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BY AUTHORITY.

**By the President of the United States
of America.**

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention for the extension of
certain stipulations contained in the treaty of
commerce and navigation on the 27th August,
1829, between the United States of America
and his majesty the Emperor of Austria, was
concluded and signed in this city on the 8th day
of May, 1848, which convention being in the
English and German languages, is word for word
as follows:

*Convention for the extension of certain stipula-
tions, contained in the treaty of commerce
and navigation of 27th August, 1829, be-
tween the United States of America and his
majesty the Emperor of Austria.*

The United States of America and his maj-
esty the Emperor of Austria having agreed to
extend to all descriptions of property the ex-
emption from duties, taxes or charges, which was
secured to the personal goods of their respective
citizens and subjects by the eleventh article of
the treaty of commerce and navigation which
was concluded between the parties on the twenty-
seventh of August, 1829; and also for the
purpose of increasing the powers granted to
their respective consuls by the tenth article of
said treaty of commerce and navigation, have
named for this purpose their respective plenipot-
entiaries; namely, the President of the United
States of America, his majesty the Emperor of
Austria, upon his charge d'affaires to the United
States, John George Hulsemann; who, after
having exchanged their said full powers, found
in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed
the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The citizens or subjects of each of the con-
tracting parties shall have power to dispose of
their personal property within the States of the
other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and
their heirs, legatees and donees, being citizens
or subjects of the said contracting party, shall
succeed to their said personal property, and may
take possession thereof, either by themselves or
by others acting for them, and dispose of the
same at their pleasure, paying such duties only
as the inhabitants of the country where the said
property lies, shall be liable to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE II.

Where, on the death of any person holding
real property, or property not personal, within
the territories of one party, such real property
would, by the laws of the land descend on a citi-
zen or subject of the other, were he not dis-
qualified by the laws of the country where such
real property is situated, such citizen or subject
shall be allowed a term of two years to sell the
same; which term may be reasonably prolonged,
according to circumstances; and to withdraw
the proceeds thereof, without molestation, and
except from any other charges than those which
may be imposed in like cases upon the inhabi-
tants of the country from which such proceeds
may be withdrawn.

ARTICLE III.

In case of the absence of the heirs, the same
care shall be taken, provisionally, of such real
or personal property as would be taken in a like
case of property belonging to the natives of the
country, until the lawful owner, or the person
who has a right to sell the same, according to
article II., may take measures to receive or dis-
pose of the inheritance.

ARTICLE IV.

The high contracting parties grant to each
other the liberty of having, each in the ports of
the other, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial
agents and vice-commercial agents, of their own
appointment, who shall enjoy the same privi-
leges and powers as those of the most favored
nations; but if any of the said consuls shall en-
joy on trade, they shall be subjected to the same
laws and usages to which private individuals of
their nation are subjected in the same place.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial
agents and vice-commercial agents, shall have the
right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in
such differences as may arise between the masters and
crews of the vessels belonging to the nation
whose interests are committed to their charge,
without the interference of the local authorities,
unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain
should disturb the order or tranquility of the
country; or the said consuls, vice-consuls, com-
mercial agents or vice-commercial agents, should
require their assistance in executing or support-
ing their own decisions. But this species of
judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the con-
tending parties of the right they have to resort,
on their return, to the judicial authority of their
own country.

The said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial
agents and vice-commercial agents, are author-
ized to require the assistance of the local authori-
ties for the search, arrest and imprisonment of
the deserters from the ships of war and merchant
vessels of their country. For this purpose they
shall apply in writing to the competent tribu-
nals, judges and officers, and shall demand said
deserters, proving by the exhibition of the regis-
ters of the vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews,
or by any other official documents, that such
individuals form legally part of the crews; and
on such claim being substantiated, the surrender
shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed
at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls,
commercial agents and vice-commercial agents,
and may be confined in the public prisons, at the
request and cost of those who shall claim them,
in order to be sent to the vessels to which
they belong, or to others of the same country.
But if a deserted back within three months from
the day of their arrest, they shall be set at lib-
erty, and shall not be again arrested for the same

cause. If, however, the deserter shall be found
to have committed any crime or offence requir-
ing trial, his surrender may be delayed, until the
tribunal before which his case shall be pending
shall have pronounced its sentence, and such
sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE V.

The present treaty shall continue in force for
two years, counting from the day of the exchange
of its ratification; and if, twelve months before
the expiration of that period, neither of the high
contracting parties shall have announced, by an
official notification to the other, its intention to
arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain
binding for one year beyond that time, and so on,
until the expiration of the twelve months
which will follow a similar notification, what-
ever the time at which it may take place.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention is concluded subject to the ratifi-
cation of the President of the United States of
America, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate thereof, and of his majesty the Em-
peror of Austria; and the ratifications thereof
shall be exchanged in Washington, within the
term of one year from the date of the signature
thereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness thereof, the respective plenipotenti-
aries have signed the above articles, as well in
German as in English, and have thereto affixed
their seals.

Done in the city of Washington, on the eighth
day of May, one thousand eight hundred and
forty-eight, in the seventy-second year of the
independence of the United States of America,
and in the fourteenth year of the reign of his
majesty the Emperor of Austria.

JAMES BUCHANAN, [L. S.]
HULSEMANN, [L. S.]

And whereas, the said convention has been
duily ratified on both parts, and the respective
ratifications of the same were exchanged in this
city on the 23d of February, one thousand
eight hundred and fifty, by JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State of the United States of Amer-
ica, and JOHANN GEORGE HULSEMANN, Charge
d'affaires of his majesty the Emperor of Austria
near the said United States, on the part of their
respective governments;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ZACH-
ARY TAYLOR, President of the United States
of America, have caused the said convention to be
made public, to the end that the same, and
every clause and article thereof may be observ-
ed and fulfilled with good faith by the United
States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand, and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-
fifth day of February, in the year of our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty,
and of the independence of the United States
the seventy-fourth.

Z. TAYLOR.

By the President:
JOHN M. CLAYTON,
Secretary of State.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

UNION ODE.

By REV. DR. GILMAN, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Who would sever freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the inviolable line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest—

Dear to me the South's fair land,
Dear the central mountain band,
Dear New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairie West.

By our altars pure and free,
By our law's deep-rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our Washington—

By our common kindred tongue,
By our hopes—bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong,
We will still be one.

Fathers! have ye led in vain?

Ages, must ye droop again?
Maker, shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by Thee?

No! receive our solemn vow,
While before the throne we bow,
Ever to maintain, as now,
"Union—Liberty."

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer.

To the North or the South, disunion would
be a terrible calamity, an overwhelming misfor-
tune from which they could never recover. But
to us of the West, it would be utter annihilation
—a sinking down to the hopeless depths of na-
tional despair and ruin. It is our duty therefore
to speak out, not only with boldness, but with
a united voice on this subject, which immeasur-
ably transcends in importance all mere differ-
ences in opinion upon party politics. Whilst
the Union is safe, we may wrangle as we see fit
about measures of domestic policy or our foreign
relations. Politicians may coax and wheedle
the people as they can; this or that individual
may go up and another down, without any great
loss to the public, perhaps, either way. But
when the integrity of the Union is seriously
threatened from any quarter, upon that question
at least we of the West can present an undivided
front—a firm, united, and therefore invincible
phalanx.

From the New Orleans Bee.

The people of the South, so far from regard-
ing disunion as "inevitable," look confidently
for an honorable and friendly compromise of ex-
isting difficulties, by which the links that bind
State to State will be rendered stronger than ad-
amant. So far from echoing the guilty aspira-
tion that "disunion is inevitable," they would
consider such an appalling consummation as a
blasting evidence of Almighty wrath, and would
contemplate it as the first of those huge down-
ward leaps by which nations are precipitated
from prosperity and power, to feebleness, degra-
dation and contempt. Thus believing, the South
stands prepared to support the Union, even while
executing due respect for her rights. She is not
to be driven out of this Union, but will maintain
and uphold it, in all its integrity, and with all its
guaranties.

TRAV.—The Salem Gazette very truly re-
marks:—"There is no such thing as doing any
thing gratuitously in a printing office." Some-
body must pay for every thing that is done. Not
a line can be set that does not cost money for
setting. Either the publisher must pay the
whole, or the advertiser must pay his share." This
is literally true, and yet there are a few more
left who think printers ought not to be
charged for their work, especially when the ad-
vertising is for some charitable or public pur-
pose.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER

On the Slavery and Territorial Questions.

IN SENATE, MARCH 7, 1850.

I wish to speak to-day, not as a Massachusetts
man, nor as a northern man, but as an American
and a member of the Senate of the United
States—a body not moved from its propriety,
not lost to a just sense of its own dignity or its
own high responsibility—a body to which the
country looks with confidence—wise, moderate,
patriotic, and with true feeling. It is not to be de-
nied that we live in the midst of strong agitations,
and in the midst of very considerable dangers to
our institutions of government. The imprison-
ed winds are let loose. "The East, the North,
and the stormy South, are all combined to make
the whole ocean toss its billows to the skies, and
disclose its profound depths." I do not affect
to hold, or to be fit to hold, the helm in this
combat with the political elements; but I have a duty
to perform, and I mean to perform it with fidelity
—not without a sense of surrounding dangers,
but not without hope. I have a part to act, not
for my own security or safety—for I am looking
out for no fragment upon which to float away
from the wreck, if wreck is to ensue—but for the
good of the whole and the preservation of the
whole. There is that which will keep me to
my duty during this struggle, whether the sun
and the stars shall appear or shall not appear for
many days.

I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union.
"Hear me for my cause." I speak to-
day from a solicited and anxious desire for the
restoration to the country of that quiet and that
harmony which make the blessings of this Union
so rich and so dear to us all. "Believe me
for mine honor." These are the topics that I
propose to myself to discuss. These are the mo-
tives and the sole motives that influence me to
communicate my opinions to the Senate and to
the country; and if I can do anything, however
little, for the promotion of these ends, I shall
have accomplished all that I wish.

Mr. President, it may not be amiss to recur
very briefly to the events, equally sudden and
extraordinary, which have brought the political
condition of this country to be what it now is.
In May, 1848, the United States declared war
against Mexico. Our armies then on the frontiers
entered the provinces of that republic, met
and defeated all her troops, penetrated her moun-
tain passes, and occupied her capital. The marine
forces of the United States took possession of
her ports and towns on the Atlantic and the Pa-
cific. In less than two years a treaty was nego-
tiated, by which Mexico ceded to the United
States a vast extent of territory, extending for
seven or eight hundred miles along the shores of
the Pacific, running back over the mountains and
across the deserts, till it reached the frontier State
of Texas. It so happened that, in the distracted
and feeble state of the Mexican government, be-
fore the declaration of war by the United States
against Mexico had become known in California,
the people of California, under the direction of
American officers, perhaps—Colonel Doniphan
in particular—overturned the existing provincial
government of California, of Mexican authority,
and run up an independent flag. When the news
arrived at San Francisco that war had been de-
clared by the United States against Mexico, this
independent flag was pulled down, and the stars
and stripes of this government hoisted in its stead.
So, sir, before the war was over, the powers of
the United States, military and naval, had pos-
session of Upper California, and a great rush of
emigrants from various portions of the world took
place into California in 1846 and 1847.

And now behold another wonder. In Janu-
ary 1848, the Mormons, it is said, or some of
them, made a discovery of an extraordinarily
rich mine of gold—or rather of a very great
quantity of gold, hardly fitted to be called a
mine, because it lay so near the surface—at the
lower part of the South or American branch of
the Sacramento. They endeavored to conceal
their discovery, and did so for some time. Near
the same time another discovery—perhaps of
greater importance—was made of gold in a high-
er part of the American branch of the Sacramen-
to, and near to the fort so called. The fame of
those discoveries spread far and wide. This ex-
cited more and more that spirit of emigration to-
wards California which had already taken place.
Persons crowded in hundreds and flocks towards
the bay of San Francisco. This, as I have said,
took place in the winter and spring of 1848. The
"diggings" commenced in the spring of that
year; and from that time to this, the search for
gold has been prosecuted with a success not heretofore
known in the history of the globe. We all know
how incredulous the American public was of this
discovery. But we all know that they receive
daily confirmation; and down to the present mo-
ment, I suppose that the assurances are as strong,
after the experience of those several months, that
there are mines of gold apparently inexhaustible
in the regions near San Francisco, in California,
as they were at any period of the early transi-
tion to us of those accounts.

