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Hydrophabia not the Result of Biter .- The

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(DITT)			



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 year little aid or advice from those who are on ordinary occasions active counsellers 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 loquacity has been ch efly on the other side; but has been impotent in its effect upon the steady patriotism and sound judgment of our population.

Among the few conspicious 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 foreibly 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 during the week of the recent term of the Superior Court. The report to which I refor is published over the signature of one Wil-liam S. McClasshan ; but is probably the joint production of that individual and some other peron. Lealt attention to it, because it does gross injustice to myself in several particulars; but especially in stating that I denounced all who were in favor of the Nashville Convention as Traitors. I nuered no such denunciation ; on the contrary, I distinctly stated, several times, in the course of my rem rks, that I imputed no impure 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 reproduction of every patrict. In reference to the Hartford Convention, my re-marks were, in substance, as follows: "That our public men, if restrained by no higher motive from participating in the deliberations of the pro-posed 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 m 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 eachew all such sec. forring to the fact, says :-

Brave men never attempt to accomplish anything with their adversaries, by vaunting their provess and enacting the bully—and however well disposed the North might otherwise be, her sons are too magnanimous and brave not to re-sect, and proudly defy, whatever may bear the the character or present the 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 patrioue 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 consultational obligations, in securing to the slaveholder the possession and en-joyment 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 disaunists-and are as much in favor of the Nash-

ville Convention as Clemens, of Alabama, or Toole, of the Aurora. Our Reprosentatives in Congress are now en-gaged in an effort to provide, by law, for the re-

apture of fugitive slaves ; and also to quiet the public mind by an equitable adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the institution of slav-ery. We have much to hope for from their patriotic efforts- Webster has spoken in to which have produced patriotic vibrations through out the country; New England is now daily re-sponding in terms of approbation to the noble sentiments of her illustrious son; Clay, Cass, Dickinson, and others, are devoting their emi-nent talents to the perservation 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 adopt-ion of measures which may plunge us in the

on of measures which may plugge us in the vortex of revolution. It seems to me peculiarly proper, while our representatives at Washington are engaged in the work of harmonizing condicting interests and restoring peace and concord among brethren of the same great national family, that we, the people, should forbear all angry denunciations threats of violence and of resorting to extremities. When a treaty with the brave, nothing is to be rained 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 with draw our confidence from them, at such a moment as the present, and place it in irresponsi-ble 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 Nash-Convention have ?

Unless we consent to go into that Convention is a Southern revolutionary National Assembly, it is manifest that it will possess no legitimate power to act, and bind the people by its a ton If then, it will be powerless to act, it will be useless for any other purpose. Why then con-voke it, before the people have been cousulted fully, and declared themselves ready for revolu-The call of that Convention, to say the tion ? least of it, was premature-politicians and not the people have acted in this matter. The people, every section of the country, are arde 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 fire or was the first of the British Colonies that unfurl-fire ? ed the banner of Independence. The love of liberty which prompted her to that act, and eleher to the high eminence she occupies. vated 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 sev-

enty-three years old, having been born on the 12th April, 1777. The New York Tribune, reFrom the Alexandria Gazette

Disgraceful scene in the Senate. Our regular report of the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesdey, 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

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 atempt to force the previous question on the Sen-ate, without any rule of the Senate, and against the rules 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 re-

Mr. B. then gave the reasons why he had offered these amendmends ; 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. FOOTE 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 appre-hended, and that all that has been said was of no account whatever. Mr. F. then eulogized Mr. Calhoun, and defeaded 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 to-wards 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 a 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 fire. ase me, that the assassin may fire, &c., &c. In the mean time several Senators had inter-fered, and in the bustle we lost sight of the pistol entirely.]

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

[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 memers had taken their seats.

Mr. Foorn 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 Chain stated it. Mr. BESTOS 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. FOOTE said that the Senator was advance

be fully understood by the Sonate and the peo-ple 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 always believed that he would use them on a meant no hing unkind.

proper occasion. When he (Mr. D.) solvanced 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

have a light. He moved that a committee be appointed to

propositions, and he would see if the previous question can be put in force in the Senate. He would call for the yeas and mays on each of them. Mr. UNDERWOOD raised a point of order— Were these instructions in order, the Senate hav-ing decided that no instructions should be given the should be given the should be given to the senator's own act. For 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 ap-peared. 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 rem arks which had fallen from the Senator from Wisconsin. He had drawn up a resolution, viz: That a committee of seven be appointed to in-vestigate the disorder of to-day in the Senate, and that they report the result to this body.

Mr. Dobos accepted the modification. Mr. CLAY thought the course proposed was to proper one, that the facts of the transaction he proper one, that the facts of unfortunately occurred, should be reportwhich ed. 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 romise, I will be content. Mr. BENTON (emphatically) said that he had

leave him in such a predicament. It was lying and cowardly to impute to him the bearing arms, and making use of that to justify his assas-

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. Foore had 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 Having the constitutional right then occurred. to hear arms, he would exercise the right. Mr. MANGUM. I move that the doors of the

ate be closed Mr. Foore. By no means. I trust the Sen-

e will not do me the injustice. Mr. MANOUM. I find that I am pressed to do on every side. Mr. Foore. I hope the Senator does not in-

Mr. FOOTE. 1 about the Schator cost not in-sist upon the motion. Mr. Maxcus. Very well. Mr. FootErssumed. He would always wear arms when menaced. He never assailid, menaced, or attacked. He only provided for his pro-tection when he considered himself in danger. He had always preferred a different mode of settleing matters. In reply to the Senator from Kentucky and with a proper appreciation of his In reply to the Senator from

Mr. Dickinson. The remark is satisfactory Mr. Boaland was well aware that the eyes of the whole world are upon as. All that was done ten down what was said. He saw no cause for apprehending danger. And he thus expressed himself, feeling as much for the dignity of the Se-

ite as any one. The question was then taken, and the resolution for the appointment of a committee agreed

Mr. MANGUN. I hope that it will be entered s adopted unanimously.

VICE PRESIDENT requested gentlemen to The prepare their ballots for the election of a com-

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

No objection being interposed, the appoint-ment of the committee was left to the Chair.

Mr. CLAY said that it was always painful him to differ with the presiding officer ; and he would now withdraw his appeal, and move his mendment, which the Senate adopted to-day, to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri -The Senator from Maine (Mr. HAMLIN) moved to except California from the matters to be refer

red to the proposed select committee of thirteen. The Senator from Missouri moved instructions. He (Mr. CLAY) now moved as an amendment to these, precisely the same amendment which he offered to-day, and which was adopted.

Mr. Foors 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 interrupt-[He was asked to give way for an adjourned. ment.] If honorable Senators conceived it to be improper for him to offer remarks, at this time, ment.]

he would postpone them. Mr. BUTLUR remarked that if the Senator would give way, he would move an adjournment. Mr. FOOTE 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 nounced and it is authentie. 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 Minesota Pioneer gives the following account of the express:

"The train arrived on Monday last, with a heavy mail from Pembina and the Selkirk scalement, distance 500 miles. Snows are reported very drep in the north. The three dogs, having made 50 miles a day, some days were much fa tigued 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 to it, of green hid , making a sort of open shoe, with a prow turning up in 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 bundled miles. Que of the man, helt One of the man, hold expresses. breeds, traveled thead of the dogs; and the other,

with a trick in drive them and a rope to hold back the sledge down hill, came behind. The dogs are sharp cared, a little above the inclum size, and looked much like wolves. We have been thus particular in describing this traveling equipage, knowing that it will sense the traveling equipage, knowing that it will seem novel to our readers in the States.

Ninev ch Discoveries .- Very late and highly long and brilliant service in the public councils, and his well known chivalry, he would say that be bed no hesitation in declaring that he would have being intelligence of new and important discourse days last week twelve hundred and fifty left New York in the steamships for California. he had no hesitation in declaring that he would ing intelligence of new and important discoveries sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of Cherokee rose, which is now in full bloom, pre-metal and of ivory, the metal being richly wrought, senting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filling sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of has been mad; but it seems that the throne was separated from the apartments by means of a and the ivory beautifully carved. It does not aplarge curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of his advices (the beginning of last month) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor, in consequence of the astonishing success that has hitherto attended his exertions. No human remains have come to light, and every thing indicates the destruction of the place ov fire. It is said that the throne has been purchally fused by the heat.

Hydrophobia not the Result of Butes.--- i ne Westminster Review for January, has an article upon epidemics, that contains much valuable in-formation, with some speculations more ingenious than wise. It ridicules the idea that hydrophobia in homen beings has any connexion with the bite of a mail dog, and contends that chemical analysis and experiment have proved that there is no polson in the saliva of a rabid animal. In the enter rgs, and s ecially at Constantin pl., where they form communities by themselves, and infest the streets night and day, the inhabitants do not the streets night and day, the inhobitants do not suffer more from hydrophobia than in western chics. 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 lear upon wesk nerves may have been the cause; and the disease has frequently occurred in human beings where no possible conoccurred in human beings where no possible con-nection 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 mainter Commodore Perry, during her last trip from New Orleans to Island No. 8, where the gol aground. The officers of the boat were all sick of the disease. The steamer Buckeye had says eral 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 corres-pondent of the Southern Christian Advocate says that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred a-mong the negroes on Bruee's plantation at Door that thirteen deaths by cholera had occurred at mong the negroes on Bruce's plantation at Don-cldsville, La., in the two weeks prior to March 27. Many of the cases proved fatal within six hours after the attack. There had been occa-sional cases and deaths also on two other planta-tions. Two members of the Louisiana Legis-tions have secondly been taken off its this disance. ture have recently been taken off by this disease, and we have frequent paragraphs in country fa-pers of Louisana and Mississippi, telling of its fatal prevalence in various towns and plantation in the interior of those States.

Suspension Bridges .- The largest suspen-sion bridge in one clear space in the world is that sion 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 hydrau-lic masonry, sumounted 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 hvae it so far completed by September that it may be opened for the trav-el going to the Provincial Fair.

