

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME XII.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 11, 1850.

NUMBER 3

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:
OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.
A failure on the part of any customer to order a dis-
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Mercy.

Here is a lesson that should sink deep into the
minds of all true Christians and philanthropists.
The quality of mercy is beautifully exhibited in
this case, and calls to mind the noble sentiments
of nature's great interpreter:

"The quality of mercy is not stained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mighty: it becomes
The throne of monarch better than a crown:
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute of awe and modesty,
Wherein doth set the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above thy scepter'd sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute of God himself;
And earthly power doth then show like God's
Where mercy seasons justice."

Men are merciful enough towards the trans-
gressions of one another; but if woman offends
she may expect to live an unpardoned being the
rest of her days. When a rakish youth goes as-
tray, friends gather around him in order to re-
store him to the paths of virtue. Gentleness and
kindness are lavished upon him to win him
back again to innocence and peace, and when he
returns, his offenses are all forgotten. No one
would suspect that he had ever sinned. But
when a poor, weak, confiding girl is betrayed,
she receives the brand of society, and is hence-
forth driven from the ways of virtue. The bet-
trayer is honored, respected, and esteemed; but
his ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is
no peace for her this side of the grave. Soci-
ety has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace,
no voice of forgiveness. She is forced, often re-
luctantly, to plunge into degradation at which
the heart revolts, but this is the only course left
for her. These are earthly moralities, they are
unknown of heaven. There is a deep wrong in
them, and fearful are the consequences.

An Eastern Tale.

"Truth should not resemble a bitter almond,
which is good for the health, but from which our
lips withdraw contemptuously: it should rather re-
semble a sweet almond, which is equally salutary,
and which pleases kings, fair women, and wise
men."—Said, Persian Poet.

In a country, far removed from that which we
inhabit, lived a Prince Minister, the declared en-
emy of all untruth. He asserted that if every-
body told the truth there would no longer be
vice, for no one would dare to confess it, and so
the shame of confessing faults would prevent men
from committing them. He said that the thoughts
of a worthy man ought to appear in his acts,
like the stars which sparkle so brilliantly in the
pure blue sky, and he compared the heart of a
wicked man to a stormy cloud which hides the
planets from our sight.

We may see, by this comparison, that this
Prince Minister inhabited the East. He was
rather the friend than the subject of his prince,
and their conversation enlightened all hearers
by its wisdom. But they acted wisely also,
which is a rarer merit than talking wisely. Thus
their conversations were of profit to their people,
who therefore prayed in all the mosques that the
Prince and his Minister might be gracious, for
it was certain they would hold themselves bound
to put in practice whatever they projected, and
they never conversed together without making
the happiness of their people the theme.

But the Prince was also anxious to secure his
own happiness, which was but natural. There
was in the neighboring kingdom a young Prin-
cess, with black hair and arched eyebrows—in
short charming. The Prince was of opinion
that such a consort would embellish his court,
be the charm of his life, and rejoice by her pres-
ence the hearts of his subjects. He asked her
father of the King, her father, who was, of
course, a very wise monarch. He granted the
prayer of the young Prince, and permitted the
 betrothed couple to have interviews and engage
in correspondence, that it might be seen if their
hands were in unison. The Prince, who had a
fine imagination and much love, wrote letters to
his adored mistress, in which he compared her
to the moon when she sinks softly in the sea,
and sheds a silver lustre on its surface: he swore
to her that he would adore her through countless
ages, and that his life would end before his pas-
sion. His wise Minister maintained that these
declarations were false and exaggerated, but the
Prince replied that this was poetry, and the Min-
ister said, "oh, indeed!"

But the Minister reflected profoundly. "If
the Prince becomes a poet, and if the Princess
has a taste for poetry, adieu to Truth. We
shall have nothing but sonnets, lays, and ballads,
dramas composed and plays acted." "It is
very well to marry," repeated he to himself,
"but it is sad that love makes people poets, and
gives a taste for untruth."

Now it must be mentioned that this was the
princess of blood-royal, to whom he flattered
himself he spoke nothing but the truth, and whose
name was Zoraida, which, in the language of
her country, means Amiability.

Whilst conversing one day intimately with
Zoraida, he complained to her that he had dis-
pleased everybody, although he was unable to dis-
cover any reason why he should reproach him-
self with his behavior. "You have one re-
proach to make against yourself," said she,
"that of having badly managed a treasure. You
rightly love truth, but you have not made it
serve for the improvement of those around you.
You have wounded all those whom you ought to
have enlightened and reformed. When sight is
restored to a blind man, does the physician expose
him suddenly to a dazzling light? no—by degrees
only is he allowed to confront the glare of day.
You should have adroitly convinced the warrior
that pride was too ignoble a companion to be per-
mitted to exist by the side of glory. As to the
author, you should gently have made him feel
that real genius is modest, and that vanity is an
attribute of fools alone. As to the first lady in
waiting, you should have told her that the price
of her rouge would have been of substantial ben-
efit to some wretched fellow-creature, and that
woman is always lovely when performing acts
of beneficence. You might have told the favori-
te companion, that adored airs are no better
than grimaces, and that she has mind enough to
suffer it to show itself in her physiognomy nat-
urally. All this would not have been flattery;
it would simply have been telling the truth ac-
companied by defects, and fortunately we have har-
dly any defects which are unaccompanied by
virtues. We must, therefore, deal gently with
those in whom we remark defects, and console
them by reminding them of the virtues they
possess."

"That seems true," replied Zoraida. "But my
candor ought at least to induce those who hear
me to believe what I say, and therefore, you
must not refuse to believe me when I tell you
that I love you." The young Princess blushed
exceedingly, as was proper for a young prin-
cess, and rejoined, "You also have your defects;
but they are charming."

When this young couple were united, the
Prime Minister, who pondered over all things,
said to the dermise, the preceptor of his son, "My
friend, it appears to me that a youth should have
until the age of eighteen, a wise mentor to in-
struct and counsel him, and after that age a wife
to make him perfect." And it is this he spoke
truth, as was his wont.—*Albion.*

Rules for Home Education.

1. From your children's earliest infancy incul-
cate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your
children understand that you mean exactly what
you say.
3. Never promise them any thing, unless you
are quite sure you can give them what you pro-
mise.
4. If you tell a little child to do something,
show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your children for wilfully
disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they can vex
you or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance and temper,
wait till they are calm and then gently reason
with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment
when the occasion arises, is much more effectual
than the threatening of a greater punishment
should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children any thing because
they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one
time, what you have forbidden, under the cir-
cumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy
way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals
with perfect truth.
13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

Courtesy.

I also observe that the power of diffusing hap-
piness is not the exclusive power of the rich. All
are capable of it. The poorest of men can cheer
me by his affection, or distress me by his hatred
or contempt. Every man is dependent on another.
A piece of neglect, even from the lowest and
most contemptible of men, is fit to ruffle the seren-
ity of my happiness; and a civil attention, even
from the humblest of our kind, brings a most grate-
ful and exhilarating influence along with it. Let me
never hear, then, that the poor have nothing in
their power. They have it in their power to give
or withhold friendly attentions. They have it
in their power to give or withhold kind and ob-
liging expressions. They have it in their power
to give or withhold the smiles of affection and
sincerity, of a tender attachment. Let not these
humble offerings of poverty be disregarded. The
man of sentiment knows how to value them; he
prizes them as the best deeds of beneficence.
They lighten the weary anxieties of this world,
and carry him on with a cheerful heart to the end
of his journey.—*Dr. J. Halmer.*

The Ascension of Elijah.

BY J. T. HEADLEY.

A life so eventful, a character so extraordinary
are not to vanish like a common existence. A
succession of such terrible experiences is to close
up with an event greater than all that has pre-
ceded it. How it became known, no one can tell;
but the "Sons of the prophets" all over Israel
were aware that Elijah's departure from this world
was about to take place, and they expected some
fearful exhibition would accompany it.

This firm yet terrible man—before whom
kings had trembled, and on whose lips the fate of
nations hung, knows he has finished his mission
and calmly, serenely waits for the hour of his
release. He had become deeply attached to
Elisha, and the latter to him. They had wan-
dered together as friends and fugitives over the
fields and through the forests of Israel. They had
slept side by side; they had prayed together, and
conversed with God together. But now he felt
that it might be better to go alone to the spot
where God should meet him; and he said to
Elisha, "Tarry here for the Lord hath sent me to
Bethel." But Elisha knew that his master was
about to leave him, and he determined to remain
with him to the last; and he replied, "As the
Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I will not
leave thee." A strong oath and revealing a pur-
pose so fixed and settled, he moved by any ex-
postulation. So they went on to Bethel together.
There the sons of prophets met them, and taking
Elisha aside, said in a whisper: "Do you know
that the Lord is going to take away your master
to-day?" Nervous and agitated, his heart break-
ing at the thought of separation, and his feelings
excited at the scenes he knew were before him,
he could not bear their questions, and he replied,
"I know it; hold your peace." Here again
Elijah kindly endeavored to get rid of him, tel-
ling him to stay there while he went to Jericho.
"As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, I
will not leave thee." There is something inex-
pressible touching in the kind, nay almost child-
ish way, in which the prophet endeavored to
shake off his devoted follower. He who had
frowned down monarchs, and faced a thousand
foes alone, could not speak harshly to the true
heart that clung so affectionately to him to the
last.

At Jericho the same attempt was repeated with
the same success, and then the two went on to-
wards the river Jordan. Fifty men, sons of pro-
phets, followed at a distance, and turning up or
an eminence, stood and watched with eager
countenances those two solitary forms, as they
slowly crossed the fields to the river's brink.
Having reached the shore, Elijah stood and gazed
a moment on the swift-rushing waters, then
folding up his mantle smote them in the name
of the Lord. The rapid current rolled back on
itself in affright, and piling up in a green and
massive wall, left a dry path for him and his
friend, and then rushed swiftly together again.
Ascending the opposite bank, they were seen
moving away, by the astonished spectators in the
distance, towards the open plain. What they
talked of is not known; but expressions of affec-
tion were doubtless mingled with wondrous
thoughts and bright visions of the world to
come. Oh! how the words of man near the
presence-chamber of Deity must have burned!
At length they stopped, and Elijah turning to
Elisha, said in kind and solemn accents: "I am
now about to leave thee: ask what I shall do for
thee before I go." "Let," replied Elisha, "let
a double portion of thy spirit fall upon me." "A
hard thing indeed; nevertheless," said the pro-
phet, "if thou seest me when I am taken away,
it shall be so." In the midst of this strange,
exciting interview, a rushing sound was heard, and
like a falling star, a bright and fearful object came
cleaving the fields of space, and lo! a chariot
and horses of fire were sweeping full upon them.
Under the tramp of those steeds of flame, and
fierce rolling of those fiery orbs, the elements
became convulsed, and a wild hurricane involved
the earth and heavens. The bright cavalcade
drew up between the two prophets, and the fear-
ful driver stretched forth his hand, and lifted Eli-
jah in, and away went steeds and chariot like an
ascending glory. Stunned and bewildered, Eli-
sha exclaimed, "My father! my father! the
chariot of Israel and the horsemen thereof." But
as the dazzling vision vanished, he saw a dark
object fluttering back to earth. It was Elijah's
mantle fraught with Elijah's spirit.

