most cases a man cannot clear but little beyond his board, while the labor is of the hardest and most exposing kind. Some few have luck and make largely within a short time, which is trumpeted everywhere for effect.—While I worked I did not get enough to pay my board. It is well understood here, that certain officers have written home in an official capacity more favorable accounts than this. Those who remain among us, if they have any generous feelings left them, must deplore the part they have taken when they behold the hundreds and thousands now landing here, with high hopes that (alas!) will never be realized. I am at this place on my way from San Francisco to Los Angeles, where I design settling if I like it. When I get there and settle I will write you a letter as long and broad as Pennsylvania avenue, giving a history of all I saw and part of which I was."

It is mentioned, as an indication of the feeling of the French Government to the United States, that in President Bonaparte's Address, when referring to the nations that had recognized the independence of France, our Country, the *France* acknowledged here, was not even alluded to.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

An article on "The Railway System of Great Britain" occupies twenty-six pages of the *North British Review*, for August. A complete and thorough view of the subject is presented, and a valuable compendium of statistics embodied, not only of British railways, but of those of the continent. Among the opening remarks are the following:

"Like all great inventions, that of Railways was of slow growth; and so divided has been the merit of the various engineers to whom we owe it, that no individual has been bold enough to claim it for himself. The ancients had formed no conception of its nature. Poets and philosophers had not decried it, even in the far distance; and it was anticipated at all; it was by the far-seeing eye of prophetic inspiration. 'Make straight in the desert,' says Isaiah, 'a highway for our God. Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low, and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed.'—and Daniel looks forward to the 'time of the end, when many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased.'"

"But whatever may have been the anticipations of science and prophecy, the true railway may be regarded as the invention of the present century. Railways were indeed constructed and used at some of the Newcastle collieries about the beginning of the seventeenth century. These early lines were constructed wholly of timber; and it was not till 1767 that an experiment was first made, the object of which was to substitute iron for wood. This experiment either seems to have failed, or to have excited no notice, for so late as 1797, Mr. Carr put forward a claim to the invention of cast-iron rails. The lines which were constructed in the last century were merely tracks of wood, stone, or iron, along which wagons were dragged by horses, and they were confined to local establishments, but principally to collieries. The diminution of the number of horses required to perform a given portion of labour upon an iron path amply repaid the interest of capital and the expense of maintenance, and men soon saw that such lines might be advantageously constructed on a larger and more comprehensive scale. An act for the first public railway in England was obtained in 1801, and from that time till 1837 no fewer than 178 of these acts were obtained."

The most perfect of the early railways, (connecting the collieries with the coast,) was opened Sept. 27, 1825, on which all kinds of locomotive power were employed—locomotive engines, horses, and fixed engines.

The first of the great lines with which England is now covered was the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, incorporated May 5, 1826. The engineer, Mr. Stephenson, considered the locomotive the most economical and convenient motive power, and the Directors offered a premium of £500 for the most approved engine of this description, to be submitted to public trial on the 6th Oct., 1829. This trial resulted in the establishment of the locomotive engine.

During these investigations steam carriages were constructed to travel on common roads. They were in daily use for several months, effecting on the Southampton road often fifteen, and sometimes thirty miles an hour. They also ran four times a day between Gloucester and Cheltenham, from Feb. 21st to June 22, having carried nearly 3,000 passengers, and travelled nearly 4,000 miles—the distance, nine miles, travelled on an average in 55 minutes, but frequently in 45! But "experience soon established the important truth, that steam-travelling could only be advantageously performed on planes nearly level, and on lines nearly straight."

After the successful construction of the Liverpool and Manchester road, acts of Parliament were obtained in 1833 for two other lines, connecting London with Birmingham and Manchester. The profits to the shareholders on these lines caused the public to rush into a headlong course of wild speculation in other projected works, which was attended with the most ruinous consequences. But a healthy reaction at length followed; and the *Review* presents the following details from the Parliamentary returns, exhibiting the successive steps of progress of the system, and its condition at the commencement of the present year:—

"In 1843, the number of miles of railway opened at the middle of the year were

Year	Miles	Increase
In 1844, at Jan. 1st	1932	" 95
1845, " "	2148	" 196
1846, " "	2441	" 293
1847, " "	3036	" 595
1848, " "	3870	" 834
1849, " "	5007	" 1137

The regular extension of the Railway system, as exhibited in this table, does not show the influence of the panic of 1845. This, however, will appear from the following statement:—

Previous to December 31, 1843, Parliament had authorized the opening of 2285 miles of railway, and every one of these has been executed. In 1844, 805 miles were authorized, and of these only 21 miles remain to be executed. These results shew the healthy state of railway speculation previous to 1845 and the power of the shareholders to fulfill their obligations.

In 1845, however, no fewer than 2700 miles were authorized by Parliament; and of these, at the present moment, 1298, or nearly one half, are yet unexecuted!

In 1846, the mania was at its height, and 4,538 miles were sanctioned by the Legislature. Of these, 4056 miles, or nearly 8-9ths, are yet unexecuted.

In 1847, when the proxymism of speculation had begun to subside, 1354 miles of railway were authorized by Parliament; and 1300 remain to be executed, the Companies having found the means only to complete 54 miles, or 1-25th of the whole.

In 1848, only 330 miles were authorized, and not a single mile of these has been executed."

The report of the Railway Commissioners for 1849, expresses the belief that one-half of the 4,800 miles of authorized railways, of

"This passage is supported by some quotations to refer to the great highway which Southey has termed the cutting and filling-up business which march with the steam."

which the works are not in progress, will never be completed under the existing acts of Parliament.

The *Review* next proceeds to show the nature and extent of the traffic possessed by the railways in operation, and the pecuniary returns yielded.

In 1843 the number of passengers were 23,466,896, and the receipts from passengers £3,110,267. The regular increase in numbers and amount is given for each successive year. In 1848 the number of passengers were 57,005,070, and the receipts £5,720,382, showing that although the number of miles of railway opened in 1848 was more than double of that opened in 1843, and the number of passengers had increased in still greater proportion, yet the receipts were not nearly double, being only as 57 to 31.

In the table of the goods traffic the result is widely different. (We give the years 1843 and 1848 for comparison, omitting the intermediate years.)

Years.	Receipts from goods.	Total Receipts from goods and passengers.
1843	£1,424,932	£1,535,189
1848	4,213,169	9,933,551

This table proves that, while the railway lines have been little more than doubled, the receipts from goods have been increased three times; so that the total receipts have increased at a greater ratio than the number of miles, (as 45 to 99.)

The number of miles open at the beginning of the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1848, was 4443, and the number open at the end of it 5,070. These 5,070 were distributed as follows: Railways in England, 3,918; in Scotland 728; in Ireland 261. Taking the average number of miles open during the half-year at 4,766, the receipts for each mile would average £1,208.

It is estimated, on official authority, that at the end of the year 1848, rather more than £200,000,000 had been expended on railways in Great Britain and Ireland; and in four or five years more the sum expended will amount to nearly 300,000,000. "This enormous outlay exhibits in a striking view the disposition of capitalists to invest their money in railways; and the Railway Commissioners justly observe, that a number of these capitalists entered into the speculation not for permanent investment, but to increase their capital by the exercise of their judgment."