Dr. Webster's Family .- The citizens of Bon. ton 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 ad-dressed to her, is published in the Manchester Messenger. It is a beautiful exhibition of that 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 beliet in her father's innocence which she

Large Company for California .- On the 13th ly 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 In three

done nothing on God Almighty's earth to pro-voke a breach of the peace. He would rot in jail before he would give a promise that would

tried statesmen of the ec he youth sions of personal compliment to Gen. Saunders, unnecessary to be now repeated.

You thus have all, or the substance of all, 1 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 occssion, 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 mistortune to be used up by our mutual friend, who had called the meeting together for a pions 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 secfor one, shall adhere to the fortunes of that sec-tion in which I was born and have always lived. The "destiny of North Carolina is my destiny, for good or for svil." At present, however, I am deeply persuaded that there is no necessity

tional movements, as dangerous in their ter den-ey, because usually directed, not by the wise and more than forty-three years ago, and, after many vicissitudes, is a member of that a maicop politiciane, who sought no- body on his seventy-third birth-day. No other loricity far more than they studied the interests 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 pass-

ed to their long home. Napoleon-then in the zenith of his power and fame, the most power-ful 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, Pickering Rufus King, John Randolph, and all the mcn 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 sctors before the close of the last century, the only survivors known to fame are Metternich, Wellington. Louis Phillippe, and Henry Clay.

Earthquake. - The Raleigh Register says that even the charge of a suspicion, then he would be 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 and 11 o'clock, A. M.- It was very sensibly felt informed it was likely that he would be attack-informed it was likely that he would be attack. Mr. Dickinson soid, that after d

ing 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 v is 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 it to sager heads than Having 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 pos-He did not think that there was any dansible. ger on foot at all. [Laughter.] Mr. Foorn said that so far as he was concern-

ed 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 matner 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 that the Senator from Missouri ; or, if there was any thing to sustain

10.00

have deemed it indecent and impropper, before in the Nimrod mound. He has made fresh and and 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 Sente human that the sentence in the sentence is a sentence in the sentence in the sentence is a sentence in the sentence in the sentence is a sentence is a sentence is a sentence in the sentence is a sentence in member of the Senate, but would stand firmly

and calmly prepared to defend himself when danger is exhibited. He would stand ready to go any forum to which he might do 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 gentlemen 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 srms 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

Another quick voyage around the world has Mr. DICKINSON said, that after the confusion

1. 1. 2. 1. 19. 2

Effects of the California Emigration .- The Detroit Daily Advertiser states, that over six thousand persons have gone, or made arrange-ments to go, from the State of Michigan to Cal-ifornia; and that they take with them from \$300 to \$500 each, in many cases procured by mort-gages on their real estate at high rates of interat. The Iowa Reporter states that three thou-and persons will leave that State for California this season, which the editor thinks will be a oss 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 am deeply persuaded that there is no necessity for such a movement as the Nashville Conven-tion. What good can it effect? Can it make the North crass to do us evil? How 1 Certain-iv not by threats to do us evil? How 1 Certain-iv not by threats to do us evil? How 1 Certain-ive not by threats to do us evil? How 1 Certain-ive not by threats to do us evil? How 1 Certain-sel & surveixmons of our Section 25 days to point 55 day Spring, which will drain it of over \$6,000,000.

Sec. A.

The Washington Monument -The work on the national monument to the memory of Wash-irgtoir, was commenced on Monday last for the season, and will be continued ull 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 some has been presented to form a part of this great monument by every State of the Union, with two exceptions,

Distress among California Emigrants.-Ac counts have reached St. Louis, Missouri, from St. Joseph, where several companies of Califor-nia emigrants are concentrated. Much sickness prevails among them-principally diarrhæa-which has carried off great numbers. The backwordness of the season ad is much to their sufferngs. Several of the emigrants are returning

Mr. Calhenn martied 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 ons and two daughters.

The wife of Senator Dawson, of Georgia, died Wischington, en the 17th instant

The Farmer.

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou cat bread."

A REAUTIFUL EXTRACT_LABOR

Why, man of atteness, labor rocked you in the thing that ministers to human want, save the air aven, man is indebted to toil ; and even the in every State and county in the Union. air, by God's ordination is breathed with labor. It is only the drones who toil not, who infest the hive of activity like masses of corruption and dey. The lords of the earth are working men, to can build up or cast down at their will, and who retort the sneer of the "soft hand." by point-ing to their trophice, wherever art, science, civ-fification, and humanity are known. Work on, man of toil! thy royalty is yet to be acknowl-edged as labor rises onward to the highest throne of nows. Work on, and in the lawners of a of power. Work on, and in the language of a ue paet, be-

"A glorious man! and thy renown shall be Borne by the winds and waters thro' all time While there's a keel to carry it on the sea From clime to clime, Or God ordains that idleness is a crime."

From the American Farmer

ADVANTAGES OF SUBSOIL PLOUGHING. We find the following, upon this subject, alendy prepared to our hands, by our esteemed friend, Dr. Holmes, of the Maine Farmer, and commend it to our readers with the more pleasure, as it has his endorsement :

It is a new subject to the farmers of scame; and as it is attended with considerable expense, we would be cautious in urging it upon our friends, without good evidence of its utility. In the last number of the Working Farmer, we find some statement in regard to subsoling, from which we extract the following. James Carnahan, Presi-dent of Princeton College, states the result of an "unintentional" experiment he made in 1848, mer. n sub-soiling.

I wished, says he, to sub-soil a lot in soil with a hard pan, and as I had only one team, I hired another to turn over the seed preceding the subsoil plough. He came and worked one day, but did not return the next. As the time for plant-He came and worked one day, but ing was approaching, I directed my farmer to go plough in the common way as deep as he He did so. The following day, the other ploughman returned, worked a day (sub-soil) nd then was absent. The result was, the lot was ploughed alterna-

tely with the common plough and the sub-soil. The whole lot manured and worked in the same way, except the sub-soiling of some parts and some not. The month of August was dry ; the corn in the sub-soiled suffered very little ; that on the part not sub-soiled suffered very much.

the corn was gathered, we could distinguish the very row where the sub-soiling was nded-the cars were more numerous and of a larger size. I did not measure the corn nor the ground, but

the difference was so obvious to the sight, that no one could doubt the superiority of the corn on the ground sub-soiled.

This year the whole of my corn ground was sub-soiled, and the yield was very satisfactory. The month of July was dry and hot, and the leaves of my corn did not shrivel, while those in he adjacent fields rolled up.

The next instance of improvement by sub-soil-ing is one also connected with draining. Perhaps some of our readers may recollect that we gave in the Farmer an instance of improvement for a field by draining, made by Mr. Goodwin, of Rome in this State. Mr. Goodwin estimated the profit to him as equal to 25 per cent, on the cost. The present instance we also find in the Working Farmer, communicated, by Mr. B. Webb, of

ilmington, in Delaware. According to his statement, he drained, last spring, about four seres of hard clay bottom. He then well manured it, and sub-soiled a part of it, and planted it in corn. An acre that was drained, surface ploughed

and sub-soiled, produced 864 bushels of ears of sound corn. An acre that was drained, but worked in the usual way, produced 80 bushels. An acre adjoining the drained part, of about the name quantity of land, but not so flat, and of course better calculated to raise a crop, produced, with the same manure and tillage, 414 bushels.

The drains were made 32 feet apart, as he in-tended to double their numbers. It now appears that when the draining is finished, it will cost Mr. Webb further states that his land was con-

cabbage, green corn, peas, heans, eucumbers, with fifty or sixty melons, squashes, &c. els of beets and carrots for the winter food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden, raspberries, currants, and gooseberries in great varie-ty, and a few choice apple, pear, plum, cherry,

sach and quince trees. Some reader may call the above a 'Yankee without it, the worde silks and wool upon your back would be in the fold. For the meanest everywhere else. If a family can be supported from one acre in Maine, the same can be done

DRAINING.

If you have marshes that afford nothing, in the shape of vegetation, but coarse wild grasses, drain them, if their grades admit of that operation. By so doing, you will be able to convert them into fertile arable lands, capable of yielding beter crops than any other part of your farm : but, independ-ent of this great good, you will cut off the sources of marsh miasma, and thereby get rid of the causes of autumnal fevers, render your place healthy, and consequently increase the value in the market, should you feel disposed to sell it. All such marsh lands, when deviated and and and All such marsh lands, wi e i drained and rendered dry, should be limed with 100 bushels of lime per acre, or have double that quanity of marl applied to them, for the three fold purpose of neutralizing the acids in the soil, of converting the vegetable matter into the food of plants, and for the promotion of health.

HOW TO MEASURE AN ACRE OF LAND.

301 square yards make 1 square rod : 40 square rods make 1 square rood : 4 square roods make 1 acre; 640 acres make 1 square mile; 4840 square yards, or 160 rods make 1 acre.

the light we can collect from the various publi-rations that come to hand, respecting the process. It is a new subject to the formers of Main ed near enough for practical purposes, out as 10 yards either way makes 4000 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 60 square yards. To de-termine an accurate acre, it shall be measured 70 yards in length, by 69 1-7 yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 220

From the Carolina Watchman.

Messrs. Editors :- On the eve of severing the ties (probably forever,) which hind me to the land of my nativity, I shall from a sense of favors heretofore extended to me make one or two suggestions to your readers. I shall indulge in no idle regrets. I think I know and appreciate whatever is commendable in the policy of the State. I esteem her law and order abiding popu--I admire the honesty and intel'e. t of many of her sons, and I believ e the State is as free from empiricism in legislation and as little under the control of ambitious demagogues as either of her aspiring sisters. She has a fine climate and a productive soil. In a word, she is rich in moral, hysical and intellectual resources, and abounds in all the materials of a glorious and a happy commonwealth.