A woman's whole life is a history of the affec-
tions. The heart is her world; it is there her
ambition strives for empire; it is there her av-
arice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth
her sympathies on adventure, she embarks her
whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if ship-
wrecked her case is hopeless—for it is a bank-
ruptcy of the heart.—*Living.*

Tennessee.—The first session of the General
Assembly of Tennessee was begun and held at
Knoxville, on Monday, the 28th of March, 1796,
and adjourned on the 20th of April, of the same
year. The act for the admission of Tennessee
passed Congress on the 1st June, 1796; so that
the Assembly commenced its sessions full three
months, and closed more than two months, before
Congress invested her with the attributes of sover-
eignty.

From Sartain's Magazine for May.
A BALLAD OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
BY GEORGE H. BOKER.

"The ice was here, the ice was there,
The ice was all around."—*Coleridge.*
WHITHER sail you, Sir John Franklin?
Cried a whaler in Baffin's Bay;
To know if between the land and the Pole,
I may find a broad sea-way.
I charge you back, Sir John Franklin,
As you would live and thrive,
For between the land and the frozen Pole
No man may sail alive.
But lightly laughed the stout Sir John,
And spoke unto his men—
Half England is wrong, if he be right;
Bear off to westward then.
O, whither sail you, brave Englishman?
Cried the little Esquimaux,
Between your land and the polar star
My goodly vessels go.
Come down, if you would journey there,
The little Indian said,
And change your cloth for fur clothing,
Your vessel for a sled.
But lightly laughed the stout Sir John,
And the crew laughed with him too;
A sailor to change from ship to sled,
I ween, were something new!
All through the long, long polar day
The vessels westward sped;
And wherever the sail of Sir John was blown,
The ice gave way and fled.
Gave way with many a hollow groan,
And with many a surly roar;
But it murmured and threatened on every side,
And closed where he sailed before.
Ho! see ye not, my merry men,
The broad and open sea?
Bethink ye what the whaler said,
Bethink ye of the little Indian's sled!
The crew laughed out in glee.
Sir John, Sir John, 'tis bitter cold,
The scud drives o'er the breeze,
The ice comes looming from the North.
The very sunbeams freeze.
Bright Summer goes, dark Winter comes—
We cannot rule the year;
But long ere Summer's sun goes down,
On yonder sea we'll steer.
The dripping icebergs dipped and rose,
And floundered down the gulf;
The ships were staid, the yards were manned,
And furled the useless sail.
The Summer's gone, the Winter's come,
We sail not on yonder sea;
Why sail we not, Sir John Franklin?
A silent man was he.
The Winter goes, the Summer comes,
We cannot rule the year;
I ween, we cannot rule the ways,
Sir John, wherein we'll steer.
The cruel ice came floating on,
And closed beneath the lee,
Till the thickening waters dashed no more;
'T was ice around, behind, before—
My God! there is no sea!
What think you of the whaler now!
What of the Esquimaux?
A sled were better than a ship,
To cruise through ice and snow.
Down sank the baleful crimson sun;
The northern light came out,
And glared upon the ice-bound ships,
And shook its spears about.
The storm came down, storm breeding storm,
And on the decks was laid;
Till the weary sailor, sick at heart,
Sank down beside his spade.
Sir John, the night is black and long,
The hissing wind is bleak;
The hard, green ice is strong as death—
I prithee, Captain, speak.
The night is neither bright nor short,
The singing breeze is cold,
The ice is not so strong as hope,
The heart of man is bold!
What hope can scale this icy wall,
High over the main flag-staff?
Above the ridges the wolf and bear
Look down with a patient, settled stare,
Look down on us and laugh.
The Summer went, the Winter came—
We could not rule the year;
But Summer will melt the ice again,
And open a path to the sunny main,
Whereon our ships shall steer.
The Winter went, the Summer went,
The Winter came around;
But the hard, green ice was strong as death,
And the voice of hope sank to a breath,
Yet caught at every sound.
Hark! heard you not the sound of guns?
And there, and there again!
'Tis some uneasy ice-berg's roar,
As he turns in the frozen main.
Hurra! hurra! the Esquimaux
Across the ice-fields steal;
God give them grace for their charity!
Ye pray for the silly soul.
Sir John, where are the English fields,
And where are the English towers,
And where are the little English flowers,
That open in the breeze?
Be still, be still, my brave sailors!
You shall see the fields again,
And smell the scent of the opening flowers,
The grass, and the waving grain.
Oh! when shall I see my orphan child?
My Mary waits for me;
Oh! when shall I see my old mother,
And pray at her trembling knee?
Be still, be still, my brave sailors!
Think not such thoughts again!
But a year froze slowly on his cheek—
He thought of Lady Jane.
Ah! bitter, bitter grows the cold,
The ice grows more and more;
More settled stare the wolf and bear,
More patient than before.
Oh! think you, good Sir John Franklin,
We'll ever see the land?
'T was cruel to send us here to starve,
Without a helping hand.
'T was cruel, Sir John, to send us here,
So far from help or home;
To starve and freeze on this lonely sea;
I ween, the Lords of the Admiralty,
Had rather send than come.
Oh! whether we starve to death alone,
Or sail to our own country,
We have done what man has never done—
The open ocean danced in the sun—
We passed the Northern Sea!

Self-Training.

The late Sir F. Buxton had great faith in the
self training power of men. He thus expresses
himself.—"I am very sure that a young man
may be very much what he pleases. In my
case it was so. I left school, where I had learnt
little or nothing, at the age of fourteen. I spent
the next year at home learning to hunt and shoot.
Then it was that the prospect of going to College
opened upon me. . . . I made my resolu-
tions, and I acted up to them: I gave up all
desultory reading—I never looked into a novel
—I gave up shooting. During the five years I
was in Ireland I had the liberty of going when
I pleased to a capital shooting place. I never
went but twice. In short, I considered every
hour as precious, and I made everything bend to
my determination not to be behind any of my
companions; and I thus speedily passed from
one species of character to another. I had been
a boy fond of pleasure and idleness, reading no-
tably books of unprofitable entertainment; I became
speedily a youth of steady habits of application,
and irresistible resolution. I soon gained the
ground I had lost, and found those things which
were difficult and almost impossible to my idlen-
ness, easy enough to my industry; and much of
my happiness and all my prosperity in life have
resulted from the change I made at your age. It
all rests with yourself. If you seriously resolve
to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it
you will, for your whole life, have reason to re-
joice that you were wise enough to form and act
upon that determination." A reviewer adds:
"No man ought to be convinced by anything
short of assiduous and long continued labors is-
suing in absolute failure, that he is not meant to
do much for the honor of God and the good of
mankind."

A Word to Little Girls.

How to be Loved.—Who is lovely? It is
the little girl who drops sweet words, kind re-
marks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along
—who has a kind word of sympathy for every
girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand
to help her companions out of difficulty—who
never scowls, never contends, never teases her
mate, nor seeks in any other way to diminish,
but always to increase their happiness. Would
it not please you to pick up a string of pearls,
drops of gold, diamonds, and precious stones, as
you pass along the street? But these are the
true pearls and precious stones, which can never
be lost. Take the hand of the friendless. Smile
on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those
in trouble. Strive everywhere to diffuse a-
round you sunshine and joy.

If you do this, you will be sure to be loved,
Dr. Doddridge one day asked his little girl why
it was that everybody loved her. "I know not,"
she replied, "unless it be that I love everybody."
This is the true secret of being loved. "He
that hath friends," says Solomon, "must show
himself friendly." Love begets love. If you
love others, they cannot help loving you. So,
then, do not put on a scowl; and fretfully com-
plain that nobody loves you, or that such or such
a one does not like you. If nobody loves you
do you make yourself lovely by a sweet win-
ning temper; and kind, winning ways; or you
do not love those of whom you complain.

Color of the Air.

When we look at the sky on a clear day it ap-
pears like a large blue arch set over our head,
and seen through (the supposed) invisible sub-
stance called air. But this is not the case; there
is no blue dome over us, and when the sky is
viewed from an elevated region of the earth, as
the top of a high mountain or a balloon, and
where we would expect that this supposed vault
would be more distinct and manifest, its blue tint
more decided, it appears not more blue, but dark
or black. In proportion as the spectator rises a-
bove the surface of the earth, and has less air
above him, and that very rare, the blue tint
gradually disappears; and if he could attain a
height at which there is no air, the sky would be
perfectly black, there would be total darkness all
around, except in the direction in which the sun's
rays fell upon him. This leads to the infer-
ence that the air itself is of a blue color. But
how does it happen that we see this blue color of
the air only when we look at the sky or at a dis-
tant mountain or forest? Why is not the blue
color seen in the air surrounding us when we
look towards a house or a wall not so far re-
moved or even the air in a room, or in the air con-
tained in what we call an empty glass vessel? A
very simple experiment will explain the reason
of this apparent anomaly. If we take any large
glass vessel, which contains several glass tubes
of different diameters, from an inch to a tenth
or twentieth of an inch, and fill these tubes with
liquid out of the large vessel, though we have the
same liquid in all, and hence in all the matter
which causes the color, it will be seen that the
tint will gradually become more faint in propor-
tion as the diameter of the tubes is less, until in
the smallest the liquid is clear and colorless like
water. The intensity of the color is just in pro-
portion to the mass at which the spectator looks,
and a very small quantity of that which in large
quantities has a strong color, does not present a
any color at all; and thus though the great body
of the air which is opposed to us when we look
at a clear sky or any distant object, transmits a
sufficient quantity of blue rays to produce an im-
pression of that color on the eye, the small quan-
tity, i.e. a glass in a room, or even within the com-
pass of a few miles, cannot convey enough of
blue rays in the eye to produce the color which
the air manifests in a large body.—*Portland*
Advertiser.

CLASSIFICATION AND GOVERNMENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association :

approach to a more intricate and more important subject, government. So much has been written and declaimed on this subject,—so much has been said about corporal punishment, and corporal punishment, the moral system, the moral system, &c., that it would seem as if there was nothing left unsaid, and yet the difficulty still lies in the teacher's way. But here let me say to my brother teachers, that if we fail to govern our schools so well as we would wish to, as a general rule the fault in part at least is in ourselves. Let us then study our own characters as well as the characters of those committed to our care—let us strive to find where the deficiency is and to remove it, and if we persevere the inquiry calmly and patiently with a conscientious desire of improving ourselves and our scholars and of becoming more and more worthy of our vocation we have grounds to hope that the truth will eventually bring upon us and that we shall be enabled not only to see the path but to walk in it—not only to know our duty but to do it.

The subject before us is one of such vast magnitude, and having so many points capable of being discussed, that it seems to me that even with my poor abilities could write a volume upon it. In this essay I can only touch briefly upon what appear to me some of the most prominent views in the theory of government.

