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### BY AUTHORITY.

Passed during the first session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[Punlic-No. 11.]

AN ACT for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes. ACT for the construction of certain roads in the Territory of Minnesota, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, to wit: For the construction of a road from Point Douglas, on the Mississippi river, via Cottage Grove, Stillwater, Marine Mills, and Falls of St. Croix, to the Falls or Rapids of the St. Louis river of Lake Superior, ifficen thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Point Douglas, via Cottage Grove, Red Rock, St. Paul, and Falls of St. Anthony, to Fort Saines, ten thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from the mouth of Swan river, or the most available point between it and the Snak Rapids, to the Winnebago agency at Long Prairie, five thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Wabashaw to Mendota, five thousand dollars. The said for the survey and laying out of a military road from Mendota to the mouth of the Big Sioux river, on the Missouri, five thousand dollars. The said roads to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

by him.

SEC. 2. And beit further enacted. That the Governors of Oregon and Minnesota shall report to Congress annually a detailed statement of the expenditure of money appropriated by Congress for the use or benefit of said Territories, which is expended under the order or supervision of the Governor and assembly.

HOWELL COBB,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Approved, July 18, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

[PUBLIC-No. 12.] An ACT authorizing the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America in Congress assem-bled. That the Legislative Assemblies of Minnesota and Oregon Territories be, and they are hereby, authorized to prolong their next annual session to a period of ninety days, any thing contained in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding. Approved, July 18, 1850.

[Public—No. 13.]

An ACT to grant the franking privilege to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the franking privilege heretofore accorded to the widows of the deceased Presidents be, and the same is hereby, granted to Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor, reliet of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved, Jvly 18, 1850.

[PUBLIC—No. 5.]

A RESOLUTION expressing the condolence of Congress for Mrs Margaret S. Taylor.

Resolved by the Seaste and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Presidant of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the two That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of the two Houses on the tenth instant, in relation to the death of the late President of the United States, to Mrs. Margaret S. Taylor, and to assure her of the protound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflicting dispensation of Providence.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, July 18, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE.

## The Lakes of Scotland.

I Correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbuterian 1

Glasgow, June, 1850. On Monday morning I left Callander about nine o'clock, for the Trossachs and Loch Kat-We

rine, the scene of the "Lady of the Lake." We first passed Collanguagle Ford, to which Roderick Dhu promised to conduct Fitz James in safety " Then rest thee here till dawn of day, Myself will guide thee on the way O'er stock and stone, o'er notch and ward Till past Clan Aipine's utmost guard, As far as Coilingtagle's ford."

We drove through a small plantain, and came in an instant on Loch Vennaher, one of the clearest and purest of the Scottish lakes.

After riding by the side of it for a short distance it seemed to terminate, but a closer inspection thowed me that the trees apparently growing before me, were all upside down; so, what I supposed to have been a little forest or plantain, was merely the reflection in the water of the trees on

next rode along the bank of Loch Achray for some distance, a smaller, but no less roman the lake. The ride from Callander to this poin is through scenery of the wildest kind. A house is seldom seen, and all seems to remain as it was centuries ago, when Highland chieftains held their revelvies in tendal halls, and when the Pibroch was heard from glen and hill. At the head of Loch Achray, there is a very curiously constructed hotel, built in the form of a castle or strong-hold, and is well in keeping with the rough scenery by which it is surrounded. It has two towers, with narrow slits in the thick walls to

to indicate that the foot of man had ever invaded this silent sanctuary. No hum of life was here, no living object in sight, no works of puny art to tarnish the grandeur of nature. A Sabbattic silence reigned around, unbroken save by the twittering of the little birds. I walked slowly along, drinking in the beauty of the grandest scenery I had ever behold. The road winds in a screenty in the party pass. serpentine manner through the narrow pass, thile far above, on both sides, are rocks piled on rocks, in some cases well nigh excluding the light of heaven. To the left, at a short distance, rises to the height of twenty-eight hundred feet, huge Benvenue, and to the right, his companion

"High on the south, huge Benvenue
Down on the lake in masses threw,
Crags, knolls, and mounds confusedly hurled,
The fragments of an earlier world:
A wildering forest, feathered o'er
His ruined sides and summit hoar;
While on the north, through middle air.
Benan heaved high his forehead bare."