Why then it may be asked is her people dissatshowly ? Why doe the population increase so slowly ? Why do the foot prints all point in one direction—out of the State. The only ra-tional answer to these questions is, that as a State, she is deficient in public spirit, and her people are comminally grown on the subject of internal im-

The chart r granted by the last Leg slature to build a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Charlotte is singularly liberal. It may have objections, but they are but as spots on the sun. Has the liberality of the State and the praise-worthy efforts of her gifted sons-(her Morchead and Sann-Carolina will repay these gallant spirits. The same ders-her Graves and Gilmer) been responded to mother that by her teachings nourished such conin a proper spirit ?---or rather have not these public benefactors been forced to journey more like beggars asking alms, with their hats in one we have done see the zeal manifested by these men hand and their cruel treatment on the coast of Barbary on the other, rather than as patriotic advocates of a measure destined to replenish the coffers of the State and make the stream of individual and public prosperity gush from the Rocks prised at the labors and exertions in her behalf. in our mountains and flow on with increased vol-ume until it would reach the Fisherman's hut on the Atlantic beach. It is painful to hear our native State reproach-

ed when beyond her borders, but it is more painful to know these reproaches are deserved. Unjust taunts are easily borne or answered, but when fortified by truth they are " sharper than a serpent's tooth." Let the Central Rail Road fail. either from negligence, inability, or ignorance, and I venture to predict that the old North (God bless her !) will be struck with paralysis more fatal to her health than an Abolition fever or a Nashville Convention atrophy. She stands the "hazard of the die" and if the word" Fail is written in Mr. Webb further states that his land was con-sidered by one of his acighbors as a cold, dishy Kind of land, so flat that the water would not run ulation will leave for lands, where enterprize will off; and even if it would, the soil was so poor that nothing could grow upon it, but swamp grass strong man will not, for use full ware for use full ware that nothing could grow upon it, but swamp grass anting source prove of the hands employed less by his side, where hope will continue to strong man will not, for want for use, fall nervein the work of draining, &c., he inquired wheth-er the owner thought the produce would ever pay will go where griping Avarice (with no more elevated motive than interest) will unloose its purse strings and set in motion the springs of individual and public prosperity.

NORTH CAROLINA. The Central Railroad .- This road is not yet The bill which had passed the New York The Central Raitroad.—This road is not yet quite out of the woods. After the whole amount (\$1,600,000) of individual subscription was sup-posed to be secured it turned out that the sub-scription of \$40,000 by the Petersburg Railroad could not legally be made. Upon \$47,000 also, of individual subscription, the cash payment of five per cent was not made as in super content of the security of the five per cent, was not made as is requ ired, and of course this sum could not be counted as avail-able. These failures leave \$76,000 yet to be with bat little delay.

with but little delay. This whole movement in North Carolina has been in a few hands, and what has been accom-plished has been the work of a few leading men in that State. Their efforts, we regret to say, have met with but a cold response from the great mass of the people. These men, embracing, a-mong others Messrs. Morehead, Graham, Saun-ders, Graves, Carter and Lord, fully appreciated the necessity of the proposed work, to enable North Carolina to maintain a respectful relative position in the great family of the States. Na-ture has favored her with a fine soil, without giving her these natural advantages in navigable rivers, for the transportation of her products, which most of the States possess. Having but limited means of forwarding her products to a

market, she has but little commerce, and conse-quently possesses no commercial centre, where, as in other States, is collected a large amount of wealth to be returned to the country, to be ex-pended in the further development of its resources. Her leading men saw that unless she availed her-self of those agents which modern science has provided, and which are so potent in the duction of wealth, and which other States proother States are eagerly subjecting to their use, she must apparently retrograde, and present a most striking and humiliating contrast to the rapid progress of her neighbors. The few who saw and felt this, have found it almost impossible to infuse the great mass with any of the spirit and conviction which under similar inducements, have raised an equal sum in one week. This sum however will soon be forthcoming, and when it is obtained. North Carolina will owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been instrumental in procuring it which she can but indifferently appreciate, and which she will never repay. If these men had known the task that was before them, we will be bound to say that they never would have undertaken it, and that they will never undertake a similar job.

Railroad Journal.

above article to be just, we must demur to the insinuation contained in the last sentence. Our great our young men would earnestly, consistently try men did know the task before them-they knew it to have a home of their own for such occasions, to be a thankless, unpopular, and difficult undertaking; but like knights of old they buckled on their armor, and commenced a crusade against the ignorance and prejudice of our people. Right manfully did they perform their task. Through good report and through evil report-through wet and through may surprise those who are not accustomed to witness such evidences of courage and generosity

But it is nevertheless true, and we have before us in chivalry as ever animated the breasts of the disinter-ested crusaders of olden times. Yes, and North the neople of Massachusetts," and it was trieein the fate of this great scheme, and the love-the deep abiding love for the "Old North State " elicited by fears for her downfall, and no man would be sur-prised at the labors and exertions in her behalf. It was for the escape of fugitive slaves. In Hillsboro' Democrat

From the London Times March 224 MR. CALHOUN ON THE SLAVERY OUES. TION

Mr. Calhoun has delivered his opinion to the country in the form of an oration or remonstran-ce, which depicts in the strongest language the nature of the division on the Slavery question and the consequences to which they are tending. This solemn declaration of the great champion of the interests of the South derives if possible increased weight and anthority from the declinhealth of its eminent author. It was read in his name by one of his senatorial colleagues ; and that Assembly might well pause at a warning uttered by a statesman of an order of intellect which occurs with increasing rarity in the puny ranks of democratic politicians. Mr. Calhoun would remedy the evils or the

SECURING THE HOMESTEAD.

15580

It is stated that New York is the 15th State

"The obligation to pay debts is not founded in human laws, nor bounded by them. A debt is not paid because the debtor has a certificate of bankruptey; it must ever subsist until discharged in full or by a compromise to which the creditor is a party. But a man is under other obligations than those to his creditors-obligations to his God, his country, his family and himself. He has no cal light. Hehis no moral right to starve himself nor freeze his children in order to pay debts sooner than he otherwise could do it—he has no right to pledge what is indispens health in order to help a friend sable to his family' or make a speculation. And what he has no right himself to do, the law should not compel him to do. Hereafter, in so far as the Homestead is concerned, the law of New York will not attempt it. "We trust that among the fruits of this Ex-

emption will be greater circumspection and discrimination in granting credits. Credit is one of the best things man has devised, and about the worst abused. Thousands live on credit who have no right to any such thing. None but an honest man ought to be able to pass his word instead of coin-a rogue's word is not worth its face, no matter how rich he may be. No one should have facility to run in debt for the means of ostentatious display, of sensual gratification or of hazardous adventure. 'Earn before you spend' should be the general rule, and credit should be extended mainly to those who use it to fit themselves with the means and implements of useful, productive labor. If it were henceforth impossible for the great mass of our farm-ers and mechanics to run up store-bills, it would prove a general blessing. "We trust that among the fruits of this Ex-

emption will also be a more universal desire, a more self-denying endeavor, to own and enjoy Homes. Adequate homes are as yet so cheap in this country when compared with their cost in Europe that the general apathy and carelessness of our people with regard to the possession of freeholds is deplorable. Almost any young man who knows how to work at twenty-one might at twenty-six own a cottage and lot if a city me-chanic, or a tolerable dwelling and forty to one handred and sixty acres of fair land if farmer. if he would really and steadily try. It is not the Whilst we admit the strictures on our State in the bove article to be just, we must denur to the inthere need no great proportion of them come short of it. But to effect anything they must try thoroughly-put aside frolies and balls, save rare-ly-eschew idleness, pitch the 'sparkling glass' heer overboard and send the tobacco or box spinning after it. And will not the assurance that if they hereafter acquire homes, no re-

SIGNS IN THE NORTH .- A resolution was offered in the senate of Massachusetts, last week. the people of Massachusetts," and it was rejected by a vote of 19 to 10.

reactionary indications in several northen states. We copy from that paper:

"We note, then, among the recent action of the free states the rejection of a bill in one bratch of Connecticut, also, at the last sitting of the Legislature, there was a refusal to re-enact the Wilmot Proviso. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a strong vote, have postponed a set of Wilmot Proviso resolutions to a day beyond the expiration of the session. The Pennsylvania House of Repre-sentatives, by a vote of 50 to 29, has passed a bill repealing certain objectionable sections of the law of 1847, to prevent the recovery of lugitive slaves. In Rhode Island the Free Soil candidate for Govenor, at the recent election, received less than 200 votes in the whole state; and in Mas-sachusetts where a year ago the Wilmot Proviso resolutions passed the Legislature with only one issenting voice-in the senate only on Tuesday last, Mr. Buckingham presented a memorial from 277 persons, asking the Legislature to instruct 277 persons, asking Mr. Webster to vote for the insertion of the Wil-mot Proviso in the new Territorial bills, and a-

Mr. Calhoun would remedy the evils or the gainst the bill of Mr. Mason, concerning fagitive farm. Any p slaves. Mr. Hilliard opposed the reference of the situation will

From the Ashboro' Herald. WHAT THE STATE OWES EVERY CHILD. In our last was published an "essay read be-fore the Guilford Association of the Friends of Education, by Wm. Reynolds." Knowing Mr. Reynolds to be a gentleman and scholar, and be-Tis sweet to visit the still wood, where springs The first flower of the plain. ing much pleased with his views as expressed in the Essay, we feel bound to record our full belief in their soundness and practicability. Mr. R. suggests that the only appropriate Branches for a Common School Education are, Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; and that "eve-ry child claims thus much as a right from the State." While these views may be deemed narrow and contracted by those who indulge extravagant notions, they cannot fail to arrest the attention, and, as we think, meet the approbation of intelligent men who view things in a practi-

As to the branches proper for Common Schools, we entirely concur with Mr. Reynolds. We have long entertained the opinion that our teachers, even the best, undertake too much. Whether or not such a reformation can be brought about, we will not undertake to decide ; but cer-tainly we would do well to have schools for spellers and readers, schools for grammar and the sciences, and schools for the languages. As As to the objects designed by the Common School law, it may safely be asserted that they are confined to Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arith-metic. If these be the objects, it is clear that teachers should be confined to them. If a Common School teacher neglects speliers and read-ers by devoting his attention to a class in gram-And see themselves below. mar, it is the duty of the committee to confine him to his peculiar province. It is a lamentable fact that not more than one among ten of our teachers is qualified to teach properly even Spelling and Reading. These men are always hurrying their pupils on, half prepared, to the er branches. The great desideratum in our schools is thoroughness in the elementary branches. This can never be accomplished by ignorant teachers, especially while they are encouraged to undertake so much beyond their abilities. On the whole, we think the Legislature would do well, in promotion of the original objects of the school law, to confine theachers to the

branches above named. As decidedly and unqualifiedly dowe endorse As decide ity and unquaineary dowe endorse the doctrine that the *State cwis wery child a Common School Education*. It is possible to teach all children of sound mind three branches, if not thoroughly, at least in such a manner as to enable them to keep accounts, write letters, and transact ordinary buisness. This conceded, the State's obligation, moral and political, must be granted This amount of information is necessary to enable ginia, and the city authorities. a man to vote prudently ; and since this govern- Toe remains were placed in one of Fisk & Rayment is maintained by the suffrage of freemen, it is highly essential that they should possess information sufficient to qualify them to exercise their their rights understandingly. If parents will not voluntarily qualify their children to become useful citizens, the State is bound, from political April 1850." considerations alone, to use compulsory means for the attainment of a good end.