I presume that all will agree with me in the assertion, that the teacher if he would govern his school well, must first learn to govern himself. The first field of conquest must be in his own bosom. A thousand strongholds which the enemy has there planted must be reduced before he marches to other victories. If the teacher would hope to succeed in government, to become an honor to his calling, and to fill that extensive and dignified sphere of usefulness which it is his duty and his privilege to occupy, he must himself come under a course of training and discipline as stern and as rigid as that to which he subjects the minds of his students. He must exercise a vigilant watch over every word and every action. He must guard with a constant and prayerful solicitude against those little asperities of temper which if indulged will forever blight his prospects as a teacher. Perhaps there is no occupation that furnishes greater inducements to peevishness and fretfulness than that of the teacher, and yet there is none in which it is more necessary to overcome and root out every such disposition. The teacher cannot secure this perfect mastery over himself at once but it must be attained or his efforts fail. He must wage a constant warfare against all the unruly elements of his own character until in his mind discipline reigns supreme, and then great will be his reward for the struggle. He who enters upon the profession of teaching with a pure and holy desire of doing good to others, (and no one should undertake the business without such motive,) must love teaching and he must love those whom he teaches. Love is a stronger weapon than the rod; the latter but reaches the skin, but love cuts to the heart. The teacher's desk should be a centre from which light and love are radiated through the room, and to which the child may look up with confidence and affection, and not with a trembling fear of the rod or of the scowl. While you maintain your dignity and your authority in full, and avoid every thing like cringing or superciliousness you should yet take every proper method of convincing your scholars that you have their improvement at heart, that their interest is your interest, and that you are willing to enter cheerfully and self-sacrificingly into any plans for their advancement; and my word for it if a child is made to feel that your energies are enlisted in his welfare he will seldom prove so refractory as wilfully to thwart your plans and cause you trouble. The teacher must be *nail*. He must diligently resist that temptation which so often urges him to harshness and severity of language. True, he should be prompt and firm in suppressing every disorder and dealing rigidly with the offender who commits it, but even then he must "speak gently to the erring." There is such a thing as a union of firmness and mildness, and in the character of the teacher nothing is more important than this union. While the child is conscious that a vigilant eye is watching over him, let him feel that it watches over him for good and not for evil; or as an author has expressed it, "while he feels that a strong hand is upon him let him as constantly feel that it is the hand of a father." And here I may say in regard to corporal punishment that while I do not hold that the rod should never be resorted to, I do hold that neither that nor any other punishment should ever be inflicted in anger. The teacher must maintain his authority in the school, and when it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of order or the good of the offender, he may inflict punishment, but never let him do so to gratify his own malicious feelings.

But above all things let the teacher be careful that there be no inconsistency between the principles which he inculcates and those which he practices. Let him live what he teaches. Let his conduct be an example as his words are a precept. It cannot fail to diminish his own self-respect, to feel that he himself is not coming up to the standard which he sets for others; and he will be greatly lowered in the estimation of his scholars, when they perceive that the words of him whom they have been taught to listen to with reverence and obedience are daily contradicted by his life. They will gradually learn to believe that when he says one thing he means another; they will lose their confidence in him, and without self-respect or the confidence of his scholars he will find the maintenance of a good government an impossibility.

In the fulfilment of his duty in this respect let the teacher keep before his view that best of all patterns the Savior of men. There was the greatest instance the world has ever seen of precept directing example and example confirming precept. There was not a shadow of discrepancy between his teaching and his practice. His life and conversation bore ample testimony to the purity of the truths which he uttered. If he exhorted his disciples to wash one another's feet, it was "Even as I have washed your feet;" if he admonished them of the evils of wealth and luxury, it was when he himself had not where to lay his head; if he commanded the multitude to love their enemies, he sealed the sentiment with a "Father forgive them." Finally in the words of a distinguished teacher, "He lived the doctrines which he taught. He taught the doctrines which he lived. The life would have been incomplete without the instruction, the instruction would have wanted its highest sanction without the life."

*George B. Emerson of Boston.

Mrs. Swisslin, of Pittsburg, who wields a horse-whip and a pen with equal dexterity, was an eye-witness of the scene which passed in the Senate. She gives the result of her observations to the *New York Tribune*, and does not hesitate to denounce Gen. Foote's conduct as cowardly. She says—

[illegible]

The Spanish horse, which was derived probably, to a considerable extent, from eastern blood, and which was esteemed beyond all others for the saddle, and was yet so fleet as to be used for racing, may be considered as the progenitor of the English saddle-horse. The Spanish breed was introduced very largely into England; for we find that Edward III. imported fifty Spanish horses, at a cost equal to £150 each of our present money. The Spanish horse was celebrated for his beauty and the grandeur of his action, and as he was used as a war-horse, he must have been an animal of some strength. The effect of the humid pastures of England was, no doubt, to enlarge his size. Edward II. imported thirty Lombardy war-horses and twelve heavy draught-horses, thus accounting very easily for the source of our heavy cart breeds. Extensive importations were also, from time to time, received from Flanders; indeed, during the last century, it was customary for our wealthier gentry to travel to the metropolis behind six Flanders mares. Those of a gray color were preferred, and hence the origin of the proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse." The Barb and the Arabian are separate varieties of the same original breed, modified by different climate, food, and treatment. The Barb is the origin of the English thorough-bred horse; for we find that when the Duke of Newcastle wrote, they were considered superior, in point of speed, to any other horses in England, the Arabian at that period not having been introduced. Good as the Barbs might have been, it is unquestionably the fact that the breed in England was vastly improved by the introduction of the Darley Arabian, towards the close of the seventeenth century. This horse, the sire of the celebrated Childers, and the greatest grandfather of the still more celebrated Eclipse, was also the sire of the most celebrated horses of his time, and may be considered as one of the principal foundation stones of our noble breed of race-horses, which may thus be considered to inherit the peculiar excellence of the Barb, the Arabian, and the Turk, still further improved and enlarged by English feeding and careful selection. In tracing the history of English race-horses, we may at once go back to Eclipse, in reference to whose pedigree we find that he was the fourth in descent from the Darley Arabian and the sixth from the Leeds Arabian, the seventh in descent from the Barb mare, the third from the Godolphin Arabian (supposed to be a Barb) the fifth from Hutton's gray Barb, and the sixth from the Sister Turk, in four several and different lines; also, the seventh from D'Arcy's White Turk, in no less than seven lines. Thus, it appears, that the Barb, the Turk, and the Arabian, all contributed to the production of this peerless animal, alike extraordinary both for speed and endurance.

The most dreadful display of the whale's strength and prowess yet authentically recorded was that made upon the American whale ship *Essex*, Captain Pollard, which sailed from Nantucket for the Pacific Ocean in August, 1819. Late in the fall of the same year, when in latitude forty of the South Pacific, a school of sperm whales were discovered, and three boats were manned and sent in pursuit. The mate's boat was struck by one of them, and he was obliged to return to the ship in order to repair the damage.

While he was engaged in that work, a sperm whale, judged to be eighty-five feet long, broke water about twenty rods from the ship, on her weather bow. He was going at the rate of about three knots an hour, and the ship at nearly about the same rate, when he struck the bows of the vessel just forward of her chaus.

At the shock produced by the collision of two such mighty masses of matter in motion, the ship shook like a leaf. The seemingly malicious whale dived and passed under the ship, grazing her keel, and then appeared at about the distance of a ship's length, lashing the sea with fins and tail, as if suffering the most horrible agony. He was evidently hurt by the collision, and blindly frantic with instinctive rage.

In a few minutes he seemed to recover himself, and started with great speed directly across the vessel's course to the windward. Meantime the hands on board discovered the ship to be gradually settling down at the bows, and the pumps were to be rigged. While the crew were working at them, one of the men cried out "God have mercy! he comes again."

The whale had turned about forty rods from the ship, and was making for her with double his former speed, his pathway white with foam. Rushing head on, he struck her again at the bow, and the tremendous blow stove her in. The whale dived under again, and disappeared, and the ship foundered in five minutes from the first collision. But five souls out of the twenty were saved.

Odd Fellows' Anniversary.—The procession and other ceremonies in honour of the thirty-first anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in America took place yesterday, and the display made was one in many respects both imposing and attractive notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the rain falling during the early part of the day, and the muddy condition of the street interfered greatly with the procession, and prevented it from being as large as it would otherwise doubtless have been.

The line was formed in Gay street under the charge of the Chief Marshal Capt. John Marshall and his aids, and after counter-marching down to Lombard street moved along the route prescribed the whole extent of which was more or less thronged with spectators.

One of the most attractive parts of the procession was the orphan children, who were conveyed in two large cars, gaily ornamented and prepared for the occasion, and drawn by teams of handsome horses led by grooms arrayed in costume. These two cars contained about one hundred children, mostly girls whose neat dresses and happy countenances failed not to attract the attention of all as the line moved along. In the rear of these came a number of elder orphan boys marching on foot. The Union Lodge also had with them a large omnibus filled with orphan children. A number of splendid banners were carried in the line and the varied and elegant regalia of the different lodges and encampments made the whole display exceedingly rich and elegant.

The rear of the line was brought up by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, followed by carriages containing the Orator and Chaplains, and the Grand Officers and Representatives of the Grand Lodge of the U. S.; the whole being closed by an open brouche, drawn by six white horses, in which rode Thomas Wildey, Esq., the founder of the Order in America, supported by Past Grand Sees of the Order.

Nearly all the bands of music of the city were placed at intervals throughout the line, and gave additional attractions to the scene by their

The New York Sun truly remarks, that the young man who leaves the farm field for the merchant's desk, or the lawyer's or doctor's office, thinking to dignify or ennoble his toil, makes a sad mistake. He passes by that step from independence to vassalage. He barbers a natural for an artificial profession, and he must be the slave of the caprice of customers, and the chieftain of trade, either to support himself or to acquire fortune. The more artificial man's pursuit, the more debasing is it morally and physically. To test it, contrast the merchant's clerk with the plough boy. The former may have most external polish, but the latter, under his rough outside, possesses the truer stamina. He is a freer, franker, happier, and nobler man. Would that young men might judge of the dignity of labor more by its usefulness and manliness, than by the superficial glosses it wears. Therefore, we never see a man's nobility in his kid gloves, nor in his toilet adornments, but rather in that sinewy arm, whose outlines browned by the sun, between a hardy and honest toiler, under whose farmer's or mechanic's vest a kindly heart may beat.

Pursuant to public notice, the Hon. R. M. Saunders delivered at Yanceyville on Tuesday last an address on the subject of Internal Improvement in general and the North Carolina Central Rail Road in particular. The meeting was organized by calling Gen. Baz. Graves to the Chair, and appointing Capt. Abisha Sand and C. N. B. Evans Secretaries. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting and introduced General Saunders, for whom he expressed an attentive and respectful hearing. Whereupon Gen. S. rose and addressed one of the largest meetings we remember to have ever witnessed in this County, for about two hours. To say that it was a great and powerful speech—forceful, convincing and eloquent—would be superfluous, as every body who knows the man must know that it could not be otherwise. To attempt any thing like a description of its style or oratory, would be vain and presumptuous in us, as an attempt to beat the lily or throw perfume of the violet; Nor shall we undertake to give a synopsis of his remarks; first, because time and space will not permit it, and, secondly, because we might do the Speaker injustice by attempting a sketch of his speech. Suffice it to say it is just such a speech as the People of Caswell needed to hear—it was a speech that made the opponents of the Central Rail Road pause and think—it was a speech that made those Democrats who repudiate Internal Improvements and Internal Improvement men, hang their heads and blush for shame—and it was a Speech that cheered and gladdened the heart of the patriot and friend of Internal Improvement. Long will it be remembered by the people of Caswell, for its instructive lessons and impressive facts and for the great power and eloquence of its delivery.