The best description of the Trossachs, ev

The western waves of ebbing day Rollen o'er the glen their level way; Each purple peak, sech flinty spire, Was bathed in floods of living fire. Was bathed in floods of living fire. But not a setting beam could glow Within the dark ravines below. Where twined the path, in shadow hid Round many a rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its thunder splintered pinnacle; Round many an insulated mass, The native bulwarks of the pass, Huge as the towers, which builder's vain, Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain The rocky summits split and rent Formed turret, dome, and battlement.

Were we to suppose this world the workman

ship of many beings, and who, when contempla-ting its almost infinite variety of animal, vegeta-ble, and mineral, without the assistance of divine revelation, or proper conceptions of omnipotence, could conceive it to be the work of one, we would conclude that this must have been the mechanism of the master workman. The Trossachs consist of a narrow gorge between two ranges of hills, various in size, form, and height, and covered with precipitous rocks, bushes, and trees. The whole scenery is of the roughest, grandest kind; and its being so excluded from the haunts of men, so perfectly solitary, adds greatly to the of men, so perfectly solitary, adds greatly to the interest. At the western end the pass becomes very narrow. I passed through it, and in a moment Loch Katrine burst upon my view. The Loch here is narrow and winding. It is completely shut in by hills, and has a quiet, romantic beauty about it that is perfectly enchanting. The beauty about it that is perfectly enchanting. The At the close of the sermon, he arose, and said water is very clear, and of an agreeable taste. I to the congregation, 'I am not going to detain was the only tourist at that time, and being rath- you by delivering an exhortation. I have risen er early for the boat, I seated myself on my val-ise, on the pebbly shore, and enjoyed with enthusiastic delight the beautiful view before me. I had not been long seated till a strangely unnatural sound broke in on the stillness of nature, and in a moment after a little steamer shot into view. It was the "Rob Roy," a boat of ten horse power, built expressly for conveying tour-ists over this romantic lake. The captain was intelligent and communicative, well fitted for his while the better was preaching think the University of the house, post. Her officers and crew consist of but three persons—the captain, the engineer, and the steers-man. The lake is ten miles in length, and she makes three trips a day in each direction. A beautiful island on the right, near the entrance of the lake, is called Ellen's Isle, being the one on which Scott places Ellen and the old minstrel. The day was beautiful, and the surface of the lake was undisturbed by a single ripple. sail lasted about an hour, when we were landed at a place called Colbarus. The distance from this point to Loch Lomond is about five miles, performed in a double-seated conveyance, and is performed in a double-scaled conveyance, called a droskey. The road is very rough, and the appearance of the whole country is as wild as what I had previously seen, though less beautiful. After dining at the hotel on the margin of the lake, about three o'clock, I set off in the steamer Prince Albert. Loch Lomond is a larger, and even more beautiful sheet of water than Loch Katrine. As we proceeded onward, we passed the base of lofty Ben Lomond. This mountain is three thousand two hundred feet above the level of the lake, and the distance from the inn at its base, to the top, is six miles of continued