The *Review* goes into a comparison of expenses which have been incurred in England and other countries:—

"In favorable situations, English Railways, with their double lines of rails, have been constructed for £10,000 per mile. When the localities have been very unfavourable, they have cost as much as £50,000 per mile. Between these two extremes we have all varieties of expenditure per mile. Mr. Leconte has computed that a Railway 80 miles long which cost £960,000, or £12,000 per mile, which will rarely happen, would require the following traffic per day from each end to pay the annexed dividends:—

Tons of Goods per day.	Passengers per day.	Dividend.
75	or 120	1 per cent.
100	or 160	1 " "
125	or 200	1 1/2 " "
200	or 320	4 " "

"Or taking into account a traffic composed of both passengers and goods, the calculation would stand thus:

Tons of Goods per day.	Passengers per day.	Dividend.
25	and 60	1 per cent.
50	and 80	1 " "
62	and 100	1 1/2 " "
100	and 160	4 " "

"It seldom happens that in this country a mile of Railway can be executed at so low a rate as £12,000 per mile."

The average expense per mile in the United States is set down at £5,081, and the following comparison of work and expenses in England and America, quoted from the British Encyclopedia:

"The Americans," says M. Leconte, "have such facilities for their constructions, that 1600 miles of Railroad have been made in that country (a great deal of it however being only single line) at an average cost of only £5081 per mile; whereas, in England, the mere permanent way alone would amount to £4400 per mile, if the rails were 45 lbs. to the yard, and laid upon longitudinal timbers; £4900 per mile, if laid with rails 42 lbs. per yard, having chain and cast iron supports between them on longitudinal timbers; £5300 per mile with rails 42 lbs. per yard on blocks three feet apart; £4800 per mile with the same sized rails on wooden sleepers; £5600 per mile with 62 lb rails on blocks four feet apart, and £5100 for the same rails on wooden sleepers; £6000 per mile for rails of 75 lbs. per yard, on blocks five feet apart; and £5500 per mile for the same on sleepers. These prices do not include laying the way, ballasting, and draining. Thus we see that the mere cost of the permanent way in this country, averaging £5200 per mile, exceeds that of the whole expense of a complete railway in America; and 75 lbs. rails, on blocks, and sleepers, including laying, ballasting, sidings, turn plates, and every expense, has exceeded £8,000 per mile."—*Enc. Brit., Art. Railway*, p. 16.

In Prussia there are twelve lines of railway, comprising a total length of 652 miles, and aggregate cost of £7,017,198. Average cost per mile £10,600.

Austria—five separate lines; 495 miles; cost £4,936,325. Average £11,300.

The small states of Germany have executed twelve lines of railway, 541 miles in length, of which 371 miles belong to the Government, at a cost of £9,976,249. Average cost £19,000 per mile.

[It is here stated, as a cause of the enormous expenditure on some of the English railways, that as high as £16,262 per mile have been paid for land on one of the routes.]

In France there are about 1360 miles in operation. There are twenty-eight lines, seven of which are only single lines.

The lines in Belgium are owned by the state.

amount to 347 miles, and cost \$3,945,148. In Holland there are 110 miles. There are four lines in the north and one in the south of Italy; but none has been projected in the state of the Church; the Pope, indeed, is said to have objected to their introduction. There is a railway in Switzerland 25 miles in length, from Zurich to Baden. And even in Spain one has been opened, 17 miles in length, from Barcelona to Maturo.

The most eastern railway in Europe terminates at Warsaw and Cracow.

In Sweden the government guarantees to the projectors 4 per cent. for 15 years, and holds out other inducements.

The Review has a long dissertation on the present and future prospects of the system in England; its effect on commerce, manufactures, &c., which cannot be conveniently condensed. An abstract of the writer's account of the nature and construction of a railway, considered as a grand mechanical invention; with the public works and machinery it requires; and his description of the wonderful bridges, tunnels, viaducts, &c., on the English railways, we reserve until another week.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

This paper (together with the Times and we believe also the Star) early assumed a wise and tenable position for the south touching the Wilnot Provision. We admired the candor and uncalculating honesty of the Editor in taking the ground he did, and have since enjoyed frequent occasion of observing the ability with which he has maintained it against all opposers.

The Register has lately been attacked by the Newbern Republican, a Democratic paper, and by a correspondent of the Charlotte Hornet's Nest, signing himself "A True Whig," and in its issue of the 23rd pays its respects to both. The following is one paragraph touching the Republican, in which the Register re-states its own position:

And why is it, pray, that we are charged with being "dictated to by Mr. Badger?" It is because we have said, that although we are opposed to the Wilnot Provision—although we believe it unjust—although we believe it to be exceedingly offensive to the South—and wish to see the whole South united in opposition to it, on a common ground which can be maintained—yet we can no more where it is forbidden by the Constitution, and therefore do not wish to see it opposed on grounds which must divide us among ourselves. And because we insist on union among Southern men, in opposition to the Wilnot Provision, we are charged by the "Republican" with being "dictated to by Mr. Badger," and by the "Hornet's Nest" Correspondent, with being "delicate and pacific."

The following visitation of the Register upon the right who made an onslaught in the assumed name of "A True Whig," will teach the writer that an independent and patriotic whig Editor is not to be frightened out of his propriety by a man in a mask:

But it seems to have given mortal offence to the contributor of the Hornet's Nest. Let any one read the article in the "Hornet's Nest," signed "a true Whig"—God save the mark!—and he cannot fail to see that the only object of the writer is to magnify John C. Calhoun, and to vilify those who refuse to bow the knee to that political Baal. After so slavering over with fulsome adulation, Mr. Calhoun, as to show that no Persian ever worshipped the sun with more devotion, than does this devotee the god of his idolatry, he concludes in this wise:

"Let us, beside the milk and water men in our midst, extend the former reverence, and imbrue our hands in the blood of those who yet have rights, and arms to defend them. Perhaps this may not be the doctrine and profit gentlemen of the Raleigh paper, yet, are those who should give tone and direction to the State, and who guard the standard of our safety, give this security when there is no security. For one, for now, I am, a converted Transient, and a brighter star."

Now, can any one fail to see what all this means? There is a direct proposition to overturn the Government. It is well for the author that he can display his valor in high sounding phrases, simply. His devotion, if practically carried out, would subject him to a felon's death, according to the laws of the land. Resistance to what? To the Wilnot provision, we suppose. What sort of resistance? By force and arms, we suppose; for he taunts us with being "pacific," and yet we have already declared, that we are for a constitutional resistance, a united resistance by our votes and our efforts in the Congress of the United States. Resistance here? It can only be by effusion of blood, for nullification can only apply to a law which has to be executed on the nullifying party. It must mean, then, resistance by a dissolution of the Union. We confess this does "not suit" us. As long as the Constitution is left unimpaired as to secure to us more of the blessings of civil liberty than we see a prospect of obtaining under a discovered government, or through the elaboration of new order out of a political chaos, we are for "holding fast to that which is good." And for this we are charged with being "milk and water"—with being "delicate and pacific." So far as the Constitution and the laws, the preservation of our institutions and the perpetuity of the Government, are concerned, we are "pacific" in our various organization. So far as "resistance" is concerned, we are too "delicate" in our appetite, to swallow the unsavory viands of *disunion*. "Milk and water" is a harmless and refreshing beverage, compared with the intoxicating alcohol of *freedom*. Let the issue be fairly stated, without any covert attempt to misrepresent our views, and we are content to abide the result. Let it be understood that we are the friend of peace, the advocate of Union, the liege subject of the laws; and that we are assailed, because we will not enter on a wild crusade against those glorious institutions which we received from our fathers, under the preaching of a South Carolina fanatic—let this be understood, and we have confidence in the conservatism of the people of North Carolina, to believe, that our course will secure their approbation. Whether it does or not, we shall secure the approval of our conscience. When we commence talking of "resistance," we shall mean what we say, and when we think the time has come, we shall not be willing to put South Carolina in the lead. "Once upon a time," that State took the lead in resistance to the laws, and although she pledged herself to the death, for her sake.

she concluded it was better "to live and fight another day"—that it was better to save her neck, and put the sugar in her tea. The same thing might happen, if we give her the lead in regard to the "sugars." We do not wish to become the laughing-stock of christianendom. We do not wish to march our chivalry "up a hill, and then march down again."