Gen. Saunders having concluded his speech and it being known that the Hon. W. P. Tunstall, of Danville; Va., (who is President of the Board of Directors of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road,) was present as a spectator, loud and prolonged calls were made for "Tunstall!" Mr. T., with evident signs of reluctance, rose and expressing acknowledgments for the token of honor manifested for him, proceeded to address the meeting on the subject of Internal Improvements. And such a speech! for wit, humor or sarcasm it surpassed any thing we ever heard—we venture to say that it made the bitterest opponent of Rail Roads present repent that day he took a position hostile to Internal Improvement, and doubt if there was a man present in that vast assemblage who had the nerve to look the speaker in the face and confess himself opposed to Rail Roads, without "feeling bad all over," or blushing for a confession of ignorance. Mr. T. spoke with great animation, and when not indulging in a strain of humor that carried ridicule for the opponents of Rail Roads, or that stand still and do nothing portion of mankind (which created roars of laughter,) was truly eloquent. He paid North Carolina the highest compliments—said that she had the best Government on earth—denounced State line distinctions between this State and Virginia—he knew no such lines—did not want to know them and would not—the interests of the people of the two States in this vast region were identical—and should to shoulder they should march. He bid the success of our Central Road God speed—and in the most biting sarcasm he rebuked the stand-still-do-nothing spirit in North Carolina and Virginia, that asked for a little more sleep, a little more slumber! and which kept the two States behind all the rest in prosperity.

Opportune and True.—The Georgia Journal—after acknowledging that the Southern Convention movement in that State has been "a failure, a plain and palpable failure;" so much so that the editor questions "whether a single delegate will feel himself authorized to attend the Convention?"—very truly and appropriately remarks:

"It must not be inferred from this, however, that they (the people of Georgia) are not true to their interest and the constitution, or that they are not ready to peril their life and fortune for their honor or their rights.

"The members of the Legislature made a false issue. Upon them let the responsibility rest. The people have not sustained them in it. They have planted themselves upon the platform of the constitution—upon the fighting platform—and there they will stand forever. If our brethren of the North would perpetuate the Union and its blessings, they have now the opportunity to do so. Let them abandon the proviso, cease their intermeddling with slavery in the District and the States; repeal their laws in regard to fugitive slaves; in a word, let them fall back upon the constitution and its compromises and guarantees, and all will be well.

"The South should not ask anything that is unreasonable. It is not her duty nor her policy to play the game of 51-40, with the ultimate intention of falling back upon 49. She is dealing with brethren and ought to deal frankly, candidly, manfully."

Such is, unquestionably, the feeling of the entire South. It has been expressed by the Legislature of every Southern State; by every Southern press, and by every Southern politician in Congress, and no convention is necessary to enable the North to understand our position. Our opinion is known at the North, it is acknowledged to be just by her leading statesman, and our rights will not be infringed by the Government, provided we stand firm, keep cool, and cease to listen to the brawlings of the agitators.—*Religious Times.*

Progress of the Manchester Road.—We learn that there has been \$50,000 worth of work done on the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road west of the Pee Dee River, and that \$25,000 worth has been done on the eastern end of the Road; and that there are upwards of two hundred men now working on the Road, and on the first of August it is expected that 400 will be engaged on the work. Preliminary steps have been taken to buy iron for the western end, and in all probability, contracts will be made at the same time for the other parts of the Road. Negotiations have been opened with a northern company to complete all the unfinished work of the Road.—*Com.*

A Modest Yankee.—The following unique petition was presented in the Massachusetts Legislature lately with much seriousness:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:—Sirs: I wish to have my name changed to that of Franklin Macy, instead of Stephen Macy, being a relative of the illustrious Dr. Franklin, and having a mind like his.

Which your petitioner will ever pray,

STEPHEN MACY."

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Guilford County Temperance Convention met at New Garden, April 11, 1850.

The President took the Chair and called the meeting to order, and A. S. Porter was requested to act as Secretary.

Delegates from the following Societies were present—New Garden, Deep River, Pleasant Garden, Greensboro' Division Sons of Temperance, Friendship Section Cadets of Temperance, Florence Division Sons of Temperance, New Garden Section Cadets of Temperance, Muir's Chapel, South Buffalo, Fair Grove, Back Creek (Rogans) Centre, Greensboro' W. T. S., Jamestown,—representing a membership of about 900.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws submitted a code of laws which were adopted.

It was then moved and carried that this association be known as the *Central Temperance Union*.

On motion it was resolved that one or more members of the Central Temperance Union be appointed to address this body at its next session.

On motion, Resolved that two members from each branch represented here be appointed a vigilance committee.

On motion, Resolved, That this Union take some step to secure a modification of the License Law.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft a manifesto in regard to the License Law, memorializing the Legislature for a modification of that Law. The chairman appointed A. G. Coffin, Richard Mendenhall, Jehu Beeson, Samuel Coffin, Wm. Walker.

The following members were then appointed a committee of vigilance: John R. Hubbard, Samuel Coffin, Thomas Batzurn, Willis White, F. B. Taylor, Jehu Beeson, W. E. Edwards, R. G. Lindsey, James Sloan, Robert M. Sloan, Jr., John Andrews, Jesse Wheeler, Samuel Dilan, Marmaduke Hoag, Nathan Coffin, A. G. Coffin, Thomas Mace, S. W. Westbrooks, David Osborne, Jesse Wilson, Wm. Walker,—Shelcut, Robert C. Rankin, John N. Andrews, R. M. Lawrence, Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Joshua Stanley, Lewis Reynolds, Peter Adams, A. S. Porter, Richard Mendenhall, Abel Gardner, *etc.*

Committee to address the Union at the next regular session: W. E. Edwards, Samuel Coffin, S. W. Westbrooks, A. S. Porter.

On motion, Resolved, That this Central Temperance Union meet on the 4th day of July, in Greensboro', to receive the report of the committee on manifesto.

It was then Resolved, That the regular session of the Union be held at Newberry the 1st Saturday in August, at 11 o'clock.

This being the regular meeting for election of officers, the following were chosen for the ensuing year:

Nereus Mendenhall, President,
Jesse Wheeler, Vice President,
S. W. Westbrooks, Recording Secretary,
A. S. Porter, Corresponding Secretary,
W. E. Edwards, Treasurer.

On motion, a copy of these minutes were ordered to be sent to the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot, with a request that they publish them.

On motion, the Union adjourned.

JESSE WHEELER, Pres.
A. S. PORTER, Sec'y, pro. tem.

THE VAIN GOOSE.

A Goose one day upon the shore
Was taking airs, as if the sea,
And land, and sky had really
Been made for grease, and nothing more.
"Fish are but made to cleave the deep,
The birds through air alone to sweep,
And beasts on land to run or creep;
But," added she, "think Heaven, that I
Am made to walk, and swim, and fly."
And then, to show what she could do,
She waddled on a step or two,
Or splashed about, or, on her toes,
She flapped her wings, and thought she rose.
A Dog, who knew the vain old creature,
Thought this a capital time to teach her:
And first he hinted, that true talent
Most ordinarily keeps silent.
"Now, if you swam as fish-es do,
Or if you, like the sky-lark, flew,
Or matched the deer upon the plain,
You might be reasonably vain;
But, paddling, waddling, flapping wings,
I call not swimming, running, flying,
And I mistake if all your trying
Will make you skilful in these things.
For my part, and my parts are small,
I'd rather swim in my one,
As fish, or deer or lark has done,
Than be a Goose in all."

Common School Journal.

Another Mammoth Cave.—A Milwaukee correspondent of the *Harford Courant* gives this description of a Western cave:—"It has long been known that near Madison, the capital of our State, and ninety miles west of this place, there was a cavern of considerable extent; but it has never been extensively explored, until a couple of weeks ago. Then, a party of five men, headed by Howell Lumley, Esq., a member of our State Legislature, arranged for a full exploration of the cave, taking with them rations for a week's absence, a canoe, and other needful provision. The party were in the cave near five days. After exploring all directions, they finally emerged from the cave, it was by another opening which they discovered, some miles distant from that by which they entered. Mr. Lumley speaks of the extraordinary vastness of the cavern at different points; its great width, and in one place he supposed the height to be full seventy feet; his impression is, that it extends under much of the two counties of Dane and Iowa; and he is enthusiastic when he refers to the novelties, curiosities, and great mineral wealth which abound within this mammoth of a cavern. At one point on their route they traversed over and among large masses and blocks which they supposed to be rock, but which proved, on examination, to be galea—lead ore of a fine quality: this was spread over a surface of three miles. Fine specimens of copper ore were discovered, and at one point eleven pounds of native silver were found. They discovered a lake of considerable dimensions, and which in their canoe they partially explored. The greatest depth they discovered on sounding this lake, was thirty-seven feet and four inches."

Sir John Franklin.—It is a remarkable fact that Sir James Ross, Sir John Richardson, and all the most eminent Arctic navigators in England are unanimous in believing Sir John Franklin to be still in existence. The papers and correspondence laid before Parliament established the universality of this opinion beyond a doubt.

How short the years are when we are getting old! Till we are out of our teens, Time not only "hides his scythe among the flowers," but actually seems to be mowing by the day. No sooner, however, do we turn the corner of thirty, than he is after us with a scythe that cuts in the

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

Gov. Morehead has handed in, this week, for the public information, the following additional statement of the progress of subscriptions and payments of the five per cent. to the stock of the Railroad:

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood:
At the meeting of the General Commissioners of the N. C. Railroad, held in Greensboro' on 30th March last, there were reported 8,680 shares subscribed, on which the five per cent. had been paid. Since then there have been officially reported to me the following number of shares from the respective counties, on which the five per cent. have been paid:—Forsyth 325, Davidson 128, Guilford 145, Buncombe 80, Burke 80, Iredell 100, Wake 154. Cabarrus has also subscribed the additional number of 123, and paid in the five per cent., as I am informed and of which I have no doubt; but it has not been officially reported to me.

Recapitulation.	Shares.	Paid in.
Subscribed before 30th March, 8,680		\$43,400
since 30th March:		
Cabarrus, 123		
Davidson, 128		
Forsyth, 325		
Guilford, 145		
Wake, 154		
Buncombe, 80		
Burke, 80		
Iredell, 100		
—1,135		\$5,675
		9,815 \$49,075

Thus it will be seen that it is necessary to procure the subscription of 185 shares more of the stock, to make the million of dollars required by the charter. Books for that subscription will be forthwith opened.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Chm. of Gen. Comrs.