We next possed the beautiful little village of did reskience of Sir James Colquboun, Bart., where so long dwelt that lovely woman and devoted Christian, Lady Colquhoun. Mr. Hamilton, the biographer of this noble lady, thus describes it :- "Surrounded by stately trees, and sheltered from the blasts by the ferny slopes of a Highland mountain, Rossdhu looks out upon Loch Lomond, where its waters are the widest, and its isles and margins fairest. And, though encompassed by soft lawns and blossoming parterres it is near enough to the mountains to constantly visited by breezes from the broom and the heather. With its pictures and its libra-ry, and its spacious halls, it has three parishes for its manor, and the queen of Scottish lakes for its Loch Lomond is about twenty-three miles in

length, its greatest width about five miles, and in ngth, its greatest width about 170 me parts it is one hundred fathoms deep. The lower end is full of beautiful islands. them, Inch Cailliach, is the burial ground, which contains the family places of sepulture of several neighboring clans. We were landed at the foot neighboring clans. We were landed at the foot of the lake, and were conveyed to Dumbarton by stage, from whence we proceeded in a little steam-

Ancient Ivory.—A very interesting story is told of the curious and exquisitely finished ivories, sent home by Mr. Layard, from Nineveh. When they reached England, to every appearance they seemed about to crumble into dust. towers, with narrow slits in the thick walls to admit light, instead of windows. The interior corresponds with the exterior, the dining-room being arched with oaken beams, and furnished appropriately.

At this point begin the Trossachs, (Tweehen, bristled terriory) which extend for about a mile to look Karing. Leaving my conveyance at the standard propriate of the constituent part of the ivery which has perished.

### Father Axley and Judge White.

The late lamented Judge Hugh L. White of Tennessee, became conspicuous, at a very early period of life, as a jurist and a statesman. He fixed his permanent home near Knoxville, amidst the scenes of his boyish days. Rarely has a young man, continuing in his own country and among his own kindred, so soon attained such literary and political pre-eminence. From his youth, the Judge was characterized by profound reverence for the ordinances of the gospel. He was while he was a Prosbyterian, that being the church of his fathers and the church of his choice, he was benevolent and generous towards other branches of the great Christian family. He gave to the Methodist church at Knoxyille the ground on which their house of worship was built; and occasionally he would appear in the congregation, and join with them in their wor-

Now, in those days, there was a notable presiding Elder in that region, called Father Axley, a pious, laborious, uncompromising preacher of the gospel, who considered it his duty to rebuke sin wherever it should presume to lift up its de-formed head within the limits of his district. And while Father Axley was a man of respectable talents, undoubted piety, and great ministerial fidelity he had, moreover, a spice of humor, od-dity, and drollery about him, that rarely failed to impart a characteristic tinge to his performance.

The consequence was, that amusing anecdotes of

the sayings and doings of Father Axley aboun-ded throughout the country.

On a certain day a number of lawyers and lit-erary men were together in the town of Knoxville, and the conversation turned on the subject of preaching and preachers. One and another had expressed his opinion of the performances of this and that pulpit orator. At length Judge White spoke up—" Well, gentlemen, on this subject each man is, of course, entitled to his own opinion; but I must confess, that Father Axley bro't me to a sense of my evil deeds—at least a portion of them-more effectually than any preacher I have ever heard." At this every eye was turned; for Judge White was known never to speak lightly on religious subjects, and more-over, he was habitually cautious and respectful in his remarks concerning religious men. company now expressed the most urgent desire that the Judge would give the particulars, and expectation stood on tiptoe.

"I went up," said the Judge, "one evening to the Methodist church. A sermon was preach-