N. C. ARGUS.

The people of Anson and the adjoining counties remonstrated so strongly against the contemplated removal of the Argus to Cheraw, that the Editor has given up the idea and determined to remain at Wadesborough. The Editor, however, feels himself under the necessity of relinquishing his connexion with the paper, in order to devote his time to a more profitable pursuit.

The Raleigh Standard very softly and nicely announces the union of the Hunter and Barnburner sections of the democratic party in the State of New York, remarking that "the subject of slavery was left an open question, it having, in fact, no connection with State politics."

Oh, dear!—if these had been sections of the Whig instead of the Democratic party, the shrewd eyes of the Standard would have discovered a connection of the slavery subject with State politics.

The ratification convention of both "sections" held at Syracuse, the 18th, took measures for the purpose of consolidating the democratic party of the State under a single organization. We reckon that the operations of the united party will eventually extend somewhat beyond the sphere of State politics—eh?

Patriotism for the South, and for the country at large, is measured by curious Standards nowadays.

The New York Globe is an honest fellow. The prospect of "spoils" opened up by the recent union of the black and white democratic tickets in that State, throws him into ecstasies:

"Democrats! shall we go to work and elect our whole ticket, which will enable us all to partake of the fat things which will fall from the Democratic carapaces, or shall we remain divided, and be compelled for a number of years to feed on short commons and cold fiddler, until we have no strength enough to withstand a good stout, old-fashioned State Island nor-wester? What do you say?"

A contemporary remarks that this is an appeal which both parties, Hunkers and Free-soilers, will have no difficulty in understanding.

DENNIS HEARTY has been appointed Postmaster at Hillsboro', in place of James Palmer, removed. The Democratic papers are popping away at the old gentleman at a great rate—but he "don't seem to mind it."

If the misunderstanding with the French Minister, and his consequent dismissal, should present a prospect of any serious difficulty with the French Government, we will lay before our readers the full official account of the quarrel.

North Carolina Produce carried out of the State for a Market.—The Wilmington Chronicle notices the fact that 20,700 bales of Cotton were carried, during the past year, from Anson and other counties of North Carolina to Cheraw, and adds,—

"These 20,700 bales of Cotton could not have been worth in the Cheraw market less than twenty-five dollars each, making the value of the whole five hundred and seventeen thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars; and this value of but a single article of North Carolina produce carried for a primary market to one small town of an adjoining State. Is it not almost incredible? yet the reliable statement stares us in the face, and forces incredulity into uncomfortable belief. Now let the reader make a probable estimate of the value of all the other kinds of North Carolina produce, say flour, wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, bacon, &c., &c., that goes to the Cheraw market, all of all kinds, Cotton included, that goes to the Augusta, Hamburg, Georgetown, and the markets of Virginia, and he will have a tolerable idea of what the Old North is doing every year for the benefit of the towns over her borders.

To these facts and remarks we would invite the attention of our State's people, and especially that of those of the interior who are now so lazily engaged in helping forward works of intercommunication, as well as that portion of the people who cannot perceive any great necessity for such works."

Old Fellows' Statistics.—The official Report made at the present meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, by the Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgely, Esq., presents the following facts:

The Order has prospered and spread greatly in the various States and Territories of the Union. The whole number of Lodges at present, are 1,712; initiated during the year, 23,350; suspensions, 6,726; expulsions, 848; Past Grand Masters, 15,614; Past Grand Masters, 188. Total revenue of the Subordinate Lodges, \$780,389 32. Number of contributing members, 138,401; brothers relieved, 19,035; widows relieved, 1,687; brothers buried, 1,162; amount paid for the relief of brothers, \$272,174 50; for relief of widowed families, \$33,392 22; for education of orphans, \$6,732 25; for burying the dead, \$51,636 65. Total amount of relief, \$363,913 95. The finances of the Grand Lodge of the U. S. continue in a prosperous condition; the invested funds amount to \$12,817.

The "Union" has taken decided ground against the Administration in this French matter. It "can see no adequate cause for the violent excitement which has been created." It is "at a loss to perceive that it [Mr. Poinson's note] conveys any gross insult to our government." And this is the paper which so bitterly assailed Whig papers for taking the part, as it is called, of England and of Mexico, during Polk's Administration.

Maine Election.—There has been no choice for Governor. The returns indicate a Whig majority in the Senate and a small Democratic majority in the House.

CULTIVATE FRUIT TREES.

From the prefatory remarks in the forthcoming catalogue of Fruit Trees, at the nurseries of Charles Mock, Davidson county, N. C., the following extract is taken:

I have been greatly surprised that though all persons of all ages (subject to the exceptions to which all general rules are liable) are fond of good fruit; and though it adds so greatly to the necessities and luxuries of every family, yet so few care to supply themselves with it, when it might be done with so little expense and trouble. As yet few look on the cultivation of fruit as to its profits, but rather as an object that will gratify the wife, please the children, or add a few (not indispensable) items to the list of household luxuries—objects, the accomplishment of which are certainly to be desired—yet, as it is thought, no money can be made by it, it deserves but little attention. I assert, and the assertion is not contradicted on theory but fact—

I. That there are many kinds of winter and summer apples, on which hogs will thrive and fatten, and with the addition of but little corn, make good pork.

II. That milk cows and horses may be fed on them to advantage.

III. That the acre that would produce ten or fifteen bushels of wheat, or fifty bushels of corn, can be made to produce from four hundred to six hundred or more bushels of rich apples.

IV. That many kinds of apple and peach will produce good crops on soils too poor to repay for cultivation in any thing else.

I will suppose, and the supposition is based on nothing but what is entirely practicable, that if every farmer or owner of a homestead, would supply himself with an abundance of apples and pears from June around to June, with peaches from June to October, with cherries from 1st of May to August, all of which, too, so good as not to be susceptible of improvement; and I will submit to the reader to say, if the elements constituting human happiness, and the facilities for dollar-making, would not be increased to a very great degree. Besides the cultivation of fine fruits and flowers for their own sake, has a favorable influence on the feelings and the intellect. If it were not favorable to virtue, it would not have been made the employment of man in his state of pristine innocence.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Railroad Journal, in an article upon the present condition of the Iron Trade in the United States, makes the following remarks:

"This great branch of national industry continues very much depressed, without any prospect of immediate improvement. Nearly every mill in the country for making railroad bars, if not every one, has suspended work; and we may calculate on a general abandonment of the manufacture of pig and most kinds of bar iron, unless it is further protected by the revenue laws of the country, or unless an entire revolution takes place in our social condition, bringing about the same state of things that we now witness in Great Britain, the country from which we draw most of our supplies of this article.

It is a remarkable geological fact, that most of our beds of iron ore in this country are remote from the sea shore, and also from our most valuable coal fields. On the other hand, the Scotch and Welsh beds of ore and coal are contiguous, and are in the immediate vicinity of tide water; consequently, the iron made from them can be laid down at as low a cost for transportation as the iron from most of our furnaces. We enjoy, therefore, no protection by virtue of our position, and all that we have is by virtue of the duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, which is by no means equal to the advantage enjoyed by the English manufacturer, in the low rate that his money and his labor cost him, compared with the American manufacturer; for it must be borne in mind that the cost of the raw material is not more than one-eighth or one-tenth of the whole cost of a ton of iron. The pay of the English operative is measured by what is necessary to feed and clothe him. Americans, at present, will not work at these wages; they will turn their hand to something else, or lie idle rather. The result is, that our iron manufacturers must quit their business, or fail. Only these two alternatives are presented to them, and we regret to say that one of the two is being followed with great rapidity."