As to the adequacy of the sum set apart for this Sun, under date of the 18th, says : purpose there is some diversity of opinion. We think it inadequate. Each district can now have a school, by aid of the county tax, from two and a half to three months during the year. It would seem that a child, devoting one fourth part of the time from intancy to manhood to the studies in question, should have acquired a thorough knowledge of them. Such would be the case if our schools were properly conducted. It must be recollected, however, that few of our teachers are

qualified even to teach a district school. employ good teachers-and all concede this-we rease their wages. This done, the deliwould not command the services of a teacher for more than half that time. Under this view o The New York Express notices several strong subject, our means must be increased either by increasing our taxes or enlarging the State's boun ty. These remarks have been elicited by a de-sire to give an anqualified endorsement to the sound views of Mr. Reynolds.

NEW GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving and popening their SPRING and SUMMER Stock oi Goods, from the Northern eities, endoacing all most every article usually kept in this market. They respectfully solicit a call from their friends before purchasing calculations. The Analysis and the solicity of t

They return their thanks to a generous communi-ty for the liberal patronage they have heretofore re-ceived, and solicit a continuance of the same. April, 1850. RANKIN & McLEAN.

LAND FOR SALE.

wards of 220 acres, adjoining the lands of Governor Morehead, David Gorrell and others. The Farm is in good repair, with all necessary Buildings, good Orchard and good Meadows and fullable land, with a sufficiency of good wood-land belonging to said farm. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable so far finite exhibiting a marrow and contracted

APRIL. BY LONGFELLOW

The first flower of the plain.

I love the season well, When forest glades are teening with bright forms, Nor dark and man y-folded clouds foretell The coming in of storms.

From the earth's loose ned mould The sapling draws its sustenance, and thrives Though stricken to the heart with winter's cold, The drooping tree revives.

The softly-warbled song Comes thro' the pleasant woods, and colored wings Are glancing in the golden sun, along

The forest openings.

And when the bright sunset fills The silver woods with light, the green slope throws Its shad ows in the hollows of the hills, And wide the uplands glows.

And when the day is gone, In the blue lake, the sky, o'erreaching far, Is hollowed out, and the moon dips her hom, And twinkles many a star.

Inverted in the tide

Stands the gray rocks, and trembling shadows throw.

Sweet April, many a thought Is wedded unto thee, as hearts are wed; Nor shall they fail, till, to autumn brought, Life's golden fruit is shed.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1850. This morning at 8 o'clock, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, accompanied by the two sons of the late Mr. Calhoun, proceeded to the Congress vault, and brought the remains of Mr. Calhoun to the Capitol, assisted by four pallbearers.

At the Capitol a procession was formed, consisting of the Senate Committee and their guests, Messrs. Holmes, Winthrop, and Venable, and a Committee of twenty-five from South Carolina, and moved to the steamboat. An officer of the State guard of Virginia, ac-

companied the escort. Upon arrival at Richmond, the remains will be

committed for the night, to the Governor of

mond's patent metalic bronze coffins, composed of cast-iron, bronzed, and hermetically scaled. Six rosettes on the handles were the only ornaments. The inscription on the silver plate is simply "Jonn C. CALHOUN, born March 1782, died

FOOTE AND BENTON .- " X," of the Baltimore

The first thing that the gentlemen of the committee will have to do, will be to ascertain why Col. Benton left his scat and went so abruptly and violently lowards Gen. Foote? This will explain why General Foote left his own, and hdrew to the aisle in the middle of his unfinished speech.

The next thing they will have to enquire into is, why Gen. Foote left his seat and withdrew from Mr. Benton as he saw him opproach. If he meant to kill Col. Benton it was his policy to wait for him. In withdrawing to a greater distance and throwing hims if in an attitude of defence, he certainly gave Mr. Beaton an equal chance.

Eastly, it would strike me that, weak and diministive as Gen. Foote is, his armed hand and Mr. Bentou's elenched fist are not much more

thin an even match. The occurrence is a matter of deep regret to If who have the dignity of the Senate and the welfare of the country at heart. It is humilia-ting beyond description, and it is to be hoped that such seenes of violence will not again be

Hox, D. M. BARRINGER .- A story has been published in some of the Demoriatic papers to before purchasing estewhere. They hope they will be able to please, both as to quality and price. be able to please, both as to quality and price. be able to please, both as to quality and price. be able to please, both as to quality and price. be able to please both as to quality and price.

" Mr. Barringer occupies the elegant mansion ercored and lately occupied by Gen. O'Donnel, Governor-General of Cuba ; it has been thoro'-The subscriber being anxious to remove to the Governor-General of Cuba; it has been thoro'-West, offers for sale his Farm, lying in the course by furnished with new and elegant furniture, pur-ty of Guilford, on the waters of South Buildo, **xwo** chased in France and England, and the establish-miles south of Greensboro', containing the chart Governor ment is alogether such a one as befits the char-

the expenses.

The outlay was commenced in April, and in December Mr. Webb says the capital is all returned with 7 per cent. interest, and the land highly improved.

mers throughout the Union. It is the Bosiness of the farmer to prepare the soil so as to make the best possible situation for the roots of plants to spread abroad and suck up the substances esalto their growth. Deep and therough pulverizing is of the utmost importance, especially if the culture of corn, whose roots spread both wide and deep. If the sub-soil plough will effect this, and the result be as much greater for its use as above stated, every farmer should use it. Give it a try next spring.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON AN ACRE OF GROUND.

The editor of the Maine Cultivator, published for weeks ago his management of one acre of pound, from which we gather the following re-sults—one third of an acre in corn usually proed thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, bisides some refuse. This quantity is sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two rmall hogs. From the same ground he produced read lhogs. From the same ground he produced rome two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of dry beans. From a bed of six reds source, he usually obtained 60 bushels of orions; these he sold at \$1 per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour. Thus, from one this breadstuffs. The rest of the ground was ap propriated to all serts of vegetables, for summer and for a single portects, beets pattering.

10.00 35

Our revolutionary forefathers used steel to subdue Tyrants, we can free ourselves from com-These facts are important and encouraging, and worthy the candid consideration of the fac-wearons but truth knowledge action between the second seco weapons but truth, knowledge, action ! action ! DAVIE.

> NEW GOODS. E. SUMMER stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

comprising the largest and best assortment ever before effered in this Market. All of which have been se-lected in the principal Northern Gities with great care by himself. He is confident that he can offer care by aniset. The is confident that he can offer such inducements as cannot possibly fail to give sat-isfaction. He would respectfully invite all persons desirous of purchasing to call and examine his stock, more particularly first prices, as be is deter mined to sell either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL at a very small advance. He is also receiving a large stock of more store in the self stock of

900TS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY. Don't fail to call at the cheap store of E. MYERS. Salisbury, March 30th, 1850. 50:6

Regalia-Regafia.

1

1.1

11.00

ties which are already impaired, and by with-drawing from the present Confederation, unless it concedes an equal range to all the pretensions of This is certainly a great reactionary movement." the South. But this solution of the difficulty, a paramount contradiction, opposes itself.

tion over those territories where the mere approach of her servile institutions is instinctively repelled ? Who shall protect even her own rights and her own independence against a superior antagonist, as long as she is weakened to the core by her black population ? It is clear that if the question ever reached this

fatal extremity, the force of the North, and not the protestations of the South, would dictate the conditions : and though a struggle might ensue, the same power whose ascendency calls forth this resistance would find means to enforce that ascendency against the assailants of the Constitution ; and that a contest which Mr. Calhonn compares to the War of Independence, might end with greater probability m the subjugation of the feeble party. These considerations cannot fail to strike the statesmen and the people of the United States ; and professing as we do an interest in their welfare second only to that which we feel in the welfare of the British empire, we confidently hope that no division of interest or opinion between North and South will ever reach the

 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{$

COME THIS WAY!

paramount contradiction, opposes itself. If the South is already too weak to obtain from Congress a due recognition of what she terms her legal rights upon the footing of the Constin-tion, how shall she expect to extort from her more powerful rival fair conditions of separation? Who shall determine the limits of her jurisdic-Who shall determine the limits of her jurisdic-

Call and see. Barter taken in exchange Goods. JAMES MelVER, April, 1850. 52-tf. Goods

please to call on the subscriber who fair terms. institled by, if it does not exceed the salary paid to our Foreign Ministers."

the convention be held, which, by the way, we do not think probable. Even in Mississippi which originated the measure, public meetings are recommending that it shall not take place. Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Boots and Snors', ardware, Queensware, Groceries, &e; Vises, Bellows and Auvils: Some Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants, and Summer Coats, made in good style and no mis-ters, we reiterate our impression that no Narh-ville Convention will be held.-Milledgeville (Georgia) Recorder.

 NKPING GOODS.

 Ourse PURCHASE for the Spring and Summer Trade is now coming to hand.

 We shall be pleased to show them to all who will favor us with a call.

 J. & R. LINDSAY.

 April, 1850.

 BULTING CLOTHS.

 J. & R. LINDSAY.

 Main grade and modelines from to their formed by stokes, offer for sale all numbers from to their forward.

