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THE PATRIOT.

JOHN KERR.

The decision of North Carolina, which is now understood to be pretty emphatically declared, against the Nashville Convention scheme, has been quietly made by the people, with very little aid or advice from those who are on ordinary occasions active counsellors in matters of public concern. Comparatively few of the orators and prominent men of the State have taken ground in public against the scheme. Many have refrained, perhaps, for want of proper occasion. The *loyalty* has been chiefly on the other side; but has been impotent in its effect upon the steady patriotism and sound judgment of our population.

Among the few conspicuous citizens who, at the first suitable occasion, took decided and unequivocal ground against the proposed Convention, was JOHN KERR, of Caswell. Invited to address a meeting in Granville, his speech was made with his characteristic boldness and eloquence, and his views struck so forcibly the understanding of his auditors, that a majority of them decided against having any thing to do with the proposed scheme. For the purpose of correcting misrepresentations, Mr. Kerr addressed the following letter to the Editor of the Raleigh Times. We commend its sound and patriotic views to the public:

Mr. Editor: In the *Standard* of the 3d instant, I notice what purports to be a report of the proceedings of a Southern Rights meeting in Granville during the week of the recent term of the Superior Court. The report to which I refer is published under the signature of one William S. McClellan; but is probably the joint production of that individual and some other person. I call attention to it, because it does gross injustice to myself in several particulars; but especially in saying that I denounced all who were in favor of the Nashville Convention as traitors. I distinctly stated, several times, in the course of my remarks, that I imputed no impute motive to those who were favorable to the Nashville Convention as a means, merely, of promoting concert of action in the South, and giving forcible expression to Southern views and sentiments. Viewing it, however, in that light, I stated that it was an empty and useless pageant, but, if it was designed by its friends to devise and recommend a scheme to dissolve the Union, I pronounced that object treasonable in its character, and deserving the reprobation of every patriot. In reference to the Hartford Convention, my remarks were, in substance, as follows: "That our public men, if restrained by no higher motive from participating in the deliberations of the proposed Nashville Convention, would do well at least to be admonished by the fate of all who had been connected with the only assembly of an analogous character which had ever convened in our country, namely, the Hartford Convention—which, though in its inception it was, by its advocates, declared to be a measure designed to preserve and perpetuate the Union—yet, after it had convened, it was believed to have been involved in projects of treason and disunion." I called upon the people to eschew all such sectional movements, as dangerous in their tendency, because usually directed, not by the wise and tried statesmen of the country, but by the crafty, violent and unscrupulous politicians, who sought notoriety far more than they studied the interests of their country. I superadded some expressions of personal compliment to Gen. Saunders, unnecessary to be now repeated.

You thus have all, or the substance of all, I stated on the occasion referred to, about traitors, or the Hartford Convention. As to the statement that Gen. Saunders replied to me—this, like many other things from the same source, is a mere "fancy sketch." The General made many very impressive and eloquent remarks, which were warmly received and applauded by his audience, and the only attempt at a reply on the occasion, to my knowledge, proceeded from T. Brown Venable, Esq., who expressed his dissent from the views of both Gen. Saunders and myself, and we thus had the misfortune to be used up by our mutual friend, who had called the meeting together for a pious purpose, but experienced in its results a somewhat mortifying disappointment.

I have thus corrected certain statements in regard to the Granville Meeting calculated to do me a personal wrong, and so the main purpose of this communication is accomplished. I will, however, by your leave, Mr. Editor, add—that whenever a proper occasion arrives for united resistance by means of open hostility on the part of the South to encroachments of the North, I, for one, shall adhere to the fortunes of that section in which I was born and have always lived. The "destiny of North Carolina is my destiny, for good or for evil." At present, however, I am deeply persuaded that there is no necessity for such a movement as the Nashville Convention. What good can it effect? Can it make the North cease to do us evil? How! Certainly not by threats of violence and angry whistles and suggestions of our Southern brethren.

Brave men never attempt to accomplish anything with their adversaries, by vaunting their prowess and enacting the bully—no, however well disposed the North might otherwise be, her sons are too magnanimous and brave not to respect, and proudly defy, whatever may bear the character of the present appearance of a threat.

If we have anything to urge upon our northern brethren, let us appeal to their sense of justice and love of country. For one, I believe our northern fellow-countrymen are for the most part both patriotic and enlightened; and if, upon the subject of slavery, they are appealed to as brethren—rather than as aliens and foes—they will do right, by co-operating with us to the full extent of their constitutional obligations, in securing to the slaveholder the possession and enjoyment of his property. They have heretofore—some of them, done wrong—aye, very wrong—in regard to our fugitive slaves. But those who have thus acted, are but a small portion of the North—they are frantic, fanatical disunionists—and are as much in favor of the Nashville Convention as *Clemens*, of Alabama, or *Toole*, of the Aurora.

Our Representatives in Congress are now engaged in an effort to provide, by law, for the recapture of fugitive slaves; and also to quiet the public mind by an equitable adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the institution of slavery. We have much to hope for from their patriotic efforts—Webster has spoken in tones which have produced patriotic vibrations throughout the country; New England is now daily responding in terms of approbation to the noble sentiments of her illustrious son; Clay, Cass, Dickinson, and others, are devoting their eminent talents to the preservation of the Union. Long tried in the service of their country, and rich in resources of wisdom—let us pause for a season, and patiently await the result of their patriotic efforts, before we rush upon the adoption of measures which may plunge us in the vortex of revolution.

It seems to me peculiarly proper, while our representatives at Washington are engaged in the work of harmonizing conflicting interests and restoring peace and concord among brethren of the same great national family, that we, the people, should forbear all angry denunciations, all threats of violence and of resorting to extremities. When in treaty with the brave, nothing is to be gained by such ill-timed insults. Moreover, our representatives at Washington have been chosen, under the constitution, and they act under high legal sanction and responsibility. Why withdraw our confidence from them, at such a moment as the present, and place it in irresponsible hands at Nashville? It has been said that Congress has not the power to act in the premises—for that the constitution confers upon it no jurisdiction over the subject of slavery. Grant it—Yet how much more power will the Nashville Convention have!

Unless we consent to go into that Convention as a Southern revolutionary National Assembly, it is manifest that it will possess no legitimate power to act, and bind the people by its action. If then, it will be powerless to act, it will be useless for any other purpose. Why then, convoke it, before the people have been consulted fully, and declared themselves ready for revolution? The call of that Convention, to say the least of it, was premature—politicians and not the people have acted in this matter. The people, in every section of the country, are ardently attached to the Union; and in North Carolina they are, in my opinion, especially so, as all will find who may attempt to excite them to acts of revolution and rebellion. North Carolina was the first of the British Colonies that unfurled the banner of Independence. The love of liberty which prompted her to that act, and elevated her to the high eminence she occupies, will guide her, I trust, in the present crisis—and whatever taunts she may receive from others, may she ever be true to her own exalted character for purity and patriotism, and steadfastly maintain the cause liberty—identified as it is with the Union of these States.

Respectfully yours, JOHN KERR.

HENRY CLAY.

On Friday, 12th inst., Henry Clay was seventy-three years old, having been born on the 12th April, 1777. The *New York Tribune*, referring to the fact, says:—

"He entered the national service as a senator more than forty-three years ago, and after many vicissitudes, and vicissitudes, is a member of that body on his seventy-third birthday. No other statesman holding a prominent position has been nearly so long before the public; and the men who filled the world's eye when he came upon the political stage have nearly or quite all passed to their long home. Napoleon—then in the zenith of his power and fame, the most powerful ruler that the world had seen for a thousand years—died a powerless prisoner and exile nearly thirty years ago—Alexander of Russia, then a young man, more recently crowned Emperor, died on a remote frontier of his empire more than twenty years ago—George III. and all his sons have been dead from ten to twenty years—the Adamses, father and son, have passed away with the Virginia line of Presidents; also Burr, Jackson, Livingston, Marshall, Pickens, Rufus King, John Randolph, and all the men with whom Mr. Clay counselled or struggled during the earlier portion of his career. It may with general accuracy be said that, of the men who, in the forum, the council, or the field, were actors before the close of the last century, the only survivors known to fame are Metternich, Wellington, Louis Philippe, and Henry Clay."

Earthquake.—The Raleigh Register says that the shock of an earthquake was felt in Wayne county, on Saturday, the 30th ult., between 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. It was very sensibly felt by persons in doors—in one instance, causing pieces of furniture to rock in their places.

Another quick voyage around the world has just been completed by the ship *Tsar*, of Boston. She sailed from Boston, May 12th, 1849, for the Sandwich Islands, and returned via Canton to New York, making the voyage in 10 months and 24 days, and spent 23 days in port.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Disgraceful scene in the Senate.

Our regular report of the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday, 17th, brought down the transactions of the day to the commencement of Mr. Benton's speech, in reply to Mr. Clay's proposition not to instruct the Special Committee proposed to be appointed, (which proposition was adopted 29 to 22) and in favor of his own special instructions to the Committee, the substance of which we have already given. What followed will be found below:

Mr. BENTON said that these made fourteen propositions, and he would see if the previous question can be put in force in the Senate. He would call for the yeas and nays on each of them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD raised a point of order—Were these instructions in order, the Senate having decided that no instructions should be given to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled the amendment to be in order.