ed by a clergyman with whom I was not ac-quainted; but Father Axley was in the pulpit. simply to administer a rebuke for improper conduct, which I have observed here to-night.
This, of course, waked up the entire assembly and the stillness was most profound, while Axley stood and looked for two or three seconds over the congregation. Then stretching out his large, long arm, and pointing with his stinger steadily in one direction. 'Now,' said he, 'I while the brother was preaching, think that I'm going to talk about them. Well, it is true that it looks very bad, when well-dressed young men, who you would suppose, from their appearance, belonged to some genteel, respectable family, come to the house of God, and, instead of reverencing the majesty of Him that dwelleth therein, or attending to the message of his everlasting love. get:ogether in the corner of the house,' (his finger all this time pointing straight and steady as the aim of a rifle,) 'and there, through the whole solemn service, keep talking, tittering, laughing, giggling—thus annoying the minister, disturbing the congregation, and sinning against God. I'm sorry they have done so to night. I hope they'll never do so again. But, however, that's not the thing that I was going talk about. It is another matter, and so important, that I thought it would be wrong to suffer the congregation to depart without administering a suitable rebnke. 'Now,' said he, stretching his huge arm and pointing in another direction, 'perhaps that man, who was asleep on the bench out there, while the brother was preaching, thinks to a worshiping assembly, and, instead of taking his seat like others, and listening to the blessed in a worshipping assembly, among whom he comes to mingle. I'm sorry for the poor man. comes to mingle. I'm sorry for the poor man. I'm sorry for the family to which he belongs. I'm sorry he did not know better. I hope he will never do so again. But, however, that is not what I was going to talk about.' Thus Father Axley went on for some time, boxing the compass,' and hitting a number of persons and things that he was not going to talk about, and hitting them hard, till the attention and curiosity of the audience were raised to the highest pitch, burch, who can't keep from chewing tobacco just take his hat, and put it before him, and spit

constituent part of the ivery which has perished. It was done; and the iveries are its hard and as the inn, and sending on my value by a man before me, I proceeded forward alone. At this season the foliage is in its utmost luxuriance. As I walked along, there was nothing in this winding and Professor Owen. It has very probably and spitting, and looking up at the same force was nothing in this winding and Professor Owen. It has very probably and spitting, and looking up at the State Constitution, to take place on the state of the same at a very gesture; and when, which has perished. It was done; and the iverges are thousand as my curiosity was roused, and conjecture was busy to find out what he could be aiming at thousand years or two. The merit of this sage that it was chewing my huge quid with uncommon are as late as June 12th. In the election for supplied the same at the could be aiming at the same at the could be aiming at the same and the iverges. As I was chewing my huge quid with uncommon are as late as June 12th. In the election for supplied that the same of the was not going to talk about.

New Mexico.—Our advices from Sama Fe, thousand years or two. The merit of this sage that it was chewing my huge quid with uncommon are as late as June 12th. In the election for supplied to the very world and every gesture; and when, which has perished.

behold, there I had a great puddle of tobacco spit! I quietly slipped the quid out of my mouth, and dashed it as far as I could under the seats, resolving never again to be found chewing tobacco in a Methodist church.

## General Intelligence.

was thrown from his horse on the 26 ult. in the road near Apsley House. It is believed that Sir Robert fell from his horse in consequence of a sudden stroke of apoplexy. He was observed to falter and reel by one of the ladies whom he met, just after he had passed her. He was an excellent horseman; the horse he rode was not vicious, nor does it seem that he was observed to plunge so violently as to dislodge so skilful and experienced a rider. The collar-bone was broken in two places, and the fifth rib on the left side was fractured, and pressing on the lung, pro-duced "effusion and pul:nonary engorgement." He was immediately removed in a private carriage to his residence, where he lingered in the greatest pain till a few minutes past eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, 29th ult. when he expired. This adds another to the list of English Parks. lish Prime Ministers who have died from vio lence. Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a railroad tram—one of the first ever run; Castlereagh committed suicide. Sir Robert Peel was confessedly the ablest living English statesman. When he was carried home to his residence, there was no sign of animation beyond his breathing a little, and he could not have looked more pale had he been already dead. The state of poor Lady Peel, when she first saw him, could not be described; nor would it be proper to describe it, were it possible. She shrieked aloud, "He's murdered! he's murdered!"-the recollection of the murder of Mr. Drummond by Macnaghten, under the impression that he was Sir Robert, very probably flashing across her mind at the moment. The mor-tal remains were consigned with little pomp to their last resting-place at Drayton Basset, on the 8th inst. A poor man's national monument is to be erected by penny subscriptions, under the particular auspices of Richard Cobden.