 April, 1850.

 FRENCH HURR MILL STORES.

 We have desired.

 April, 1850.

 State and deliver them at any point that

 We heard and deliver them at any point that

 Cinion.
 JARIA DATE Convention.—It is now settled that there will be a large Democratic majority in the State Convention to amend the Constitution V of Ohio. which is soon to assumble.
 CREACH BURR MILL STOKES.

 Wire convention......It is now settled that there will be a large Democratic majority in the State Convention to amend the Constitution V of Ohio. which is soon to assumble.
 CREACH BURR MILL STOKES.

 Wire convention to amend the Constitution V of the advantages of the cast eve, yethere is no increase of price.
 J. & R. LINISAY

 Agril 1850.
 J. & R. LINISAY

rinks; Clocks, &c.; a fine stock of Groceries :---all of to wit which I am resolved to sell as *low for Cost* as any other house in this section of country. If a man has the *Ready down*, we shall agree about *prices*—and no mistake. Call and see for yourselves. mistake.

N.B. As I am desirous of closing my books up to ; the 1st of January, 1850, I hope my costomers will call and settle their ascounts—*STOP the PRESS* / I had almost forgotten to say that I must have some cash, and no mistake shout it.

JOAB HIATT. Greensboro', April, 1850.

and the state of the state

14 . jai

to wit: Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds, a great variety; Ladies' Dress Goods, a large assortment; Fine Silk Bonnets, &c., &c.; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Boots and Shoes;

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 mount of subscriptions in this county now \$131,300.

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 Iredell, the 5 Burke,	pr. et. pai	d on \$10,000 4,000
Davidson,		8.000
Buncombe,	**	8.000
Guilford,		13,500
		613 500

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

In Burke county,	\$1,000
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 brgan 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 note. Let pot so great a work be any longer retarded by so triffing 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 re- wise and good and glorious institutions bequeathbuion'to'the recent farce of an election in Georgia, ed by their fachers.

returned a verdict of " not guilty."

secured on the 30th of March, makes the whole of him and a scuffle ensued, which ended in the himself and Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New deceased being beaten down with a stick, when Mexico, now in Washington: the other made his escape. The subsequent ac-

particularly in South Carolina, none can doubt. A strong evidence of the fact is, that as the prospeet 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 To the Hon. Duniel Webster, of the U. S. Senate : 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 examplean 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 bedy of States, each one independent of the Government at large, as regards their local laws:---at least that is the relation she will bear to us as a separate mathematical state and the second state of the second state of the second state. In the Government at is the relation she 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 occur-ence which might call down upon them the ire of the South. As for blockading our ports, it is fudge. 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 Yinkee entits, and in one month there could not be found a single "wooden-natureg" vender upon our shores. But does some one say, " then England would turz upon us." When you can persuade Eng-land to work against her own interest, then she might, but never before. It is most essential to England's welfare duat we romain as we now are, and that we retain our slaves, as a perusal of the late English journals on Clingman's speech, will a-bundantly show. But suppose she did attempt to compare us. In the days of '76 we had but three millions of inhabitants, many tories among them; millions of inhabitants, many tories among them a 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

monerus," &c., &c Mr. Clingman said something in his speech bout the " insate ery of Union." for which. under circumstances that he named, he avowed great contempt. If ow should such a cry of dismion 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 Fankee vessels ! This is worse than ridiculous. Why, the very bones of the Yankee and the Southron that bleach together upon King's mountain and upon the plains of Eutaw and the Cowpens, will blush crimson if the winds ever breache these joiluted sentiments over their glorious resting place.

It is such speakers and writers that flippantly brand as " submissionists" and " traitors," and threaten with grapevine halters, those who cling to their country-their whole country-and the

SUPERIOR COURT for Guilford county is in ses- MR. WERSTER'S REFLY to the address of the FALL OF COFFEE .- This article has gone down sion this week-Judge Baule on the Bench. A citizens of Bostou relative to his late speech in almost as rapidly as it rose in price. A cargo capital case was tried on Thursday-negro Bob the Scuate has been published. He reiterates of 4000 bags of Rio was sold at New Orleans a for the murder of his master, Reuben Ingle, in his apposition to continued controversy on the few days ago at 8 cts. Speculators will lose the eastern part of this county, on the 22d of De- Wilmot proviso abstraction. The other disturb- heavily, and even regular dealers suffer materialcember last. The prisoner was defended by ing questions, he remarks, respect the restor- ly. We learn from various sources that the Messrs. Gilmer and MeLean; the prosecution ation of fugitive slaves, and slavery in the Dis- quantity consumed has fallen off almost beyond conducted by Solicitor Poindexter alone. The trict of Columbia ; and he knows no reason why belief. This shows to what an extent the article jury, after being out all night, on Friday morning just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the constitution, might ed with in times of high prices, or scarcity of The facts known are briefly these: The de- not be adopted, which should give, on these sub- money. ceased had gone to his still-house just before day, jects, general satisfaction. He again expresses and found a man at the door drawing liquor out the belief that there cannot be slavery either in of a keg taken from the still-house. It was too California, New Mexico or Deseret; and ap-\$13,500, which added to \$117,800, the amount dark to recognise the thief; but he caught hold pends to his reply a correspondence between

e131,300. 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 betually reported at the Hillsboro' Convention, (as has been now done,) but also the ten thousand there pledged by Gov. Morehead on his own re-there pledged by Gov. Morehead on his own re-there pledged which he has redeemed, Brownes—That there are disun-WASHINGTON, April 8th, 1850. ionists per se in some parts of our country, and particularly in South Carolina, none can doubt. 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.

nstitution of the country allow it. I have the honor to be, my dear sir, your ob't serv't, (Signed) DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1850.

Dear Sir-I have the nonor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and reply to it with great pleasure. New Mexico is an exceeding-ly mountainous country. Santa Fe itself being twice as high as the highest point of the Allegha-nies, and nearly all the haid, capable of cultivation, is of equal height, though some of the valleys lave 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 la-bor. Labor is exceedingly abundant and cheap. It may be hired for three or four dollars a mouth, ia quantity quie sufficient for carrying on all the agri-culture of the territory. There is no cultivation ex-cept 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 with great pleasure. New Mexico is an ex-

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 have provide a provide the territory. know of no persons in the country who are treated : 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 quite impossible to convey it there, and m eans whateve we the h

be, with regard. your ob-HUGH N. SMITH. honor to 1 (Signed)

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

" Vaulting ambition doth o'erleap itself, on t'other sid

If "t'other side" means the locofoco side, it appears that Mr. Clingman will not enjoy the bull, who at an early period of the American his fall over. The Favetteville Carolinian-a paper which, whatever its errors of opinion or mistakes of judgment in politics, is one of the Jonathan on the subject." The result of that most independent and flat-footed organs of the consultation was favourable; and the words of Democratic party-has the following article of cold comfort for Mr. C. in anticipation of his (We think the quotation on which the 6.11." Carolinian's remarks are founded is from the Salisbury Watchman instead of the Asheville Jotathan," which soon passed from the army to Messenger: but no difference-they are both sound Whig papers;)

⁴⁷ Mr. Clingman, it would appear, has thrown himself into the arms of the locolocos. The news-papers of that stripe in Nerth Carolina alone sympa-thise with or praise him. This is a bad sign. When old ensities praise, and old friends conderm, or te-old ensities praise, and old friends conderm. able with or process and old friends connerms, or the old ensities prairies, and old friends connerms, or main silent, u is time to suspect that something is roing wrong. These things can't take place withgoing wrong. out there being a cause for it.

The above extract is from the Asheville Messer That paper is certainly mistaken. Mr. Cling-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 in with us. So far as we are concerned, we have no iting of the last N. C. togethed, we have no us. So far as we are concerned, we have no in Mr. Clingman's sincerity in polities. Some redemocratic presses may have been thought but we have never they have th

is a luxury, which may be, and will be, dispens-

P. S. Subsequently, 16,000 bags were sold at auction at New Orleans at 9 cents. At New York, 4,000 bags sold at auction at 83 to 91. on the subject referred to the committee. Fayetteville Observer.

It is a curious and perhaps not unprofitable exevents that were transpiring around us simultaneously with those at a great distance and in othcircumstances 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 cars 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 hemispherer : Sympathy begins to thrill the great frame of human society at once through the sentient nerves which Science

is soreading over the surface of the globe.

FAVETIEVILLE MARKET, April 23 .- Cotton has advanced since the receipt of Liverpool accounts. Sales at 111. Flour das advanced and sells at \$4.75 to \$5.30. Corn 65 to 70. Bacon 61 to 71.

The latest rumors from Washigton respecting the Cabinet assures us,-

1st. That all the four Secretaries-Messrs That their successors will come most prob-

cretary of the Treasury-Mr. George

General Washington placed great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of Jonathan Trumatidence and respect of all on that side after revolution, was Governor of the state of Connec ticut. In a certain emergency, when a measure of great importance was under discussion, Washington remarked, "We must consult brother commander-in-chief passed into a common phrase applied indiscriminately by officers and nen mall cases of difficulty which afterwards occurred during the war. Thus, from the constant

tucky, several taking with them slaves under an years services in the mines. Will the slaves adtheir words-they every inducement was offered at Evansville and other places for them to leave-they resisted all; and then they leave behind families for whom

CONGRESS

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

School 1

Wednesday, 17th. Mr. Foote's motions 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 any thing that relates to the subject of domestic slave. ry,-an amendment proposed by Mr. Clay was passed, to the effect that the Senate declines to express any opinion or give any instructions up-

In the course of Mr. Benton's arguments

gainst raising any committee he said that in consequence of the fact that half a dozen senators ercise of the mind, to look back and recollect the 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. Thereer countries, the intelligence of which is so soon fore, whatever was to be done should be done conveyed to us by the swift means of modern soon. We had three days and a half in which commutication. In the chronicles of passing e-vents we see that it was only on the **30th** ult.weeks which had elapsed since the President not a month ago-that a terrible storm visited sent us his message. Having had the subject the English waters, strewing the coast with on our minds for five months, we should be able wrecks of vessels, and destroying hundreds of to act on it within three days. He thought, human lives in the angry sen. Where were you, therefore, that the senate should proceed to act reader, on that day-in what company-in what 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 by his mode of proceeding, California would come sooner into the Union than in any other way. If opposition to the sppointment of the of Columbia by extending the laws of Maryland committee be withdrawn, we should go on faster. over it. Mr. Benton subsequently submitted nine anendments, 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 admis-California with any matter integer to the arceise-sien of that State in a direct manner, on a precise-to and fourier with the ariginal States, and unincumbered with any other conditions, responsi-

bilities, or considerations,"

Mr. Benton proceeded to argue that the vote upon his propositions would show that there had been a cry of "wolf" when there was no woll ; 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 For Secretary of State-Mr. Crittenden or Mr. 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

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 tasary, and therefore declines to express in advance any opinion, or to give any instructions, either general or specific, for the guidance of the use of the expression "We must consult brother said committee was adopted by the following

Taking Slaves to California, --A Havana
 Taking Slaves to California, --A Havana

NAVS.—Messrs, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Cor-win, Chase, Clarke, Davis, of Massachusetts, Day-ton, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Donglass Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Shields, Se-ward, Smith, Walker, and Webster-22. Absect.—Messrs. Berien, Cooper, Dawson, El-mere, Houston, Pratt, Upham, and Wales—8.