It so happened that, although a time of peace,
it became a very great subject for legislative con-
sideration and legislative decision to provide a
proper territorial government for California; but
differences of opinion in the councils of the gov-
ernment prevented the establishment of any such
territorial government for California at the last
session of Congress. Under this state of things,
the inhabitants of San Francisco and California,
then amounting to a great number of persons, in
the summer of last year, thought it their duty
to establish a local government. Under the pro-
clamation of General Riley, the people chose dele-
gates to a convention, and that convention met
at Monterey. They framed a constitution for

the State of California. It was adopted by the
people of California in their primary character.
Desirous of immediate connexion with the United
States, senators were appointed, and repre-
sentatives chosen, who have come hither, bring-
ing with them the authenticated constitution of
the State of California, and they now present
themselves, asking, in behalf of that State, that
it may be admitted into the Union as one of the
United States. This constitution contains an ex-
press prohibition against slavery or involuntary
servitude in the State of California. It is said,
and I suppose truly, that, of the members who
composed the convention, some thirty were na-
tives and had been residents of the slaveholding
States, and the residue, perhaps about twenty,
were not such.

It is this circumstance that has contributed to
raise—I do not say that it has wholly raised—a
dispute upon the propriety of the admission of
California into the Union under these circum-
stances.

It is not to be denied, Mr. President—no body
denying—that, whatever reasons were
assigned for the commencement of the late war
with Mexico, it was prosecuted for the purpose
of the acquisition of territory, and under the argu-
ment that the cession of territory was the only
form in which proper compensation could be
made to the United States by Mexico for various
claims and demands which the people of this
country had against her. At any rate, it will be
found that President Polk, in a message at the
commencement of the session in December, 1847,
avowed that the war was to be prosecuted till
some acquisition of territory was obtained. And
as the acquisition was south of the line of the U.
States, in warm climates and countries, it was
naturally expected, I suppose, by the South, that
whatever acquisitions were made in that region
would be added to the slaveholding part of the
United States. Events have turned out as was
not expected; and that expectation has not been
realized; and therefore, in some degree, disap-
pointment and surprise have been excited. In
other words, it is obvious that the question which
has so long harassed the country, and at some
times very seriously alarmed the minds of wise
and good men, has come upon us for a fresh dis-
cussion—the question of slavery in these United
States.

Now, sir, I propose, perhaps at some little ex-
pense to the attention of the Senate, to review
historically this question of slavery, which, partly
in consequence of its own acts, and partly in
consequence of the manner in which it has been
discussed in one and the other portions of the
country, has been the source of so much alterca-
tion and unkind feeling in different portions of
the United States. We all know that slavery
has existed in the world from time immemorial.
There was slavery in the earliest periods of the
history of oriental nations. There was slavery
among the Jews. The theocratic government of
that people made no injunctions against it. There
was slavery among the Greeks, and the ingenu-
ity philosophy of the Greeks found, or sought
to find, a justification of it exactly upon the
grounds which have been assumed for such a
justification in this country, that is, a natural and
original difference between the races of mankind
—the inferiority of the colored or black race to
the white. The Greeks justified their system
of slavery upon that ground precisely. They
held the Africans and some portions of the Asiatic
tribes to be inferior to the white race. They
did not show, I think, by any close process of
logic, that, if that were true, the more intelli-
gent and the stronger had therefore the right to
subjugate the weaker. A more manly philosophy
and jurisprudence of the Romans placed the jus-
tification on entirely different grounds. The Ro-
man jurists, from the very first days to the fall
of the empire, admitted that slavery was against
the natural law, by which they maintained that all
men, of whatever color, or capacity, were equal.
But they justified slavery, first, upon
the authority of the law of nations, arguing, and
arguing truly, that at that day the conventional
law of nations admitted that captives in war—
whose lives, according to the notion of that time,
were at the absolute disposal of the captor—might,
in exchange for exemption from death, be made
slaves for life, and that that servitude might de-
scend to their posterity. The jurists of Rome
also maintained that by the civil law there might
be servitude and slavery, personal and hereditary;
first, by the voluntary act of the individual,
who might sell himself into slavery; secondly,
by his being received into a state of servitude by
his creditors, to satisfy the debts he had incur-
red; and, thirdly, by being placed in a state of
servitude or slavery for crime.

At the introduction of Christianity into the
world, the Roman empire was full of slaves. I
suppose there is to be found no injunction against
that relation between man and man in the teach-
ings of the Gospel by Jesus Christ or by any of
his apostles. The object of the instructions de-
livered to mankind by the founder of Christianity
was to touch the heart, purify the soul, and im-
prove the lives of individual men. That object
went directly to the first foundation of the po-
litical and social relations of men, to raise the in-
dividual heart and mind of man. Now, sir, upon
the general nature, and character, and lawfulness
of slavery, there exists a wide difference of
opinion between the northern portion of this country
and the southern. It is said, on the one
side, that if not the subject of any injunction, or
any direct prohibition in the New Testament,
slavery is a wrong; that it is founded merely in
the right of the strongest; that it is oppression;
it is like all unjust wars; like all those conflicts
which mighty nations subject weaker nations to
their will. They think slavery in its nature
—whatever can be said of it in the modifications
which take place in it in fact—is not according to
the "meek spirit" of the apostle; it is not "kindly
affection"; it does not "seek another's good,
and not its own"; it does not "let the oppressed
go free." These are sentiments that are cher-
ished, recently with greatly augmented force, among
the people of the northern States. They have
taken hold of the religious sentiment of that part
of the country, as they have more or less taken
hold of the religious feelings of a considerable
portion of mankind.

The South, upon the other side, having been
accustomed to this relation between the races all
themselves, from their birth—having been taught,
in general, to treat the subject of this bondage
with care and kindness, and I believe, in general,
to feel for them great care and kindness—have
not taken this view of the subject which I have
mentioned. There are thousands of religious
men, with consciences as tender as those of any
of their brethren at the North, who do not see
the unfitness of slavery; and there are more,
thousands perhaps, that whatever they may
think of it in its origin, and as a matter depend-
ing upon natural right, yet take things as they
are, find slavery to be an established relation of
society where they live, and see no way in which
—let their opinions upon the abstract question
be what they may—it is in the power of the
present generation to relieve themselves from
this relation. And, in this respect, candor ob-
liges me to say that I believe they are just as
conscientious, many of them—and of the religious
people, all of them—as we are in the North,
holding different sentiments.

Why, sir, the honorable member from South
Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] the other day alluded
to the separation of that great religious com-
munity, the Methodist Episcopal Church. That
separation was brought about by differences of
opinion upon this particular subject of slavery.
I felt great concern as that dispute went on, a-
bout the result. I was anxious—I was in hope
—that the difference of opinion might be healed;
because I look upon that religious community as
one of the great props of religion and morals
throughout the whole country, from Maine to
New Orleans. The result was against my
wishes and against my hopes. I have read all
their proceedings, all their arguments; but I have
never yet been able to come to the conclusion
that there was any real ground for that separa-
tion—in other words, that any good could be
produced by that separation.

Sir, when questions of this kind take hold of
the religious sentiments of mankind, and come
to be discussed in religious assemblies, by clergy
and laity, there is always to be expected,
and always to be feared, a great degree of excite-
ment. It is in the nature of man, manifested by
his whole history, that religious disputes are apt
to become warm. Men's strength of conviction
is proportioned to their view of the magnitude
of the question.

In all such disputes, there will sometimes be
men to be found, with whom everything will be
absolutely wrong or absolutely right. They see
the right clearly; they think others ought to;
and they are disposed to establish a broad line
of distinction between what they think right and
what they hold to be wrong; and they are not
seldom willing to establish that line upon their
own conviction of the truth and justice of their
own opinions. They are willing to mark and
guard by placing along a series of dogmas, as
lines of boundary are marked by posts and
stones.

There are men who, with clear perceptions,
as they think, of their own duty, do not see how
too hot a pursuit of one duty may involve them
in the violation of others, or how too warm an
embracement of one truth may lead them to dis-
regard these truths equally important. As I
heard it stated strongly, sir, not many days ago,
these persons are disposed to mount upon some
duty as a war-horse, to drive furiously, in, and
upon, and over, all other duties that may stand
in the way.

There are men who, in times of that sort, and
in disputes of that sort, are of opinion that hu-
man duties may be ascertained with the precision
of mathematics. They deal with morals as
with mathematics, and they think that what is
right may be distinguished from what is wrong
with all the precision of an algebraic equation.
They have, therefore, none too much charity
towards others who differ from them. They
are apt to think that nothing is good but what
is perfectly good; that there are no compromises
or modifications to be made in submission to
difference of opinion, or in deference to other
men's judgment. If their perspicacious vision
enables them to detect a spot on the face of the
sun, they think that a good reason why the sun
should be struck down from heaven. They
prefer the chance of running into utter darkness,
to living in heavenly light, if that heavenly light
is to be not absolutely without any imperfection.

There are impatient men—too impatient al-
ways to give heed to the admonition of St. Paul,
that we are not to "do evil that good may come"
—too impatient to wait for the slow progress of
moral causes in the improvement of mankind.
They do not remember that the doctrines and
the miracles of Jesus Christ have, in 1800 years,
converted only a small portion of the human
race; and, among the nations converted to Chris-
tianity, they forget how many vices and crimes,
public and private, still prevail, and that many
of them—the public crimes especially—offences
against the Christian religion, pass without ex-
citing particular regret or indignation. Thus
wars are waged, and unjust wars. I do not deny
that there may be just wars; there certainly are;
but it was the remark of an eminent person,
not many years ago, upon the other side of
the Atlantic, that it was one of the greatest
reproaches to human nature that wars were
sometimes necessary for the defence of nations
—that they were sometimes called for against
the injustice of other nations.

In this state of sentiment upon the general na-
ture of slavery lies the cause for a great portion
of these unhappy divisions, exasperations, and
reproaches, which find vent and support in dif-
ferent parts of the Union. Slavery does exist
in the United States. It did exist in the States be-
fore the adoption of this constitution, and at the
time of its adoption. And now let us consider,
for a moment, what was the state of sentiment in
the North and the South in regard to slavery at
the time this constitution was adopted. A re-
markable change has taken place since. What
did the wise and good men of all parts of the
country think of slavery? In what estimation
did they hold it in 1787, when this constitution
was adopted? It will be found, sir, if we will
carry ourselves, by historical research, back to
that day, and ascertain men's opinions by au-
thentic records still existing among us, that there
was no great diversity of opinion between the
North and the South upon the subject of slave-
ry; and it will be found that both parts of the
country held it equally an evil—a moral and a
political evil. It will not be found that either at
the North or at the South there was much—tho-
there was some—invective against slavery, as in-
human and cruel. The great ground of objec-
tion to it was political; that it weakened the so-

cial fabric; that, taking the place of free labor,
society was less strong and laborless productive.
Therefore we find from all the eminent men of
the South the clearest expression of their opin-
ion that slavery was an evil; and they ascribed it
—not without truth, and not without some acerb-
ity of temper and force of language—to the in-
jurious policy of the mother country, which, in
favor the navigator, had entailed the evil upon
the colonies. I need hardly refer to the publica-
tions of the day, or to the matters of history upon
record. "The most eminent men, nearly all
the conspicuous men, in all the South, held the
same sentiments; that slavery was an evil; it
was a blight; it was a curse. There were
no terms of reprobation so violent in the North
at that day as in the South. The North was
not so much excited against it as the South. And
the reason was, I suppose, that there was much
less of it in the North than in the South; and the
people did not see, or did not think they saw,
the evils so prominent as they were seen, or
thought to be seen, in the South.

Then, sir, when this constitution was formed,
this was the light in which the convention viewed
it. The convention reflected the judgment and
the sentiment of the great men of the South.
A member of the other House, whom I have not
the honor to know, in a recent speech, has col-
lected extracts from these published documents.
They prove the truth of what I have said. The
question then was how to deal with slavery, and
how to deal with it as an evil. They came to
this general result; they thought that slavery
could not continue in the country; if the import-
ation of slaves should cease; and they therefore
provided that for a certain period the importation
of slaves might be prevented by the action of the
new government. Twenty years were propos-
ed by some gentlemen—a northern gentleman, I
think. Many of the southern gentlemen oppos-
ed it as being too long. Mr. Madison especial-
ly was somewhat warm against it, and said it
would bring too great an amount of that mischief
into the country to allow the importation of slaves
for such a period; because, in the whole of this
discussion, when we are considering the senti-
ments and opinions in which this constitutional
provision originated, we must take along with us
the fact that the conviction of all men was, that
if the importation of slaves ceased, the white race
would multiply faster than the black race, and
that slavery would therefore gradually wear out
and expire.