Mr. CLAY appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. BENTON said that here was an open attempt to force the previous question on the Senate, without any rule of the Senate, and against the rule of the Senate. It was the previous question to cut off all amendments, and thus to cut off all debate. He felt it to be his duty to resist it.

Mr. B. then gave the reasons why he had offered these amendments; it was to obtain a vote on each of them, and to show the country that the alarming procession of dangers heralded forth did not exist.

Mr. BUTLER said that he desired to say to the Senator from Missouri now, once and for all, that if he supposes that the southern people can be satisfied by votes on truisms, he is mistaken. He then defended the southern address.

Mr. FORT said that he desired to say a few words upon this subject. It was time for every patriot to speak out. He had abstained, as the Senate well knew, from alluding to any thing which fell from a certain quarter, since what had taken place in the Senate some days since. But it was said that there was no danger to be apprehended, and that all that has been said was of no account whatever. Mr. F. then eulogized Mr. Calhoun, and defended the southern address, saying that those who signed it would outlive the attacks of their calumniators. Who are their calumniators? A gentleman—one who calls himself the oldest Senator—the father of the Senate.

[At this moment Mr. Benton rose from his seat, stepped into the lobby, and advanced towards the seat of Mr. Foote, which was distant from his own about twenty feet. As he approached Mr. F. the latter glided from his desk through one of the small aisles into the area in front of the secretary's desk, drawing from his person as he did so a large pistol, which he held in his hand. The Vice President and others demanded order, but the confusion was so great as to drown every voice. Mr. Benton returned by the lobby to his own seat, frequently exclaiming, Let the assassin fire—let the coward fly. Release me, that the assassin may fire, &c., &c.]

In the mean time several Senators had interfered, and in the bustle we lost sight of the pistol entirely.

Mr. BENTON continued his exclamations that "the assassin should fire!"—a pistol had been drawn in the Senate, and it was brought here to fire on me; why don't the cowardly assassin fire?"

[Several Senators called upon the Chair to order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take some persons into custody—whom we could not understand.]

After order was partially restored, and members had taken their seats.

Mr. FORT explained that he drew the pistol under an impression that the Senator advancing upon him was armed.

Mr. DICKINSON asked, what the question was. The Chair stated it.

Mr. BENTON demanded that the Senate take cognizance of this attempt to assassinate him on the false pretext that he was armed; an attempt to assassinate him on the same false pretext that every cowardly assassin used who wants to make out a case of self-defence. That was the pretext of every assassin.

Mr. FORT said that the Senator was advancing upon him in a threatening and menacing manner, and supposing he was armed, he (Mr. F.) had left the crowded spot he was in, and sought one where he would have had more elbow-room. If he had supposed that the person advancing to attack him was not armed, he would never have drawn the pistol.

Mr. HALE said that as a transaction of this character had taken place, it should not pass by without an investigation by the Senate. Having made the suggestion, he left to sager heads than his own to adopt such a course as was due to the vindication of the dignity of that body.

Mr. BORLAND thought rather than resort to an investigation, it was better to say as little as possible. He did not think that there was any danger on foot at all. [Laughter.]

Mr. FORT said that so far as he was concerned he begged to be heard. He knew his own heart and intentions; he knew something of his own character. He had nothing of the assassin about him. So help him God! he came here with the intent on to settle the great questions in such manner as would conduce to the happiness of the country. He begged that the affair might be investigated. If it could be proved, by circumstances or declarations, in any shape or form, he armed himself to attack the Senator from Missouri; or, if there was any thing to sustain even the charge of a suspicion, then he would be willing to be expelled from the Senate, from a seat in which he would be unworthy. He only wore arms, a single pistol, because he had been informed it was likely that he would be attacked. He had simply prepared for his own defence. He repeated, as an honorable Senator, that, so far as he was concerned, there was not the least ground for suspicion. He begged an investigation, for his own personal honor.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, thought that, on this occasion, it would be proper to appoint a committee to investigate the subject, that it might be fully understood by the Senate and the people of the United States. He had known the Senator from Missouri for thirty-five years, and had never known him to carry arms. He had always believed that he would use them on a proper occasion. When he (Mr. D.) advanced towards the Senator, being one of his oldest friends, he did so to prevent a difficulty in the Senate, deeming it to be his duty to keep the peace. One was his bosom friend for thirty-five years, the other a Senator towards whom he was not unfriendly. But he believed if the gentlemen were to have a difficulty, the floor of the Senate was not the proper place for it. The streets and the grounds were open to them if they wanted to have a fight.

He moved that a committee be appointed to investigate the affair, for the credit of the Senate, as well as for the purpose of preventing the subject in a proper point of view, and placing the two Senators where they should be placed. He had nothing to say about the drawing of the pistol; that was the Senator's own act. For the honor of the country, and the honor of the Senate, which has been considered as one of the most dignified bodies in the world, there ought to be an investigation. He regretted exceedingly to see the position in which the gentlemen appeared. They belong to the same party. This, however, made no difference with him; but he moved that the sense of the Senate be taken, in order that the subject may be reported upon and understood. He asked that a committee of five be appointed.

Mr. MANGUM concurred entirely in the remarks which had fallen from the Senator from Wisconsin. He had drawn up a resolution, viz: That a committee of seven be appointed to investigate the disorder of to-day in the Senate, and that they report the result to this body.

Mr. DODGE accepted the modification.

Mr. CLAY thought the course proposed was the proper one, that the facts of the transaction which unfortunately occurred, should be reported. He thought, however, that the resolution did not go far enough. The two Senators had been placed in unpleasant relations towards each other, half an hour ago, and they should be put under obligations to keep the peace, and should voluntarily or otherwise go before a magistrate of the city; or they should both pledge themselves (which would be the more gratifying to him) not to pursue this matter further than it had occurred to-day.

Mr. MANGUM, I concur.

Mr. CLAY. If the Senators will make such a promise, I will be content.

Mr. BENTON (emphatically) said that he had done nothing on God Almighty's earth to provoke a breach of the peace. He would not in jail before he would give a promise that would leave him in such a predicament. It was lying and cowardly to impute to him the bearing of arms, and making use of that to justify his assassination.

Mr. CLAY said that his observation was not to the past, but to the future. He simply wished Senators to take an obligation as to the future.

Mr. FORT said only this to say. He was a Constitution-loving man; he knew that he had constitutional rights and was capable of maintaining them. He never threatened a human being in his life. He never executed a threat. He never wore arms to make an attack. He never wore arms; but, when he was menaced and threatened with the cudgel, he was advised by friends to wear arms for his own defence, as he was a man of small stature and not in very good health. He accordingly armed himself, supposing it possible that he might be attacked after what had then occurred. Having the constitutional right to bear arms, he would exercise the right.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the doors of the Senate be closed.

Mr. FORT. By no means. I trust the Senate will not do me the injustice.

Mr. MANGUM. I find that I am pressed to do so on every side.

Mr. FORT. I hope the Senator does not insist upon the motion.

Mr. MANGUM. Very well.

Mr. FORT resumed. He would always wear arms when menaced. He never assailed, menaced, or attacked. He only provided for his protection when he considered himself in danger. He had always preferred a different mode of settling matters. In reply to the Senator from Kentucky and with a proper appreciation of his long and brilliant service in the public councils, and his well known chivalry, he would say that he had no hesitation in declaring that he would have deemed it indecent and improper, before all the circumstances of this hour, to wear arms for the purpose of attacking any one, or doing any thing in a system of violence growing out of this affair. He would make no attack upon any member of the Senate, but would stand firmly and calmly prepared to defend himself when danger is exhibited. He would stand ready to go to any forum to which he might be invited.

Mr. HALE said that he had no personal feeling in this matter, and of course the Senator from Mississippi so understood him. He did not know an individual in the city towards whom he had cause to be on unfriendly terms. There was no gentleman with whom he was on terms of greater social intercourse than with the Senator. But "this thing was not done in a corner." We cannot shut our eyes to it, nor hide our heads. The whole world sees us. The news is now going on the telegraphic lightning's flash to the four quarters of the republic, that arms had been exhibited in the Senate. These facts are notorious. It is idle to suppose that rumor will not, with her thousand tongues, exaggerate the occurrence tenfold. It may already be rumored in St. Louis that several Senators have been shot, and are lying on the floor of this chamber weltering in their blood. [Laughter.] It is not only for the purposes of vindicating the character of the Senate, but setting history right, and informing the country what has taken place, that there should be an investigation by a committee. He did not wish to be put upon it.

Mr. DICKINSON said, that after the confusion was partly calmed, he called the attention of the Chair to business; and he understood the Senator from Missouri to say that the matter should not thus be disposed of. His (Mr. D.'s) object in calling the attention of the Chair to the business in hand, was to call Senators to their places. He had no desire to see the matter shuffled off.

It was of too grave a nature. He concurred in the proposition for a committee.

Mr. BENTON. Let me put in a word. I thought that it was the intention of the Senator to proceed to business, as if nothing had happened. I meant no hint unkind.