The attention of the brethren of the press along the line, and of all who are interested, is referred to the advertisement of the Chairman of the General Commissioners, in another column, for the re-opening of the books, and for a meeting of the General Commissioners at Chapel Hill the 5th of June.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. The principal business of last week was the debate upon the bill to grant alternate sections of land—amounting to the enormous quantity of 1,530,000 acres—to the State of Illinois, to assist in building the Central railroad in that State. Mr. King moved an amendment, to give to the State of Mississippi and Alabama a further grant of about an equal number of acres to continue the railroad from the Ohio river to Mobile. This amendment was agreed to. Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, moved an amendment the re-enactment of the land-distribution law of 1841, which was rejected by a vote of 26 to 16. The bill was finally passed by yeas 29, nays 14.

The resolution from the House, to aid Grinnell's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin was adopted, 28 to 16.

On Thursday, May 2, the Senate adjourned over to Monday, the 6th.

It was expected that the report of the Committee of Thirteen would be made on Tuesday last, the 7th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On the 26th ult., after a struggle, a joint resolution to officer and man with navy officers and seamen, the two vessels fitted out by Henry Grinnell, of New York, (at an expense of \$30,000 to himself,) to prosecute the search for Sir John Franklin and his ships, was passed. The resolution authorizes the President to receive the vessels and detail from the navy such commission and warrant officers and seamen as may be necessary and willing to engage therein, supply them with suitable rations for not exceeding three years, and give the use of all necessary instruments as can be spared from the navy—the officers and men, in all respects, to be under the laws of the navy, until their return, when the vessels shall be delivered back to Mr. Grinnell.

The Census bill, from the Senate, dragged its slow length along through the week. Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Kaufman of Texas, Woodward of South Carolina, and other southern members opposed the bill on the ground that it is unconstitutional to gather statistics of the property and industry of the country. Mr. Morse spoke in favor of rejecting the bill, unless amended by dispensing with the statistics. The committee of the whole refused—99 to 40—to strike from the bill that portion relating to the statistics.

On Friday the House adjourned over to Monday, May 6th.

SHARP BOYS.—When Mr. Pickwick complimented the intelligence of Mr. Tony's son Sam, the proud father replied with an air of great satisfaction: "Werry glad to hear of it, sir—I took a great deal of pains in his education, sir; let him run about the streets when he was werry young, and shifted for himself. It's the only way to make a lad sharp, sir." Mr. Weller's plan of "education" has been pretty extensively adopted in this town, as well as others, and its success is so far quite astonishing! The daily and nightly lessons in the street are making the boys "sharp"—no mistake!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The democrats have gained several members of the Legislature in the April Elections. From present appearances it is almost certain that there will be over thirty majority on joint ballot. We much regret to see that Syme of the Petersburg Intelligencer is beaten by Dr. Fox, a democrat.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

We acknowledge the receipt of a lot of books from the publishing house of TROUTMAN & HAYES, Philadelphia, some of which, in the increasing interest manifested for our Common Schools, demand a more particular and intelligent notice than we are able to give. The best service, perhaps, that we could do the publishers and the public, would be simply to invite the attention of Teachers, Committee-men, &c., to the books in question; but our estimation of the value of the books requires that we say something more.

"Kay's Progressive Infant and Primary School Reader and Definer."—This is a series of three volumes—No. 1, of 94 pages; No. 2, of 142 pages; and No. 3, of 191 pages—in our opinion most admirably adapted to the gradual development and progress of the juvenile mind. The fact is brought to our notice that the first book, instead of the old plan of a, b, c, spelling, uses words equally simple, and so combined as to form at once intelligible sentences, which a child can easily manage; thus delighting the infant learner with the notion of reading and affording a proper stimulus to further exertion. The Readers each contain, likewise, simple and practical lessons in orthography and drawing, which are new, useful and important features in elementary books.

"The American Orator's Own Book."—This is a small and convenient volume, arranged in lucid order, and on a plan different from any school book of the kind we have ever seen. The title page gives a good general account of its contents:—A manual of extemporaneous eloquence, including a course of discipline for the faculties of discrimination, arrangement, and oral discussion; and also practical exercises in reading, recitation, and declamatory debate. The lessons on reading and recitation are worthy the study of others as well as school boys.

Besides the above, we acknowledge our obligations for copies of "Paradise Lost," Blair's Rhetoric (University Edition), McKenzie's 5000 Receipts, and Adams' Typographia or Printer's Instructor. The Typographia is, we presume, the best practical treatise on the art of printing in its present state, and will therefore be peculiarly valuable to us in our calling.

As selections of books for the Common Schools are shortly to be made in this and other counties, we take pleasure in commending Messrs. Troutman & Hayes' publications—particularly the Kay series of Readers, to the consideration of those concerned.

By the way, it is very desirable that uniformity in books be established in the Common Schools, not only in one county, but in as many counties as practicable. With this view, we learn that a member of the Randolph committee on the selection of books will visit the Guilford Association of the Friends of Education, at its meeting on Saturday of May Court. It is hoped there will at that time be a large attendance of Teachers, Committee-men, Superintendents, and all others interested in the prosperity of the public schools.

COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.—The Editor announces in the last No. of the Advocate that its publication, having been continued for one year, will now be suspended at least for a time. We sincerely regret the suspension of an auxiliary so valuable in the great cause of popular education, and hope that the public appreciation of its merits will soon be shown by numerous calls for its re-appearance, in the shape of assurances of a list of fifteen hundred or two thousand subscribers.

The people of Richmond, Va., recently held a meeting to consider the expediency of appointing delegates to the Nashville Convention. Messrs. R. G. Scott and J. A. Seddon member of Congress addressed the meeting in advocacy of the Convention, and Wm. H. McFarland, Esq. in opposition to it. Resolutions were adopted against the expediency of the measure by a vote of 214 to 105.

CENSUS DEBATE.—A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says:

The provision for taking of statistics, against which there has been such violent and it would seem, unmeaning opposition, is as follows:

NAMES, AGE, SEX, PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, COLOR, VALUE OF REAL ESTATE, PLACE OF BIRTH, MARRIED, ATTENDED SCHOOL, OVER 20 WHO CANNOT READ OR WRITE, DEAF OR DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, IDIOTIC, PAUPER OR CONVICT. Then come statistics of property—corporate real estate, personal and employed in manufactures, products, kinds and value. Then amount of taxes, number of colleges, academies, schools, Sunday schools, free schools, churches, statistics of crops, when short, &c., public paupers, native, foreign, white or black cost of labor, cause of disease death, &c.

Such are substantially the provisions with regard to statistics. It is complained that the taking of statistics by the General Government is unconstitutional, and other objections are urged.

In Mr. Caruthers' instructive address on the character of Washington, published last week, some mistakes of the printer occurred. On the fourth column, near the middle, for "David" of Genoa, read Doria of Genoa. On last column of first page, at the close of the paragraph near the bottom, for "individuals," read inhabitants. On second page, first column, near the middle, for "with which," read with whom. Near the close of same paragraph, for "array" read harass. There are other typographical errors, but intelligent readers will know how to correct them.

A German paper says that suspension of life, caused by prussic acid, is only apparent. Life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water on the head and spine. In this country rabbits have been at once recovered from the effects of prussic acid by this means.

The Salisbury Watchman utters a very sensible and spirited discourse on North Carolina newspapers, in which it does us the honor to take the Patriot for a text:

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

This excellent paper has put on another new dress, in part, and to an extent sufficient to improve its appearance very considerably. We are glad to see it for several reasons, and trust the Editors may be suitably rewarded.

It should be very desirable that the papers of this State improve their appearance. Our newspapers are constantly going abroad into other States. They are to be found on editorial tables all over the country. If they were among the papers of every other State, contrasting either to advantage or disadvantage, with them—generally to disadvantage. Besides, they are to be found in many large reading rooms, North and South. Hundreds of people see them there, and on editor's tables, every day. Whatever their appearance, whether neat or slovenly, new or old, they are seen and read; and the Old North thought of, and spoken about. It is nonsense to say it matters not how they look, if they are well conducted. They may be passed over by well-satisfied as unworthy of respect. You had as well say it makes no difference how a man dresses, if he behaves himself properly. A man cannot even disregard dress at home without its more or less affecting his standing and usefulness, however good he may be. How much more would he fail to receive deferential and respectful treatment abroad, in a mean garb, where his good qualities are unknown. So it is in some degree, in relation to newspapers. The eye dwells with pleasure on a handsome newspaper as well as on any thing else that is pretty. For the same reason it turns away from every thing of a "bad look" to find pleasure in things of a better appearance.

This principle, we fear, has long operated against North Carolina papers, and through them, against the State. It occurs to us that it is one of the best methods that could be devised to perpetuate those errors which the people of other States are in the habit of indulging towards us. Messrs. Swain and Sherwood, and all those editors who have lately improved their papers, have shown a spirit in this view, which says: We are determined that the Old North shall suffer discredit on our account. We vote you our thanks gentlemen. Now let the friends of those papers, say to their editors,—gentlemen, you shall suffer loss by your praiseworthy endeavors to raise the character of that section of the State in which you and we live: We will give you that sort of evidence which an editor most highly values, to prove that we appreciate your efforts, here are the dimes to pay for my back dues, and for a year in advance. And my neighbor, Mr. John Rightspirit, has consented to take your paper, and here are the dimes he directed me to pay you for his first year.

This is the way the thing should be worked,—for after all the character of the people models the character of the State. If they neglect to foster and sustain those things which are calculated to increase her wealth, and promote her learning, influence and power; as, for especial instance, her newspapers, she is bound to cut a poor figure abroad. They neglect their own interest and standing, and subject the State to ridicule and shame. We believe editors and printers can come nearer living on simple water and air, and on that dot (.) do more hard work than any other class of men in this world of plenty. But it is absolutely necessary—yes, it is a painful fact—that they should have something a little more substantial occasionally; (especially when it comes to buying new type and larger presses) otherwise they can't afford to print and publish forever. They must be sustained by the people, and the more liberally this is done, the more the devoted fellows forget themselves and spend their money for the gratification of their readers.

Very few Southern papers resort to the clap-net of publishing all manner of murders, rapes, seductions, criminal trials, &c., set forth in those charms of detail so grateful to the vulgar and prurient, for the purpose of securing patronage. Many such papers, printed at the North, we regret to find circulating among a worthy class of our people, recommended by their cheapness, and crowding out of the way home papers of a more dignified and useful style of literature. But it's no use talking. When any customer threatens us to subscribe for a cheap Northern paper if we don't take a "little lower" for ours, there is no resource but to inform him that he may carry out his threats as soon as he pleases: there are enough North Carolinians left to keep us alive at our business, although they may not make us fat by their patronage. We have, and desire to keep, the consolation of knowing that our labors deserve all the reward they get.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood:
Having understood that some dissatisfaction has been expressed at my statement in your paper of last week in reference to the subscriptions to the Railroad, in Davidson, it is proper that I should set the matter right. At that time no return of subscriptions had been made to me from Lexington or any other point in Davidson except from Fair Grove, and I merely referred to it in that way to show that it was not supposed to be the whole subscription that might be expected from Davidson, without any reference whatever to the parts of the county in which the subscription was made.