It may not be improper here to allude to that
—I had almost said celebrated—opinion of Mr.
Madison. You observe, sir, that the term slave-
ry is not used in the constitution. The constitu-
tion does not require that fugitive slaves shall be
delivered up; it requires that persons bound
to service in one State, and escaping into another,
shall be delivered up. Mr. Madison opposed the
introduction of the term slave or slavery into the
constitution; for he said he did not wish to see
it recognised by the constitution of the United
States of America that there could be property in
man.

All this took place in the convention of 1787;
but connected with this, and contemporaneous
with it, is another important consideration not
sufficiently attended to. The convention for
forming this constitution assembled in Philadel-
phia in May, and sat until December, 1787.
During all that time the Congress of the United
States was in session at New York. It was a
matter of design, as we know, that the convention
should not assemble in the same State where
Congress was holding its session. Almost all the
public men of the country, therefore, of distinc-
tion and eminence, were in one or the other of
these two assemblies; and I think it happened
in some instances that the same gentleman was
members of both. If I mistake not, such was the
case with Mr. Rufus King, then a member of
Congress from Massachusetts, and at the same
time a member from Massachusetts of the con-
vention which formed the constitution. It was
in the summer of 1787, at the very time when
the convention in Philadelphia was framing this
constitution, that the Congress in New York was
framing the ordinance of 1787. And they passed
that ordinance on the 13th of July, 1787, at
New York—the very month, and perhaps the
very day, in which these questions of the im-
portation of slaves and the character of slavery were
debated in the Convention in Philadelphia. So
far as we can now learn, there was a perfect con-
currence of opinion between these respective
bodies. It resulted in this: The ordinance of
1787, excluding slavery, was applied to all the
territory over which the Congress of the United
States had jurisdiction; that is, to all the territory
northwest of the Ohio. Three years before,
Virginia and other States had made a cession
of that great territory to the United States; and a
most magnificent act it was. I never reflect upon
it without a disposition to do honor and jus-
tice—and justice would be the highest honor—to
Virginia for that act of cession of the Northwest-
ern Territory. I will say, sir, that it is one of
her fairest claims to the respect and gratitude of
the United States, and that perhaps it is only
second to that other claim which attaches to her;
which is, that from her counsels, and from the
intelligence and patriotism of her leading states-
men, proceeded the first idea put in practice for
the formation of a general constitution of the United
States.

This ordinance of 1787, applying thus to the
whole territory over which the Congress of the
United States had any jurisdiction, was adopted
nearly two years before the constitution of the
United States went into operation; because the
ordinance took effect immediately upon its pas-
sage, while the constitution, after having been
framed, was to be sent to the States, to be de-
bated in their conventions, and to be adopted
by them, and then the government was to be or-
ganized under it. This ordinance, therefore,
was in full operation and force when the consti-
tution was adopted and its government put in
motion, in March or April, 1789.

Mr. President, these things are quite clear as
historical truths: One is, that there was an ex-
pectation that upon the ceasing of the import

tent. An honorable gentleman, whose health does not allow him to be here to-day, [Mr. Calhoun] said the other day in a speech to the Senate—

A Senator. He is here.

Mr. WEBSTER. I am very happy he is here. May he long be here in health, and in the enjoyment of strength to serve his country! The honorable member said that he considered this as the first in a series of measures calculated to enfeeble the South, and to deprive them of their just participation in the benefits and privileges of the government. He says, very properly, that it was done under the old confederation, and before this constitution went into effect. My present purpose is only to say that it was done with the entire and unanimous concurrence of every State in the Union was unanimous in favor of that ordinance, with the exception of a single individual—and that individual was a northern member—while for that ordinance, prohibiting slavery northwest of the Ohio, are the hand and seal of every southern member in Congress. This was the state of things, and this the state of opinion under which these two very important matters were arranged, and these two important things done; that is, the establishment of the constitution and the recognition of slavery as it existed in the States, and the establishment of the ordinance prohibiting, to the full extent of all territory owned by the United States, the introduction or existence of slavery.

And here, sir, we may pause. We may reflect for a moment upon that entire concurrence and concurrence of sentiment between the North and the South upon this question at the period of the adoption of the constitution. But opinion has changed—greatly changed—changed North and changed South. Slavery is not regarded in the South now as it was then. I see before me an honorable member of this body, [Mr. Mason] paying me the honor to listen to my remarks, who brings to me freshly and vividly the sentiments of his great ancestor—so much distinguished in his day and generation, so worthy to be succeeded by so worthy a grandson—with all the strength and earnestness of the sentiments which he expressed in the convention in Philadelphia.

Here we may pause. There was a unanimity of sentiment, if not a general concurrence of sentiment, running through the whole community, but especially entertained by the eminent men of all portions of this country, in regard to this subject. But soon a change began, North and South. A change began, and a severance of opinion soon showed it—the North growing much more strong and warm against slavery, and the South growing much more strong and warm in its favor. There is no generation of mankind whose opinions are not subject to be influenced by what appears to be their present and emergent interest. I impute to the South no particular interest view in the change which has come over her. I impute to her, certainly, no dishonorable views. All that has happened has been natural. It has followed causes which always influence the human mind and operate upon it.

What, then, has been the cause which has created so warm a feeling in favor of slavery at the South—which has changed the whole nomenclature of the South in relation to this subject—so that, instead of being referred to as an evil, a blight, a curse, slavery has now come to be an institution to be cherished—not a scourge and a misfortune to be deprecated, but a great political, social, and moral blessing, as I think I have heard it lately described. Well, I suppose that this is owing to the sudden, surprising, and rapid growth of the cotton-planting interest in the South. So far as any motive but honor, and justice, and the general judgment has acted in forming their present opinions, this cotton interest has doubtless acted. It was this which gave to the South a new desire to promote slavery, to spread it, and to use this species of labor. I again say that this was produced by causes which we must always expect to produce like effects. Men's interests became more deeply involved in it. If we look back to the history of the commerce of this country at the time of its commencement, what were our exports? Cotton was hardly raised at all. The tables will show that the exportation of cotton in the years 1790 and 1791 was hardly more than forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. It has gone on increasing rapidly, till it now amounts, in a year of large product and high prices, to more than one hundred millions of dollars! Then there was more of flax, more of indigo, more of rice, more of almost anything else exported from the South than of cotton. I think that I have heard it said that, when Mr. Jefferson negotiated the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain, he did not know that any cotton was raised in this country; and that when, under that treaty, which gave the United States the right to carry their own products in their own ships to British ports, a shipment of cotton was sent to England, the British custom-house refused to admit it under the treaty, on the ground that there was none of that article raised in America. They would hardly say that now—[Laughter.] Well, we all know that this cotton age has become a golden age for our southern brethren. It gratified their desire for improvement, and for extending their operations. That desire grew with what it fell upon, and there soon came to be a greediness for other territory—a new area, or new areas, for the cultivation of the cotton crop; and measures were brought about, one after another, under the lead of southern gentlemen at the head of the government, (they having a majority concurring in both branches of the legislature,) to accomplish these ends.

The honorable senator from South Carolina observed in his speech the other day that the North have a fixed majority in every department of the government. If that be true, the North have acted very liberally and kindly, or else very weakly; for they have never exerted the power which that majority gives them five times in the whole history of the government. Whether they have been generous, or whether they were outgeneraled, I will not stop to discuss; but no one acquainted with the history of this country can deny that the general lead in the politics of this country, during three-fourths of the period which has elapsed since the formation of this government, has been a southern lead.

In 1802, in pursuit of the idea of opening new cotton regions, the United States obtained the cession from Georgia of her western territory, now embracing the rich and growing State of Alabama. In 1803, Louisiana was purchased from France, out of which the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri have been formed as slaveholding States. In 1810, the cession of Florida was made, bringing another addition of slaveholding property and territory.

The honorable senator from South Carolina thought he saw in certain operations of the government, such as the manner of collecting the re-

venue, and the tendency of certain measures to promote immigration into the country, and so on, the causes for the more rapid growth of the North than of the South. He thinks that they were not the operation of time, but of the system of government which has been pursued. That is a matter of opinion. In a certain measure it may be so; but it does seem to me that, if any operations of the government can be shown to have promoted the population, and growth, and wealth of the North, there are sundry important and distinct operations of the government, about which no man can doubt, tending to promote, and absolutely known to have promoted, the slave States and the slave territory at the South. Allow me to say that it was not time that brought Louisiana in, but the act of man; it was not by the silent operation of time that Florida came in, but by the act of man; and, then, to complete these acts of man, which have contributed so much to enlarge the area and sphere of this institution of slavery, Texas—great, vast, illimitable Texas—was added to the Union as a slave State in 1845; and that, sir, pretty much closed the chapter and settled the whole account, because the annexation of Texas, upon the conditions and under the guarantees upon which she was admitted, did not leave an acre of land capable of being cultivated by slave labor between this Capitol and the Rio Grande or the Nueces, whichever is the proper boundary of Texas. Not an acre remained from that moment, sir. The whole country, from here to the western boundary of Texas, was fixed, pledged, decided, to be slaveholding territory, by the most ample guarantees of law.

I and now say, as the proposition upon which I stand this day, and upon the truth and firmness of which I intend to act until it is overthrown, that there is not at this moment within the United States, or within the Territories, a single foot of land the character of which, in regard to its being free-soil territory or slave territory, is not fixed by some law, and some irrevocable law—a law beyond the power of this government. Now, is not that so with respect to Texas? Indeed, it is most manifestly so. The honorable gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun], at the time of the admission of Texas, held an important post in the executive department of government. He was Secretary of State. Another eminent person of great activity and address of powers—I mean the late Secretary of the Treasury, [Mr. Walker]—was a leading member of this body; they took the lead in the business of annexation; and I must say that they did their work faithfully—there was no blotch in it. [Laughter.] They rounded it off, and made it as close joined's work as ever was put together. The resolutions of annexation were brought into Congress fully joined together—compact, firm, efficient, conclusive upon the great object which they had in view. Allow me to read a resolution. It is the third clause in the second section of the resolutions of the 1st of March, 1845, for the admission of Texas. That article reads in these words:

"New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution. And such States may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire."

And then there is a provision that such territory as lies north of the Missouri compromise line shall be free States:

"And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory, north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Well, now, what is here pledged, stipulated for, enacted, secured? Why, it is that all Texas south of 36 deg. 30 min., which is nearly the whole of it, shall be admitted into the Union as a State—it was a slave State, and therefore it all came in as a slave State—and had new States shall be made out of it; and that such States, being formed out of that portion of Texas which lies south of 36 deg. 30 min., may come in as slave States, to the number of four, in addition to the State then in existence, and admitted under the resolution. Now, sir, I know of no formula, no mode of legislation, which can strengthen that resolution. I know no formal recognition of Congress that can add a title to it.

I listened respectfully to the resolution of my honorable friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell], containing a proposition to recognize that stipulation with Texas. Why, sir, any additional recognition of it would weaken its force, because it stands here upon the ground of a compact for consideration. It is a law—a law founded in a contract with Texas, and is destined to carry that contract into effect. Recognition of the contract, for the purpose suggested, would not leave it as strong as it stands now upon the face of the original resolution.

Now, I know of no way—I candidly confess I know of no way—in which this government, acting in good faith—as I trust it always will—can relieve itself from that commitment, stipulation, and pledge, by any honest course of legislation upon it; and therefore I say that, so far as Texas is concerned—the whole of Texas south of 36 deg. 30 min., which I suppose embraces all the slave territory—there is no land, not an acre, the character of which is not established by law, and by law which cannot be repealed without a violation of contract.

I hope, sir, it is now apparent that my proposition, so far as Texas is concerned, is made plain. And, sir, the provision in these articles—as has been well suggested by my friend—that that part of Texas which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min., may be formed into free States, is dependent likewise upon the consent of Texas, herself a slaveholding State.