Mr. DICKINSON. The remark is satisfactory. Mr. BORLAND was well aware that the eyes of the whole world were upon us. All that was done was seen by persons in the galleries and on the floor of the Senate. Therefore, there is the less necessity for an investigation. He could see no use in it. Every body knows what has been done, and they can see nothing more. He supposed that the reporters of the Senate had written down what was said. He saw no cause for apprehending danger. And he thus expressed himself, feeling as much for the dignity of the Senate as any one.

The question was then taken, and the resolution for the appointment of a committee agreed to.

Mr. MANGUM. I hope that it will be entered as adopted unanimously.

The VICE PRESIDENT requested gentlemen to prepare their ballots for the election of a committee.

Mr. MANGUM expressed the hope that the committee would be appointed by the Chair, and requested that he might not be designated to serve upon it.

No objection being interposed, the appointment of the committee was left to the Chair.

Mr. CLAY said that it was always painful to him to differ with the presiding officer; and he would now withdraw his appeal, and move his amendment, which the Senate adopted to-day, to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri. The Senator from Maine (Mr. HANLIN) moved to except California from the matters to be referred to the proposed select committee of thirteen. The Senator from Missouri moved instructions. He (Mr. CLAY) now moved an amendment to these, precisely the same amendment which he offered to-day, and which was adopted.

Mr. FORT said that he did not yield the floor for a special motion. He had only desired to make a half hour speech, and had been interrupted. [He was asked to give way for an adjournment.] If honorable Senators conceived it to be improper for him to offer remarks, at this time, he would postpone them.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that if the Senator would give way, he would move an adjournment.

Mr. FORT yielded to the expressed desire to adjourn it being past five o'clock.

And, on the question being put, it was decided in the affirmative.

Dog Expresses.—The arrival of news by a dog train from the extreme North West is something rather novel. The fact, however, is an unnoted and it is authentic. Among the Esquimaux and Greenlanders the use of dogs to draw sledges is common and has long been so. Reindeer are used in the same way in Lapland, although we do not know that they have been so employed on this continent. The Minnesota Pioneer gives the following account of the express:

"The train arrived on Monday last, with a heavy mail from Pembina and the Selkirk settlement, distance 500 miles. Snows are reported very deep in the north. The three dogs, having made 50 miles a day, some days were much fatigued at the end of their journey; being fed, laid down in their harness for several hours and slept, but moving their less while sleeping on their sides, as if they were still travelling. Their sledge is a light board, with sides not of, of green hid, making a sort of open shoe, with a row turning up its front, skate fashion. The sledge contained the mails and provision for the dogs and two men, pemican, &c.; there being no dwelling to stop at, for many hundred miles. One of the men, half breeds, travelled ahead of the dogs and the other, with a stick to drive them and a rope to hold back the sledge down hill, came behind. The dogs are sharp eared, a little above the medium size, and looked much like wolves. We have been thus particular in describing this traveling equipage, knowing that it will seem novel to our readers in the States.

Natchez Discoveries.—Very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within these few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimrod mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, reigning about 3,000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and of ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and the ivory beautifully carved. It does not appear in what part of the edifice this discovery has been made; but it seems that the throne was separated from the apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of his discovery (the beginning of last month) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor, in consequence of the astonishing success that his hitherto attended his exertions. No human remains have come to light, and every thing indicates the destruction of the place or fire. It is said that the throne has been partially fixed by the heat.

Effects of the California Emigration.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser states, that over six thousand persons have gone, or made arrangements to go, from the State of Michigan to California; and that they take with them from \$300 to \$500 each, in many cases procured by mortgages on their real estate at high rates of interest. The Iowa Register states that three thousand persons will leave that State for California this season, which the editor thinks will be a loss to the State of \$1,000,000. The St. Louis Republican says, that probably fifteen or twenty thousand persons will go from that State this Spring, which will drain it of over \$5,000,000. The New York Evening Post thinks that \$12,000,000 will not pay the interest upon specie, property, and labor, which have left the States for California the past year, and that the amount will be doubled for the year to come.

Hydrophobia not the Result of Bites.—The Westminster Review for January, has an article upon epidemics, that contains much valuable information, with some speculations more ingenious than wise. It ridicules the idea that hydrophobia in human beings has any connection with the bite of a mad dog, and contends that chemical analysis and experiment have proved that there is no poison in the saliva of a rabid animal. In the cities of the East, where dogs are permitted to run at large, and especially at Constantinople, where they form communities by themselves, and infest the streets night and day, the inhabitants do not suffer more from hydrophobia than in western cities. There are more cases of the disease in January, and the smallest number in August, as appears from statistical tables. Not more than one in twenty-five of those bitten by mad dogs ever suffers by hydrophobia, and in that case the influence of fear upon weak nerves may have been the cause; and the disease has frequently occurred in human beings where no possible connection could be traced between the malady and any previous bite or scratch.

Cholera on the Mississippi.—Twelve cabin passengers died of cholera on board the steamer Commodore Perry, during her last trip from New Orleans to Island No. 5, where she got aground. The officers of the boat were all sick of the disease. The steamer Buckeye had several cases of cholera on board before reaching Memphis from New Orleans. Three of the crew of the steamer Uncle Sam died of it on board the boat, in the port of New Orleans. Two deaths from cholera occurred at St. Louis, during the week ending the 1st inst. A correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate says that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred among the negroes on Bruce's plantation at Donaldville, La., in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fatal within six hours after the attack. There had been occasional cases and deaths also on two other plantations. Two members of the Louisiana Legislature have recently been taken off by this disease, and we have frequent paragraphs in country papers of Louisiana and Mississippi, telling of its fatal prevalence in various towns and plantations in the interior of those States.

Suspension Bridges.—The largest suspension bridge in one clear space in the world is that now being built across the Niagara to connect Lewistown with Queenstown. It will be one thousand and forty-two feet between the points of support, the roadway will be seventy-five feet above the water, nineteen feet wide, and will be capable of sustaining a load of eight hundred tons. The towers of support are to be built of hydraulic masonry, surmounted with cast iron caps, which are seventy-six feet above the roadway. The natural advantages of the locality are so great, that it is estimated to cost much less than so large a work would in almost any other locality. It is proposed to have it so far completed by September that it may be opened for the travel going to the Provincial Fair.

Dr. Webster's Family.—The citizens of Boston have exhibited a kindness and sympathy for the afflicted family of Dr. Webster, which reflects the highest credit on the general tone of feeling in the community. A subscription has been started for their relief, which Mrs. Parkman headed with \$500, and others have swelled the sum to \$30,000. A letter from a daughter of Professor Webster, in reply to a letter addressed to her, is published in the Manchester Messenger. It is a beautiful exhibition of the confidence which filial affection inspires in the virtue and purity of the object of its affection. We regret for the lady's sake that the facts of the case do not warrant in the public mind that confident belief in her father's innocence which she expressed.

Large Company for California.—On the 13th of March, a large company of California emigrants passed through Burlington, Iowa, consisting of about three thousand men, from nearly all of the Western States. Two hundred men, mostly citizens of Burlington, joined the company at that place. They go the overland route through Oregon, and expect to reach the "diggins" in about three months. The teams that belonged to the party numbered one thousand. In three days last week twelve hundred and fifty left New York in the steamships for California.

A Hedge.—The best hedge in the United States, says the Genesee Farmer, extends about a mile along the highway on a plantation of three hundred acres, near Augusta, Georgia. It is the Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling the atmosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over it, or through it. Having stood forty or fifty years, it still promises a good fence for a century to come.

The Washington Monument.—The work on the national monument to the memory of Washington, was commenced on Monday last for the season, and will be continued all the season again closes. It is now fifty-two feet high, and gives an idea of what it is intended to be when completed. A block of stone has been presented to form a part of this great monument by every State of the Union, with two exceptions.

Distress among California Emigrants.—Accounts have reached St. Louis, Missouri, from St. Joseph, where several companies of California emigrants are concentrated. Much sickness prevails among them—principally diarrhoea—which has carried off great numbers. The backwardness of the season adds much to their sufferings. Several of the emigrants are returning home.

Mr. Calhoun married in 1811, Miss Florida Calhoun, daughter of John Ewing Calhoun, for many years United States Senator from South Carolina. By her he had seven children—five sons and two daughters.

The wife of Senator Dawson, of Georgia, died at Washington, on the 17th inst.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1850.

THE FIVE PER CENT. PAYMENTS.

The whole amount of payments of the 5 per cent. upon subscriptions to the Railroad, in Guilford county, since the 30th ult., has been on the sum of \$5,500. The 5 per cent. upon \$8,000 more is positively pledged, and will be paid within a few days; so that we set Guilford down at \$13,500, which added to \$117,800, the amount secured on the 30th of March, makes the whole amount of subscriptions in this county now \$131,300.

It is hoped that the friends of the Road and of the best interests of the county will not rest an hour until nine or ten thousand more shall be raised, in order to meet not only the amount first actually reported at the Hillsboro' Convention, (as has been now done,) but also the ten thousand there pledged by Gov. Morehead on his own responsibility—a pledge which he has redeemed, but which the county has not yet made up. From eight to ten thousand are yet required in honor of the signatures heretofore made by citizens of the county. If there be any who refuse to stand up to the marks they have made, others who regard the county's character must stand up in their places.