The New York Express states that the contract with Peter Cooper, Esq., for supplying a part of the rails from Poughkeepsie to Albany, on the Hudson River Railroad, has been cancelled by the agreement of the Company to pay Mr. Cooper a bonus of \$51,000. The contract price was \$67 20 per ton, the same which was paid for that to be laid from New York to Poughkeepsie.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—We stated a few days ago, that Mr. Henry Platt, of Philadelphia, an agent of the Washington Union, and other papers, was killed recently, near Thomaston, Georgia, by the falling of a decayed tree standing on the side of the road over which he was travelling in a sulkey. His back was broken in three places, also his neck, arm, and leg, and his horse also killed. The Savannah Republican says: "At the time of the occurrence, there was no wind abroad or cloud above; without one word of warning the poor man was hurried into eternity, unconscious even of the cause of his sudden death. Was it the result of accident or fate? or was it the decree of an inscrutable Providence? A man who was born in a distant part of the country, happens to be at a particular spot in Western Georgia, on a certain day, at a certain hour, and, at a certain moment; and at that instant a tree, which had been battling the storms of heaven for perhaps a century, falls in the 'stillness of noon-day,' and crushes him to death! The coincidence is as mysterious as his fate is melancholy."—*Norfolk Beacon*.

It is known, we presume, to every observing person residing in the vicinity of our native forests, that the dead trees usually fall to the earth during a perfect calm. An old decayed trunk, falling flat and prone upon the ground, breaks up on the stillness in a peculiar hollow solemn sound, befitting the 'passing away' of a hoary denizen of the woods.

It is an observation with old farmers, that the involuntary fall of a dead tree denotes that calm and humid state of the atmosphere which immediately precedes a rain storm.

A New French Minister.—The New York Tribune says: "We are informed that M. Poinson's recall has been decided on by the French Government, independent of his difficulty with the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. de Montholon, the son of Gen. Montholon, is said to be named his successor."

Rock Island Manufactory.—This is a new Wool Manufacturing establishment on the Catwaba river in Mecklenburg county, N. C., some ten or twelve miles distant from Charlotte. The proprietors are R. C. Carson, J. A. Young, and Z. A. Grier. The Goods manufactured consist chiefly of *Cassimeres* or *Jennys*; and a variety of *Tweeds* and *Kerstys* for negro wear. We were shown, at the store of Messrs. BOGER & MAXWELL, in this town, on Tuesday last, three specimens of the *Cassimeres* which are made at this Establishment; and would suggest to gentlemen who take pleasure in encouraging home manufactures, to call and see these goods before they buy their Fall and Winter suits. We have no hesitation in pronouncing them superior to any of the kind that have ever been offered in this market. Messrs. BOGER & MAXWELL, are authorized to buy Wool for this Establishment, and will be glad to get all that may be brought to them. It is required to be washed and picked clean. They also propose to keep on hand an assortment of the Goods of the Factory for the accommodation of their friends and customers. *Salisbury Watchman*.

The Danville and Richmond Railroad.—We learn from the Danville Register that Mr. Tunstall, the able and energetic President of the Danville and Richmond Railroad Company, addressed a large gathering of the people at Pittsylvania court house on last Monday week, in which he narrated the progress of the road and gave a flattering account of its prospects. "He informed the audience, (says the Register,) that the masonry and grading of the road to the 'Coal Pits' might now be considered as finished, with the exception perhaps of the tunnel under the Petersburg Road at Richmond; and from the Pits to the Appomattox river much had already been done, and he undertook to say that, without some unforeseen accident, it would be completed to the last named point by the end of the current year."

The distance from Richmond to Appomattox river is 30 miles, and to Staunton river less than a hundred; but it is conceded that more work will be required for the first 35 miles than for the whole remaining distance to Staunton. Contracts for iron and timber for the road from Staunton eastwardly have been made on satisfactory terms. In regard to the finances of the Company, it appears that the tardiness with which some of the country stockholders meet their liabilities affords just ground of complaint, and tends to retard the progress of the work. The amount already called for is \$608,000, of which only \$301,000 have been paid. About \$90,000 worth of stock yet remain to be taken. Mr. Tunstall signified his intention to sever his official connexion with the company, though he declared 'the great work' should continue to have his prayers and his confidence.—*Milton Chronicle*.

A Strange Scent.—We were present at Franklinton, on Friday night last, during a celebration of the "Sons of Temperance," who had succeeded in enrolling among their number the only keeper of a grog-shop in the place. He therefore abandoned the traffic, and devoted his remaining stock on hand to the "Infernal Gods." The liquor was publicly burnt, on the night to which we allude, in quantity about eighty gallons. The scene was a strange one, and, so far as we know, without a parallel. A large crowd was present on the occasion, including some 75 "Sons," who joined in procession, with lantern transparencies; and such was the moral sense of the surrounding community, that we heard but little sympathy expressed for the victim of the burnt offering.—*Raleigh Times*.

Florida.—An interview has taken place between an officer of our Government and some of the leading men of the Florida Seminoles, which resulted most satisfactorily. It has been ascertained that the outrages committed on Indian River and Peace creek were committed by a party of five young Indians, one of whom was a refugee, who thought that he might escape from justice by embroiling his people in a war with the United States. The Seminoles disclaimed all connexion with the perpetrators of the outrages.

A Case in Point is mentioned by the Philadelphia North American in connection with the dismissal by our Government of M. Poussin, the French Minister. It is the case of Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, who, not a long time since, was dismissed from Madrid in a very unceremonious manner by the Court of Spain, to which he had given offence, without any war ensuing in consequence. Numerous similar instances might be pointed to, in the history of civilized Governments; but it is scarcely necessary.

The Jennings Claim.—Nashville, Te., Sep. 18.—The convention of the Jennings' family, consisting of 70 delegates from 8 States, who claim to be heirs to \$16,000,000 worth of property in England, adjourned yesterday. They had been in session for several days, and appointed a committee who are empowered to obtain all the necessary legal evidence to substantiate their claim, and then to employ a commissioner to proceed to England to prosecute the suit for this immense sum which they claim as heirs.

The Removal of Mr. Robert Walsh.—The last steamer it is said, carried out despatches for the removal of Mr. Robert Walsh from the office of Consul at Paris. Mr. Walsh, has been removed mainly because his sentiments and sympathies in regard to the struggles for popular rights and Republican institutions in Europe, are not in harmony with those of Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet.

Eloquence.—Some men of learning, talent, eloquence have complained that they have been surpassed in this respect by men of mean pretensions, full of sound, bombast and fury. To be popular is not always the most desirable good; for the praise of the few judicious is of much more worth. But the reason why many speakers are not more popular, is because they do not address themselves to the standard of mind of the multitude. Their language is too grand—their sentiments too high. They should observe Cromwell's advice to his soldiers, "fire low." You must first persuade men before you can convince them; aiming low, you stand a chance of hitting the heart.

FIRE COMPANY.—The regular meeting of the Greensboro' Fire Company will take place the first Monday of October.

GRAND SECTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The regular annual session of the Grand Section of Temperance of North Carolina, will be held at Wadesborough on the 2nd Thursday (the 11th) of October next, at 7 o'clock P. M. JOHN F. HOWLETT, G. W. P. Sept. 27, 1849.