Well, now, how came it that these laws—when it is said by the honorable senator from S. Carolina that the free States have the majority—how came it that these resolutions of annexation, such as I have described them, found a majority in both houses of Congress? Why, sir, they found that majority by a vast addition of northern votes to a great portion of the southern votes. It was made up of northern and southern votes. In the House of Representatives it stood, I think, about eighty southern votes for the admission of Texas, and about fifty northern votes.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, (in his seat.) All the democrats were on one side.

Mr. WEBSTER. I shall not forget that. [Laughter.] In the Senate the votes stood 27 for the admission of Texas, and 25 against; and of these 27 votes, constituting a majority for its admission, not less than 13 of them came from the free States, and 4 of them from New England. So you see one-half of the votes in

this body for the admission of Texas, with this immeasurable extent of slave territory, was formed by free-soil votes.

Sir, there is not so remarkable a chapter in our history of political votes, of political parties, of political men, as is afforded by this majority for the admission of Texas, with this territory that a bird cannot fly over in a week. [Laughter.] New England, with some of her votes, supported this measure. Three-quarters of the votes of liberty-loving Connecticut were given for it in the other House, and one-half here. And there was one vote for it in Maine—not I am happy to say, the vote of the honorable member who addressed us day before yesterday, [Mr. Hamlin], who was then a member of the other House from Maine. But there was one vote from that State; as, sir, there was one vote for it in Massachusetts—a gentleman then and now living in and formerly representing a district in which the prevalence of free-soil sentiments has for a couple of years defeated the choice of any member of Congress. The body of eastern men who gave their votes thus at that time, or soon after, took upon themselves the nomenclature of the northern democracy. They were to wield the destiny of this empire, if I may call a republic an empire; and their policy was—and they persisted in it—to bring into this country all the territory they could. They did it under pledges—absolute pledges—to slavery, in the case of Texas. And afterwards, in the case of this new conquest—when the honorable senator from Georgia, [Mr. Berrien], in March, 1847, moved the Senate should declare that the war ought not to be prosecuted for the purpose of acquisition, conquest, and the dismemberment of Mexico—the same northern democracy unanimously voted against it. It did not get a vote from them. It suited the views, patriotism, and lofty sentiment of northern democracy to bring in a world among the mountains and valleys of New Mexico, or the northern part of Mexico, and then quarrel about it—to bring it in, and then put upon it the saving grace of the Wilmot Proviso! [Laughter.] Why, sir, there were two very eminent and highly respectable persons from the North and East, then holding a high position in this Senate—I refer (and I do so with entire respect) for I entertain a high regard for both of them) to Mr. Dix, of New York, and Mr. Niles, of Connecticut—who voted for the admission of Texas. They would not have it otherwise than it stood, and would have it as it did stand. Those two gentlemen would have the resolutions of annexation just as they are, and they voted for them just as they are, with their eyes open to them. Why, sir, my honorable friend from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun], who addressed us the other day, was then Secretary of State. His correspondence had been published. His correspondence with Mr. Murphy, the charge d'affaires of the United States to Texas, was all before those gentlemen; and he had the boldness and candor to avow in that correspondence, and then to publish that correspondence, that the great object sought by the annexation of Texas was to strengthen the slave interest in this country.

Mr. CALHOUN, (interposing.) In this matter, which I consider of so much importance, I deem it my duty to set the honorable senator from Massachusetts right. I did not put it upon the ground assumed by the senator. I put it upon this ground: that Great Britain had announced to this government, in so many words, that her object was to abolish slavery in Texas, and through Texas in the United States. And the ground I put it upon was this: that if Great Britain succeeded in her object, it would be impossible for our frontier to be secure against the operations of abolitionists, and that this government was bound to protect us, under the guarantees of the constitution, in such a state of things.

Mr. WEBSTER. I suppose it amounts to exactly the same thing. It was that Texas must be obtained for the security of the South; and that was the object set forth in the correspondence. I have occasion to know that there repose in the State Department strong letters from the very worthy gentleman who preceded the honorable senator from South Carolina in that office to the United States minister in England, and I suppose letters from the honorable senator himself to England, asserting to this extent the sentiments of this government: that Great Britain was not expected to interfere to take Texas out of the hands of the then existing government and make it a free country. But my conclusion is this: that those gentlemen who compose the northern democracy, when Texas was brought into the Union, saw it brought in, with all their eyes open, as a slave territory, and for the purpose of being maintained as slave territory to the Greek calends. That they saw that they could not but see. I further think that the honorable senator, who was then Secretary of State, might have, in some of his correspondence, suggested to Mr. Murphy that it was not expedient to say too much about this subject, as it would create some alarm. But he avowed it openly and manfully—for what he means he is very ready to say.

Mr. CALHOUN, (interposing.) Always; always.

Mr. WEBSTER. This was in 1847. *Magnum bello* between the United States and Mexico, this proposition was brought forward by my friend from Georgia. The northern democracy voted against it. Their remedy was to apply to this conquest, after it should come in, the Wilmot Proviso! Well, what followed? Why, those two gentlemen, worthy, honorable, and influential men, brought in Texas by their votes. They prevented the passage of the resolution of the honorable senator from Georgia, and then they went home and took the lead in the free-soil party; and there they stand. They leave us here bound in honor and conscience by the resolutions of annexation; they leave us here to take the odium of fulfilling the obligations in favor of slavery, which they voted us into, or else the greater odium of violating these obligations, while they are at home making rousing and capital speeches for free-soil and no slavery—[Laughter.] Therefore I say, Mr. President, that there is no chapter in our history, respecting public measures and public men, more full of what should create surprise, and more full of what does create, in my mind, extreme mortification, than the conduct of this northern democracy.

Sometimes, when a man is found in a new relation to things around him and to other men, he says the world has changed, and that he has not changed. I believe, sir, that our self-respect leads us often to make that declaration, in regard to ourselves, when it is not exactly true. An individual is more apt to change, perhaps, than all the world around him is to change; and under present circumstances, and under the responsibility which I know I incur by what I am now stating here, I feel at liberty to recur to the various expressions and statements at various times of my own opinions, and resolutions respecting this admission of Texas, and all that has followed.

As early as 1836, or the early part of 1837, it was a matter of conversation and correspondence between myself and some private friends. An honorable gentleman, long an acquaintance and friend of mine, now perhaps in this chamber—General Hamilton, of South Carolina—was knowing to that correspondence. I voted for the recognition of Texas independence because I believed it was an existing fact, surprising and astonishing as it was, and I wished well to the new republic. But I professed from the first an utter opposition to bringing her with her territory into the United States; and having occasion, in 1837, to meet some friends in New York, on some political occasion, I stated my sentiments on that subject. It was the first time I had occasion to advert to it; and if I might ask a friend near me to read an extract from that speech, I think it would be proper to present it to the Senate, though it may be rather tedious. It was delivered at Niblo's Garden in 1837.

Mr. GREENE read as follows:

"Gentlemen, we all see that, by whomsoever possessed, Texas is likely to be a slaveholding country; and I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, or add other slaveholding States to the Union.

"When I say that I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and political evil, I only use language which has been adopted by distinguished men, themselves citizens of slaveholding States.

"I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its further extension. We have slavery already among us. The constitution found it among us; it recognized it, and gave it solemn guarantees.

"To the full extent of these guarantees, we are all bound in honor, in justice, and by the constitution. All the stipulations contained in the constitution in favor of the slaveholding States which are already in the Union ought to be fulfilled, and so far as depends on me, shall be fulfilled in the fullness of their spirit and to the exactness of their letter. Slavery as it exists in the States is beyond the reach of Congress.

"It is a concern of the States themselves. They have never submitted it to Congress, and Congress has no rightful power over it.

"I shall concur, therefore, in no act, no measure, no menace, no indication of purpose, which shall interfere or threaten to interfere with the exclusive authority of the several States over the subject of slavery, as it exists within their respective limits. All this appears to me to be matter of plain and imperative duty.

"But when we come to speak of admitting new States, the subject assumes an entirely different aspect. Our rights and duties are then both different.

"I see, therefore, no political necessity for the annexation of Texas to the Union—no advantage to be derived from it, and objections to it of a strong and, in my judgment, of a decisive character."

Mr. WEBSTER. I have nothing, sir, to add nor to take back from these sentiments. That, sir, you will perceive, and the Senate will perceive, was in 1837. The purpose of immediately annexing Texas at that time was abandoned or postponed. It was not revived with any vigor for some years. In the mean time, it so happened that I had become a member of the executive administration, and was there for a short period, in the Department of State. The annexation of Texas was a common subject of conversation—not confidential—with the President and heads of departments, as it was with other public men. But no serious attempt was made to bring it about.

I left the Department of State in May, 1843, and shortly after I learned from a source in no way connected with official information, that a design had been taken up to bring Texas with her slave territory and population into the United States.

I was here in Washington, and persons are now here who well remember that we had an arranged meeting for conversation upon it. I went home to Massachusetts, and proclaimed the existence of that purpose; but I could get very little attention. Some would not believe it, and some were engaged in their own pursuits. They had gone to their farms or to their merchandise. It was impossible to raise any sentiment in New England, or even in Massachusetts, that should combine the two parties against annexation; and, indeed, there was no hope, from the first, of bringing the northern democracy into it. Even with the whigs, and leading whigs, I am ashamed to say, there was a great indifference concerning the annexation of Texas with her slave territory into this Union. At that time I was out of Congress. The annexation resolutions passed the 1st of March, 1845. The legislature of Texas complied with the conditions and accepted the guarantees; for the phraseology of the annexation resolutions is, that Texas is to come in "on the conditions and under the guarantees herein prescribed."

I happened to be returned to the Senate in March, 1845, and was here in December, 1845, when the acceptance by Texas of the conditions proposed by Congress was laid before us by the President, and an act for the consummation of the connexion was before the two Houses. The connexion was completed. A final law, doing the deed of annexation, was ultimately adopted. When it was on its passage here, I expressed my opposition to it, and recorded my vote; and there the vote stands, with the observations I made upon that occasion. It happened, between 1837 and this time, that, on various occasions and opportunities, I have expressed my entire opposition to the admission of slave States, or the acquisition of new slave territory to be added to the United States. I know no change in my own sentiments or in my own purposes in that respect. I will only now, sir, read very briefly one other extract from a speech of mine, made at a convention held in Springfield, Mass., September 27, 1847:

"We hear much just now of a panacea for the dangers and evils of slavery and slave annexation, which they call the 'Wilmot Proviso.' That certainly is a just sentiment, but is not a sentiment to found any new party upon. It is not a sentiment on which Massachusetts whigs differ. There is not a man in this hall who holds to it more firmly than I do, nor one who adheres to it more than another.

"I feel some little interest in this matter, sir. Did I not commit myself in 1838 to the whole doctrine fully, entirely? And I must be permitted to say that I cannot quite consent that more recent discoverers should claim the merit and take out a patent.

"I deny the priority of the invention. Allow me to say, sir, it is not their thunder.

"We are to use the first and last and every occasion which offers to oppose the extension of slave power.

"But I speak of it here, as in Congress, as a political question—a question for statesmen to act upon. We must so regard it. I certainly do not mean to say that it is less important in a moral point of view, that it is not more important in many other points of view; but as a legislator, or in any official capacity, I must look at it, consider it, and decide it, as a matter of political action."

On other occasions, sir, and in debates here, I have expressed my determination to vote for no acquisitions or annexations, North, South, East, or West. My opinion has been that we have territory enough, and that we should use the Spartan maxim: "Improve, adorn what you have; seek no further."

I think, sir, that it was on some observations I made here on the three-million loan-bill, that I avowed that sentiment. It is short; and the sentiment has been avowed quite as often, in as many places, and before as many of the people of the United States, as any humble sentiment of mine has been avowed.

But, now, sir, what is our condition? Texas is in, with all her territories, as a slave State, with solemn pledges that if she is divided into many States, those States may come in as slave States south of 36 deg. 30 min. How are we to deal with them? I know of no way of honorable legislation, but, when the time comes for enactment, to carry into effect all that we have stipulated. I do not agree with my honorable friend from Tennessee, that as soon as there is room for another representative, according to numbers, we should create a new State. The truth, with regard to that, I think to be this: When we have created new States out of Territories, we have generally gone upon the idea that when there was population enough to entitle them to a member—50,000, or some such number—we should create a State. It may be thought a different thing, where a State is divided, and two or three are made out of one. It does not follow that the same rule of apportionment must prevail. But that, sir, is a matter for the consideration of Congress. When the proper time arrives, I may not be here. I may have no vote to give on the occasion; but I wish to be distinctly understood this day, that according to my view of the matter, this government is solemnly pledged by law to create new States out of Texas, with her consent, when her population shall justify such a proceeding, and, so far as those new States are formed out of Texan territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min., to let them in as slave States. That is the meaning of the resolution which our friends, the northern democracy, have left us here to fulfill; and I, for one, mean to fulfill it, because I will not violate the faith of the government.