May 10. J. M. MOREHEAD.

In What Times Do We Live?—We copy the following paragraph from the Washington Union, taken from an article on the Compromise Committee, in reference to the general subject as it appeared in the Charleston Mercury. That such plain, veritable and appropriate sentiments should be imbedded in the heart of the editor of the Union is not surprising; but that he should have the fairness and firmness to publish them to the world, is really so unexpected that we copy them with pleasure, as they no doubt speak the true, unequivocal sentiments of that journal.

"In conclusion, we would not do justice to our own feelings did we not we applaud the noble tribute which the Mercury pays the eminent statesman of the West. Such tributes are like honorable to him who receives and to him who pays them. Mr. Clay has won many laurels in past times, but he has won none in his long and distinguished career of which his friends should be more proud than those which are now woven around his brow, for the patriotic course he has pursued during the present session. They will grace his declining years, and be fresh in the memory of the people, long after that is mortal of the great orator will have mingled with dust and ashes. We, of course, have no reference to any ambitious aspirations which some of his friends may have formed for him. It is not certain that Mr. Clay would again aspire to the presidency, full of glories as it always is at any time of any man's life; but at this time of life the honor is less to be coveted, while the burden of the responsibility is less easy to be borne. Far better for any man to deserve the unenviable distinction than to win it, and for better to be called the friend of his country than its President."

Newspapers in New York and New England.—From a list of newspapers published in Boston, we learn that there are printed—
In Maine, 53 newspapers.
" New Hampshire, 35 "
" Vermont, 39 "
" Massachusetts, 177 "
" Rhode Island, 31 "
" Connecticut, 46 "
Total in New England, 371
" New York State, 460

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Board of Superintendents will meet on Tuesday of May Court at 12 o'clock, at the store of J. & R. Lindsay, to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Examination, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Sellers. Greensboro', N. C., May, 1850. 3-2

The Plank Road.—We understand that the receipts on the 13 miles finished of the Road, for the past week, averaged about \$5 per day, equal to about 10 per cent. interest on the cost. Many wagons do not travel on it, as yet, because there is so little finished "that they can" only take in such loads as formerly. Others, it is said, evade the payment of tolls, by going on and off the road between the toll houses.

We are informed that a proprietor of a Saw Mill on Little River, whose usual load of lumber to town on the old road was 800 feet, brought 2800 feet at a load a few days ago. He thus performed in one day, the labor of three and a half days. Hire of wagon, four horses and driver, saved for two and a half days, at \$3 a day, \$8.50. Toll paid for going and returning 62 cents. Net gain on one load, in one day \$8.88.—*Fay. Obs.*

A Capital Rat Story.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his agreeable diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constitution. We were sitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; a plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found, to our surprise, the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortable quarters during a three years' cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

Singular Proceedings.—The Jackson Mississippi states that arrangements are being made in some of the southern States, to transport a colony of five thousand slaves to California. We hope this is not so, though it is very positively asserted. We do not know what favorable result can be anticipated from this proceeding. California has decided for herself, as she had a right to do, against the introduction of slaves there. An attempt to resist the authorities of the State, would be madness; and the slaves must be rendered valueless to the owners.

The Gopher. a species of ground squirrel, with pouches on the outside of its cheeks to carry the dirt from its hole, is very plenty on the west side of the Mississippi, in Missouri and Iowa, but has never yet crossed the river into Illinois or Wisconsin. It only works at night, burrowing holes and run ways underground—subsisting on the roots of trees, grasses and vegetables. There are persons who have suffered by their depredations for twenty years, who have never been able to catch, or even to see one of these nocturnal depredators.

A well known physician, in a certain city, was very much annoyed by an old lady who was always sure to accost him in the streets, for the purpose of telling him over her ailments. Once, she met him when he was in a very great hurry. "Ah, I see you are quite feeble," said the doctor, "shut your eyes and show me your tongue." She obeyed, and the doctor, moved off, leaving her standing there for some time, in this ridiculous position, to the infinite amusement of all who witnessed the funny scene.

Connecticut Legislature.—The Legislature of Connecticut organized on the 2d inst., and elected a Democratic Speaker of the House by a majority of one. The vote stood, O. S. Seymour, dem. 110; Dulton, whig, 95; Hooker, free-soil, 13; Cheney, I. A. democratic Governor was then elected, by a majority of 4. T. S. Seymour, dem., 122; L. S. Foster, whig, 108; and 7 blank and 3 not voting. Charles H. Pond was chosen Lt. Governor, by nearly the same vote.

Indian Depredations in Texas.—The Galveston papers learn from Corpus Christi that the Indians continue to commit their depredations in the Indian of the two companies stationed there, and several companies of United States troops higher up the Nueces. Their pillages are committed upon travellers and the neighbouring ranches. The rapidity of their depredations and retreats is such as generally renders pursuit fruitless.

Naval School.—We learn from the Annapolis Free Press that orders have been received at the Naval School, directing the complete re-organization of the Institution, upon the plan of the army school at West Point. A number of new professorships, in the different branches of Natural Science, are created, and many new buildings will have to be erected. The School is henceforth to be styled "The Naval Academy."

Female Editors.—There are six papers in the United States under the editorial charge of ladies. They are—The Pittsburgh Visitor, Mrs. Swishelm; The Windham county Democrat, (Vermont), Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols; The Lily, (Seneca Falls), Mrs. Bloomer; The Lancaster Gazette, (Pennsylvania), Mrs. Pierson; The Yazoo Whig, Mrs. Horn; The Mountain Bough, Mrs. Prewett.

A Lady Reporter in the Senate.—Mrs. Swishelm, of the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, ravished with the mental attractions of the Senate's reportorial gallery, has made application for a seat, as correspondent of the New York Tribune, and succeeded in obtaining it. The fair trespasser upon these reserved rights, hitherto regarded as sacred, has commenced her sway over the quill.

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110,000 BRICK, For sale by
May, 1850. J. & E. LINDSAY

The nomination of George Little, Esq. as U. S. Marshall for the District of North Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate.

ADVERTISING.—has enlarged many a small business:
Has often revived dull business;
Has preserved many a large business;
And often created new business;
ADVERTISING—Your new wares that you may get a fair profit;
Your old wares that you may get some profit,
and your bad wares that you may not lose them. Advertising is the steam that keeps the business wheels in motion.
ADVERTISING for this paper will be set up in good style for fair prices.

The Slave Trade.—The brig Lucy Ann, of Boston, Massachusetts, with a crew of 11 persons, 33 passengers, and 547 slaves, was captured on the 20th. February last, by the British steamship Rattler, and sent into St. Helena. When she arrived there, there were three other American vessels in the port which had been condemned for being in the slave trade. One of these, the barque Pilot, was also from Boston. The place from which the others hailed is not stated; but there can scarcely be a doubt that they too belonged to the abolition regions, and were fitted out by those who have a horror of slavery,—except when an honest penny may be made by it.

The Rise in the Western Rivers.—At Louisville the largest boats now descend or ascend the falls without difficulty. The weather was beautiful. The Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois, were all rising by the last accounts. The Missouri is said to be nearly bank full from the mouth of the Platte down. The Platte, Kansas, Grand, and Osage rivers, were all putting out full, and an overflow on the lower part of the river is anticipated.

MARRIED.—At Albright's hotel in Greensboro', on the 9th inst., by Job Hatt, Esq., Mr. William G. Davis to Miss Jane Young, both from Rockingham county.

DIED.—In this place on Thursday morning the 3rd inst., of palsy, Mrs. Clarke Lea, in the 61st year of her age. She was a native of Virginia, but had resided in this place for several years past.

In this county, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness, David McGibany, aged over 60 years.

Departed this life on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, March 31st, 1850, Rev. JOHN B. PATE, of the Methodist E. Church South. He died of the disease of the lungs, from deep cold. He died in peace and now sleeps in Jesus, in hope of a glorious resurrection. He was a good man. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Bro. Pate was married only 3 months previous to his death to Miss Mary Ann Worley, of Bedford Co., Va., by the Rev. Alfred Norman. By this dispensation, thus early his wife has lost the companion of her choice, by which she is deeply afflicted.

Tribute of Respect.
At a meeting of a portion of the friends and members of the Methodist E. Church, convened at Mount Carmel Meeting-House in the county of Rockingham, N. C., on the 28th day of April 1850. On motion, Rev. N. F. Reid was called to the chair, and Dr. H. Felts appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
Whereas, it hath pleased Almighty God, to remove from amongst us our much esteemed friend and beloved brother, Thomas Porter Gwinn, thereby severing the last link which connects the present with the past—the being the last of those, in this church, who braved the storm of persecution, in times when it was considered a reproach to be called a Methodist and who, through evil as well as good report stood shoulder to shoulder with those heralds of the Cross, Ellis, Ruffin and Edwards, in defence of the Church, and in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

Resolved, That whilst we do not murmur at this dispensation of Heaven, but desire at all times to be resigned to the will of God, yet we deeply deplore his loss to the Church, and heartily sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That our deceased brother and friend possessed, in an eminent degree, all those qualities of heart so well calculated to endear him to the social circle, and which so well qualified him for the duties of Class Leader and Steward, both of which offices he filled most satisfactorily to the Church.

Resolved, That while we mourn his loss, we do not mourn as those who have no hope, as we were assured by him that he was ready for the avial summons, being prepared to say, with good old Simon, "Now Lord lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to furnish the family of the deceased with a copy of these proceedings, and the Editors of the "Greensboro' Patriot" and "Richmond Christian Advocate" with like copies, and that they be requested to publish them in their respective journals.

N. F. REID, Chm. u.

H. FELTS, Secy.

Greensboro' Female College.

The public Annual Examination of the young Ladies of this Institution will commence on the first Thursday (5th day) of June next. May 10.

The Fair.

The ladies of Greensboro' contemplate holding a Fair in the basement of the new M. E. church on Tuesday evening of our next County Court, (May 21) the proceeds to be applied to furnishing the new M. E. Church. They have a large collection of beautiful and tasty articles, and respectfully invite their friends and the public generally to attend and enjoy the feast.

Democratic Meeting.
We are requested to say that there will be a Democratic meeting held in this place on Tuesday of our next County Court, to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 13th of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Democrats of the county are respectfully invited to attend.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

To the General and Local Commissioners of the North Carolina Railroad.

THERE remain to be subscribed to the Stock of the N. C. Railroad 185 shares.

The Local Commissioners heretofore appointed for that purpose, will again open Books of Subscription for Stock to said Company, and keep them open until the 1st of June next, and make return of the Books of Subscription and five per cent. paid in thereon to the General Commissioners at their next meeting to be held in Chapel Hill on the 5th day of June next.

The General Commissioners will hold their next meeting at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, (the day preceding Commencement) to receive the Books of Subscription and to take the necessary steps preparatory to the meeting of the Stockholders in Salisbury.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Chm. of Board of Gen. Comrs.

We are authorized to announce Brig Gen. P. L. SIMPSON as a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division of N. C. Militia, in place of Maj. Gen. J. M. Logan, resigned.