The committee on yesterday's breach of order

Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell sist the state in a criminal prosecution. and Shields. Mr. Dodge was excused on acsame interest that we have in ours count of his intimate personal relations with Mr. Benton-the Chair to fill his place. Friday, 19th. The Senate proceeded to car-Alabama, and others are endeavoring to secure ry into effect the order of the day, which was to Congressional action to establish a line of steam- choose by ballot, the Compromise Committee of Bibles and Testaments.-BIBLES, from Thirteen.

and violative of parliamentary law, to present these amendments.

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

The Senate adjourned until Munday.

House or REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, 18th asjourned on the announcement of the de the clerk, Mr. Campbell.

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

Wednesday, 17th. The House ballated four times for Clock, and succeeded on the last trial in electing Judge Youso, of Illinois a Democras and formerly Commissioner of the Land Office.

Thursday, 18th. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, made charges against Mr. Hornior, the doorkeep-er, which were referred to a committee of five Went into committee of the whole, and Measrs Ewing and Allston spoke on the California ques-

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

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1850. The Compromise Committee-First Meeting-"he Compromise Commuter 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 Cal-

ifornia, and the establishment of iterritorial ernments in Utah and New Mexico, 2d. To report a separate bill for the s ment of the Texas boundary, by a liberal

pensation 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

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

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 territoria governments in New Mexico and Utah Should seperate bill be introduced, the committee, out

To-morrow is fixed upon for an argument on Parliamentary usages between the oldest senator (Mr. Benton) and " the Nestor of the Senate," (Mr. Denton) and whe remored the genaus, (Mr. Clay.) I rather think that wisdom will triumph over age, though Mr. Benton has en-trenched 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 rathed. The British Ambassador, sacrificed himself in the most agreeable manner in, the world, and yield-, most agreeable manner in the world, and yield-ed precisely all those goins, without which he, and Mr. Clayton knew it would be it wine to expect the treaty to be ratified by the Senate. The British Government yields the protocharato over the Musquito Coast, as she does the right never before disgraced the Senate of the United States. An extended report of this disturbance of occupancy, of constructing and garnisoning 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 The question was again stated, and, being ta-ken by yeas and uays, the motion of Mr. Foote to refer Mr. Bell's and Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions to a Select Committee of thirteen Sen-tresolutions to a Select Committee of thirteen Senleans to Guatzicualco-and from Tehuanteped to San Francisca. The distance saved by this route, in comparison to that of Pansma, 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 Tehnantepec is perfectly salubrious, and the country entirely free from fevers.

For Oregon .- The Monmouth, Illinoir, Atlas, f 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 ovas made up by Mr. Elijah Davidson, some sixty-seven years of age, who was an early settler of this county .

was announced to-day, as follows : Dodge, of sures the practice of attorneys taking a fee to as-Mr. Prentiss, of New Orleans, strongly cen-He adds that he has not for years 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.

Clayton, Crawford, Preston and Meredith-will resign within a few days. ably in this order: Bell, of Tenn. Evans of Maine. For Secretary of War-Mr. Centry of Tenn. For Secretary of the Navy-Mr. Thos. Butler King, of Georgia.

Origin of the Phrase " Brother Jonathan.

agreement to give them their freedom for two here to the contract ! They will. They are honest, and will not violate had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore ;

"Now, we do contend, that if all those who did "Now, we do contend, that it ait more who one not vote at the election are to be considered as op-posed, or indifferent to the measure, it proved a ve-ry general opposition, and is one of the most signal instances, of detellation of duty by the sovereign peo-

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 any wonder that there are abolitionists in our mids? Does a man receive any thanks for defending south-era rights? or do the people themselves evince any disposition to maintain their rights?"

DENOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION .- Josiah, O. definitely fixed for the 6th of April. Watson, Chairman of the Démocratic "Central On the 30th ult., the English coar der tor Whig Consentients .

After all, we have no doubt there are even m

affection to the Union.

and Paris to the 4th instant.

more to say about the Nashville Convention—the Wilmot provise—or slavery. We wash our hands of the whole concern. We expended time and mo-ney to go to a District Convention, to uphold the rights of the southern people take care of their own rights! Is it any wonder that there are abolitionists in our midst! and his associates is the Irish rebellion of 1849. Advices from Constantinople state that pre-parations are making to conduct Kossuth and

The Carolinian may learn, from the upshot of parations are making to conduct Kossuth and

1.8

Thursday, the 13th of June maxis (their days af- everywhere streams with particular of writched scarls.

South Carolina "seven thousand who have not bowed the knee to Baal"--this Baal of dissolu-is conduct when we think him right, as we have

The Canada had arrived at Livergool. Her news caused an advance in cotton: from one quar- instead of carrying them to Wilmington, with eves caused an advance in cottom: from one quar-instead of carrying them to Willington, with the expectation of getting \$6 per hundred. In republishing the article we commend it to the eived from Hobarstown, Van Diemen's Land, A wree for the American One for the Mandrice One for the device for the American One for the device for the announcing the arrival there of Smith O'Brien

him, but we have never whose freedom they expect in time to purchase.

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 peo-ple of a State, that we have ever known."

The "Carolinian " and the "sovereign peo-ple" of Georgia appear to differ materially in their ideas of " duty." Which is right? The the course of its article, of some length, the ciples.-Carolinian,

Steamers for Liberia .- Mr. Joseph Bryan of

view to being used as ships of war.

Correction .- The following article, publish-Homestead Exemption in New York .- A bill exempting a man's homestead, to the value America arrived at Halitax the 18th, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th, London to the 5th, first opportunity to set the matter straight, lest been signed by the Governor. somebody should bring his steers to this place

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 lan-guage of the event to us all is " Be ye also ready !"

The Senate balloted for Chairman, with the following result :

For Mr. Clay,	
Mr. Benton,	
Mr. Mangum,	
Mr. Bell,	
Blank,	

-34 So Mr. CLAY was elected chairman. The Senale then ballotted for twelved mem bers of the Committee, with the following re-

d 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.

· * ; * ...

D 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 64 to \$2. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Re-pository. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

A TTENTION GUARDS !-- You will appear A at he courthouse in Greensborough, armed at dequipped as the law directs for drill parale and general review, on Friday the 3rd day of May. By order of the Captain. W. G. LEE, O. S.

HENRY H. BRADY

A GAIN begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is making a supe-rior 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 du-rability, and in the lacest and most improved stell and fishion, staff as are not to be suppassed. He solicits all who wish to lay out eash for work in his line of business to call and examine for themselves. His work will be sold at most reasonable cash His work will be sold at most reasonable cash

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 a lib for past favors. Greensbore', March 7, 1850.

Sier John Franklin.—Various reports of Sir John Franklin.—Various reports of Sir John Franklin are circulating, but they are eristing to the hate in our finited share or primation in this formation with the same of the hate in our finited share or entry in the same source, the deg train frame in this merial will be prompt of delivery.

1.1.1.1.1

1.1

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 descripticn, from this work, of a "young and shin-ing Angel," who steps into the throng of bright mortais, embodies much that is holy and beautiful in poesy :

"In his air Sat kingly sweetness, kind and calm commane, Yet with long suffering blended; for the soil Of dust was on his garb and sendalled sole; Dust on the locks of fertile gold which flowed From his fair forchead ripping round his neck; Bedropt, defiled with cold and care like dew, One hand a staff of virent emerald held. As 'twere a rapling of the tree of life. And one smoothed in his breast a radiant dove Flottering its wings in lightnings 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 beateous bloom, And Automu'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 Eng lish work, bearing the above tide, from the per 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 her little ones ? " Peace, Sweetheart," maid he. " that God who feedeth the Ravens will not starve the heris" (Herons.) "" speech," says Fuller, " censured as light by some, observed by others as prophetical; as indeed it burning ; who, fixing his eyes steadfastly on the rs, said with a solemn voice. "They burn a goose, but in a hundred years, a sican will arise out of the ashes," words which many have regarded as a prediction of the reformer of en ; the name of Huss, signifying a Goose,

and that of Luther, a Swan." The following is of a more humorous east: "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 evening wais, an ownerossed their path, on which Mir. Fuller said to his companion, "Pray, sir, is that bird a *jay*?" "No, sir," was the reply, "it's not like a *jay*—its *fuller* in the eyes, and *fuller* in the head, and *fuller* all over! "It is related in Collin's Peerage, that a cer-tain unmarried lady once dreamed of finding a meet compining seven young furthers, which is

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 carl of Winchelses, who still retains surname of Finch.

surname of Finch. "It is an inquiry not devoid of some interest What would the annals of mankind and the re-cords of biography be, if people had never borne proper names? "Sine nomine homo non est."

proper names ! " Sine nomine homo non est." In the first ages of the world, a single name was sufficient for each individual-"nomen olim fere gentes simplex"

but altogether essential to the very being, and We copy the following resolution as showing e of an Irishman :