MARRIED.—In Fayette Co., Tennessee, on the 21st of August, Rev. J. A. H. Shelton, of Greensboro', N. C., to Miss M. A. Cross, of Tennessee.

DIED.—In this vicinity, on Sunday night last, Maria Caldwell, wife of Robert Caldwell. This was a most sudden and sore visitation upon an affectionate husband. Mrs. Caldwell, though her general health was delicate, had retired to rest as well as usual; her husband awoke in the night and found her dead by his side. The deceased was 41 years of age. In her all the womanly virtues shone most conspicuously. She was a counsellor and guardian, and shining ray of hope and comfort to her husband and all who knew her. Those who knew her best loved her most. [Com.]

NOTICE.

A Rail Road meeting will be held at the Brick Church, near Colonel D. Clapp's, on Saturday the 6th of October, D. F. Caldwell and J. A. Gilmer are expected to attend the meeting. Sept. 24, 1849.

RAILROAD MEETING IN LEXINGTON.—All those who have subscribed to build the North Carolina Railroad, as well as all who wish to take stock in said Company, are requested to meet in Lexington on Tuesday of next Superior Court, for the purpose of forming a company to build the Road at LEAST ACROSS THE COUNTY OF DAVIDSON.

MEETING OF TEACHERS.—It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Common School Teachers and friends of education generally of Guilford county, at the Common School House in Greensboro', on Saturday the 27th of October, for the purpose of suggesting improvements in our Common School system, and of more thoroughly impressing the public mind with the importance of popular education.

NOTICE THIS.—All persons who are, or expect to be subscribers to the capital stock of the N. C. Railroad Company, residing in Guilford County, are hereby most respectfully but earnestly requested to meet in the Court-house on Saturday the 13th of October next. It is sincerely hoped that all will be present, as business of great importance will be brought before them for their consideration on that occasion. ONE FOR MANY.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Superintendents are requested to meet in the Greensboro' on Saturday, the 6th of October, for the purpose of appointing three members of the Committee of Examination in the place of the three who have resigned. JESSE H. LINDBAY, Chairman. Sept. 12, 1849 22-3

THE PAIR NEW BOOTS left in my carriage, on Tuesday of August Court at Greensboro', can be had on application at my house 10 miles south-east of Greensboro', by describing the property and paying for this advertisement. Sept. 10, 1849 22-3* ABSALOM JERRELL.

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

FRAUD!! FRAUD!!!

\$200. The public are notified not to trade for a note or bond I gave Israel Wyrick for \$500 on the 16th of May, 1849, due 6 months from that date, as I do not intend to pay the same. The note was obtained by fraud and without consideration. JAMES S. CLOSE. September 15, 1849. 23-1

MANSION HOUSE.

THIS Establishment will be opened by the subscriber on the 1st inst. in the town of Wadesboro', one hundred yards directly South of the Court House, for the accommodation of those who may choose to call. JAMES M. WADDILL, Proprietor. Wadesboro' Sept. 1, 1849-21-5

CENTRAL DRY GOODS ROOM, PETERSBURG, VA.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1849. JAMES, RICE AND JAMES, HAVE just received a very large supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, both Foreign and Domestic, mostly purchased before the advance, which they will sell at such prices, wholesale and retail, as cannot fail to please. Additional supplies will be received throughout the season. 22-2

THE MERCHANTS' Steam Boat Company

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Ship pers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of boats on the river—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water. This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freight as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made, but will not enter heretofore, in case of any statement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest. G. P. Pease see advertisement of this date, of G. Downing, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and D. B. & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co. JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent Merchants' Steamboat Co. August 31, 1849. 21-4

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY

REV. G. MORGAN, Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Teacher of Language and Criticism, Mathematics and Experimental Sciences. Mrs. MARIA MORGAN, Associate Principal. Mrs. H. M. PERLEY, Teacher of Drawing, Oil Painting, Landscape, &c., and of the French Language and Literature. Miss JOSEPHINE PERLEY, Assistant in Water Colors and Flower Painting. Miss ———, Assistant in Higher Classes. Mr. A. G. KERS, Teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Mrs. Perley has attained a high reputation in the city of New York, and her services have been secured for her department in the Fine Arts. The science, taste and skill of Mr. Kern in Music are confirmed by his success during the past year and by testimonials of distinguished musicians. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will devote their experience and time to the improvement and happiness of their pupils. The number is limited to thirty-five. They term the Edgeworth Family. The term of two months will begin on the 9th of July, and close on the 9th of May. Bills are paid half yearly \$50 in advance. \$75 cover all expense for the half year, except the usual tuition for ornamental branches. Greensboro', N. C., May, 1849 25f

CANDLES—2,000 lbs. Tallow Candles just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNELL. Dec. 12, 1848

BLANKS IN WENTWORTH, of various kinds may be had on application to R. J. Johnson.

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, 5 Painting and Drawing, 5 Oil Painting, 15 Needle Work and Sewing Work, 5

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

LAND & MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TO be sold by private contract on or after the 8th day of October next, at the mine, all that mining property near Jamestown, in the county of Guilford, N. C., known as the Deep River (formerly Harlan's) Gold and Copper Mine, with the following machinery, pitwork, and materials thereon, viz: AN EXCELLENT LOW PRESSURE ROTARY STEAM ENGINE.

24 inch cylinder, from 30 to 35 horse power, crank 2 feet long, fly wheel 15 feet diameter, boiler with steam pipes about 8 tons, air pump lined with brass, and brass air pump bucket. There is a wharf for drawing the dirt, and a sawing machine attached, all complete and nearly new. Pitwork—Sixteen 9 ft 6 inch cast iron pumps, One 9 1/2 " " " working barrel One 9 1/2 " " " do do One 3 1/2 " " " do do One 3 1/2 " " " do do One 9 1/2 " " " windbore, One 9 1/2 " " " do do

Capstan and shears, with shieve and brass complete; capstan rope, and chains of different sizes; flat rods, balance bars, connections, &c.; 240 feet pump rods 1-1/2 inch round iron; 200 feet pump rods 1-1/2 inch square; one crab winch for lifting heavy weights; one 30 inch smith's bellows; one 20 inch bellows; anvil and vice; set of screw tools; smith and mining tools; large bar; one pair of 2 and 3 brass shieve blocks, and a fall rope. Horse Engine; windlasses and buckets; one large balance to weigh 500 lbs; one small do, weighing 200 lbs; steel drill and other steel; new and old brass; brick; set of assaying tools; a set of weights for weighing copper or gold assays; dressing tools, pans, &c., and various other articles too numerous to mention. The whole of the above materials are nearly new and worthy the attention of the public, and will be offered at such prices as it is hoped will insure their speedy sale. The mine, with the engine and pitwork, will not be sold until the 8th of October. Operations in the mine will be continued, and the water kept in drain to the bottom until that time, to give every person who may feel inclined, an opportunity of inspecting the mine. The property now offered for sale is about 500 Acres of Land,

with several veins traceable through it; one only (which runs near two miles through the said land,) has had but a very partial trial, although, immense quantities of gold and rich copper ore have been raised therefrom.

The present Company has done a great deal of work which will be available for another party; but having been misled as to the quantity of copper ore at the surface, and having expended their capital, many of the share holders are unwilling to subscribe any more, and do insist on having the property sold. There are also for sale two good working-horses, with harness; one 4 wheel wagon; one 2 wheel cart; one good saddle; about 200 bushels of corn; several stacks of oats, and all the farming implements.