The Late President .- Colonel Bliss has taken out letters of administration on property of General Taylor in Washington, valued at \$8000 Old Whitey and a favorite dog are consigned to Captain Boyce, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Heights, District of Columbia. We regret to see it stated in a letter to the New York Express, that General Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, as was generally supposed. He left no will. We subjoin the following extract from the letter referred to:—" When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death turn to Louisianna. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Probably, some of the Presidental salary was relied upon to meet to be attended with unusual horrors, from the the Presidental salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that General Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously, however, to Colonel Bliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money.

pondent of the London Morning Post makes the anouncement that "American cotton growers are about to establish factories in the west of Ireare about to establish factories in the west of Ire-land." He says:—"The American manufac-turers have long felt that whilst wages were so high in America they strgguled in vain against there, while the brother was preaching, thinks the trees, while the brother was preaching, thinks that I'm going to talk about him. Well, I must confess, it looks very bad for a man to come into a worshiping assembly, and, instead of taking his seat like others, and listening to the blessed in the seat like others, and listening to the blessed in the seat like others. Luss and Saw in the distance, Rossdhu, the splendid restience of Sir James Colquboun, Bart.

Luss and Saw in the distance, Rossdhu, the splendid restience of Sir James Colquboun, Bart.

It is not only a proof of insendad on that would make up for this heavy item and go to sleep! It is not only a proof of insendad on that would make up for this leave them on the congress in avoid on the protective duty being alles, have prevented that protective duty being all the protect and go to sleep! It is not only a proof of insen-sibility with regard to the obligations which we owe to our Creator and Redeemer, but it shows of an equality with foreigners. Hence, the manu-acturing, and place them on the obligations which we of expense in manufacturing, and place them on the observed the manu-of the people, (sixty-six in number,) who are a want of genteel breeding. It shows that the facturers languish, or exist only successfully poor man has been so unfortunate in his bring- where slave-labor is applied. They perceive ing up, as not to have been taught good manners, that it will be in future as cheap to trasport cotton to Galway, Limerick, or Sligo, as to carry it to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia; whilst the labor required to p anufacture it in the west of Ireland will be nearly forty per cent. less than at Manshester, and the vast water-power existing every where will enable them to dispose with the costly steam poweren which British manufacture depends upon.

Statistics of the Jews .- An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000, 000 adepts; Brahmism, 200,000,000; Christianwhen finally, he remarked: 'The thing of which world: whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000, I was going to talk is *Chewing tobacco*. Now, 000 adepts; Brahmism, 200,000,000; Christian-I do hope, when any gentleman comes here to ity, from 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahommedanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000 during the hours of public worship, that he will and Fetishism, (or pure idelatry.) from 80,000, tust take his hat, and put it before him, and spit 000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are in his hat. You know we are Methodists. You thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 in all know that our custom is to kneel when we Syria and Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa, 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,-000 in America; and about 200,000 in Europe, viz., 18,000 m England; 1594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France; 52,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in France; 32,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in Russia (more than one-fifth of the entire race); 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 175,000 in the German States; and 400 in Italy?

New Merico.—Our advices from Sana Pe-are as late as June 12th. In the election for State officers and members of Congress, under the State Constitution, to take place on the 29th, while \$1 is obtaged from Memphis to New Or-

strong and decided ground against the Texas claim, and to pledge themselves to resist it. Such was the force of public opinion, that no one could was the force of public control, that no one could have any hope of success who refused to take these grounds. The liberal course of the military officers had rendered them very popular, and an attempt by a few Fexan emigrants to foment discontent against Colonel Monroe, on the ground of the Indian incursions, proved abortive. The citizens of New Mexico were generally preparing to resist, by force of arms any

erally preparing to resist, by force of arms, any military force which might be sent by Texas to take possession of their territory. Informa-tion, in which reliance was placed, had been re-ceived there, that Governor Bell and Maj. Neighours would be in New Nexico, with a military force, by the last of August, or the first of Sep-tember, to enforce the Texan claim; and it was this which had are used the people. So we ga-