EDUCATION.—The Guilford Association of the Friends of Education will hold its next regular meeting at 12 o'clock on Saturday the 25th of this month, in the Free School House in Greensboro'.
The Rev. Braxton Graves, Principal of the Union Institute, Randolph county, will address the Association. May 6, 1850.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the subscriber on Sunday night last, a bay mare, 6 or 7 years old, about 5 feet high, very likely, in fine order, has a scar on her right thigh, left eye rather weak, a little white on her back, caused by the rub of the saddle, rather long body and legs, trimly built.

I will give a reward of ten dollars to any one who will return said mare to me, or take her up and give me immediate information, so that I can get her. Any information, if by letter, should be addressed to Greensboro', N. C. I live 3 miles southwest of Greensboro', on the Salisbury stage road. I have a suspicion that she was stolen, and any information that would lead to the detection of the thief would be thankfully received.
May 8, 1850. 3-1 THOMAS JONES.

State of North Carolina, FORSYTH County.

L. B. Banner et al, heirs of Joshua Banner, dec'd,

vs.

John D. Samuel & wife.

IN EQUITY.

Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Forsyth, made in this cause, the creditors of said Joshua Banner (who died in the year 1846,) are notified to come in and prove their debts before me at my office in the Salem Hotel, on Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22nd days of June next, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.
Witness, Darius H. Starbuck, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Salem, this 6th day of May, A. D. 1850.
Pradv \$5 36 D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD County.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1850.

Henry Taylor

vs.

Martha Taylor his wife.

The said Martha Taylor will take notice that Henry Taylor has filed his Petition in said Court, praying, as the husband of the said Martha, to be divorced from her.

The said defendant Martha will also take notice that depositions will be taken in this cause by the Petitioner at Kernersville in Forsyth County, N. C., before competent authority, on the 24th day of June next, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., at the Tavern of William P. Healy, Esq.

May 6th, 1850. 3-6 D. H. STARBUCK, Atto. for Petitioner.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

HARD times! hard times!! some people say, No richer than we were before, And money's tighter every day. For all the wealth of western store: How comes it thus that money's tight, That funds command so high a rate! Perhaps 't would be no more than right That they who know, should just relate. What's the cause? 'T is always best To never run your income through, Yet all the time go finely dressed, Possessing what is needed too. For instance, if we wished a dress, A handsome coat and pants to buy, We'd go for cheapness, and the best, To McConnell's store where prices are not high. W. J. McConnell saith to all— "Spring goods and summer, too, have I," And welcome each within his hall, His low price system there to try. When times are hard, and money's tight, His low price system we should prize, And regulate our means aright, And in our dress economize. And trade at McConnell's Emporium Store, 'T is he can cheaply furnish us all, And furnish just as many more As wish to purchase at his hall. April 1, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

E. MYERS is now receiving his SPRING and SUMMER stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the largest and best assortment ever before offered in this Market. All of which have been selected in the principal Northern Cities, with great care by himself. He is confident that he can offer such inducements as cannot possibly fail to give satisfaction. He would respectfully invite all persons stock, more particularly his prices, as he is determined to sell either at WHOLESALE or RETAIL at a very small advance.
He is also receiving a large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.
Don't fail to call at the cheap store of
Salisbury, March 30th, 1850. E. MYERS. 50-6

NOTICE.

COUNTRY LASSIE AND HER LOVER.

BY RICHARD COE, JR.

"To-morrow, ma, I'm sweet sixteen!
And Billy Grimes, the dapper,
Has 'popp'd the question' to me, ma,
And wants to be my lover!
To-morrow morn, he says, mamma,
He's coming here quite early,
To take a pleasant walk with me
Across the field of barley."
"You must not go, my daughter dear,
There's no use now a talking,
You shall not go across the field
With Billy Grimes a-walking:
To think of his presumption, too!
That dirty, ugly drover!
I wonder where your pride has gone,
To think of such a rover!"
"Old Grimes is dead," you know, mamma,
And Billy is so lonely!
Besides, they say, to Grimes' estate,
That Billy is the only
Surviving heir to all that's left;
And that, they say, is nearly
A good ten thousand dollars, ma—
About as hand ed yearly!"
"I did not hear, my daughter dear,
Your last remark quite clearly,
But Billy is a clever lad,
And no doubt loves you dearly!
Remember, then, to-morrow morn,
To be up bright and early,
To take a pleasant walk with him
Across the field of barley."

Raising the Wind.—Human ingenuity is always pregnant with devices to raise the wind when too lazy to work. The rogue Antiochus, in the "Winter's Tale," cried out lustily for help, and then picked the pocket of the clown, who, like the Samaritan, came to assist him. The latest phase of this skillful rogues is told by the Cincinnati Nonpareil, as having been played off there lately. A fellow goes on board of a steamer preparing to leave, when the passengers are on board, takes his seat amongst them, and is supposed to be a traveller himself. Soon he complains of the toothache. The pain gradually increases in intensity, the face of the suffering man is distorted with agony, the passengers sympathize with him, good-hearted ladies passengers tumble their trunks for camphor, toothache drops, &c., which they offer, assuring the ailing man they are specific and will cure him. They afford him no relief whatever! From a dull pain it has grown acute and sharp until the fellow fairly dances. Now is the time the confederate appears. A small mahogany box is opened, and a few drops of liquid upon a piece of cotton is inserted in the aching tooth. The pain ceases instantly, the healed man is profuse in his expression of gratitude, and purchases two or three vials of the inestimable toothache drops. The other vials are liquid, and soon effects a sale of the contents of his box. The two confederates meet afterwards and divide the spoils.—*Phil. Sun.*

Professor Hitchcock, in a letter to the *Anti-Slavery Express* from Virginia, describing some of the coal-mines in that State, relates the following thrilling incident:—A hunter, one autumn evening, eagerly following in the chase, found himself sliding down into an abandoned coal-pit; but seizing hold of the top of a bush as he slipped down the craggy sides, he hung dangling in the air over the black gulf, and felt conscious from his knowledge of the place, that if he fell he must drop at least two hundred feet and be dashed to pieces on the rocks beneath. He struggled in vain to regain foothold. He heard the cry of his fellow hunters and of the hounds as they bounded past. He shouted with all his might and the forest returned the echo, but no voice of rescue came with it. The winds whistled around him, and the moon shone upon his face, but they brought no relief. His strength rapidly failed; he thought in agony of his family and friends, but he must die an awful death, and even his mangled body never be discovered. His mind became bewildered; his muscles gave out, and down he went—down—down—down—swifter and swifter, nor struck the bottom till he had reached the enormous depth of six inches.

A Profane Swearer Nonplussed.—In Schenck county there lives a man whose addition to profanity is such that his name has become a byword and a reproach, but by some internal thermometer, he so gauges his oaths as to make them apply to the peculiar case in hand—the greater the mishap or cause for anger, the stronger and more frequent the adjurations. His business is that of a gatherer of ashes, which he collects in small quantities and transports in an ox cart. Upon a recent occasion, having by dint of great labor succeeded in filling his vehicle, he started for the ashery, which stands upon the brow of the hill; and it was not till he reached the door that he noticed, winding its tortuous course down the long declivity, a line of white ashes, while something short of a peck remained in the cart. "The dwellers by the way-side and they that tarried there," had assembled in great force, expecting a unusual theatrical display. Turning, however, to the crowd, the unfortunate man heaved a sigh, and simply remarked:—"Neighbors, it's no use; I can't do justice to the subject!"

Great men lose some of their greatness by being near us; ordinary men gain much.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM NOW RECEIVING and opening my stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c., together with a good assortment of ready-made clothing, suitable to the season; a good assortment of Boots & Shoes; Hats of all descriptions; Saddlery and Coach materials; Clocks, &c.; a fine stock of Groceries—all of which I am resolved to sell as low for Cash 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 yourself.
N.B. As I am desirous of closing my books up to the 1st of January, 1850, I hope my customers will call and settle their accounts.—STOP THE PRESS! I had almost forgotten to say that I must have some cash, and no mistake about it.
JOAB HATT.
Greensboro', April, 1850. 516w

\$25 REWARD.—Run away from the residence of the late Dr. B. Adams in Alamance county, on the night of March 11th, a negro boy named OSCAR, whom I bought at the sale of Dr. A's property. Oscar is about 25 or 30 years old; about 6 feet high; well made; a dark mulatto; formerly belonged to Nicholas Bridges, of Chatham county, in whose neighborhood he is probably now lurking. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in jail so that I get him. Address me at Greensboro', N.C.
April, 1850. 13 DAVID PATTERSON.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in quick succession, and which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest and importance unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately though firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster" though reprinted under this title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 a year.
For any two of the Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the Reviews, 8.00
For all four of the Reviews, 10.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

CLIPPING.
Four copies of any or all the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription 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.

COME THIS WAY!

THE subscriber has just received and is opening his Spring and Summer stock of Goods, purchased with great care by himself in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and which he offers to his friends of Guilford and the surrounding country on such terms as cannot fail to please. He invites attention to the style and quality of his goods, 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—hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.; Vases, Bellsows and Anvils; Some Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants, and Summer Coats, made in good style and no mistake.

Call and see. Barter taken in exchange for Goods.
April, 1850. 52-4f. JAMES McIVER.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving and opening their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of Goods, from the Northern cities, embracing all most every article usually kept in this market. They respectfully solicit a call from their friends before purchasing elsewhere. They hope they will be able to please, both as to quality and price. They return their thanks to a generous community for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuance of the same.
April, 1850. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

SALE OF LOTS IN DANBURY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Commissioners appointed by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Friday and Saturday the 7th and 8th days of June next, the remainder of the LOTS not yet sold in the town of Danbury in the county of Stokes, N. C. The most of these lots (about twenty-five in number) are the most desirable of any yet offered, being situated immediately on and near the Dan River. A credit of one year and it is supposed by many that the river will be long be made navigable as high up as this place for Batteaux. In short, there is no spot in North Carolina better calculated to invite the capitalist, the mechanic, the merchant, the invalid, the votary of pleasure, and the enterprising and industrious of every calling and profession to a desirable residence.

Danbury is situated on the south bank of Dan River, one and a half or two miles east of the centre of the county, at the eastern termination of the Sauratown Mountain, in a healthy and delightful region—the mountain scenery imposing and picturesque. The surrounding country abounding in a variety of rich minerals. The water power for driving machinery of any kind is surpassed by none, and it is supposed by many that the river will be long be made navigable as high up as this place for Batteaux. In short, there is no spot in North Carolina better calculated to invite the capitalist, the mechanic, the merchant, the invalid, the votary of pleasure, and the enterprising and industrious of every calling and profession to a desirable residence.

JOHN BANNER,
WILLIAM C. MOORE, Com'rs.
STEPHEN SMITH,
JAMES RYANSON,
April 23d, 1850. 2-4

WE are now receiving and have in store, 20 barrels of Brown Sugar, 25 barrels clarified do., 20 head of good molasses, 100 kegs of Nails, assorted sizes, 60 kegs White Lead, No. 1, and pure, 40 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes. With a large assortment of other Goods suitable to the trade of this country, which is offered cheap for cash or on a short time to punctual dealers.
May 1, 1850 W. J. McCONNEL.