Reference may be had to Dr. Coffin, or G. C. Mendenhall, Esq. Jamestown, to Joseph T. Connett, cut, or to Capt. William Paul, agent, on the mine, who will be ready to treat with any party for the whole or any part of the property at the time appointed. WILLIAM PAUL. Deep River Mine, 1st Sept., 1849 21-5

\$2000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE.

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

Shop and Furniture Room on West street between the Patriot Office and John A. Gilmer's. April, 1848 PETER THURSTON

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED Blackburg Corn Stones.

THE subscribers have been appointed agents for the sale of the Blackburg Corn Stones and are informed by several millers that they are equal to any stones ever used. They can be delivered here or at any mill in this region of country. For further particulars, apply to us or to Israel Price, Blacksburg, Va. Reference: Maj. Samuel A. Hobson, Rev. Denton Field, Wm Anglin, Esq. 8-12m REYNOLDS & CO. Leaksville, N.C.

CHAIRS.—A beautiful lot of Rocking and Sitting Chairs for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. Dec. 1848

TIME.—The subscribers have on hand a large quantity of fresh unskinned tallow in barrels. Martin's Lane Kiln, N. C., Aug. 10, 1849 18-3

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.—BIBLES from 25 cents to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6-14 to 2-00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. J. R. & J. SLOAN

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

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

One dollar per square (16 lines) for the first week and 25 cents for every continuation. Deduction made in favor of standing advertisements as follows: Three months Six months One year One square, : : \$3.00 \$5.00 \$8.00 Two squares, : : 7.00 10.00 14.00 Three (3-1-6) : : 10.00 15.00 20.00 Half column, : : 15.00 25.00 35.00

Communications.

Messrs. Editors of the Patriot:

In the colonial history of our country we see much to entertain the mind and edify the understanding, whilst a rehearsal of the dishonorable transactions of the mother country towards the colonies is calculated to make the blood boil in the veins of every true patriot. A long list of grievances had harrowed up the feelings of the colonists, by the issuing of prohibitions, the laying of taxes and the collection of tithes, for the purpose of supporting the blood-sucking aristocracy of England, until the great amount of taxation, in connection with the prohibitions laws, became so insufferable that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. Their mechanics were prohibited from doing any thing in their respective arts, without first paying for the privilege of doing so. Such was the state of affairs when the colonists burst the yoke of oppression and bid defiance to the British crown, and laid the foundation of republicanism in the new world, upon which is reared this great superstructure of national greatness, which is admired by every nation under heaven; and whilst our fame and greatness seems to tower majestically above all other nations, imitating the bird of liberty that represents our boasted freedom, from the talons of all oppressors, there is a large and useful part of our citizens that are as effectually under the galling yoke of oppression, in some respects, as if our sires had never spilled their blood in the struggles of seventy-six. That portion of our citizens are the mechanics of the southern part of this confederacy. A long list of grievances have been increasing for a series of years—voluntary oppressors have not failed to take every advantage of their necessities, and have caused every element within their reach to come in contact with their best interests. Time after time have they remonstrated with their oppressors; but all in vain. Every means has been used to compete with and monopolize every species of trade, that has come in contact with their respective trades; but in every honest effort to sustain their interests failure has succeeded failure. It is true their position, in reference to prohibitions, is very different from those referred to in the colonial history of this country—every mechanic is at liberty to use his trade—but foreign and northern trade is encouraged to such an extent, that the mechanics of the south cannot get employment, at living prices, more than two-thirds of their time. Hence the cause of so much dissipation amongst the mechanics of the southern States, which proves the old adage, that the idle head is the devil's workshop.

Thousands of foreign operatives have emigrated to our large cities; because their workmanship was so far below mediocrity in their own country, that they could not get employment at any reasonable price so that they could make a maintenance. Such is the character of the mechanism that is brought in contact with the productions of the most skillful mechanics in the world. If the citizens of the southern States were judges of mechanism of every kind, and the tricks and frauds practised in trade, such traffic could not be palmed upon them at any price. The time has been when the southern country was benefited by northern competition. But that time is past. There is a very respectable portion of the southern mechanics that can compete with the mechanics of any other part of the Union; and the articles manufactured by them, to order, is done in a much more substantial manner than that kind of traffic that has been made to sell, because they are responsible to their customers, and must sustain a fair character as workmen or they cannot secure a sufficient amount of patronage to justify themselves in business. This northern traffic has established a name or superiority for itself over the southern trade, equal to that superiority claimed by the Queen, Lords and nobility of England over the President and statesmen of the United States, (and shame to such limited ideas of greatness and republicanism,) and acknowledged by thousands of the citizens of this republican country, amongst whom are some of our smartest statesmen. Is it not time that this kind of humbuggery should cease amongst an intelligent people, in small matters as well as large ones?

There is no people under the canopy of Heaven so humbugged as are the southern people by the northern; and all because a second hand coat, hat, a pair of pegged boots, or a saddle with a thousand little demisemiquavers embossed around the edges of the skirts, are made at the north to sell, and not for real service. The name of having come from the north is a sovereign balm for every southern purchaser of this traffic; he is just in the fashion, and at half price at that! In order to prove this position to show the preference for northern productions by our southern people, we will give one instance amongst hundreds: A gentleman residing in this State recently called upon his tailor to make him a coat, precisely after the style of one that a tasteful young friend of his had just received from one of the northern cities. When the tailor came to see this northern-made piece of mechanism, he found that it was made after a fashion that was obsolete in every respect; it no doubt had been the off-dandying of some northern fop, and finally filled the order of a southern gentleman, to pass through the usages of southern etiquette, with a short waist and full skirt. In order that the citizens of the southern country may become acquainted with the many fraudulent means resorted to, to get up different kinds of stuff (having the name of mechanical productions) for the southern trade, it is necessary that the writer of this communication should dwell largely on this topic; and after he has done all in his power to expose this northern humbuggery in its true light, he will come very far short of telling half the impositions practised on the unsuspecting citizens of the south.

But before the writer commences this part of the subject, it may be due from him to the community to state the reasons why it is that he is agitating a subject that has such a universal bearing on every part of the community. He would just say that he has no ambition to gratify, more than that ambition which should be in the breast of every true patriot for the welfare of his fellow citizens; and in all that he may say (on this momentous subject to a large and oppressed portion of the southern citizens) he desires to say nothing more than will be necessary to point the southern craftsmen to their best interests, so that for the future they may institute some laudable means by which they may protect themselves against this northern and foreign aggression. The writer of this communication does not claim the honor of making the first discovery in reference to this subject, for there are thousands of our citizens that have often thought on this subject, and amongst them have been some of the brightest luminaries of the south and west. But thought on the subject is not what our depressed citizens want; it is action, decided action. In order to present this subject in its true colors, it is important that the writer of this communication should notice many things that may not be interesting to those that have not taken any interest in this matter; and may not, on the other hand, be necessary to inspire the friends of southern mechanism with more zeal for that interest, if they have given this subject even a cursory notice. But, in order that the noble-hearted and patriotic part of the community may be informed on this subject (for it is to those that the mechanic looks for redress,) it is necessary that it should undergo the strictest scrutiny, so that a unanimous sentiment may be gotten up in the community in favor of a better policy, either voluntary or legislative.