To be concluded next week.

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1850.

MARCH 30TH.—Do not forget that day. All who have subscribed to the Railroad are expected to pay their five per cent. by or before that time; and those who have not subscribed, and are able to do something for the great work, are most earnestly requested to come up and "help out with the lift."

We should be the last to urge any man to subscribe any amount that would seriously involve his fortune; but we know there are very large numbers of our fellow citizens, with ability to do much and not feel it, who have not yet come up with their assistance. Those ten public spirited men, including our cherished fellow citizen Gov. Morehead, who took the \$100,000 balance at Hillsboro', must have the burden shared with them. How very little from every man that is able, will take off their responsibility and accomplish the work.

It is hoped that the citizens generally will come out on the 30th, to see what is to be seen, hear what is to be heard, and do what is to be done.

MR. WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECH.—We commence this week the publication of Mr. Webster's great and patriotic address to the Senate on the agitating question of the day—a speech which commands the admiration of his countrymen of all sections, and will doubtless go far to reconcile conflicting views than any previous effort of the session. This old champion of the Constitution and the Union has hardly ever appeared to such advantage before, not even in his debate with Hayne in the days of Nullification. His position, it is confidently believed, will satisfy the overwhelming majority of moderate men in the whole country, and form the sure basis of an honorable compromise.

The Senate chamber was thronged with an immense concourse during the delivery of his speech; the ladies shared possession of the floor with Senators; and it was difficult to preserve order in the eager crowd.

We subjoin a few specimens of the commentaries of the press on this speech. "X." in the Baltimore Sun, says—

"I do not think that Mr. Webster ever delivered a more powerful speech than the present, nor one which will be more highly prized by posterity."

The Washington Union has the following comment on the speech:

"We were not present for several minutes after he commenced; but the first positions which he argued after we entered the Senate, and for some time afterwards, were so decidedly opposed to slavery and the southern aspect of the question, that we despaired of anything conciliatory, or anything compromising, or anything calculated to settle this dangerous and agitating question, from his lips. We are bound, however, to state that we had done Mr. Webster great injustice, and that the last part of the speech greatly redeemed what we thought the errors of the first. Praise from this quarter comes so rarely upon the senator from Massachusetts, that we almost hesitate to utter it upon the present occasion. We presume that he will set little value upon anything which may fall from our pen; but we feel bound to state frankly our impressions of his speech. We had expected very little from Mr. Webster. We doubted very much whether he would dare to come out and lay his tribute upon the altar of his country. But we must say that his whole speech was very able, and the last part of it was marked with great intrepidity, frankness, and liberality. We trust in Heaven that he has not spoken in vain. We cannot but entertain the fervent hope that Mr. Webster will essentially contribute to the adjustment of this distracting controversy."

The National Intelligencer says:

"Of the speech—as we are, through the exertions of our admirable Reporters, able to give a full report in this morning's paper—it can speak for itself. We will only say that its importance was not overrated; that it added fresh lustre to the fame of the great orator, and gave fresh proofs of his truly national and patriotic spirit. The public voice all around us, as far as it could be heard, and from persons of all sections of the Union, expressed no feeling but that of gratification—no opinion but that of approbation and of anticipation that its liberal and conciliatory spirit would have the happiest effect in tranquillizing the present excitement, and reassuring the friends of the Union throughout the country."

LITERARY NOTICES.—The London Quarterly and Westminster Reviewers, for January, 1850, have recently been received from the republication office of Leonard Scott & Co. The opening articles in each present matter of much interest to the inquirer after general knowledge. There are several other articles whose titles invite a perusal, but those indicated are all we have had time to examine.

Contents of the London Quarterly: Natural History of Man—Clergy Relief Bill—Agriculture, draining—Memoirs of Lord Clonmurry and Mr. John O'Connell—Free Trade—Venice—Lord Clarendon and the Orange Institution.

Contents of the Westminster Review: Epileptics—Woman's Mission—Religious Faith and Modern Skepticism—Review of "The Castles" and "Shirley"—The Law of Bankruptcy—Railway Progress—The Session of Parliament of 1849—Obituary, Ebenezer Elliott—African Coast Blockade—Foreign Literature—Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

It is matter of surprise that a larger number of our reading men do not avail themselves of these cheap re-publications, to secure the finest passing literature in the language.

Gode's Lady's Book and Sartain's Union Magazine, for March, have been received, each sustaining its reputation for elegance of literature and embellishment.

GEN. TAYLOR—HIS REVILERS IN THE SOUTH.—The "bitter-end" newspapers, headed by the Washington Union, are just now making a terrible pothole over an intimation which they say has been thrown out that Gen. Taylor would, if necessary, preserve the Union at the point of the sword. They call it a "threat against the South," and exercise all their command of language to inflame the passions of Southern men against Gen. Taylor on this account as well as others. This is about as despicable an item of lococo demagoguery as the times can furnish. Its authors are willing to trifle with and put in peril the whole virtue and vitality of the Republic, in order to secure a little doubtful political capital.

Now we have no evidence of the intimations alluded to above; but we do know that Gen. Taylor has sworn to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States; and we also have the evidence afforded by a late public declaration of his, as well as that of his established character for patriotism, bravery and firmness in scenes of trial, that he has no idea of committing perjury in this respect. We be to the man who contravenes the purposes of this oath! If any of these pen-valiant heroes would understand the old man fully, let them undertake the treason which some of them endeavor to excite against the country over which he presides! They may vapor as much as they please about Gen. Taylor being "a traitor to the land of his birth," and "miserably weak and inefficient in the great post he occupies;" but those who pretend that he does not possess integrity and strength enough to preserve intact the constitution and laws of the United States, would do well to count the cost before they attempt his personal virtues or confront the lawful power at his command.

Allusion to such topics is disagreeable and distasteful in the extreme. This mouthing a question of physical strife between the constituted authorities and any portion of the people is almost as immeasurably out of taste, and abhorrent to the feelings, as the cold-blooded calculations of the value of the Union which have been indulged in some quarters. But it is a duty to inform our readers of the spirit which actuates a portion of the press, whose province, we think, ought to be to allay, rather than excite, popular passions at the present juncture.

In this connexion we subjoin some remarks made by Gen. Taylor at a public reception at Fredericksburg, on his return from Richmond, where he was present at the ceremonies of the 22d February. Certain newspapers are fond of ridiculing his want of oratorical power, as well as every thing else about him; nevertheless, the old veteran manages to make himself understood. Mark his words:

"In regard to my duty and determination to employ my best efforts to preserve it, [the Union,] it ought to be sufficient to say that I have taken before the world an oath that I will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. This requires me to do all that I am empowered to do to guard and maintain the Union—for the Union and Constitution exist and fall together. In case, therefore, a necessity (which I trust never to experience) shall require me to act, I cannot neglect to employ, for the preservation of the Union, all the powers entrusted to me without committing perjury; and that I assure you, fellow citizens, I have not the slightest intention of doing."

These remarks, we are happy to learn, were received with marked indications of pleasure by the good people assembled in Fredericksburg.

CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—Igneous as Mr. Calhoun is, he has said too much in his late speech. If you admit his positions and the force of his arguments, you admit also that the Union must be dissolved by the mere force of circumstances. In looking forward to what he is pleased to consider unavoidable consequences, he discloses too plainly his wishes if not his purposes. He is sectional, and only sectional, in his views; we regret to believe, and the conviction is forced upon us by his own arguments, that he has no heart for the whole country.

And this man is the master spirit of the Nashville Convention movement. The principal preparatory step in that measure was taken in the Southern Address, from his hand, a little over a year ago. He has done more than any other man to "prepare the hearts of the people" for this thing, and his counsels are to give shape to the proceedings of the expected convocation. We can form no other conclusion, from the whole circumstances and indications of the question before the country.

We regret that we cannot now make room for Mr. C.'s speech, so that our readers might have full opportunity to judge of it for themselves. His positions, however, were given in an abstract last week.

The Washington Republic says:

"We consider the speech of Mr. Calhoun a manifesto of disunion, by prescribing impracticable and impossible conditions for the salvation of the Union. It takes the ground, substantially, that, if California is admitted into the Union, it will present a case for resistance. This is the only tangible and practicable proposition in the whole speech."

Whatever doubt may have hitherto been entertained upon the question, no one can read this speech without coming to the conclusion that Mr. Calhoun has wrought himself into the conviction that the dissolution of the Union is the only remedy for existing evils. That it will separate him from thousands of well-intentioned and patriotic citizens, both at the north and the south, who have hitherto looked up to him as a safe political guide and adviser, we cannot doubt. It is fortunate for the country that Mr. Calhoun has thus unmasked his motives and objects; for, as a professed disunionist, he will be henceforth shorn of his powers and opportunities of mischief."

CONGRESS. In Senate, Tuesday the 5th, Mr. Foote took occasion to dissent from portions of Mr. Calhoun's speech of yesterday. Mr. Hamilton, of Maine, spoke at length in favor of admitting California. A communication was received from the President, enclosing letters from Mr. Bulwer, the British Minister, in opposition to an increase of duties on British produce and in favor of further advantages to British vessels in the coasting trade of the United States.

Wednesday, 6th. The letter of the British Minister was discussed at some length, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, spoke two hours on the territorial question.

On Thursday, the 7th, Mr. Webster delivered his great speech—(commenced in this paper.) Friday, 8th. Mr. Walker finished his speech on the territorial question. Adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives. On Tuesday and Wednesday, two speeches each day—turn about between northern and southern members—on the slavery question. During a speech of Mr. Stanley on the latter day a sharp altercation occurred between him and Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. On Thursday Mr. Hilliard spoke for an hour on the alteration of yesterday, and Mr. Stanley replied. On Friday the House was engaged on private bills. Adjourned over to Monday.

MR. FOOTE AND MR. CALHOUN. The Baltimore Sun gives a condensed sketch of an incidental discussion in the Senate, on the 5th, in which Mr. Foote expressed his dissent from some of the positions of Mr. Calhoun. It is said that the ground taken by Mr. Foote was not assumed without consultation with his southern colleagues. Mr. Calhoun is believed to stand almost or quite alone in his project for an amendment of the constitution:

Whilst up Mr. F. would take occasion to ask an explanation of one or two passages in the speech of the Senator from South Carolina, and he was sorry he was not in his seat. He hoped that Senator or his colleague would state whether it was the purpose of the Senator to insist upon a change of the constitution as a necessary guaranty of southern rights, and the condition on which the South would be satisfied. Mr. Foote was content with the constitution as it was; and an amendment at this time was impracticable, and if insisted on by the South would be a movement adverse to the Union.

He (Mr. F.) did not consider the Southern convention as tending to disunion; if he did, he would not support it. If the Senator's speech goes out as it is, without explanation, it will lead to the impression that the alternative to a change of the constitution, is disunion.

Mr. F. was highly gratified with the Senator's remarks, and fully concurred in most of his views. He regretted that the Senator had gone so far as to declare that the whole body of the Northern people treated the South with contempt and hostility.

Mr. Butler did not understand his colleague to say that the Union could not be patched up and kept together by a compromise, and without an amendment of the constitution. But his colleague was of the opinion that the amendment was necessary to prevent future danger.

Mr. Calhoun asked what was the question. The Chair said, nothing.

Mr. Calhoun. I am very sorry that one of us should in the morning hour bring up this subject. Of what does the gentleman complain? Does he intend to accuse me of being an advocate of disunion?

Mr. Foote explained. He was sorry the honorable Senator had not heard his former remarks. All that he wanted to say was that he hoped the Senator would so explain that part of the speech which apparently insisted upon a change of the constitution, as *sine qua non*, so as to relieve other Senators from supporting it.

He did not hector over any one, and would be hector over by no one. He regretted that the Senator should have accused him of doing him injustice. If he intends to insist on that amendment, he and I part company. I cannot sustain him, nor can the people of my State. He merely throws it out for consideration at a proper time; there is no objection to it.