Regalia—Regalia.

HAVING the agency of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, (Messrs. Gibbs & Smith), the subscribers are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish all Lodges and Orders of I. O. O. F., Encampments, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Red Men, &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Seals, &c., and on as good terms as any house in this section of the country. Private dress regalia kept constantly on hand at all prices.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
April, 1850. 13

BLANK WARRANTS FOR SALE.

SPECIAL TERM OF GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.

To be held on the 3d Monday in July, 1850.

North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1850. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the business upon the Civil Docket cannot be done at the regular Term, it is considered necessary to appoint a Special Term, which shall be held on the third Monday in July next; at which time all causes remaining on the Civil Docket will be tried, under the same rules and regulations as are now prescribed for holding the regular Term of said Court; when and where it shall be the duty of Witnesses to attend in the same manner, and subject to the same penalties for non-attendance, as they would be for failing to attend a regular Term. Witnesses summoned in State cases and persons on the State Docket should not attend.
Test: W. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.
May 1st, 1850. 2-11w

RESERVOIRS.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, until the 15th of May, for constructing four additional Reservoirs at the public Wells in Greensboro'. Said Reservoirs to be planked on the bottom, sides and top, and well braced inside; three of them to be seven feet and the other one seven and a half feet square in the clear, and all of them seven feet deep in the clear; all to be surrounded by six inches in thickness of puddling and made perfectly water-tight to be sunk at least one foot below the surface of the street, and the top covered with earth, and an opening to each finished similarly to the one already constructed on East street. The Commissioners to find the whole of the lumber.
By order of the Board.
JAMES SLOAN, Chm'n.
April 26, 1850. 2-2w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW SHIP, AND TYPHUS FEVERS.—In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class, are always of the most malignant poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light, and of easy digestion, as arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work boldly to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can be—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these pills are purging Pills of Dr. Brandreth puts not weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and gives composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

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



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

THURSTON'S FURNITURE ROOM,
on West street, where may be seen one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this country, and at such reduced prices as to make it the interest of all to purchase here in preference to sending North. You can hardly call for an article in his line without finding it ready finished off in the very best style. Call and examine his work; an examination will cost you nothing, and may result in good to both parties.
October, 1849.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD
THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO. of Greensboro', and situated in fashionable BOWTOWN, are to 6t, durability and workmanship.

They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inseam Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fashion.
SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Bussins.
We do not go so far as to challenge the State—all we want, is for the public to call and give us a fair trial.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's store.
February 6th, 1850. 42f

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

Notice.—All persons liable to the payment of Poll-Tax in the town of Greensboro', are hereby notified to give in a list of their polls by or before the 15th of May, inst., or they will be subject to the payment of double tax.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
JAMES SLOAN, Chm'n.
May 2, 1850. 2-2

DUNTON, HENRY AND LAWSON,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
No. 69 Market Street, Philadelphia.
ALBERT A. DUNTON,
T. CHARLTON HENRY,
JOHN L. LAWSON.
Jan. 1850. 3-17

MACHINE CARDS.—On hand and for sale, for Viol Machines, cards in sheets and filling. Emory of different numbers, Cleaning Cards and Comb Plates.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
April, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

WEATHERLY & DICK are just receiving and opening their Spring and Summer Goods. They would most respectfully invite the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country to call and examine their stock, which in their judgement cannot fail to please. Their stock is almost entirely new, as they had reduced their former stock very much, and the new Goods have been selected with the utmost care in New York city; and they are determined to offer every inducement to sell them, as they have a great aversion to large piles of old goods.—Their stock consists of all kinds of
Ladies' Dress Goods
of the newest styles, viz: Silks, Silk tussies, Mouline de Laines, Painted Muslins, Prints, &c. with a fine assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING
suitable for gentlemen's summer wear; also a good assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, &c.
Call and see for yourselves, and the result will be, you will be pleased, and we will sell our Goods Greensboro', March 30, 1850. 49f



Warranted the growth of 1849.

JUST RECEIVED the following catalogue of fresh Garden and Bird Seeds:
Large green Asparagus do
Early six weeks Beans do
White kidney do
Large Lima do
White Cranberry do
Early May Pea do
" Washington do
Blue Imperial do
Dwarf Marrowfat do
White solid Celery do
Early turnip rooted Beet do
Early York Cabbage do
" Sugar Loaf do
Red Dutch for pickling do
Large late Drumhead do
Sweet Bell Pepper do
Long cayenne do
Salsify or Vegt. Oysters do
Early Bunch Squash do
Long Green do
Large Sugar Parsneps do
Long Orange Carrot do
For sale by
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Mixed Bird Seed, &c. &c. D. P. WEIR

HOTEL BY S. G. HAYES, HENDERSON.

HAVING taken the House recently fitted up in the centre of the village and near the Depot, I am prepared to accommodate travellers.
As I have given reference on my card, I will only remark, that strict attention shall be paid to my guests, and those leaving horses with me, (which shall be kept on reasonable terms) need apprehend no loss as to their treatment or being used. I also keep the stage office for the west. Meals always ready upon the arrival of the cars, and persons conveyed in hacks, buggies, or on horse back, to and from the surrounding country.
Feb. 6th, 1850
P. S. Persons wishing packages forwarded by the stage, by having them directed to my care, shall always be properly attended to.
43-3m

JAMES F. PEARCE,
OPPOSITE COL. GOTT'S HOTEL,
Has on hand an excellent assortment of
CONFECTIONARIES,
among which are
Candies, Cakes, Nuts of various kinds, Figs, Raisins, Preserves, Pickles, Toys and Cigars, together with almost every article usually kept in such establishments. He solicits a call from his friends and the public generally. He keeps the best Candy at 25 cts. per lb.
by wholesale, and other articles proportionally low.
Feb. 1, 1850 41f

HENRY T. WILBAR
WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of
HATS AND CAPS
manufactured expressly for this market, and which are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, or a reduction will be made which will be satisfactory.

I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush, Russia, Silk, Angola, California's or Gold Diggers of all kinds, and Wool Hats of every variety; Cloth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Hair and common Glazed Caps varying in price from 15 cents to \$10.
The above Hats and Caps will be sold at very moderate prices, and all persons may depend on getting bargains for cash or fur.
N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Red & Gray Fox, Opossum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skins.
Greensboro', Oct. 25, 1849

HENRY H. BRADY
AGAIN begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is making a superb lot of Boots and Shoes—patent leather Boots and men's and lady's Gaiters. All his work will be made of materials suited to neatness and durability, and in the latest and most improved style and fashion, such as are not to be surpassed. He solicits all who wish to lay out cash for work in his line of business to call and examine for themselves. His work will be sold at most reasonable cash prices.
He hopes by his strict attention to business to gain a liberal share of patronage; and he would take this opportunity to render his thanks to the community for past favors.
Greensboro', March 7, 1850. 46f

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM 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.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. F. Godsey is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is ordered by the Court that publication for six weeks be made in the Greensborough Patriot for the defendant Wm. F. Godsey to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Rockingham, in the town of Wentworth, on the fourth Monday of May next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.
Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wentworth, this the fourth Monday of February, 1850. T. B. WHEELER, C. C. C.
Pr adv \$8 40-6

Chair Factory.
CALL and purchase a neat set of Chairs. A hand-some lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers. Also, HOUSE PAINTING done at the shortest notice.
Feb. 11, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being anxious to remove to the West, offers for sale his Farm, lying in the county of Guilford, on the waters of South Buffalo, two miles south of Greensboro', containing upwards of 220 acres, adjoining the lands of Governor Moorehead, David Gorrell and others. The Farm is in good repair, with all necessary Buildings, good Orchard and good Meadows and tillable land, with a sufficiency of good wood-land belonging to said farm. Any person wishing to purchase a desirable situation will please to call on the subscriber who will sell upon fair terms.
ROBERT H. GILLASPIE.
April 15, 1850. 52-13

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

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—Sieves for wheat, sand, and lime. Wire of different sizes for metal sieves, and Wire for rolling screens and wheat fans. For sale by
J. & R. LINDSAY.
April, 1850.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 6¢ to \$2. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.



SARSAPARILLA
IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz:
Scrofula or king's evil, Rheumatism, Obstructed Catarrhs, Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the face, Boils, Chronic sore eyes, Ring worm or Tetter, Scald head, Enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Stubborn ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Scirrhus, or Lung cancer, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, Acetate, or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudences in life; also, Chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, and entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contorted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groined hopelessly for years under various and glacial disorders, chronic rheumatism, &c., could only complain springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rock of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. "TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."
The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:
This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance in various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the root of her mouth.
In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Hastings, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.
In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this the 19 day of September, 1847.
JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P.
Mouth of Neuse River, Green co., N. C.

JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P.
SOBEY THORNTON.
The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:
Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost insupportable; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a shoe me, my health improved, and my throat is now well as ever I was free from cough and tightness of the chest. I am as well as can be expected, my throat has been well for three months, the cure which you have effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla I risk.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn, Waburn, Mass., March 20th, 1846.

Messrs. Sands, gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by diseases to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine. I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggist and Chemist, 100 Fulton st. corner of William, New York. For sale in Greensboro', N. C., by W. J. McCONNEL, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per Bottle, six Bottles for \$5.

BOLTING CLOTHS.
J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selected stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 14, of the genuine Anchor brand.
April, 1850.

CALT.—A superior article—25 cts per lb. See also, CANTON, TALLOW, and FRATERS for sale at the Factory.
Feb. 11, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

FOR SALE.

AS I am anxious to remove to the West, I will sell a small but valuable tract of LAND in the county of Guilford, 5 miles north of Greensborough, lying on the waters of Keedy Fork, adjoining the lands of Archibald Bevil, Isaac Pearson, dec'd, James T. Moorehead and others—containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES. There is some valuable bottom Land attached to it. The farm is in fine plight for cultivation. The Dwelling-house is large and commodious. Any further description is needless, as the gentleman who wishes to purchase will examine for him self. I will sell a bargain.
ALEX. WOODSON.
March 1, 1850. 45-13

SRPING GOODS.
OUR 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.

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—Sieves for wheat, sand, and lime. Wire of different sizes for metal sieves, and Wire for rolling screens and wheat fans. For sale by
J. & R. LINDSAY.
April, 1850.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 6¢ to \$2. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

WOOL Carding, at low prices.—The subscriber, thankful for past favors, now offers his best endeavors to please in the various branches of his business. For particulars see hand bills.—Wool carded at five cents per pound of Bolls, at the Buffalo Mills, one-and-a-half mile north of Greensborough.
L. D. ORRELL.
April, 1850. 52-6m

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

D. A. S. PORTER. Having disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop.
Greensboro', N. C., August 17, 1849. 18f

SITUATION wanted.—A young man, with good recommendations, desires a School, either English or Classical, with reasonable salary. Also, a young Lady, of excellent English education and the most satisfactory testimonials, desires employment in a public or private school. Address (post-paid) H. C. Institute, Randolph county, N. C. April, 1850.