From Fair Grove, in Davidson county, the five per cent. upon \$8,000 has been this week paid in here. It is understood that there are \$5,000 on the Lexington books, which have not as yet been returned.

As to the payments from the several counties since the 30th ult., the following statements will give a satisfactory general idea:

From Irrell, the 5 pr. ct. paid on \$10,000	
Burke, " "	4,000
Davidson, " "	8,000
Buncombe, " "	8,000
Guilford, " "	13,500
	\$43,500

Probably collected, but not yet received by the agent of the General Commissioners in this place:

In Burke county, \$4,000	
Forsyth, 32,000	
Davidson, 5,000	
Rowan, 800	
Cabarrus, 12,300	
Alamance, 2,300	
Wake, 12,500	
Wayne, 8,000	
	\$76,900

There seems to be very little doubt as to any of the above, with the exception of Wayne.

Putting the above sums together they only lack \$11,600 of making up the deficiency of the 30th. Leaving the report from Wayne out of the account, the deficiency is \$19,600.

These statements are as nearly correct as we can make them on the data at our command. As at present informed, there is a deficiency of between twelve and twenty thousand dollars to be made up, which it is hoped will be reported by the expiration of the month.

From a conversation with Gov. Morehead, the organ of the General Commissioners as appointed at their meeting here, we judge that it will be deemed expedient to call the General Commissioners together at Lexington about Thursday, the 16th of May ensuing. By that time it is confidently believed the whole deficiency will have been made up, and that decisive preparatory steps may be at once taken to organize and commence operations on the Road.

What's the use of further delay? Let those who intend ever to do any thing, do it now. Let not so great a work be any longer retarded by so trifling a sum as the deficiency required.

EXCESSIVE.—The Fayetteville "Carolinian" must excuse a smile at its curious exhibition of wrath against somebody—or something—somewhere—on account of the poor show made by the friends of the Nashville Convention. In relation to the recent failure of an election in Georgia, it says:

"Now, we do contend, that if all those who did not vote at the election are to be considered as opposed, or indifferent to the measure, it proved a very general opposition, and is one of the most signal instances of dereliction of duty by the sovereign people of a State, that we have ever known."

The "Carolinian" and the "sovereign people" of Georgia appear to differ materially in their ideas of "duty." Which is right?

In the course of its article, of some length, the Whig party of the South, in its course in defence of Gen. Taylor, is charged as the cause of destroying unanimity in favor of the Convention. Shouldn't be surprised if there was something in this.

The article closes in the following strain:

"We hereby give notice that we have nothing more to say about the Nashville Convention—the Wilcox proviso—or slavery. We wash our hands of the whole concern. We expended time and money to go to a District Convention, to uphold the rights of the southern people. Now see how the southern people take care of their own rights! Is it any wonder that there are abolitionists in our midst? Does a man receive any thanks for defending southern rights? or do the people themselves evince any disposition to maintain their rights?"

The Carolinian may learn, from the upshot of this business, the force of an injunction which is coming into popular use—"Wait for the wagon!"

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Josiah O. Watson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has given notice that the State Convention of the party will be held in Raleigh on Thursday, the 13th of June next, (three days after the 10th of June.)

SUPERIOR COURT for Guilford county is in session this week—Judge Battle on the Bench. A capital case was tried on Thursday—negro Bob for the murder of his master, Reuben Ingle, in the eastern part of this county, on the 22d of December last. The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Gilmer and McLean; the prosecution conducted by Solicitor Pindexter alone. The jury, after being out all night, on Friday morning returned a verdict of "not guilty."

The facts known are briefly these: The deceased had gone to his still-house just before day, and found a man at the door drawing liquor out of a keg taken from the still-house. It was too dark to recognize the thief; but he caught hold of him and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the deceased being beaten down with a stick, when the other made his escape. The subsequent actions of the negro, Bob, and the tales he told, together with the suspicious circumstance of blood upon his clothing, caused his arrest; but it seems that the evidence produced was not sufficient to satisfy the jury of his guilt. The case and the trial naturally produced considerable excitement in the neighborhood where the murder occurred.

DISUNION RAVINGS.—That there are disunionists *per se* in some parts of our country, and particularly in South Carolina, none can doubt. A strong evidence of the fact is, that as the prospect of an honorable adjustment of the difficulty between the Northern and Southern States brightens, the rage and fury of these ultras increase. They want no adjustment: Their hope and purpose of a disruption of the Government would be thereby destroyed. The admission of California is now made the pretext for the violence threatened and desired by the fanatical portion of the "chivalry." Requirements which no concessions could satisfy—disaffection which nothing in reason can allay, mark a portion of the public speeches and editorials emanating from citizens of our sister State. Take an example—an extract from a long article in a late Camden Journal:

"What can we lose by disunion? We can lose nothing, but gain all. Our fugitive slaves will then be returned to us;—from the fact that the North will be a nation with which we will negotiate, and not a separate body of States, each one independent of the Government at large, as regards their local laws;—at least that is the relation which will bear to us as a separate nation. A six months' war with us after a dissolution, would almost depopulate the North, while the South would scarcely feel it. They therefore, would studiously avoid the least occurrence which might call down upon them the ire of the South. As for blockading our ports, it is futile. England cannot possibly stop her regular importation of cotton from this country; and all we would have to do would be to tell England to clear our ports of Yankee crafts, and in one month there could not be found a single 'wooden-nimble' venter upon our shores. But does some one say, 'then England would turn upon us?' When you can persuade England to work against her own interest, then she might, but never before. It is most essential to England, that we retain our slaves, as a personal of the late English journals on Clingman's speech, will abundantly show. But suppose she did attempt to conquer us. In the days of '76 we had but three millions of inhabitants, many times among them; now the South has eight millions, with resources sufficient to carry on an eighty-years' war. We have nothing to fear. Earth combined could never conquer us." &c. &c.

Mr. Clingman said something in his speech about the "insane cry of Union," for which, under circumstances that he named, he avowed great contempt. How should such a cry of disunion as the above be regarded?

In the article from which this extract is taken, the spirit of '76, the memory of the Revolution and the name of Washington are invoked against the Union! And in the extract itself it is seen that the writer coolly talks about inviting the power of England to clear American ports of Yankee vessels! This is worse than ridiculous. Why, the very bones of the Yankee and the Southern that clench together upon King's mountain and upon the plains of Eutaw and the Cowpens, will blush crimson if the winds ever breathe these polluted sentiments over their glorious resting place.

It is such speakers and writers that flippantly brand as "submissionists" and "traitors," and threaten with grapevines halos, those who cling to their country—their whole country—and the wise and good and glorious institutions bequeathed by their fathers.

After all, we have no doubt there are even in South Carolina "seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal"—this Baal of dissolution. We would indeed find believe that a weighty majority of her people are true to the great trust left them by the Fathers of the Republic. But we esteem it most unfortunate for the State that its reputation is so far in the keeping of those whose lips continually breathe disaffection to the Union.

FOREIGN—RISE IN COTTON.—The steamer America arrived at Halifax the 18th, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th, London to the 5th, and Paris to the 4th instant.

The Canada had arrived at Liverpool. Her news caused an advance in cotton: from one quarter to three-eighths on Middling qualities of American cotton. Sales for fortnight 60,000 bales.

Advices to the last of November have been received from Hobartstown, Van Diemen's Land, announcing the arrival there of Smith O'Brien and his associates in the Irish rebellion of 1849. Advices from Constantinople state that preparations are making to conduct Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees to Katabia, Asia Minor, where they are to be confined for the term of five years.

It is said, the return of the Pope to Rome was definitely fixed for the 6th of April.

On the 30th ult., the English coast was visited by a storm which caused the destruction of many vessels, and a frightful loss of life. The coast is everywhere strewn with portions of wrecked vessels.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY to the address of the citizens of Boston relative to his late speech in the Senate has been published. He reiterates his opposition to continued controversy on the Wilcox proviso abstraction. The other disturbing questions, he remarks, respect the restoration of fugitive slaves, and slavery in the District of Columbia; and he knows no reason why just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the constitution, might not be adopted, which should give, on these subjects, general satisfaction. He again expresses the belief that there cannot be slavery either in California, New Mexico or Desert; and appends to his reply a correspondence between himself and Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New Mexico, now in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8th, 1850.

To the Hon. H. N. Smith, Delegate from N. Mexico:

Dear Sir—I beg leave to present you with a copy of my speech, delivered in the Senate on the 7th of March last, and to draw your attention to the remarks made by me on that occasion, upon the general character of the country of New Mexico, and its adaptation to slave labor. You have been a resident in the country for several years, and, as I have understood you to say, have traversed it from end to end. You are a native of one of the slave States of the Union, and of course acquainted with the usual cost of slave labor, and the modes of cultivation to which it may be profitably applied. You are, therefore, I am sure, quite competent to express an opinion on points which I have suggested, such as shall be satisfactory.

I will be obliged to you, also, to state what the fact is, at the present time, respecting the existence of slavery in New Mexico, and whether the existing laws and constitution of the country allow it.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, your obt. serv't.

(Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1850.