At the time that the northern people commenced trading their mechanical wares to the people of the south, the articles of trade were of a first rate character, and rendered the purchaser good service; and it is still the case with a number of articles made at the north. But in general, where fraud can be practiced, it is done to the greatest extent. We will take, for instance, the article of ready-made clothing; it is a difficult matter to produce a first rate article of clothing, and very easy to produce or pick up a very mean article. In all the commercial cities the mercantile part of the community must operate by certain rules of policy, as well as all other persons engaged in trade; consequently after the trading season is over there is always an amount of unsaleable goods on hand, which is made up in the interim between that and the next trading season, so that the goods that could not be sold in the bolt or piece, is better qualified for the southern trade, by being thrown together by those that make no pretensions to workmanship or honesty. This we will call the first and best article of ready-made clothing, and its history accounts for its cheapness. The second article is made up of old shop-keeping goods, that are moth-eaten, and have lost all that oily substance that should be in all fresh, lively goods; hence the goods are rotten, and have a dead, harsh appearance. Of course, no person that is a judge will purchase any such goods, if they have any reference to the best interests of their purses; neither will any southern merchant purchase any such stuff to cheat their unsuspecting customers, if on close examination, by a first rate judge, they are found to be affected with the smallest symptom of honesty. In order to make up all these articles in the cheapest style, for the southern trade, it is necessary to procure an extensive amount of second-hand lady's wear, such as silk dresses, for the lining of the backs and skirts of coats, and gingham dresses for the purpose of making sleeve lining and pockets, and a second-hand velvet vest is often necessary to make velvet collars. After all the necessary articles are procured, the clothing is cut and sent to every back alley and hole and corner of the cities, to individuals called piece-makers, who employ every person within their reach that can sew two pieces of cloth together to make up this clothing; and in many instances it is sent into the midst of disease, by which the virus of some dreadful contagion may spread disease and death far and wide. The fourth article of this stuff is the off-dandying of the city fops, who pay their tailor so much by the year, to clothe them in accordance with every change of the fashions; these second-hand coats are cleaned and pressed, and migrate to the south (branded with the very latest Parisian styles) in pursuit of the southern fop, who puts on an air of conscious superiority of dress, and dandyism, that carries away the palm of excellence and taste far beyond any thing that the fashion-maker ever anticipated. By these means an incorrect taste is established among the southern people, and when brought in collision with a correct taste, the workman that has been putting up work after these obsolete styles must suffer the name of being unfashionable. The fifth article embraces the off-dandying of the negro fop, who sports as high claims to the rights and benefits of fashion in the northern cities, and cuts as large a swell on the side-walks, with his cigar in his mouth, as any southern merchant can possibly do. His clothes, too, are changed for the latest styles, and sent to the south for our fashionable gentry to wear for a season; after which Culley gets it here. The sixth and last article embraces the clothing of the dead. No matter what disease may have caused their migration to another world, those clothes are sold or pawned to some individuals that have the sleeves lined, new pockets put in, back and skirts lined perhaps with some dead woman's dress, the collar covered with an old piece of velvet,

and all the thread-bare places carded up to raise a nap, and then a solution of potash is applied to the seams and faded places to restore the color; it is then pressed over and glossed, and after that this kind of clothing is kept in perfect secrecy, and it assumes a new history. It is new cloth, and the most fashionable color, new trimmings, and made by the best city tailors, and after the latest styles; consequently any article of trade that has been got up in accordance with the latest ton of the day, has high claims on the southern patronage. And, of course, any southern merchant that is not acquainted with this kind of trickery (and ninety-nine out of a hundred know nothing about it) will purchase the article that has the highest recommendation; and, after he finds that he has been cheated, he must pursue the same course to make himself whole. So we see that cheaters beget cheaters, and it increases in a powerful ratio; here is a dead man's clothes made perfectly new, and sent to the would-be fashionable citizens of the south to wear. And for all this gratification of fashion, in the height of excellence and the miraculous, the purchaser is dreadfully bit, and the mechanic has been so unfortunate as to have his business transferred into the hands of a novice merchant.

These assertions may seem unreasonable to those that have not made themselves acquainted with this kind of fraud; but it is only necessary for the reader to think of the great amount of suffering in the large cities. Every means is resorted to to keep soul and body together: the hungry will dispose of any thing to sustain life, and the drunkard will sell the clothes off from a deceased parent, wife or child for a drink of liquor; and there are always a number of those kind of traffickers ready to trade for or take any thing in pawn, even if it is the family Bible. The same course is pursued with a number of other articles; every means is used to get them up in a cheap style, so that they may trade such wares to what they suppose to be a cheap people—cheap in intellect, judgment and purse.

(Concluded next week.)
A MECHANIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.
READER, have you ever called at the Store of W. J. McCONNEL and examined his Stock of Goods? If you have not call and look; and all those that have called, let them call again and take a further look through the entire stock of goods:—You will find for Gentlemen's wear some of the finest French Cloths and Casimeres you have ever seen, besides a large stock of VESTINGS, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTON ADES.
Including every article from head to foot for men's wear. And then, while there is every article for men, you will find a rich assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Dress Silks of every style, Silk Tissues, Worsteds, Barges, Linen Gingham, Embroidered Lawns, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, Swiss Muslins, Jacket Muslins, Swiss Edgings and Insertions, Jacknet do, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Swiss Capes, Bobinet Capes, Swiss and Bobinet Collars, Silk Violette, Swiss Linen Socks and Violette, Silk Bonnets, Leghorns and Gimp do, all colors of Kid Gloves and shoes,—in short, you will find almost every article needed for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Call and take a look; it will pay you well for the time and trouble, and while you go along 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, Boots and Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Pastry, Oils or Dry-stuffs, you will be very apt to find them at this emporium of goods and at the right sort of prices. Country produce taken in payment, and no offence taken at a little cash. April, 1849.

P. CHILDS & CO. OF CENTRAL OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS.—They speak for themselves.
Martin's Vineyard, Clatham county, N. C., 10th August, 1847.
P. Childs & Co, Gent's: Sometime last winter your travelling agent left with me four dozen boxes of your Oriental or Sovereign Balm Pills for sale. I have sold out agreeable to your instructions, and am happy to say, not a single box has been returned; and as the sickly season is now coming on, and your pills have given so general satisfaction, and there is such a demand for them, I have thought best to send for a fresh supply.

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

REMOVED
TO Hillsboro' street, one door below T. Caldwell & Sons, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Cakes, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country produce.

I would return my thanks for the liberal patronage given me by the public, and hope to merit a continuance of the same. No pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may favor me with their custom.
The 1st of January has come, when all men should settle their accounts either by cash or note. In my case cash is preferred, as I shall start North soon, and cannot go without money. Interest will be charged from Jan. 1st, what 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 HATT.
Jan. 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 the forfeit. Now go to bed; and, when in bed, take two more pills and some hot tincture 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 remove insensible perspiration, and the 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. Buy in any event, the continuance of the treatment is best; but that can be decided, whether it takes one six or twenty to effect the cure. However, had the head or any part of the body been drawn or heated, a may be, never let blood be drawn or leeches applied; we want all the blood we have. Instead of leeching this "little 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 rouse the vital powers, and restore warmth to the surface, previously chilled by the coldness of approaching death. There is no occasion for fear, provided Brandreth's Pills are on hand ready for use; their prompt administration will vanquish the malady, and restore the health. Use them as directed in the diseases enumerated above.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloans Greenboro', W. H. Brittain, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge, Shelby & Field, James town, Town & Stanley, Center, J. & H. Gilme Gilmer's Store; F. & W Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand, to make to order, a first rate article of BOOTS AND SHOES. His prices are low, considering the quality of the work. Cash is never refused in exchange for work; in fact it is one of the indispensable in such an establishment, as the necessary materials and labor cannot be had without it. Those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and examine work for themselves.
HENRY H. BRADY.
Greenboro', March, 1849 47f

JUST received and for sale Pale and Dark French Brandy, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Madras Wine, Whiskey Wine, Champagne Wine, Monongahela Whiskey, do, Rye Whiskey. Persons wishing any of the above Liquors may be certain of getting a pure article.
W. J. McCONNEL.