Population of Lincolnton .- The following is an official table of the population of our town, taken to the 1st of June last. In 1829, it was 350; and in 1840, it was 824—increase in 20

	lite.		Black.	
Males. 286	Fem. 257 286	Total. 543	Males. 225	Fem. \$17 225
Whites,	543		Blacks White Free N	s, 543

Total population,

The last Legislature extended the incorporation one mile each way from the court house, with certain restrictions—should this be observed in the above, we must add 88-38 whites and 50 blacks, not crossing Clark's creek or the river. The population of the county, will be over 6000, we think. The county embraces over 300 square miles .- Courier.

Cholera at the West .- At Cincinnati on the 19th, there were 27 deaths from cholers, and on the 20th, 30. During the period between the 1st and 17th inst. there were 495 deaths from cholera, and by other diseases 114-total, 909.

In Louisville, Kentucky, during the week end-ing July 14th, there were 47 deaths of cholera,

and 51 of other diseases; total, 98.
In St. Louis, the epidemic is increasing. On the 28th inst. there were 39 interments, 19 of which were cholera.

In Nashville, we are glad to announce the a

batement of the scourge. On the 14th there were but 7 interments, 4 of cholera; and on the 15th 6 interments, 3 of cholera. A despatch dated Saturday last, says that the disease has almost entirely disappeared.
On the Western rivers and in numerous West-

ern town and villages, cases of cholera are repor-ted. In Pittsburgh and vicinity, several cases were reported on the 18th inst.

Cuba and the Slave Trade.-A merchant of

New Orleans, having extensive connections with burial here—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property, which is now almost wholly changed in its form. Indeed, his family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not recommend the same and the same necessity of eluding the vigilance of English and American cruisers, and the perils incidental to vun-the business, forms a chief source of the enor-mous revenue of the Captain General, he being entitled to a certain tax on every negro landed

> The Oldest Republic on Earth.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, a sketch of his visit to San Marina, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated; on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, sim-plicity, liberty, and justice.

Smoking 'emout .- A Frenchman, living sor four or five miles below Windsor, in Canada, set fire to his house, on Saturday morning, by which it was entirely consumed. He is a man of considerable wealth, but said to have been troubled with the fanciful presence of "snakes in his boots." He set fire to his house under the following circumstances: His family did not get up as early as he desired, whereupon he set fire to a bed in which some of his daughters slept, then went to the barn, procured a bundle of straw, placed it in the house, and set it on fire, declaring hat he was "bound to smoke 'em all out' and he did, and laid his own house in ashes. He s now living in his barn .- Detroit Advertiser.

Southern Factories.—The Sarannah George ion states that the capital invested in manufa tories in Georgia is greatly underestimated in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Instead of \$121,000, as there stated, it exceeds two millions, and the people have only as yet begun to turn their attention the importance of this new branch of industry.

A Vessel Freighting at Mmphis.—The Memphis Inquirer says, the barque Clarissa is now freighting with cotton at our landing for

Daguerreotype of a Star.—Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge, Massachusetts, University, has daguerreotyped the star Lyra. This is believed to be the first instance in which an attempt to daguerreotype a star has succeeded. The picture of the star, the Boston Traveller says, is quite distinct, and of the size of a common pin head, and was obtained in about thirty seconds, the great refracting telescope of the Observatory being used without the eye glass. Scientific men will regard this experiment with great interest, as the possible prelude to important astronomical developments.

A Generation.-A generation is the interval of time elapsed between the birth of a father and the birth of a son, and was generally used in computing considerable periods of time both in sacred and profane history. The interval of a generation is consequently of uncertain length, and depends on the standard of human life, and whether the generations are considerable. whether the generations are recorded by eldest, middle of younger sons. Thirty-three years have usually been allowed as the mean length of a generation, or three generations for every one hundred years.—Nicola's Chronology of History.