To the Hon. Daniel Webster, of the U. S. Senate:

Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and reply to it with great pleasure. New Mexico is an exceedingly mountainous country, Santa Fe itself being twice as high as the highest point of the Alleghenies, and nearly all the land, capable of cultivation, is of equal height, though some of the valleys have less altitude above the sea. The country is cold, its general agricultural products are wheat and corn, and such vegetables as grow in the northern States of this Union. It is entirely unsuited for slave labor. Labor is exceedingly abundant and cheap. It may be hired for three or four dollars a month, in quantity quite sufficient for carrying on all the agriculture of the territory. There is no cultivation except by irrigation, and there is not a sufficiency of water to irrigate all the land.

As to the existence, at present, of slavery in New Mexico, it is the general understanding that it has been altogether abolished by the laws of Mexico; but we have no established tribunals which have pronounced, as yet, what the law of the land in this respect is. It is universally considered, however, that the territory is altogether a free territory. I know of no persons in the country who are treated as slaves, except such as may be servants to gentlemen visiting or passing through the country. I may add, that the strongest feeling against slavery universally prevails through the whole territory, and I suppose it quite impossible to convey it there, and maintain it by any means whatever.

I have the honor to be, with regard, your obt. serv't.

(Signed) HUGH N. SMITH.

MR. CLINGMAN.—We heard Shakspeare quoted, the other day, in illustration of the political position of this gentleman:

"Vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself,
And fall on 'other side."

If "other side" means the locofoco side, it appears that Mr. Clingman will not enjoy the confidence and respect of all on that side after his fall over. The Fayetteville Carolinian—a paper which, whatever its errors of opinion or mistakes of judgment in politics, is one of the most independent and flat-footed organs of the Democratic party—has the following article of cold comfort for Mr. C. in anticipation of his "fall." (We think the quotation on which the Carolinian's remarks are founded is from the Salisbury Watchman instead of the Asheville Messenger; but no difference—they are both sound Whig papers):

"Mr. Clingman, it would appear, has thrown himself into the arms of the locofocos. The newspapers of that stripe in North Carolina alone sympathize with or praise him. This is a bad sign. When old enemies praise, and old friends condemn, or remain silent, it is time to suspect that something is going wrong. These things can't take place without there being a cause for it."

The above extract is from the Asheville Messenger. That paper is certainly mistaken. Mr. Clingman has not thrown himself into the arms of the "locofocos," although he was very anxious during the sitting of the last N. C. Legislature, to mix with us. So far as we are concerned, we have no fault in Mr. Clingman's sincerity in politics. Some of our democratic presses may have been thoughtless enough to "praise" him, but we have never done so; unless it can be called "praise" to approve his conduct when we think him right, as we have done in regard to his course on the southern question. Unless Mr. Clingman can assure the "locofocos" that he has renounced "whiggery," and sees its errors, and is sincerely penitent, we shall oppose taking him into the democratic church. We want no hypocrites to join us. All the principal men of the whig party are renegades from the democracy, who left because their thirst for public office and honor was greater than the sincerity of their political principles.—*Carolinian.*

CORRECTION.—The following article, published in last Patriot, ought to have been credited to the Wilmington Commercial. We take this first opportunity to set the matter straight, lest somebody should bring his steers to this place instead of carrying them to Wilmington, with the expectation of getting \$6 per hundred. In republishing the article we commend it to the attention of our up-country friends in the cattle line:

A voice for the Mountains.—Our friends in the mountain District of North Carolina, are advised that now and during the Spring and first Summer months, there is a cash-paying demand for extra fat Steers, &c. We should be glad to see the business begun, at least, and we believe that it will be an experiment of which our friends up country will not repent. Can you afford to bring very extra Stock for \$6 per hundred, on foot? If so, fetch it along. We are personally acquainted with those who will purchase, and assure our friends that the payments will be prompt on delivery.

Sir John Franklin.—Various reports of Sir John Franklin are circulating, but they are evidently all from the same source, the dog train reports from St. Paul's, which has been shown to be incorrect.

FAIR OF COFFEE.—This article has gone down almost as rapidly as it rose in price. A cargo of 4000 bags of Rio was sold at New Orleans a few days ago at 8 cts. Speculators will lose heavily, and even regular dealers suffer materially. We learn from various sources that the quantity consumed has fallen off almost beyond belief. This shows to what an extent the article is a luxury, which may be, and will be, dispensed with in times of high prices, or scarcity of money.

P. S. Subsequently, 10,000 bags were sold at auction at New Orleans at 9 cents. At New York, 4,000 bags sold at auction at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Fayetteville Observer.

It is a curious and perhaps not unprofitable exercise of the mind, to look back and recollect the events that were transpiring around us simultaneously with those at a great distance and in other countries, the intelligence of which is so soon conveyed to us by the swift means of modern communication. In the chronicles of passing events we see that it was only on the 30th ult.—not a month ago—that a terrible storm visited the English waters, strewn the coast with wrecks of vessels, and destroying hundreds of human lives in the angry sea. Where were you, reader, on that day—in what company—in what circumstances of enjoyment or of anxiety, while this awful visitation was sweeping away your contemporaries of another land? What events are even now in process of development, intelligence of which is soon to be borne to your ears by steam and by the lightning? In years not long gone by, news from the old Continent required such length of time for its transit that it came with something of the imposing form of history—in something of the garb of romance. It was associated with the Past. Now, the Present is with us over half the face of the earth: Reality presents itself to our observation, not our memory, on two hemispheres: Sympathy begins to thrill the great frame of human society at once through the sentient nerves which Science is spreading over the surface of the globe.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, April 23.—Cotton has advanced since the receipt of Liverpool accounts. Sales at 11 1/2. Flour has advanced and sells at \$4.75 to \$5.30. Corn 65 to 70. Bacon 61 to 71.

The latest rumors from Washington respecting the Cabinet assures us,—

1st. That all the four Secretaries—Messrs. Clayton, Crawford, Preston and Meredith—will resign within a few days.

2d. That their successors will come most probably in this order:

For Secretary of State—Mr. Crittenden or Mr. Bell of Tenn.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. George Evans of Maine.

For Secretary of War—Mr. Gentry of Tenn.

For Secretary of the Navy—Mr. Thos. Butler King, of Georgia.

Origin of the Phrase "Brother Jonathan."—General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumbull, who at an early period of the American revolution, was Governor of the state of Connecticut. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "We must consult brother Jonathan on the subject." The result of that consultation was favorable; and the words of the commander-in-chief passed into a common phrase applied indiscriminately by officers and men in all cases of difficulty which afterwards occurred during the war. Thus, from the constant use of the expression "We must consult brother Jonathan," which soon passed from the army to the people at large, the Americans received from the English that appellation which has stuck as closely as their "John Bull" to them.

Taking Slaves to California.—A Havana correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says:

On our vessel are quite a number from Kentucky, several taking with them slaves under an agreement to give them their freedom for two years services in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will. They are honest, and will not violate their words—they had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore; every inducement was offered at Evansville and other places for them to leave—they resisted all; and then they leave behind families for whom they have the same interest that we have in ours whose freedom they expect in time to purchase.

Steamers for Liberia.—Mr. Joseph Bryan of Alabama, and others are endeavoring to secure Congressional action to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, to carry emigrants at \$10 per head, under the direction of the American Colonization Society. They are to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, to carry the mails, and to be built with a view to being used as ships of war.

Homestead Exemption in New York.—A bill exempting a man's homestead, to the value of \$1000, from sale or execution, has passed both houses of the New York Legislature and been signed by the Governor.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., at Friends' Boarding School, New Garden, of congestive fever, JONATHAN BARKER, aged about 21 years. This beloved young man was in usual health the day before his death. And in this sudden bereavement the greatest consolation which the members of the family and his acquaintances can feel, is derived from the assurance that he was concerned to lead a life of piety, and was prepared for the summons which has removed him from their sight. The language of the event to us all is "Be ye also ready!"

In this country, the 22d inst., JOHN R. SULLIVAN. The deceased had for years been laboring under consumption, an affliction which he bore with uncommon patience, under the prospect of the certain death to which he was conscious it was hastening him. He was a printer; but for a few of the latter years of his life unable to follow the business. Our long association with him, as one of the hands in our office, was ever of the most kindly character; and none of his friends have more cause to mourn his death. Scrupulously honest and circumspect, he was one of the most correct and harmless men in his moral walk we ever knew.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday and Tuesday, April 15th and 16th, the deficiency appropriation bill was discussed, amended, and passed.

Wednesday, 17th. Mr. Foote's motions to refer Mr. Bell's resolutions to a select committee of thirteen was taken up. After several attempts by Mr. Benton to attach amendments instructing the committee not to take into consideration anything that relates to the subject of domestic slavery—an amendment proposed by Mr. Clay was passed, to the effect that the Senate declines to express any opinion or give any instructions upon the subject referred to the committee.