Mr. Calhoun acted, he said, on his own responsibility, not assuming to act as leader of any party. His great object in his speech was to show that great discontent prevailed at the South, and that the causes must be removed. He insisted on *no sine qua non*. But he would say that the South could not remain in safety in the Union, if no additional guarantees were given. Does not the Senator agree with me?

Mr. Foote.—Believe we can remain happily and honorably in the Union, under a compromise, such as we can make in ten days. I do not believe that an amendment of the constitution is necessary.

THE GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The members of Congress from Florida addressed a letter to the Governor of their State, dated Feb. 3, requesting him to call together the Legislature for the appointment of delegates to the Nashville Convention. Gov. Brown addressed them a letter, dated February 22, declining to comply with their request.

The reply of Governor Thomas Brown is calm, quiet and argumentative. It ignores the existence of any power or authority in the writer as the chief magistrate to take any official step to cause the appointment of delegates to the proposed Nashville Convention. It condemns the convention as revolutionary in its tendency, and against the spirit if not the letter of the constitution; and it intimates that if the Federal Government is of the fashion his correspondents seem to think, there is not much wisdom or consistency in seeking to save it by means of a Southern convention. It concludes with an admonition to his correspondents, that, when they have discharged their whole duty in resisting unconstitutional aggressions within their sphere as Senators and Representatives, then they can return to their constituents with a clear conscience, assured that the honor, liberty and welfare of the State have been properly defended, and leave to the people and to the State Legislatures of the South, under God, to devise the rightful remedy.

Mr. Bell's compromise resolutions have many friends, and are daily gaining ground. Some say that they are Mr. Webster's, and only presented by Mr. Bell.

MR. STANLEY, of N. C., made a speech in the House of Representatives, on the 6th, which has called forth abundant comment—loud praises from some, and bitter censure from others. Potomac, of the Baltimore Patriot, praises the speech as admirable,—dealing strong blows against lococoism, disunionists, nullifiers, abolitionists, braggers, &c. The Republic says that the speech was listened to with the deepest interest, and produced the most marked sensation; and adds, that "it should go in company with Gov. Brown's letter to the Florida delegation into every house in the republic—from Passamaquoddy to San Francisco." The lococo papers and letter writers, on the other hand, denounce Mr. S. and his speech terribly. A difficulty with Mr. Hilliard, who interrupted him during his speech, appears to have taken the next day to explain. We have not seen the speech in full; but shall "save a corner" for it, or at least such abstract thereof as shall contain a fair report of his views.

MR. ISRAEL E. JAMES, the indefatigable Collector, was the first man to record his name on the book of subscriptions to the North Carolina Railroad in this City, and to pay his five per cent. Mr. James is a citizen of Philadelphia, and has no interest, that we know of, in property in this State. He has subscribed five hundred dollars. This is an instance of liberality that deserves to be mentioned; and it speaks pretty strongly, we think, to some of our own citizens, who have thus far neglected to subscribe, or who have subscribed little or nothing—*Rail-road Standard*.

KENTUCKY AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The resolutions to appoint delegates to the Nashville Convention were effectually killed in the Senate of Kentucky, on the 26th ult., by the decisive vote of 28 to 9. Only one whig voted for them—only two democrats against them.

In the Legislature of Alabama, lately closed, no action was had on the subject of the Nashville Convention; the two Houses could not agree. Delegates were appointed by the members, but not in their legislative capacity.

March Term of Stokes County Court was held this week. The following magistrates were selected as the Special Court for the ensuing year, viz: J. J. Martin, chairman, John Banner and William Matthews.

Committee of Finance—J. J. Martin, Nathaniel Moody and John Banner.

County Trustee—Edmund T. Beasley.

Taxes same as last year.

The Whig and the Register at Knoxville, Tennessee, quarrel abominably with each other, but they agree in decided opposition to the Southern Convention, at Nashville. The latter proposes as an offset to said Convention, that a great Union Convention be held in Nashville on the 4th of July. A good idea that.

FOREIGN.—The steamship Canada, recently arrived, brings news of the decline of another farthing in the price of cotton in Liverpool. The political news unimportant. There was an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

The Plank Road.—We are glad to be enabled to state that the whole line of the Plank Road between Murchison's factory and Carthage, has been contracted for.

The first six miles commencing at Little River, is taken by Charles Montague, Esq. He proposes to open it in 60 days, and lay the plank as fast as the company can furnish it; (and we understand that about one-half is already delivered on the ground.)

The next 25 miles is taken by Col. Alexander Murchison, who proposes to open the road and grade it in 90 days, and lay the plank as fast as the steam saw mill and all the whip sawyers can supply it!

This looks like rushing the business, having the road ready for the fall trade. The price to be paid per mile is \$1200, a most favorable agreement for the company, and certainly far cheaper than was anticipated by any of the stockholders; for no one ever believed it would be built for less than \$1,500, and many thought \$2000 low enough. But these contractors have given bond to turn the road over to the company complete, for that amount.—*Fayetteville Carolinian*.

In the popular talk, we have occasionally heard the judgment of individuals expressed against the plank road. But we are convinced that even if the planks are permitted to rot out, the grading alone will be worth largely more to the community than the whole cost of the road. The demand in other parts of the country for this mode of improvement, should satisfy the doubtful of its propriety. Where it has been tried it is still continued. We see it stated that the Secretary of State of New York has articles of association filed in the office, which contemplate the construction of 2000 miles of plank road, the cost of which will be about \$3,000,000.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, MARCH 12.—Cotton has declined: principal sales at 11 1/2. Flaxseed in demand at \$1.25. Bacon 6 to 6 1/2. Corn 65 to 70. Coffee 16 to 17 1/2. Flour \$4 to 4.75. Molasses 25 to 30. Oats 40 to 42 1/2. Whisky 35 and 36.

CHERAW, MARCH 12.—Cotton 10 to 12. Bacon 7 to 8. Butter 15 to 20. Coffee 15 to 17. Corn 70 to 75. Flour \$5 to 5.25. Eggs 12 1/2 to 15 per dozen. Whisky 50.

NOTICE.—The Physicians of Guilford county are respectfully requested to meet at Greensboro' on Saturday the 16th inst. for the purpose of appointing representatives to the State Medical Society, to be held in Raleigh on the 3rd day of April next.

THE GUILFORD COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION will be held at New Garden meeting house on the second Saturday, 18th day, at 10 o'clock. J. B. WHEELER, Pres.

TOWN NOTICES.—There are a few town items which ought to be posted along with the big affairs that occupy so much space in the journals.

Imprimis, a Hay-Scale has recently been erected by subscription of several citizens, for the purpose of weighing hay and all other bulky articles desirable to be weighed with a view to sale. This will better insure fair and accurate dealing between buyer and seller. The Scale was constructed by Mr. Roberts, of Pa., and works accurately by the standard.

An experimental Cistern or Reservoir is in process of construction, on East street, to supply the Engine with water in case of fire. This, we are confident, is a good work, and will probably be followed by "a few more of the same sort." An ounce of prevention is worth a thousand pounds of cure, in case of fire. We yet lack, however, a proper organization of the fire company. More order, subordination and accurate knowledge of each one's duty, as well as a full complement of permanent citizen members of the company, are wanting for complete efficiency.

The Cotton Factory has been stopped. The constant coughing and puffing of the engine has ceased; the lately whirling machinery is still; the bell which, for nearly a score of years past, rung out a "merry peal" at morning, noon and night, has ceased to warn the hands of the hours of toil and of rest; the population of that quarter have sought other homes, and quietness reigns in Cotton Row. The worthy and enterprising proprietor has determined, wisely for himself no doubt, to secure the superior advantages of water power, and is now erecting machinery on the Catawba river, in Gaston county. Though, we regret to lose his capital and enterprise from our place we invoke success on his new undertaking.

The new Methodist church is nearly completed, presenting a very handsome front. The brick-work was done by Mr. Whittle, the wood-work by Mr. Rice, and the plastering by Mr. Anderson. The design of the building was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Rice, and the whole of the work is certainly executed in a most substantial manner. While allowing to the other workmen due credit for their fidelity and skill, we may be permitted to mention the plastering as unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever done in this section of country. The centre-piece is truly elegant, and the "hard finish" of the cornice and walls equally attest the hand of a master workman.

Other improvements, in the way of building and repairing, have lately been made and are now being made in several quarters of the town. Besides three or four elegant and substantial private dwellings, finished the past year, Dr. Mebane's handsome store-house may be mentioned, and more recently Weatherly & Dick's large brick store on East street. Mr. McConnell has made a large addition to his fire-proof building on West street. A third story has been added, to be finished inside in one spacious room for society purposes. The ample front is ornamented with a massive cornice—the whole shortly to be covered with a coat of fireproof paint.

All these things testify that our community is still progressive—that the town is not "finished." Now, if we had a town hall built; the court house moved out of the street; a granite monument erected to the patriot General Greene; and every man had plenty of meat in his smoke-house and money in his pocket,—we should lack nothing but the Railroad to crown our comforts.

Billy Buck is dead—murdered, doubtless, in cold blood;—for Billy, notwithstanding the stiffness and perversity which marked a portion of his more youthful days, has been for a long time a peaceable and harmless fellow, not likely to give any provocation to require the taking of his life in self-defence, or the committing of the more questionable act of deer-slaughter. Who that has seen poor Billy in his occasional visits to town, walking so gingerly along the street, with head and tail erect, stepping high and light as if he were treading upon eggs, his big black eye rolling and flashing with an expression between fright and delight at scenes and objects so different from the wildwood associations of his early fawnhood—who that has thus seen the gentle, the suspicious, the graceful Billy, could conceive the purpose of imbuing his hands in Billy's blood! He was shot—wantonly shot, while upon his own manor, and amid his own deer family. He lingered a day or two in a state of agony that would have touched the heart of any but his cruel slayer, and expired. The gentle tenants of his harem, bereaved of their antlered lord and patriarch, walk up and down, lonely and disconsolate, bewailing the fate of hapless Billy.

The Commissioners of the town had resolved to enforce strictly the penalty against shooting within the bounds of the corporation. Since Billy's violent fate, we have been doubly pleased with this resolution. The lives of men as well as deer are frequently in danger from the carelessness of our juvenile sportsmen, who regard the corporation statutes about as much as they do the lives of the glorious little birds whose destruction is the object of their cruel sport.

P. S. Another word as to the new church. The nauseous puddles of amber and the nasty spit-boxes which disgrace the old church "all about in spots," it is hoped will not be suffered to exist in the new one. In the name of common decency, let not the new church be gauged up and desecrated in this manner. If any attendant cannot sacrifice his *claw* during the usual short period of religious service, he ought to stay away until he learns a lesson of self-denial consistent with the sacred purposes of a church. "Them's our sentiments."

For the Patriot.
Messrs. Editors: I see that at the late Hillsboro' Convention, when all the subscriptions to the N. C. Railroad were added up, there was still a deficiency of \$100,000; and when all was thought to be lost and given up, ten patriotic gentlemen stepped forward and took upon themselves the additional burden of \$10,000 each. Among that number, our highly respected fellow citizen Gov. J. M. Morehead stood foremost and is now responsible for \$18,000. We know he is able to bear it, but I ask the people of Guilford, is it right, is it just, in good conscience, that this high-minded and patriotic citizen shall, after traversing the State, laboring, toiling and spending his time and money to accomplish an enterprise for the benefit of Guilford and the State at large,—take this additional burden upon himself, and we stand by and look on, while hundreds and thousands of wealthy farmers, living near the route, have not subscribed one cent? I have confidence in the people of my county, and call upon all to come forward on the 30th of this month, and let us not only retain the high honor conferred upon us as the empire county, but let us outstrip Rowan, bear off the wreath, and entitle ourselves to the additional honor of being the Banner County. Come, come! let us form a solid column at the court house and give a few cheers for old Guilford forever!
A NATIVE SON OF GUILFORD.

More Female Doctors.—Two young ladies whose names are given as Miss Almira Fraim and Miss Mary Ward, have become regular students in the medical department of the Memphis Institute.

Rail Road.
The subscribers to the stock of the North Carolina Railroad in the county of Guilford, are requested to make payment on or before the 25th March, 1850, of the 5 per cent. required by the charter to be paid on all the stock subscribed—payment to be made to Dr. J. A. Mcbane in Greensboro'.