Burial of S. S. Prentiss .- The late universally lamented S. S. Prentiss was buried on the 2d inst., in the burying ground of the Sargeant 2d inst., in the burying ground of the Sargeant-family, near Natchez, where rest the remains of Gov. Sargeant and other ancestors of Mrs. Pren-tiss. The burial services were solemnized by the Rt. Rev. Wm. M. Green. Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Mississippi, in the presence of a large number of the best and most prominent of the citizens of the country, whose tears water-ed the grave of him whom all loved and whom all admired.

Pomp of the Cardinals .- The carriages of the Cardinals and of the Pope are as large as the complexes of America. They are lined inside and painted outside scarlet. The trappings of the horses, the liveries of the coachmen and footmen, the uniform of the Papal Guard, and the garniture of the Papal throne and footstool, are of the same flaming colour. A Cardinal has three footmen—one to help him out of the carriage, another to support his scarlet robe, and an-

An Old Tree.—The oldest oak tree in Belgi! um, which was planted in the reign of Charles V. about 1540 or 1550, was cut down recently at Rooborst. It measured thirty-six feet in length at Rooborst. It measured thirty-six sectin length and eighteen feet in circumference. Planks two feet wide may be cut from some of the branches. This tree was purchased for 800 francs by M. Vander Banck, a cabinet-maker, at Audenaerde. It is said that he intends to send a plank, cut from this tree, from four to five feet wide, to the European exhibition in London, in 1851.

ty thousand acres of timber land, situated on the Kanahwa river, Virginia, have recently been purchased by a company of Eastern men, with a view of opening a heavy lumber trade with Ohio. Fifty cents an acre was paid. The navigation of the Kanahwa is to be improved, in order to afford a proper channel of communication with the West. Forty New Englanders have

The Remains of President Taylor .- The bill for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Taylor, in the Congressional burial ground at Washington, passed both Houses of Congress on Wednesday, 17th ult. We see it stated that the remains of the late President are to rest permanendy in the Congressional burial ground, he having expressed a wish while living that he might be buried wherever he-should die.

Southern Cotton Goods in Boston Market. -The Tuscaloosa Manufacturing Company, located at Scottsville, Alabama, has recently sold goods manufactured at their factory in Boston, and also in New York. The goods are of coarse fabric, of the kind demoninated Osnaburgs. The factory at which they were made is now in successful operation, notwithstanding the high The factory at which they were made is no

Delegates from New Mexico and Deserct .-The House of Representatives have disposed of the subject of admitting the delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, by laying the whole sub-ject upon the table. Thus New Mexico and Deseret are excluded from representation by de-legates at the present session of Congress.

Armin Bey .- The Turkish Ambassador to the United States Armin Bey, arrived with his interpreter, at Naples on the 4th ult. He is to embark for this country in the United States storeship Relief, and may be expected in Washington about the close of this month, or the beginning of the next.

The Mint,-The amount of California gold The Mint.—The amount of Camornia gold received at the Mint, in Philadelphia, from the 1st to the 12th of July, was \$2,000,000; total, to the present time \$17,750.000; weighing a bout twenty-nine-tons. The balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Philadelphia

A Great Dividend .- The Pacific Mail Steam ship Company (Howland & Aspinwall's) have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. Their ori-ginal capital was \$600,000, but they have since purchased new steamers at a cost of about \$700.

Remarkable Speed .- The packet ship Southampton, Captain E. E. Morgan, which sailed from New York on the 8th ult., made the shortest passage on record by a sailing-ship, having landed passengers at Falmouth, England, in thir-teen days and thirteen hours.