Attention!
THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the 57th, 68th 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 Regiments, and the Regiment of Cavalry, are hereby commanded to appear on the following day, Friday the 12th, for Regimental Review.
C. A. BOON, Col. Com. 58th Reg.
DAVID STUART, sen. Lieut. Col.
JOAB HATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
MARCELLUS JORDAN, Lieut. Col.
JOHN D. SCOTT, Col. Com. Reg. Cav.
J. K. PATRICK, Col. Com. 59th Reg.

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 516m.

HOUSE'S INDIAN TONIC.
A PLEASANT and never failing cure for Chills or Ague & Fever, in three hours, and a remedy for Bilious and Remittent Fever.
The cure found in the wrapper of NINE and TEN years standing, are the most remarkable on record, proving it clearly, to have been superior to every other known remedy in curing Intermitants. Persons of Bilious or Debilitated habits, will soon find relief from using it. Nursing mothers, who need something to invigorate and strengthen them, will find it the very thing, taken in large table-spoonful doses three or four times a day. Do try it. Price \$1 per bottle.

HOUSE'S OINTMENT, A soothing and perfect cure for Piles, and for Burns, Bruises, External Eruptions, Mashes, Sprains, Fresh Cuts or Wounds, whether on man or beast, and as an external application in Rheumatism, its effects are decided, and absolutely astonishing.
A person after using it remarked, "It is worth five dollars a thimble full." No family should ever be without it a single moment. Price \$1 per bottle.

HOUSE'S VEGETABLE PILLS are worthy of a place in every family, and as a general family medicine, the best in the world. They are happily combined so as to act directly upon the whole animal economy, assist nature in expelling all morbid or acrid humors, which engender disease. They are the only reliable cure ever discovered for Rheumatism.— Try them, ye afflicted ones; dry up your tears and cease your groans, for there is yet good to store for you. So great is their popularity that orders for them to be sent to different parts of the country through the mail, are frequently received.
No person or Planter, who has ever tried them, would willingly dispense with them. We appeal to the hundreds who have used them, for the truth of what we say. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by J. R. & J. Sloans, Greenboro', Jesse Smith, Guilford county, Daniel F. Thompson, Orange county, J. B. McDade, Chapel Hill, A. Moring Morrellville, A. H. Lindsey, Friendship, F. Pries, Salem, Seaborn Perry, Kernersville, A. S. Teague, Muddy Creek Post Office, Johnson & Smith, Huntsville, Y. N. Jones, Surry county. June, 1849 10-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Guilford County.
Superior Court of Law. Spring Term, 1849.
Peter Adams vs. Attachment levied on a Negro William Twitty, defendant.
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 should 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. 85 196

NOTICE.
I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the public at large, that I have settled in Greensboro' on South street, first door below Mr. H. T. Wilbar's, half a mile from the courthouse, where I intend keeping constantly on hand.
BEDSTEDS OF THE BEST KIND
for sale. Also, TURNING of every description done at short notice and in the best style.
Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for Bedsteads.
Also, Bonnets bleached and dressed in fashionable style. PLEASANT AROS. 2-11
April 1849

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

TO SHIPPERS
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER. The undersigned owners of the Cape Fear Line consisting of the Steamboat Gov. Graham, and her Tug-Boats, are now prepared to do all kinds of Freight-ing. We shall give the business our personal attention, and intend to merit 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. DIBBLE & BROTHERS. Wilmington, Aug. 14, 1849 1970

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber has his three Wool Carding Machines now in the best order. Wool warranted good in every respect. For particulars see handbills.
FOR SALE.—Wool, Ribs, Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Cloths, Meal, Flour, Lumber, shingles, and Brick, all for sale at accommodating terms, and low-er than can be had elsewhere. (One and a half mile north of Greensboro'.) G. D. ORRICK.
May 1, 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 Yadonville, 10 miles from the former and 30 from the latter place. The Tract contains over 1000 acres, with a good frame Dwelling 44 by 46 feet, two stories high, with a passage running through the centre, with 9 rooms. Also a large frame Barn and Cattle Shed, Kitchens, Smoke house, Ice house, Store house, Lumber house, Tailor and Shoe Shop, a good Tanyard in full operation. Also, Oatcracker'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 and meadow.
This is one of the most desirable country residences in this section, being near Greensboro', where it is believed the Central N. C. Rail Road will run, and where there are already Schools and Institutions of learning equal to any in the State. It is within about 25 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 of said Village, with a Harness Shop, Stable, Grub and Spring.
Also, a Tract of Land near Wentworth, on which Mr. T. Alcorn resides, containing 150 acres, mostly in woods.
All these properties will be sold very low and the terms accommodating. A part or all the purchase money could be paid in slaves at a fair price. Any person wishing to examine the premises in Guilford will apply to the subscriber living on the same, or to Mr. A. T. M. Woolen residing in Wentworth. All communications addressed to me at Monticello, Guilford county, N. C., will meet with prompt attention.
J. BRANNOCK.
August 2d, 1849. 16m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry County.
Wm. D. Rutledge and others vs. In Equity. Original vs. Bibb.
In this case appearing on affidavit that the defendant Lucy Howell who intermarried with Stephen Howell, and Nathan Rutledge reside without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, requiring them to appear at the next Court of Equity for said county, at the Court House in the town of Rockwood, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the bill of complaint of Wm. D. Rutledge, Clarissa Rutledge, of full age, and of Catherine Rutledge and Louisa Rutledge by their next friend, Wm. D. Rutledge, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte and to them and judgment entered against them accordingly.
Test: J. GRAVES, C. M. E. Pr. adv. 85 206

GREENSBOROUGH AND NEW BOSTON FASHIONING ESTABLISHMENT.—The proprietors of this establishment are happy to inform their customers and the public generally, that all their Fashionable Styles for the Spring and Summer have come to hand, and exhibit a good deal of taste and elegance. They have a number of first rate workmen in their employ, both Northern and Southern; consequently the fashionable public may reasonably expect that all work done at their establishment will not be excelled by any similar establishment in the United States, either as to Cut or Workmanship.
Front Shop in Greensboro', North street, East side next door to the Store of J. & R. Lindsay. Back Shop in New Boston, 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, Casimeres and Vestings are very low.
The subscribers take great pleasure in returning their acknowledgments to their patrons generally—at the same time their best wishes for their prosperity. Your most humble and old servants,
April 1st, 1849 WESTEROCKS & LILWORTH. 11f

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

WINTER'S BALSAK OF WILD CHERRY.—For Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. &c. The only safe and certain Remedy for sale by D. P. WEIR.

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

LARGE quantity of CASTING for sale, such as pots, ovens, kettles, &c. &c. extra cash for and plough moulds; price from 4 to 5 cents per lb. W. J. McCONNEL.

FURS WANTED.—Such as Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Otter, Rabbit, Red and Gray Fox, for which a liberal price will be given in trade. H. T. WILBAR, Hat Manufacturer, Greensboro', N. C.

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.—PAIN EXTRACTOR. PAIN EXTRACTOR.
THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Toothache, &c.—poison of rheumatic or nervous character especially may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.
For sale by D. P. WEIR.

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.

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

30,000 the Kings Mountain IRON 30 Kegs Nails For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN April 20, 1849

FURNITURE.—A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber. Also one Goda—Stove and two Room Stoves. Dec. W. J. McCONNEL.

NORTH POPE FRENCH BRANDY.—Extra quality EXTRA DRY VINE. Best quality MADEIRA WINE. For medicinal purposes. For sale by D. P. WEIR