The Books for further subscriptions will remain open until the 30th March—as a further portion of stock is required to be subscribed.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.
THE COMMON SCHOOL for the town district will be opened on Monday next, the 19th, under the care of Mr. Levi Scott, for a term of three and a half months.

Five Cents Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of this instant, a bound boy by the name of William Montague, about twelve years of age. This is therefore to inform all persons from harboring, trading with, or in anywise concealing said boy under the penalty of the law. SARAH HATT.
March 14, 1850 471

Pocket Book Lost.
LOST on the 13th inst. between Moffitt's mills in Randolph county, and the town of Greensboro', a small Blank Book bound with a red tape string, and containing a \$3 bill on the Bank of Cape Fear and a \$2 bill on the Bank of Fayetteville; a note executed by Joseph Sears to J. & R. Denny for \$135.88, with three credits, one of \$10 one of \$12.50, and one of \$25; a note on Robert Mitchell for \$60, payable to John Denny; a receipt from S. W. West for \$17.50, and sundry other receipts and papers. Any person finding the above and returning the same will be suitably rewarded.
JOHN DENNY.
Greensboro', March 14, 1850 473

Central
DRY GOODS, BOOT, SHOE AND SADDLERY WARE ROOM,
PETERSBURG, VA.
JAMES, RICE AND JAMES are now receiving from New York, and the Express and Steamboat lines their full supply of STAPLE AND FANCY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, exceeding in any amount and variety any previous Spring for the last ten years, nearly all of which will be found entirely fresh, except a large amount of STAPLE GOODS purchased before the advance, which will enable them to offer Goods at such prices as will compare favorably with any of the Northern Markets, and they invite comparison. Additional supplies will be constantly arriving in the BOOT, SHOE AND SADDLERY DEPARTMENT. Mr. D. R. Newsum will, at all times, be found at home, ready to serve his old friends, customers, and all others, from an entire NEW stock of Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Saddles, Brides, Wagon Whips, Collars, Leather, and Wrapping Paper, Shoe Thread, L-cuts, &c., comprising a stock calculated in every way to claim the attention of WHOLESALE Dealers. Orders have been deposited with the principal manufacturers North and East, in order to have the stock at all times large and commanding, at prices that shall be as low as in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Richmond.
JAMES, RICE & JAMES.
March 12, 1850 472

LOST
SOMEBODY between where I live and Salem, a note on Fergus McLaughlin for one hundred dollars, given I believe the 16th of September, 1848. All persons are forwarded against trading for said note, and McLaughlin is hereby forwarded against paying said note to any one except myself.
JOHN CARUTHERS.
Rockingham county, March 6, 1850 463

NEW GOODS.
OUR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY IN STORE embracing the usual variety.
Which is offered on as favorable terms as any House in Western N. Carolina.
Call and judge for yourselves.
Nov. 1849 J. R. & J. L. OAN.

HENRY T. WILBAR
WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of HATS AND CAPS manufactured expressly for this market, and which are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or a reduction will be made which will be satisfactory.
I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Silk, Angola, California or Gold Diggers of a kind, and Wool Hats of every variety; Cloth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Hair and common Glazed Caps varying in price from 15 cents to \$10.
The above Hats and Caps will be sold at very moderate prices, and all persons may depend on getting bargains for cash or trade.
N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Red & Gray Fox, Opossum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skin. Greensboro', Oct. 25, 1849.

Just Received by Express
A LOT of Ready Made Cloaks, Coats and Vests, which will be sold lower than the issue article was ever sold in this market for cash.
Jan 10 1850 461

The following singular legend of the flower Forget-me-not was clipped for "copy" about the anniversary of "sweet St. Valentine," but it is not by any means a new legend, and is not pressing "affairs of the nation." We now give it, under an impression that the young folks will relish its "dreamy fancies" of the "years before the flood."

FORGET-ME-NOT.

Thy very name is Love's own Poetry.
Born of the heart and of the eye begot,
Nursed amid sighs and smiles by Constancy,
And ever breathing, "Love, Forget me not."

Love and flowers caused the wise king of Israel to break forth into song, and the laye he chanted to the dark-haired daughter of Egypt, are among the richest notes that ever hung upon the golden chords of the lyre. That the divinity he adored was the fair daughter of Eve, whose beautiful form often glided through the fretted chambers of the princely palace of Jerusalem, even our most learned and grave commentators have been compelled to acknowledge: showing that the language in which we express our admiration of the matchless loveliness of woman, approaches so near our imperfect utterance of the adoration of heaven, that it is Love which first leads us to lip the holier language that is wafted upward, and on the wings of prayerborne to the abode of the angels. In what a sea of bliss must the heart of the monarch have floated when, looking out of his casement over the green gardens of Jerusalem, he saw the whole landscape steeped in sunshine, as if thrown back and reflected from a mirror of gold; and gently awaking his beautiful and dark-eyed Egyptian bride, he breathed into her ear a sweet lay of love, told her that the flowers had again appeared on the earth, that the singing birds had returned from distant climes, and the voice of the turtle was heard in the land,—that the grapes threw out a sweet smell, and the young roses were feeding among the lilies. He bade her come forth and show her beauty, like an apple tree in full blossom, amid the greenery of the surrounding woods. While he murmured in her ear, and placed his left hand under her head, and she looked back upon him with half-closed eyes:—the banner that waved over him was Love. He led her forth by the hand, and as her sable tresses blew back in the morning breeze, her queenly scarf streamed in an arch, like a rainbow, "backward borne," and she came down into the garden with a dancing step, skipping along in the very fulness of her love, like a young roe upon the mountains. Her lips were like a thread of scarlet, her neck like a stately tower, her hair like the floating silk of Cashmere; her teeth white and beautiful as a flock of lambs returning from the washing; her eyes, now and then hidden by the raven ringlets which blew across her queenly brow, were softer than the eyes of the dove when it bends over and coos to its young. As they walked along, a smell of spikenard, and cinnamon, and myrrh, perfumed the air; and as he gathered flowers, and placed them in her hand, he called her his garden—his delight; the sweetest blossom that ever hung over, or was reflected in the Nile, or opened beneath the earliest sunbeam that ever gilded the summits of her father's pyramids. They rambled onward through the garden of nuts—through the valley covered with myrtles, that evergreen emblem of Love, where the tendrils of the vine swayed idly in the morning air, and the pomegranates put forth their buds; they went far away among the pleasant fields, and, throwing aside their regal dignity, rested themselves among the homely villagers. He told her how Love is stronger than Death—that the wide waters which overflow Egypt would be unable to quench it; and that while he slept, his heart was still awake, and that his dreams were ever of Love.

Although the Myrtle is consecrated to Venus, and formed the garland with which the Goddess of Love and Beauty was crowned, growing also around the temples which were dedicated to her worship, still its antiquity dates not so far back as the Forget-me-not, which is as old as memory, and coeval with the creation of man. It was among the first flowers that sprang up from the saturated earth, after the overwhelming waters of the great deluge had subsided. Its history is founded in the earliest records of the world, and woven with those legends which were current among the builders of Babel, who, in their ambition, attempted to rear a tower, the summit of which was to reach the stars. Thousands of the traditions, that were rich in the lore of the antediluvian world, have been lost for ages, and it is only in those countries which were first peopled by the sons and daughters of Noah, that we are able to trace the faint outline of their origin, and in one of these relics of forgotten poetry, we find the legend of the Forget-me-not.

It was on the site of one of those old homes of the early world—one that had stood beside the banks, where a beautiful river flowed as had ever flashed back the golden lines of sunlight from the moving mirror of its waters—that a lost angel set down, sad and sorrowful; his face buried in the palms of his hands, his long ringlets, which the celestial air of heaven had many a time fanned, drooped negligently over his rounded shoulders; and his broad white wings, which fell folded upon his back, looked as if they had borne the brunt of many a storm, and shaken from their white plumes the blind rain of many a descending shower. He was one of those who had lost heaven through the love of woman, and had floated long days through the solitary air, his own image the only moving thing shadowed in the silent waters that crept over the earth, while all below, saving the ark, was buried beneath the deep deluge. But this waters had now subsided, the green hills had bared their tall summits, and the outstretched plains of their feet

were once more visible. But the top of many a mountain had been washed away, and fields which before waded with a thousand flowers were now deeply covered beneath a new soil—the grave of all that was lovely and beautiful among women. And she, whose loss the angel mourned, whose image had so often floated between him and heaven; rising before him when he stood with bowed head amid the ranged ranks of the winged cherubim, while the remembered echoes of her voice still seemed to sound upon his ears, and made the holy anthem which pealed through the vaulted gold, grate like harsh music,—she, too, was buried deep below: the loveliest flower which the deluge had destroyed, amid all its wreck of bright and beautiful blossoms.

He raised the dim starlight of his eyes and gazed around, but not a vestige remained behind to tell of what had been. The trellised bower, over which, even at noonday, a green kind of shadow twilight seemed to hang, was swept away, and not a trace left to mark out the spot where it had once stood. Groaning, he threw himself upon his side, and his great immortal heart beat, as if it would have burst, while the snowy whiteness of his plumes was dabbled over with the dark soil, which had settled down and blotted out the light of her beauty whom he loved. "Never more," exclaimed he, in the utterance of his deep agony, "shall I lean upon thy warm shoulder in the evening sunset, listening to those silvery accents, which to me were sweeter music than that which floated through the enraptured heaven I have lost. Never more will those milk-white arms embrace me, nor shall I again taste the bubbling honey which steeped the rounded roses of thy matchless lips, far sweeter than the dew which swell the peeping blossoms that blow in the immortal gardens above: those golden ringlets, which hung upon the downy whiteness of my wings, like the last deep rays of sunset shed over a bed of lilies, have now blended their golden clusters with the clod of the valley: those eyes, which but to look on made the stars, that pave the azure floor of that heaven which I shall never again tread, look dull, and dead, and rayless: and that heart, which was a fitting sanctuary for the Holy One himself to dwell in, is now cold, and hushed, and motionless, and dark as the chaos I flew over at His bidding, long before the first morning broke upon the void."

With one hand shadowing his face, he arose from the earth, mute and sorrowful; and tears, the first that had ever dimmed immortal eyes, oozed out from between the unstained whiteness of his fingers, and fell like a shower upon the ground. He looked upon the earth, and stood ankle-deep in the blue flowers of the Forget-me-not—they had sprung from the angel's tears; and high in the air he heard a floating, unembodied voice, sweeter than that music which had cheered his lonely watch, when he kept guard beside the battlements of heaven, while the helmeted cherubim flew forth to wage war against the fallen angels. It was the voice of her for whose love he had sacrificed heaven; and kneeling amid the blue flowers, with clasped hands, motionless as a statue, the low, aerial music shaped itself into words, as it fell upon his ear; and he held his breath with awe, for he knew that it was how an immortal voice which said—

By the world and by the wildwood,
By lonely moor and water'd lea,
Hunts of age, and sportive childhood,
I am doomed to follow thee:
By the torrent it was uttered,
"Mid the flowers that round it blow,
And upon the breeze was muttered
"That sad sentence of our woe—
And each bud and bell that's hollow,
Bade thee lead where I must follow;
Till the flowers thy feet surrounding
Shall be planted every where,
No shaded stream but what they're found in,
Throughout the summers of each year;
And in remembrance of our sorrow,
Many a maid shall seek that spot
In twilight glades,—and when the morrow
Gilds the sweet Forget-me-not—
Where the river murmurs hollow,
Lovers hence shall follow.

And where the forest brook runs brawling,—
Here in sunshine, there in shade,—
Lovers shall be oft heard calling,
While they traverse glen and glade:
As they search each woodland spot,
Hazelled dale and briery brake,
For the blue Forget-me-not.
Which they'll cherish for our sake—
And up to heaven's high arching hollow,
Many a sigh our loves shall follow.
The golden star that emblemeth thee,
Rimmed with the blue thy wings descended,
The heaven, that's lost through love of me;
Without repining or complaining,
Must thy weary task be done,
If thou hast hopes of ever regaining
Those lost realms beyond the sun—
For the Voice said, low and hollow,
"Where he goeth thou shalt follow."