In the course of Mr. Benton's arguments against raising any committee he said that in consequence of the fact that half a dozen senators were to be absent, by order of the senate, for one or two weeks, nothing that concerned California could be done after they went away. Therefore, whatever was to be done should be done soon. We had three days and a half in which we could admit California in addition to the eight weeks which had elapsed since the President sent us his message. Having had the subject on our minds for five months, we should be able to act on it within three days. He thought, therefore, that the senate should proceed to act on the bill for the admission of California. He read the bill, saying, from there to there is the whole bill, not half as long as the span of my hand. It is in conformity with all the precedents, from the time of the admission of Vermont to this day. To raise the committee would be to delay the subject for three weeks.

Mr. Clay replied at length, and showed that by his mode of proceeding, California would come sooner into the Union than in any other way. If opposition to the appointment of the committee be withdrawn, we should go on faster.

Mr. Benton subsequently submitted nine amendments, upon each of which, as well as the five propositions previously submitted by him, he would ask a separate vote by yeas and nays. The last of his propositions seems to embody a summary of the whole, viz: that the committee "shall not connect the admission of the State of California with any matter foreign to the admission of that State in a direct manner, on a precisely equal footing with the original States, and unincumbered with any other conditions, responsibilities, or considerations."

Mr. Benton proceeded to argue that the votes upon his propositions would show that there had been a cry of "wolf" when there was no wolf; that the country had been alarmed without reason; that there was no design in Congress to encroach upon the rights of the South. He intended to cut up the whole Southern Address by which the country had been thrown into a flame.

After a reply from Mr. Butler, Mr. Foote commenced a speech, which was interrupted by a scene between himself and Mr. Benton such as never before disgraced the Senate of the United States. An extended report of this disturbance is given on our first page.

Thursday, 18th. After much discussion the vote was taken on each of Mr. Benton's amendments separately and all were rejected.

The question was again stated, and, being taken by yeas and nays, the motion of Mr. Foote to refer Mr. Bell's and Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions to a Select Committee of thirteen Senators, and that the Senate does not deem it necessary, and therefore declines to express in advance any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the said committee was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rich, Sebastian, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tappan, Underwood, Whiteside, and Yates—30.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Corwin, Chase, Clark, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Shields, Seward, Smith, Walker, and Webster—22.

ABSENT.—Messrs. Berrien, Cooper, Dawson, Elmore, Houston, Pratt, Upham, and Wales—8.

The committee on yesterday's breach of order was announced to-day, as follows: Dodge, of Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell and Shields. Mr. Dodge was excused on account of his intimate personal relations with Mr. Benton—the Chair to fill his place.

Friday, 19th. The Senate proceeded to carry into effect the order of the day, which was to choose by ballot, the Compromise Committee of Thirteen.

The Senate balloted for Chairman, with the following result:

For Mr. Clay,	28
Mr. Benton,	1
Mr. Mangum,	1
Mr. Bell,	1
Blank,	4
	34

So Mr. CLAY was elected chairman.

The Senate then balloted for twelve members of the Committee, with the following result:

The members chosen, having from 29 to 31 votes each, were Messrs. Webster, Dickinson, Cass, Bright, Phelps, Cooper, King, Mason, Downs, Mangum, Bell, Berrien.

It appears that quite a number of Senators—probably those who voted against raising the committee—did not vote in the choice of the committee-men.

A motion of Mr. Hale to refer all the abolition petitions to the committee was rejected, 21 to 23.

Mr. Douglass having moved to take up the California bill, Mr. Clay said the bill could not pass the Senate by itself; he had amendments in his hand attaching to it the "Territorial bills," whenever the proper time should arrive to present them.

Mr. Benton said it would be illegally illegal.

and violative of parliamentary law, to present these amendments.

Mr. Clay took issue with him. And Mr. Benton proposed to quote four large quarto volumes to make out his case.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, 18th, adjourned on the announcement of the death of the clerk, Mr. Campbell.

Tuesday, 16th. Five ineffectual ballots were had for a clerk.

Wednesday, 17th. The House balloted four times for Clerk, and succeeded on the last trial in electing Judge Young, of Illinois, a Democrat and formerly Commissioner of the Land Office.

Thursday, 18th. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, made charges against Mr. Horner, the doorkeeper, which were referred to a committee of five. Went into committee of the whole, and Messrs. Ewing and Allison spoke on the California question.

Friday, 19th. Engaged on private bills. Adjourned over to Monday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1850.

The Compromise Committee—First Meeting.—Benton and Clay—Nicaragua Treaty.

The compromise committee, appointed on Friday last, have already had a meeting, and seem to have agreed on the following:

1st. To report a bill for the admission of California, and the establishment of territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico.

2d. To report a separate bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary, by a liberal compensation to that state.

3d. To make such amendments to the law of 1793, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, as shall afford security to the south.

4th. To abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia by extending the laws of Maryland over it.

Little or no doubt is entertained but that all these bills will pass both Houses by respectable majorities.

In regard to the Texas boundary, it is not yet decided whether that matter will come up in a separate bill or whether, as a kindred subject, it will be included in the bill for the admission of California and the establishment of territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah. Should a separate bill be introduced, the committee, out of respect for the oldest senator, will probably recommend the passage of Mr. Benton's bill.

To-morrow is fixed upon for an argument on Parliamentary usages between the oldest senator (Mr. Benton) and "the Nestor of the Senate" (Mr. Clay). I rather think that wisdom will triumph over age, though Mr. Benton has entrenched himself behind four quarto volumes, which he has committed to memory.

The treaty between the United States and England in regard to the Nicaragua Canal, has been signed and will, no doubt be ratified. The British Ambassador, sacrificed himself in the most agreeable manner in the world, and yielded precisely all those points, without which, he and Mr. Clayton knew it would be vain to expect the treaty to be ratified by the Senate. The British Government yields the pretensions over the Mosquito Coast, as she does the right of occupancy, of constructing and garrisoning forts, &c. The American company to have the preference in the construction of the Canal, provided the work be commenced within twelve months, otherwise all other countries having the same right.

I am also happy to state that our negotiations with Mexico, for the Tehuantepec route, are about to be crowned with success. A route practicable for wagons and mules has already been constructed, and the necessary funds subscribed to establish a line of steamers from New Orleans to Guaymas—and from Tehuantepec to San Francisco. The distance saved by this route, in comparison to that of Panama, will be about 2,000 miles, and letters from here would reach San Francisco ten days sooner than by the present route. The climate of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is perfectly salubrious, and the country entirely free from fever.

For Oregon.—The Monmouth, Illinois, Atlas, of the 5th inst. says:—On Friday last ten teams, taking with them thirty-nine persons, left this place for Oregon. They go out as emigrants, not expecting to return. The company was made up by Mr. Elijah Davidson, some sixty-seven years of age, who was an early settler of this county.

Mr. Prentiss, of New Orleans, strongly censures the practice of attorneys taking a fee to assist the state in a criminal prosecution. He adds that he has not for years taken such a fee, and that he never will take one. The editors of the Crescent City say they have known him to refuse a fee of \$5000 to prosecute.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 64 to \$2. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

ATTENTION GUARDS!—You will appear at the courthouse in Greensborough, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade and general review, on Friday the 3rd day of May.

By order of the Captain. W. G. LEE, O. S.

HENRY H. BRADY

GAIN begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is making a superior article of Boots and Shoes—patent leather Boots and men's and lady's Gaiters. All his work will be made of materials suited to neatness and durability, and in the latest and most improved style and fashion, such as are not to be surpassed. He solicits all who wish to lay out cash for work in his line of business to call and examine for themselves. His work will be sold at most reasonable cash prices.

He hopes by his strict attention to business to gain a liberal share of patronage; and he would take this opportunity to render his thanks to the community for past favors.

Greensborough, March 7, 1850

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the residence of the late Dr. B. Adams in Alamance county, on the night of March 11th, a negro boy named OSCAR, whom I bought at the sale of Dr. A's property. Oscar is about 25 or 30 years old; about 5 feet high; well made; dark of complexion; formerly belonged to Nicholas Bridges, of Guilford county, somewhere neighborhood he is probably now lurking.

The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, or \$20 for his confinement in jail until I get him. Address me at Greensborough, N. C.

APR 25 1850 J. S. PATTERSON.

VARIETY.

"The Angel Work," a new Poem, by Philip James Bailey, the author of *Festus*, has just been re-published in this country. The following description, from this work, of a "young and shining Angel," who steps into the throng of bright immortals, embodies much that is holy and beautiful in poetry:

"In his air
Sat kindly sweetness, kind and calm command,
Yet with long suffering blended; for the soil
Of dust was on his gird and sandals sole;
But on the locks of fertile gold which flowed
From his fair forehead rippling round his neck;
Bedropt, defiled with cold and care like dew,
One hand a staff of vernal emerald held,
As 'twere a sapling of the tree of life.
And one smoothed in his breast a radiant dove
Fluttering its wings in lightning's thousand-hued,
The sole companion of his pilgrimage.
Silent he stood, and gazed."

A LONGING FOR SPRING.