Per Mac at que O, tu veros cognoscia Hibernos His duobus demptis, nullus Hibernus adest. Which has been translated :

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

The old Normans prefixed to their names th word " Fitz." a corruption of Fils, and that de-rived from the Latin Filius, as Fitz-Hamon, Fitz-Gibben. The peasantry of Russia, who are some Gibert. The peasantry of Russis, who are some centuries behind the same class in other coun-tries, 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 Potrowsky, James, the son

same sense, as James Potrowsky, James, the son of Peter. Until a comparatively recent period, no sur-nominal adjunct was used in Wales, beyond ap or son, as David-ap-Howell, Evan-ap-Rhys, Griffith-ap-Roger, John-ap-Richard, now very naturally corrupted into Powell, Price, Prodger, and Pritchard. It was not usual, ever but a century back, to hear of such combinations as Evan-up-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 oc-curs 15 Henry 8: "Morgane Phillip alias dicto Morgano vap-David vap-Philip." The church of Langollen, in Wales, is said to be dedicated to St. Colle-ap-Gwyn-nawg-ap-Clyndawg-ap-Courda-ap-Caradoc-Freichfras-ap-Llymn-Merim-ap-Einion-Y th-ap-Cunedda-Wie-dig, a name that casts that of the Dutchman, *Indivervenkodsdorspauckinkadrachdern*, into the shade.

shade

To burlesque this ridiculous species of ne clature, 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, proceed-ing apparently from a man who had fallen into a ravine near the highway, and on listening more attentively, heard the words, "Help, master, 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 fel-lows, that ye be," rejoined the Englishman, set-titing spurs to his horse, "to lie rolling in that hole, half a cozen 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 strang-er, is appeased by the man sitting down :

". Soon as Ulysses near the inclosure drew, "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." Pore.

That this, even at the present day, is a wolf un-derstood mode of defence appears from a para-graph 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 way-side. As he approached, the dogs rushed out upon him ; and the consequence might have been serious, had he not been rescued by an old shep-herd, the Eumaus of the fold, who sallied forth, and 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 as de 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 ex-remities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cow-hide that hung upon the wall, he said--"Well, yes-1 guess so."

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 Inter-nal Improvement in North Carolina ; and that we feel so much anxiety for the completion of the Central Rail Raad, that we will support no man for Govenor, who publicly opposes Internat Im-provements in the State.

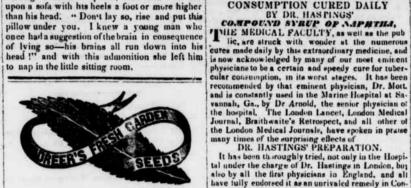
A Horse's Opinion of a Plank Road.—The North Carolinian tells the following anecdose of an old farmer of that region, who had tried the plak road : "He was first much opposed to the plank road, and thought it would be a waste of money to build it. But he came to Fayetteville with his wagon and produce, and drove on it some miles! When he got back to Chatham, our merchant friend asked him if he had seen it. 'Well, dud you drive on it 'Yes.' Well, don't you think you can 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 LAT IT BE UNDERSTOOD THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO. of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in Inshionable BOOT MAKING, as to fit, durability and workmanship. They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top. Dress Boots, Duble Inseem Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fishion SHOES_Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Buskins. 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. wagon got to the end of the planks and struck the heavy dirt road, every horse stopped and look d around ?

"Were you present, and did you see the pris-mer at the bar strike Mr. Jones ?" said an attor-

"Yes, sir-es! 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-THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to the people of Greensboro' and the ad joining country at large for the parronage received for the last year, and hopes by industry and punctu-ality to m rit a continuance of the same. BEDSTEADS 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 !

TURNING of all kinds cone 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 28) P. AMOS.

"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 than his head. "Don't lay so, raw and per the 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. UST RECEIVED the following catalogue of fresh

Garder and Bid Seeds: Large green Asparagus Cress or Pepper Grass Early six weeks Beans Early Frame Cucumber "yellow six weeks do Long Green do White kidney do Gherkin or Barr do Large Lines white Kidney do Gherkin or Barr do Large Lima do Early purple Egg Plant White Cranberry do Large purple du co Early May Pea Early curled Lettuce "Washington do Green coss do Blue Imperial do a Cabbage do do " Cabha do Okra or Go Dwarf Marrowtat do White solid Celery Early turnep rooted Beet Long blood do Early York Cabbage Ary York Cabbage Arge scarlet short RedDatch for pickling do Large bate Drunchend do Sweet Bell Pepper Long cayenne do Saleaty or Vegt, Oysters Early Bunch Squach Long Green do Large Sugar Paraneps Long Ornage Carcot For sale by D WEIR Dwarf Marrowiat Long Orange Carrot For sale by D P WEIR

T. C. WORTH. **Commission and Forwarding** MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA. Feb. 1st, 1850. 4411

ATTENTION!

ATTENTION! THE commissioned, non commissioned officers and massicans belonging to the Regiment of Cavairy, the 57th and 55th Regiments, and the Voluntery Regiment of Guilford Mittia, are hereby command-do to appear in Greenshord' on Thursday the 2d day of May next, at the loar of 10 o'clock, armed and he captains belonging to the several Regiments as above, are hereby command-do to appear with their companies in Greenshord' on Friday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock, for general review and in-spection. By offer of Briggatie General: J. D. SCOTF, col. com. cav. IOAN SILERWOOD, cul com. 57th reg. Greenshord', March 29, 1550. **JAMES F. PEARCE,** orrosite C C. A. DION, col. com. 58th reg. Greenshord', March 29, 1550. **JAMES F. PEARCE,** orrosite C C. L. GOTT's MOTEL. Has on hand an excellent assortment of **CONFFECTIONARTESS**, **Ames the CTIONARTESS**, **Ames the CTIONARTESS**, **Ames the CTIONARTESS**, **Ames the CTIONARTESS**, **Ames the control of the set of the sub or about and the base as one nearly raised from the town and an excellent assortment of the has one about and attend to the the tax one to was how bit to be about and attend to the more, and she has used a part of them, and 1 cannot the base was able to was about and attend to the the town base on enerry raised from the town the town the town when addited the town the about and attend to the the town as the base to be to be about and attend to the steam one aveck her company but I wish to send you this Ames Standed to a number of persons of hyper**, the company but I wish to send you this **Ames the CTIONARTESS**, **Ames the are**

	Sec.
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AR	ARD.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD

rini. All orders from a distance promptly attended to. CT Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's note. February 6th. 1850. 42;tf

NOTICE.

CONSUMPTION CURED DAILY

DR. HASTINGS' PREPARATION.

DR. WARE, OF LIVERPOOL,

consider its sgency in curing consumption as estab-

lished beyond all doubt or question." Dr. Boyd, of Lancaster, " Hails it as the great con-

ad always kept on hand for sale. Als TURNING

WEATHERLY & DICK are just receiving and opening their Spring and Summer Goods. They would most respectfully invite the citizens of Greensbere' and the surrounding country to call and examine their steck, which in their jusgement 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 ut most care in New York city; and they are deter-mined to offer every inducement to sell them, as they have a great aversion to large piles of old gords.— Their stock consists of all kinds of Ladies? Dress Goods on West street, where may be seen one of the largest and most benutiful assorizents of Cabinet Forniture ever offered for asle in this country, and at such re-duced prices as to make it the interest of all to pur-chase 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, 1549.

Ladics' Dress Goods of the newest styles, viz: Silks, Silk tissues, Mous-line do Laines, Painted Muslins, Prints, &c.; with a fine assertment of fine assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS;

NEW GOODS.

EATHERLY & DICK sre just receiving and

READY-MADE CLOTHING uitable for gentlemen's summer wear; also a goo

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCEIES, &c. Call and see for yourselves, and the result will b, you will be pleased, and we will seil our Goods Greensloro', March 30, 1850. 4901



IN QUART BUTTLES. OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CUREOF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AS IMPURE STA'E OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz. Scrofta or king's evil, Rheumatism, Obsti-nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the face, Blotches, Beles, Chronic sore eyes, Ring worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scia-tica, or Lambago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, Actilies or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c. This Medicine has acquired a very extended and

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and tablishad reputation wherever it has been used,

stablished reputation wherever it has been used, ased entirely on its own merits, which its superior flicacy has alone sustain.ed. The unfortunate vic-tim of hereditary disease, with swollen glancis, con-aceted sinews, and bones halt carious, has been re-stoed to health and vigor. The scrolubous patient, carered with ulcers, loathcame to himself and in-attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of per-sons, who had ground hopelessly for years under and may and gladular disorders, chronic rheumatism ectam goug other complaints soring rung a derange. DR. HASTINGS' PREPARATION. It has been thoroughly tried, not only in the Hospi-tal under the charge of Dr. Hastings in London, buy also by all the first physicisms in England, and all have fully endorsed it as an unrivaled remeily in Con-sumption, and all other discusses of the Inngs. The following are a few of the opinions expressed by the Medical Faculty of England. Dr. Williamsan, o Manchester writes: "INDER ITS INFLUENCE cin a cons other complaints springing from a derange-ment of the secretive oragus and the circulation,

ment of the secretive oragus and the circulation, have been mixed as it were non the reck of discase, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tes-tify to the efficacely of this inestimable preparation "TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION." The attention of the render is called to the follow-ing astonishing cure, efficient by the use of Sanda" Sacconding. * UNDER ITS INFLUENCE I have seen the emaciated being, on whose brow death had seemed to have act his seal, acquire invigo-ration and strength—and exchange his early morn-ings of intense suffering and distressing cough for the sound repose which alone accompanies sould health. DR WARE OF LIVERPOOL.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been efficient to the last five years with Scro-tala, and all the remedies I used had no effect in ar-Suys :- " I regard Hastings' Syrup of Naphtha as one of the first medical discoveries of any age, and reating the progress of the complaint; on the contra-ry, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$50 with physicians, besides use D. Boyd, of Lancaster, " Italis it as the great con-sumption antidote and cure;" and Dr Hamilton of Bath, pronounces it the only known remedy which may be relied on for removing turbercles from the ungs, and preventing formation of others, A single bottle will prove its efficacy. All the froprietor asks is the trial of one bottle, the action of which will prove to the patient the virtue of this me-dicine.