It was on the site of one of those old homes of the early world—one that had stood beside the banks, where a beautiful river flowed as had ever flashed back the golden lines of sunlight from the moving mirror of its waters—that a lost angel set down, sad and sorrowful; his face buried in the palms of his hands, his long ringlets, which the celestial air of heaven had many a time fanned, drooped negligently over his rounded shoulders; and his broad white wings, which fell folded upon his back, looked as if they had borne the brunt of many a storm, and shaken from their white plumes the blind rain of many a descending shower. He was one of those who had lost heaven through the love of woman, and had floated long days through the solitary air, his own image the only moving thing shadowed in the silent waters that crept over the earth, while all below, saving the ark, was buried beneath the deep deluge. But this waters had now subsided, the green hills had bared their tall summits, and the outstretched plains of their feet

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
RANKIN & McLEAN
ARE now in the receipt of the principal part of their late purchase, which makes their present stock quite full. They invite a
Call from all persons
wishing to purchase, and hope they will be able to
Please, both as to quality & price.
They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.
November, 1849

FOR SALE.
AS I am anxious to remove to the West, I will sell a small but valuable tract of LAND in the county of Guilford, 8 miles north of Greensboro, lying on the waters of Reddy Ford, adjoining the lands of Archibald Bevil, Isaac Pearson, dec'd, James T. Morehead and others;—containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. There is some valuable bottom land attached to it. The farm is in fine plight for cultivation. Any further description is needless, as the gentleman who wishes to purchase will examine for himself. I will sell a bargain.
ALEX. WOODSON.
March 1, 1850.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD
THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO.
of Greensboro, N. C., are now in receipt of the art of BROT MAKING, as to its
quality, durability and workmanship.
They will keep on hand and make to order French
Calf Boots, Fancy Boots, Double Sole Boots,
Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties
of form and fashion.
SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress
Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Baskets.
We do not go so far as to challenge the State—all
we want, is for the public to call and give us a fair
trial.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
67 Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's
store.
February 6th, 1850. 421f



Warranted the growth of 1849.
JUST RECEIVED the following catalogue of fresh
Garden and Bird Seeds:
Large green Asparagus do
Early six weeks Beans do
Yellow six weeks Beans do
White kidney do
Large Lima do
White Cranberry do
Early May Peas do
do Washington do
Blue Imperial do
Dwarf Marrowfat do
White solid Celery do
Early turnip rooted Beet do
Long blood do
Early Long Cabbage do
do Sugar Loaf do
Red Dutch for pickling do
Large late Drumhead do
Sweet Bell Pepper do
Long Cayenne do
Salsify or Vegt. Squash do
Early Bunch Onions do
Long Green do
Large Sugar Parsneps do
Long Orange Carrot do
For sale by
D. P. WEIR

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Dr. Brandreth would call special attention to the following letter from
ARNOLD BUFFUM, THE PHILANTHROPIST.
New York, Third Month 28, 1849.
Dr. Brandreth, my dear friend—It is to be good and to do good is the highest duty of man; and it is to do good is the best evidence a man can give that he is good. I feel bound to address thee as one who has come up to the mark of man's destiny.
As a testimony that this is not vain flattery, I give the following brief sketch of my own experience.
When I was twenty years old, I was very sick for about two months, with what my physician called "slow fever," during which time I took much medicine; from that time, for thirty-four years, I was very often sick and under the care of the physician. About twelve years ago, I had a very severe attack of Indurated Rheumatism, during which I was attended by Doctor Moore, of Philadelphia. I then regarded myself as an old man with a broken down constitution, slowly descending to the grave. Soon afterwards, however, I purchased a box of Brandreth's Pills, and finding them on trial to be more effective in removing disease than any medicine I had ever tried before, I replenished my supply from time to time as occasion required.
Since that time I have spent three years in the western country, where I was very much exposed to vicissitudes likely to produce disease; twice I have crossed the Atlantic ocean, and have now spent the last four years in an office in this city. Once while travelling in the west, I was taken suddenly very ill. The friend at whose house I stopped called in a physician, who made a very careful examination of my case, and proposed to commence a process which he stated would so reduce my system as to confine me to the house for at least six weeks, but I declined his prescription, took a dose of Brandreth's Pills, and the next day I was able to pursue my journey, and my travel, and this is the only instance of my being visited by a physician since I purchased the first box of Brandreth's Pills twelve years ago.
My health is now vastly better than it has been for 34 years before I commenced the use of these Pills. They have been my constant companion wherever I have been, by land or by sea, and my only medicine; I am now ten pounds heavier than I was before I used them; I take a cold now, I have no cough; and I attribute all this change, under God, for the substitution of Brandreth's Pills for the frequent use of the celebrated doctress to which I was before subjected. My wife too by the same means, enjoys the same uninterrupted good health. Our doctor's bill, for both of us, have not amounted to five dollars in twelve years. When we find our health improved from any cause, we take a dose of Brandreth's Pills, and the difficulty is removed; and judging from my own experience, I believe every family should adopt the same practice, the health and the longevity of the community would be greatly promoted.
Most respectfully, thy friend,
ARNOLD BUFFUM.

PATIENTS
cannot be too often reminded that, in all obstinate cases, larger doses and perseverence will finally effect a cure, except in those cases where nature is altogether exhausted, before this medicine of healing powers is used.
The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield, Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelby & Field, James own; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; P. & S. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsey, Friendship; B. G. Smith, New Salem.
Chair Factory.
CALL and purchase a neat set of Chairs. A hand some lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers. Also, HOUSE PAINTING done at the shortest notice. Feb 14, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF GOODS.
CALL and see the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, consisting of Dry Goods; SILKS and DRESS GOODS of every description; Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Also a very large stock of Groceries of all kinds Nails and Iron, &c. Our object is to sell goods enough so as to enable us to lessen the profits asked on goods heretofore, and still make some money by the operation. Call and examine the stock—you will find no doubt you will be satisfied it is time well spent. Oct. 1849. W. J. McCONNEL.

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 Isaac Price, Blackburg, Va.
Referee: Maj. Samuel A. Holston, Rev. Benton Field, Wm. Anglin, Esq.
REYNOLDS & CO.
Lynchburg, N. C.

CONSUMPTION CURED DAILY
BY DR. HASTINGS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.
THE MEDICAL FACULTY, as well as the public, are struck with wonder at the numerous cures made daily by this extraordinary medicine, and is now acknowledged by many of our most eminent physicians to be a certain and speedy cure for tubercular consumption, in its worst stages. It has been recommended by that eminent physician, Dr. Mott, and is constantly used in the Marine Hospital at Savannah, Ga., by Dr. Arnold, the senior physician of the hospital. The London Lancet, London Medical Journal, Bathwaite's Retrospect, and all other of the London Medical Journals, have spoken in praise many times of the surprising effects of
DR. HASTINGS' NAPHTHA.
It has been thoroughly tried, not only in the Hospital under the charge of Dr. Hastings in London, but also by all the first physicians in England, and all have fully endorsed it as an unrivaled remedy in Consumption, and all other diseases of the lungs. The following are a few of the opinions expressed by the Medical Faculty of England. Dr. Williamson, of Manchester writes:
"UNDER ITS INFLUENCE
I have seen the emaciated being, whose brow death had seemed to have set his seal, acquire invigoration and strength—and exchange his early moribundness of intense suffering and distressing cough for the sound repose which alone accompanies sound health."
DR. WARE, OF LIVERPOOL.
Says:—"I regard Hastings' Syrup of Naphtha as one of the first medical discoveries of any age, and consider its agency in curing consumption as established beyond all doubt or question."
Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster, "Hails it as the great consumption antidote and cure." and Dr. Hamilton, of Bath, pronounces it the only known remedy which may be relied on for removing tubercles from the lungs, and preventing formation of others.
A single bottle will prove its efficacy. All the proprietors as to the trial of one bottle, the action of which will prove to the patient the virtue of this medicine.
Coughs, colds, bronchitis, decline, asthma, night-sweats, and spitting of blood, are cured in a surprisingly short space of time; the severest colds having yielded to the treatment of the Naphtha Syrup in the short space of forty-eight hours. James Western of Postville, Mass., was attacked with spitting of blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried
HASTINGS' NAPHTHA
which stopped it in half an hour. To enumerate all the cures performed by this medicine would occupy a volume, the accompanying having been selected by the American agent from a mass of certificates which have been received by him.

More proof of the curability of consumption
BY DR. HASTINGS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA.
Read the following letters, and doubt if you can:
Middlebury, Vt. March 16 1849.
Mr. P. P. Francis:—Sir—My wife, who lives in the house with me, having been for some time past running down with consumption, accompanied with an incessant cough, became so feeble that she could not turn herself in the bed. Her two physicians stated that one lobe of her lungs was destroyed, and that the other was seriously affected—she had no hope, and that it was but little use what she took. About which time I heard that you advertised Hastings' Naphtha. I sent for one bottle, and on first using it, her cough was much relieved, and in less than one week her cough entirely left her, and she was able to walk about. I sent for five bottles more, and she has used a part of them, and I cannot now forbear communicating the astonishing effect, which has surprised the physicians and all that have seen her, for she is as one newly raised from the dead, and is now able to be about and attend to the ordinary duties of her household.
I am a stranger to you, but I wish to render you this for the benefit of the world. I believe I am acquainted with consumptive cases, there having been eight deaths in my father's family in about five years by that dreadful disease. I am, respectfully yours,
ZEDINA CUSHMAN.
For sale in Petersburg and Richmond, Va. by the wholesale druggist, and in Greensboro N. C. by Jan. 15, 1850. 6m D. P. WEIR.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz.
Scrofula or King's evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore eyes, Ring worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Strubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scalds, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, Arteritis or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudences in life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.
This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, enlarged liver, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rock of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.
"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."
The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:
This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her body, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the root of her mouth.
In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in New Britain, N. C. by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.
In witness of the truth of this statement, I have



TERMS:
For any one of the four Reviews, \$5.00 per annum
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Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.
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October, 1849.
D. P. WEIR.

hereunto affixed my name, this the 19 day of September, 1847.
JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Craven co., N. C.
SORE THROAT.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:
Baltimore, Va., Dec. 18, 1845.
Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely closed, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequent fits together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 70 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846.
Messrs. Sands, gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are afflicted by diseases to be acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist and Chemist, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. For sale in Greensboro, N. C., by W. J. McCONNEL, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per Bottle, six Bottles for \$5.

Blackwood's Magazine
AND THE
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Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "THE END IS NOT YET," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the busy, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.
In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood's" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" and "Whig" and the "Westminster Review" are Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamer, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
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October, 1849.
D. P. WEIR.

GREENSBORO 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, 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 extras.
N. B. No account to be opened in stores unless expressly ordered by parents or guardians.
The College is recommended to public patronage by a retired and wealthy 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

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Davidson County, In Equity.
David Lottin, Adm. of Samuel Lambeth dec'd.
vs.
Amos Lambeth et al.
In this case, it appearing to my satisfaction, that the following persons, who are defendants in the above case, are non residents, to wit: Amos Lambeth, Alfred Lambeth, Joseph Gadd and Rachel his wife, James Vannoy, Thomas Lambeth and Burrell Lambeth. They are hereby advertised for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot and notified to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for said County at the Court-house in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1850, and plead, answer or demur to the several allegations of the plaintiff, or judgment will be rendered pro confesso and the case proceed ex parte as to them.
Witness Alfred G. Foster, Clerk and Master in Equity in and for said County, Given under my hand at office in Lexington the 4th day of Feb. 1850.
ALFRED G. FOSTER, c. m. s.
Pr. adv. \$5 426f

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, in pursuance of returning his thanks to the people of Greensboro and the adjoining country at large for the patronage received for the last year, and hopes by industry and punctuality to merit a continuance of the same.
RED STEAKS
of the best kind always kept on hand for sale. Also of all kinds done in the best style and at short notice, country produce taken in exchange at the market price. Shop one half mile from the Court-house.
Jan. 1850 (Ap 25) P. AMOS.

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

A LARGE quantity of WASHING tubs, such as pots, ovens, stoves and iron, extra extra extra and plough moulds; price from 4 to 5 cents per lb. W. J. McCONNEL.

SHOES, BOOTS AND BROWNES, and Rubber Over Shoes—the largest stock now offered for sale for less prices than they can be bought in this market for. Oct. 1-49. W. J. McCONNEL.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS—BIBLES from 25 cents to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6 to 4.00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

BULLADO ROBES—One bale Buffalo Robes now 1949 J. R. & J. SLOAN

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