When from a sunnier land than ours
Will come the gentle Spring again,
With verdant fields and glowing flowers
And song and beauty in her train?
When will the sunshine, glad and warm,
Set the imprisoned waters free,
And smile upon the frowning storm,
And calm the icy, foaming sea?
Within these narrow walls I pine
Out on the sunny hills to go,
Where the wild flower and running vine
And the green grass are wont to grow.
I long to tread the fields alone,
Where gliding streams, with voices mild,
Murmur for aye the quiet tone
That thrilled me even when a child.
I long to roam the pathless woods,
Where all day long the shadows lie;
To shout within their solitudes,
And hear the fainting echo die:
Or lie upon some rocky steep,
And linger in the shining sun,
Long hours within the valleys deep,
To hear the laughing waters run.
But more than all, I long to guide
The ploughshare in the fragrant soil,
And feel once more the joy and pride,
The jocund health of peaceful toil.
I heed the Summer's beauteous bloom,
And Autumn's gorgeous offering,
And Winter pale with storm and gloom;
But most I love the gentle Spring!

FAMILY NOMENCLATURE.

The following extracts are from a new English work, bearing the above title, from the pen of Mark Antony Lower:

"When worthy Master Hern, famous for his living, preaching, and writing, lay on his death-bed, (rich only in goodness and in children,) his wife made womanish lamentations, what would become of his little ones? "Peace, Sweetheart," said he, "that God who feedeth the Ravens will not starve the *heria*." (Heron.) "A speech," says Fuller, "censured as light by some, observed by others as prophetic; as indeed it came to pass, they were all well disposed of."—akin to this, were the words of John Huss at his burning; who, fixing his eyes steadfastly on the spectators, said with a solemn voice, "They burn a goose, but in a hundred years, a steen will arise out of the ashes," words which many have regarded as a prediction of the reformer of Eleleban; the name of Huss, signifying a Goose, and that of Luther, a *Steen*."

The following is of a more humorous cast:—*As Mr. Jay*, the eminent non-conformist of Bath, and his friend Mr. Fuller, were taking an evening walk, an owl crossed their path, on which Mr. Fuller said to his companion, "Pray, sir, is that bird a *jay*?" "No, sir," was the reply, "it's not like a *jay*—it's fuller in the eyes, and fuller in the head, and fuller all over!"

"It is related in Collin's Peerage, that a certain unmarried lady once dreamed of finding a nest containing seven young *finches*, which in course of time was realized by her becoming the wife of Mr. Finch, and mother of seven children. From one of these nestlings is descended the present earl of Winchelsea, who still retains the surname of Finch."

"It is an inquiry not devoid of some interest. What would the annals of mankind and the records of biography be, if people had never borne proper names? "Sine nomine homo non est." In the first ages of the world, a single name was sufficient for each individual—"nomen omni aquod omnes fere gentes simplex"—and that name was generally invented for the person, in allusion to the circumstances attending his birth, or to some personal quality he possessed, or which his parents fondly hoped he might in future possess."

The Greeks commonly named their infants on the tenth day after birth, on which occasion, a hospitable entertainment was given by the parents to their friends and sacrifices were offered to the gods. Thus, in the "Birds" of Aristophanes, we read,

"On the tenth day I offered sacrifice,
And as a child's her name imposed."

Of our names, Du Cange says, they were at first written, not in a direct line after the Christian name, but above it, between the lines, and hence they were called in Latin, *supranomina*, in Italian, *supranome*, and in French, *surnoms*—"over names." Those who assert that the non-identity of the two words, consent that, although every surn-name is a surn-name, every surn-name is not a surn-name—a question which I shall not tarry to discuss."

The Highlanders of Scotland employed the surn-name with Mac, and hence our Macdonalds, and Macartys—meaning, respectively, the son of Donald, and of Arthur. The Irish had the practice (probably derived from the patriarchal ages) of prefixing O or O', signifying grandson—as O'Hara, O'Neale—a form still retained in many Irish surnames."

It is related in the Encyclopedia. Perthesius, that an antiquated Scottish dame used to make it a matter of boasting, that she had trod the world's stage long enough to possess one hundred oyes."

Many of the Irish also use Mac. According to the following dictum, the title Mac and O' are not merely what the logicians call accidents,

but altogether essential to the very being, and substance of an Irishman:

Per Mac at que O, tu veros cognoscis Libernos
His duobus dampis, nullus Libernus adest.

Which has been translated:

"By Mac and O,
You'll always know
True Irishmen, they say.
For if they lack
Both O' and Mac,
No Irishmen are they."

The old Normans prefixed to their names the word "Fitz," a corruption of Fils, and that derived from the Latin Filius, as Fitz-Hamon, Fitz-Gilbert. The peasantry of Russia, who are some centuries behind the same class in other countries, affix the termination, Witz, (which seems to have some affinity to the Norman Fitz.) to their names; thus, Peter Paulowitz, for Peter, the son of Paul. The Poles employ *Sky* in the same sense, as James Petrowsky, James, the son of Peter.

Until a comparatively recent period, no surn-name adjunct was used in Wales, beyond *ap* or *son*, as David-ap-Howell, Evan-ap-Rhy, Griffith-ap-Roger, John-ap-Richard, now very naturally corrupted into Powell, Price, Prodder, and Pritchard. It was not usual, ever but a century back, to hear of such combinations as Evan-ap-Griffith-ap-David-ap-Jenkin, and so on to the seventh or eighth generation, so that an individual carried his pedigree in his name. The following curious description of a Welshman occurs in Henry 8:—"Morgane Phillip alias dicto Morgano vap-David vap-Philip."

The church of Langollen, in Wales, is said to be dedicated to St. Colleen-ap-Gwynn-awg-ap-Clyndawg-ap-Courda-ap-Caradoc-Freichfras-ap-Cllynn-Merim-ap-Einion-Yr-ah-Cunedda-Wledig, a name that casts that of the Dutchman, *Inkxvankodsorpauckinkadrachderm*, into the shade.

To burlesque this ridiculous species of nomenclature, some seventh-century wag described cheese as being—

"Adam's own cousin-german by its birth,
Ap-Curds-ap-Milk-ap-Cow-ap-Grass-ap-Earth."

An Englishman, riding one dark night among the mountains, heard a cry of distress, proceeding apparently from a man who had fallen into a ravine near the highway, and on listening more attentively, heard the words, "Help, master, help," in a voice truly Cambrian. "Help! what—Who are you?" inquired the traveler. "Jenkin-ap-Griffith-ap-Robin-ap-William-ap-Rees-ap-Evan," was the response. "Lazy fellows, that ye be," rejoined the Englishman, setting spurs to his horse, "to lie rolling in that hole, half a dozen of ye, why, in the name of common sense, don't ye help one another out?"

DEFENCE AGAINST DOGS.

Homer informs us, *Odyssey*, B. 14, that the fury of a dog in attacking an approaching stranger, is appeased by the man sitting down:

"Soon as Ulysses near the inclosure drew,
With open mouths the furious mastiffs flew;
Down sat the sage, and cautious to withstand,
Let fall the offensive truncheon from his hand."

That this, even at the present day, is a well understood mode of defence appears from a paragraph in *Mure's Journal* of a Tour in Greece and the Ionian Islands. At Argos, one evening, at the table of General Gordon, then commanding-in-chief in the Morea, the conversation happened to turn on the number and fierceness of the Greek dogs; when one of the company remarked, that he knew a very simple expedient for appeasing their fury. Happening on a journey to miss his road, and being overtaken by darkness, he sought refuge for the night at a pastoral settlement by the wayside. As he approached, the dogs rushed out upon him; and the consequence might have been serious, had he not been rescued by an old shepherd, the Eumæus of the fold, who sallied forth, finding that the intruder was but a benighted traveller, after pelting off his assailants, gave him a hospitable reception in his hut. His guest made some remark on the watchfulness and zeal of his dogs, and on the danger to which he had been exposed in their attack. The old man replied that it was his own fault, for not taking the customary precaution in such an emergency; that he ought to have stopped and sat down, until some person whom the animals knew came to protect him. As this expedient was new to the traveller, he made some further inquiries; and was assured that if any person in such a predicament will simply seat himself on the ground, laying aside his weapons of defence, the dogs will also squat in a circle around him; that as long as he remains quiet, they will follow his example; but as soon as he rises and moves forward, they will renew the assault.—*Couch's Illustrations of Instinct.*

THE MAN WITH A BIG FOOT.

We heard, a few days since, (says the Knickerbocker,) a laughable anecdote of a man with a big foot. He was a Buffalonian, who must be living now, for a man with so good a hold upon the ground is not likely to "drop off" in a hurry. He stepped one day into the small shop of a boot-maker, in the flourishing capital of old Erie, and asked Crispin if he could make him a pair of boots. Looking at his long splay pedal extremities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cowhide that hung upon the wall, he said—

"Well, yes—I guess so."

"What time will you have them done? To-day is Monday."

"Well, it'll depend on circumstances; I guess I can have 'em done for you by Saturday."

"Have you got 'em done yet?" said he, as he entered the little shop.

"No, I haven't—I couldn't; it has rained every day since I took your measure."

"Rained?" exclaimed the astonished patron; "well, what of that? What had that to do with it?"

"What had that to do with it?" echoed Crispin; "it had a good deal to do with it. When I make your boots I've got to do it out doors, for I haven't room in my shop, and I can't work out doors in rainy weather!"