In this 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' Satsaparilia to New-bern, N C, by whom I was advised to use that ar ticle; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a ball bulk sub was restored to prefind health and dicine. Coughs, colds, bronchitis, decline, asthma, nightsweats, and spitting of blood, are cured in a surpri-singly short space of time; the severest colds having yielded to the treatment of the Naphtha Syrup in the short space of forty-eight hours. James Western of Pontise, Michigan, was attacked with spitting o blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried 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 tw weeks from the time she commenced taking it. In witness of the troth of this statement, 1 have blood, and could obtain no relief until he tried HASTINGS' NAPHTHA which stopped it in half an hour. To enumerate all the cures performed by this medicine would occupy a volume, the accompanying having been selected by the American agent from a mass of certificates which have been received by him.

hereunto affixed my name, this the 19 day of September, 1847. JOSEPH McCOTTER, J P.

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 Scrofiolous Ulcers. Dyspepsio, & c, and recently an affection of the throat and cheet:

D entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectfurly tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the civizer : of Greensborough and vicinity. Office immediately opposite

BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS. O WING to the late revolutions and counter-pro-have followed each other in quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of inte-rest hitherio unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessa-rily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the e-laborate and ponderous treatises to be farmished by the historian at a future day. The American publish ers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed atten-tion to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The follow ing is their list, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINF. In these periodicals are contained the views, mod-erately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England — Tory, Whig, and Radical— "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are To-ry, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Weet-minster Review "Liberal. The "North British Re-view" owes its establishment to the last great eccle-siastical movement in Scutland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of ha-man knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David, Brewster. Its literary character is of the very high-est order.

Brewster. Its Iterary character is of the very high-est order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title o the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly publish-ed and reprinted under separate titles. It has there, fore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofere issued.

issued. The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on line white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—*Hackwood's Ma-gozine being* an exact face inite of the Edinburgh-celline

TERMS.	Sec. Sec.
For any one of the four Reviews,	83.50 a year.
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CLUBBING. Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular sub-scription for three, the fourth copy being gratis. Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A SI am anxious to remove to the West, I will a small but valuable tract of LAND in the county of Guilford, 8 miles north of Greensborrogi-lying on the waters of Reedy Fork, adjoining the hands of Archibaid Bevil. Isase Pearson, deed, James T. Morehead and others ;-countaining TWO HUN-DRED ACRES. There is some valuable bottom Land attached to it. The farm is in fine plight for cultivation. The Dwelling-House is large and com-modious. Any further description is needless, as the gentleman who wishes to purchase will examines to lam selt. I will seit a bargain. March 1, 1850. 45:13

DUNTON, HENRY AND LAWSON. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FORFICAN AAND DOINESTIC

DRY GOODS, No 69 Ma ket Street, Purladelphie, ALBERT A. DUNTON, T. CHARLTON HENRY

T CHARLTON IN JOHN L. LAWSON, 3-17 Jan, 1850

HENRY T. WILBAR

WOULD inform his fractive and the piphle, this he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of

The has received a headword of special stock of **EATS AITS OAPS** manufactured expressly for this market, and which are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the pur-cluser, or a reduction will be made which will be satisfactory. I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Bruch, Bruch, Stik Annah Culture on Charles and Demonsor

Theve now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brueb, Russia, Slik, Angola, California's or Gold Diggers of all kinds, and Wool Bats of every variety; Cloth and Oil Silk, Otter, Scal, Hair and common Glazed Caps varying in price from 15 could to \$10. The above flats and Caps will be sold at very

N. B. Furs of all persons may depend on get-ting bargains for cash or ture. N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Racoon, R.4 & Gray Fox, Opressum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skins. Greensbero', Oct. 25, 1849

Chair Factory.

CALL and purchase a net test of Ubiars. A hand-some let how on hand for sale by the subscriber, Z ba, POUSE PAINTING cone at the shortest notice, Feb 14, 1850. J. R. &. J. SLOAN. DR. A. S. PORTER, Having disposed of his

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 fu-

ture 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,

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

Of sur names, Du Cange says, they were at first written, not in a direct line after the Christ-ian name, but above it, between the lines, and hence they were called in Latin, seprenomina, in Italian, supremome, and in French. surnoms - "over names." Those who contend for the non-identity of the two words, assert that, although every siz-name is a suz-name, every sur-name is not a siz-name-a question which I shall not tarry to discuss. The Highlanders of Scotland employed the

same with Mac, and hence our Macdonalds, and Maccartys-meaning, respectively, the son of Doneld and of Arthur. The Irish had the provide (probably derived from the patriarchal means of profile or an O ages.) of prefixing Oy or O, signifying grandson -as O'Hara, O'Neale-a form still retained in many Hibernian surnames.

is related in the Encyclopædia, Perthensis, shat an antiquated Scottish dame used to make it a matter of

Sec. 2 . 1. A. C.

C. N. L. C. C. C.

"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 ?" said he, as he en-tered the little shop. "No, I haven't-I couldn't; it has rained e-

very day since I took your measure." "Rained !" exclaimed the astonished patron ; "well, what of that ? What had *that* to do with

"What had THAT to do with it ?" echoed Crispin; "it had a good deal to do with it?" echoed When I make your boots l'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 superstitutus and cowardly. To cure children of being " alraid of the dark," don't put the hickory 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 Sa .--- A mans came into our office the othit a matter of boasting, that she had trod the er day to beg a paper, "because," said he," Llike world's stage long enough to possess, one hund-to read the papers-wey much, but our neighbors dont take it now." We would like to know red oyes. Many of the Irish also use Mac. According to the following distich, the titles Mac and O are not merely what the logicians coll secidents, "extras" it will take to supply them.

a set a

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

Candy at 25 cts. per lb.

by wholesale, and other articles proportionably low. Feb 1, 1850

LAND FOR SALE.

TO be sold at public suction, on Wednesday the 170 be sold at public suction, on Wednesday the 171 s day of April, by Col. Hint, of Greensboro' at the Account-House of Deep River Mine, (near Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.) too whole of the Laand boelonging to the Deep River Mining Com-panys-early 500 acres-to be soid altogether, or tracts to suit purchasers. Also, some Mining materials, viz: a Horse Engine 2 Cast Iron Shieves; cast iron Gudgeons; Chain Rope and various other useful articles. March 4, 1850 46at

To the Ladies of Alamance.

MRS. NANCY FREEMAN would inform the Ladies of Alamance county that she has estab-lished herself at the TOWN OF GRAHAM, where she is prepared to repair and dress Bonnets in the neatest and most fashionable style.

antest and most fashionable style. Bonnets may be lolt at Messis. Rankin & McLean's tore, in Graham, where they will be received, and turned when the work is done. Feb. 14th, 1950. 43:3m.

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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 acquan-ted 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 CUSH MAN.

For sale in Petersburg and Richmond, Va. by the cholesale druggist, and in Greensboro' N C., by Jan. 15, 1850. 6m D. P. WEIR.

HOTEL, S. G. HAYES. HENDERSON.

Tears as to their treatment or being used. I also have a liver of the surrounding country. Having for several years have a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuous of the cars, and persons control in annee of the same.
 Sash Doors, Window Elinds of various patterns, capitals were of demur to the petitionor's petition, or judg-the surrounding country. Feb. 6th, 1850
 P. S. Persons wishing packages forwarded by the surrounding country. Feb. 6th, 1850
 Sash Doors, Window Elinds of various patterns, capitals of the taxen as to him. Sash, Doors, Window Elinds of various patterns, capitals of the taxen as to him. Survey turning in wood, done to order and with care tax be properly attended to. 43-3m²
 SALT. —A superior article—at 75 cents per hos for all stands of a mile south of Greensborn'. Jan. 14, 1849.
 Shoet T. J. LOW, and FEATH-ERS, ter sale at the Eactory. Oct. 1849.

Bally rate

separatiles, is from the Rev. Lather Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woharn. Woharn, Mass., March 20th, 1846. Messrs, Sanda, gentlemen ; From whist I have ex-perienced, and from the information I have recently reserved from a number of persons of high re-specta-bility 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 etheoret its remarking and utility are not setting. and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by diseases to be-come acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully your, LUTHER WRIGHT. valuable medicine. 1 am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yoar, LUTHER WRIGHT, Prepared aud sold, wholessle and retail, by A. B of D SANDS, Druggist and Chemist, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New York. For sale in Greens, boro', N. C., by W. J. McCONNEL, and by Drug-gists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle, six Bottles for \$5.

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iage shop. aboro', N. C., August 17, 1849.

Election of Major General.

HEAD QUARTERS, Greensborough, N. C., April 12, 1850. To the Commanding Colonels of Rockingham, Stokes, Forsyth, and Guilford :

Stokes, Forsyth, and Guilford : You are hereby commanded to open polls and hold an election for Major General of the 9th Divi-sion of N. C. Militia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Maj Gen. John M. Logan, at the following times and places, to wit: At Reids-ville on Saturday the 20th of April; Col. Dillard's Regiment at the usual place of Review on Saturday the 27th. The Regiment in Stokes on Monday the 29th, and the Forsyth Regiment at Salem on Wed-nesday the 1st of May; the Guilford Regiments on Friday the 3rd day of May. By order of F. L. SIMPSON Brig. Gen. Sth Brigade N. C. Militia. Joss H1AT, Aid de Camp.

JOVE HIAT, Aid de Camp.

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM S County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850. Henry Godsey, Administrator of John Godsey, dec'd,

against Thomas C. Godsey, William F. Godsey and others. HIRAM C. WORTH, HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINEL,—Ter-the surrounding country. Having for several years there a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a con-tinuance of the same. Sash, Doors, William F. Godsey and others. It is is ordered by the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. F. Godsey is not an inhabitant of this State,— It is is ordered by the court that publication for six weeks be made in the Greensborough Patrici for the defendent Wm. F. Godsey to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rock-ingham, in the town of Westerland

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