Timidity in Children.—The only cure for timidity in children is knowledge. Ignorant men are always superstitious and cowardly. To cure children of being "afraid of the dark," don't put the tuckery on their backs, but place books in their hands. Beck's Chemistry will infuse more real genuine courage into a boy's mind than all the rattans in the world.

Just So.—A man came into our office the other day to beg a paper, "because," said he, "I like to read the papers—very much, but our neighbors don't take it now." We would like to know how many customers of this kind we have, that we can make calculation of the number of "extras" it will take to supply them.

We copy the following resolution as showing the feeling of the people of Wilkes on the subject of Internal Improvements:

Resolved, That we have been watching with deep interest the noble efforts of both Whigs and Democrats in promoting the great work of Internal Improvement in North Carolina; and that we feel so much anxiety for the completion of the Central Rail Road, that we will support no man for Governor, who publicly opposes Internal Improvements in the State.

A Horse's Opinion of a Plank Road.—The North Carolinian tells the following anecdote of an old farmer of that region, who had tried the plank road: "He was first much opposed to the plank road, and thought it would be a waste of money to build it. But he came to Fayetteville with his wagon and produce, and drove on it some miles! When he got back to Chatham, our merchant friend asked him if he had seen the plank road? 'Yes,' he said, 'he had seen it.' 'Well, did you drive on it?' 'Yes.' 'Well, don't you think you can carry four times as much weight on it, with your four-horse team, as on a common road?' 'Oh, yes,' says he, 'it is first rate; and it's a fact that when the wagon got to the end of the planks and struck the heavy dirt road, every horse stopped and looked around!'

"Were you present, and did you see the prisoner at the bar strike Mr. Jones?" said an attorney.

"Yes, sir— I didn't see nothing else; and he struck him a-purpose, too, for I seed him, I did, and I'm gwine to swear all about it, too, for he tried to buy me off for a dollar and seventy-five cents; but I jist told him old Josey Rouse didn't swear to no lies for a dollar and seventy-five cents, by a jug full, and if my edification wasn't worth two dollars, he might go to thunder, and I'd out the whole story and more too, Jones wanted it. Ugh! a dollar and seventy-five cents! Old Josey Rouse aint bought up for that money!"

"Don't lay in that posture, dear," said Mrs. Partington to her nephew, who was stretched upon a sofa with his heels a foot or more higher than his head. "Don't lay so, rise and put this pillow under you. I knew a young man who once had a suggestion of the brain in consequence of lying so—his brains all run down into his head!"—and with this admonition she left him to nap in the little sitting room.



Warranted the growth of 1849.

Just received the following catalogue of fresh Garden and Bird Seeds:

Large green Asparagus	Cress or Pepper Grass
Early six weeks Beans	Early Frame Cucumbers
White kidney	Long Green
Large Lima	Gherkin or Burr
White Cranberry	Early purple Egg Plant
Early May Pea	Large purple do
Washington do	Early curled Lettuce
Blue Imperial do	Green ones do
Dwarf Marrowfat do	" Cabbage do
White solid Celery	Okra or Gombo
Early turnip rooted Beet	Curled Parsley
Long blood do	Plain do
Early York Cabbage	White silver lined Onion
" Sugar Loaf do	Large Weatherfield do
Red Dutch for pickling do	Large scarlet short
Large late Drumhead do	Radish
Sweet Bell Pepper	White turnip Radish
Long cayenne do	Large Red Tomato
Salsify or Vegt. Oysters	Yellow do
Early Bunch Squash	Pear shaped do
Long Green do	White Mustard
Large Sugar Squash	Black do
Long Orange Carrot	Sage Seed
	Mixed Bird Seed, &c &c

For sale by D P WEIR

T. C. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT.
WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.
Feb. 1st, 1850. 44tf

ATTENTION!

THE commissioned, non commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the Regiment of Cavalry, the 57th and 58th Regiments, and the Volunteer Regiment of Guilford Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on Thursday the 23d day of May next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade. And the captains belonging to the several Regiments as above, are hereby commanded to appear with their companies in Greensboro' on Friday the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, for general review and inspection. By order of Brigadier General.

J. D. SCOTT, col. com. cav.
JOHN SLOAN, col. com. vol reg.
M. S. SHERWOOD, col. com. 57th reg.
C. A. BEON, col. com. 58th reg.
Greensboro', March 29, 1850.

JAMES F. PEARCE,
OPPOSITE COL. GOTT'S HOTEL,
HAS ON HAND AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF
CONFECTIONARIES,
among which are

Candies, Cakes, Nuts of various kinds,
Figs, Raisins, Preserves, Pickles, Toys and Cigars,
together with almost every article usually kept in
such establishments. He solicits a call from his
friends and the public generally. He keeps the best
of articles and sells very cheap. He will sell

Candy at 25 cts. per lb.
by wholesale, and other articles proportionally low.
Feb. 1, 1850 41tf

LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the 17th day of April, by Col. Hunt, of Greensboro' at the Account House of Deep River Mine, (near Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.) the whole of the Land belonging to the Deep River Mining Company—early 500 acres—to be sold altogether, or tracts to suit purchasers.
Also, some Mining materials, viz: a Horse Engine 2 Cast Iron Shovel; cast Iron Gudgeons; Chain Rope and various other useful articles.
March 4, 1850 46tf

To the Ladies of Alamance.

MRS. NANCY FREEMAN would inform the Ladies of Alamance county, that she has established herself at the TOWN OF GRAHAM, where she is prepared to repair and dress Bonnets in the newest and most fashionable style.
Bonnets may be left at Messrs. Rankin & McLean's Store, in Graham, where they will be received, and returned when the work is done.
Feb. 14th, 1850. 43-3m.



GREENSBORO' is the place, and now is the time to purchase FURNITURE For proof to this let every one call at

THURSTON'S FURNITURE ROOM,
on West street, where may be seen one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this country, and at such reduced prices as to make it the interest of all to purchase here in preference to sending North. You can hardly call for an article in his line without finding it ready finished off in the very best style. Call and examine his work; an examination will cost you no thing, and may result in good to both parties.
October, 1849.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD

THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO. of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in fashionable BOOT MAKING, as to fit, durability and workmanship. They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inseam 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 Buckles. 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. 42-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method 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.

REDSTEADTS
of
and always kept on hand for sale. Also
TURNING
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 courthouse.
Jan 1850 (Ap 25) P. AMOS.

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, Brithwell's Retrospect, and all other of the London Medical Journals, have spoken in praise many times of the surprising effects of

DR. HASTINGS' PREPARATION. 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 unrivalled 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. Williams, of Manchester writes:

"UNDER ITS INFLUENCE I have seen the emaciated being, on whose brow death had seemed to have set its seal, acquire invigoration and strength—and exchange his early mornings 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 consumptive 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 asks is 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 cases having yielded to the treatment of the Naphtha Syrup in the short space of forty-eight hours. James Western of Pontiac, Michigan, was attacked with spitting of blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried

HASTINGS' NAPHTHA which stopped it in 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 1840

Mr. P. P. Francis: "Sir—My son's 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—that her case was hopeless, and that it was of 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 ceased, 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 nearly 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 send 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, ZEBINA 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.

HOTEL,

BY S. G. HAYES, HENDERSON.

HAVING taken the House recently fitted up in the centre of the village and near the Depot, I am prepared to accommodate travellers.

As I have given reference on my card, I will only remark, that strict attention shall be paid to my stable, and those leaving horses with me, (which shall be kept on reasonable terms) need apprehend no fears as to their treatment or being used. I also keep the stage office for the west. Meals always ready upon the arrival of the cars, and persons conveyed in hack, buggies, or on horse back, to any of the surrounding country. Feb. 6th, 1850 43-3m

P. S. Persons wishing packages forwarded by stage, by having them directed to my care, shall always be properly attended to. 43-3m

SALT.—A superior article—at 75 cents per bush. Also, CANDLES, TALLOW, and FEATHERS, for sale at the Factory. Oct. 1849.

NEW GOODS.

WEATHERLY & DICK are just receiving and opening their Spring and Summer Goods. They would most respectfully invite the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country to call and examine their stock, which in their judgement cannot fail to please. Their stock is almost entirely new, as they had reduced their former stock very low. Their Goods have been selected with the utmost care in New York city; and they are determined to offer every inducement to sell them, as they have a great aversion to large piles of old goods.—Their stock consists of all kinds of

Ladies' Dress Goods of the newest styles, viz: Silks, Silk tissues, Mouline de Laines, Painted Muslins, Prints, &c.; with a fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS; READY-MADE CLOTHING suitable for gentlemen's summer wear; also a good assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c. Call and see for yourselves, and the result will be, you will be pleased, and we will sell our Goods Greensboro', March 30, 1850. 49tf



IN QUART BOTTLES. 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, Obstructed Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic sore eyes, Ring worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms. Scitica, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, Acities or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, and entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The voracious patient, careered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years under 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. "THU IS THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND."

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 between \$20 and \$30 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance in 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. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, 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 hereunto affixed my name, this 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 attack of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845. Messrs. A B & D Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks 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 slow but healthy improvement, and my throat is now as healthy 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 76 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 although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by diseases to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully your, 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 through out the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per Bottle, six Bottles for \$5.

HIRAM C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tenders 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.

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