Railway Passengers .- The average number of passengers per day over the Hudson River Railroad, since the commencement of the present Railcoal, since the common central special spe

## THE PATRIOT.

Hen. A. H. Chappell, laic Representative in Congress from Georgia, has addressed a long and able letter to a number of leading Democrats in M acon in reply to a communication from them, asking his opinions upon the absorbing question, and slavery. Mr. Chappell, in a very question of slavery. Mr. Chappell, in a very capital and manly manner, reminds his demo-erate his tide and their instrumentality in bringthe present difficulties of the country ing about and their or and says tra

ration of Texas led to the Mexican an war resulted in the acquisition and Catifornia, and this acquisi-he great territorial quarrel which treatens the Union. The annex-war with Mexico, and the ac-"The other, war, the Mexk of New Mexico ion gave rise to ation of Texas, the quisition of New M emphatically Democr moreover, peculiarly the Southern section of can never be forgation to contain breaking seek of the storing week to the storing week of the storing week of the series, the stering week of the series, the start of that stering week of the series, the start of the story of the start of the story of t car equally the Southern portion of it, with bound-

This is a true history, and Mr. Chappell just-

" Being thus the originators and authors of the "Being thus the originators and authors of these measures, a heavy moral and political responsibility rests on the Democratic party, and especially on Southern Democrats, in relation to their consequences, If these measures, or their consequences, shall terminate in the dismemberment and over-throw of our great Republican Confederacy, deep shame and accountability for the result must under any circumstances lie at the door of the Democratic party. But the case will be rendered still worse if that party, and especially the Southern branch of it, shall fail to exert itself with the utmost sincerity and intensences of patriotism to prevent these, their measures, from winding up in the dire catastrophe of Disunion.

"These facts and views, gentlemen, do, in my opinion, powerfully concur with the general obligations of patriotism, in summoning Southern Democrats, in a most stringent and special manner, to the rescue of their country from the dangers of the present crisis. It is a crisis mainly of their own creation—of their own bringing about."

Mr. Chappell proceeds to state that it was the Mr. Chappell proceeds to state that it was the Southern Democrats who forced the annexation of Texas as a leading party measure on the unwilling Democracy of the North; that it was they who presented the name of Mr. Polk to the rather reluctant acceptance of their Northern brethren; that it was for the sake and under the influence of the Southern Democracy, that their Northern brethren generously accepted both the measure and the man; and that it was such an administration which introduced the Mexican war with all its glories and responsi-

"Among these responsibilities," continues Mr. Chappell, "it was clearly seen and acknowledged beforehand, that the heaviest, most difficult, and fearful would be the settling of the strong sectional conflict between the North and South which it was well becomes a conflict. conflict between the North and South which it was well known would spring up out of the question of allowing or disallowing slavery in the territory that might be acquired from Mexico, by means of the war. With this conflict in full and certain prospect before its eyes, and with all the weighty responsibility of settling it in full view, the Southern Democratic party persevered, in advocating and supporting the war and measures, and in missting on a large cession of territory from Mexico, as the condition on which peace should be made. The result was made to coincide with their desires. We became, by means of the trenty that closed the war, pecame, by means of the treaty that closed the war, nasters of New Mexico and California."

## Mr. Chappell then declares that a solemn question seems about to be addressed to every

outhern Democrat. "It is this: Is it consistent with honor, with intice and parriotism, for Southern Democrats now to take an extreme stand, and to say that this dangerons conflict which they have been thus largely in-strumental in bringing about, shall never be settled except on terms or their own dictation? Is it con-sistent with honor, with justice, with patriotism, for them to take a stand against all compromising of this conflict—or for them even to take their stand doggedly on certain particular terms of compro-mise, and proclaim that "these at least we will have, or so far as in us lies, this glorious, peerloss Union shall be blown to atoms?" Let every Demwhich they have been thus largely in Union shall be blown to atoms?' Let every Democrat ponder on these questions, and answer them in his own heart and conscience, and if the response shall not be in the fullest unison with honor, with justice, with patriotism, I confess myself painfully mistaken in the character and tone of the political party with which I am connected. For myself, I have been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an Abolitative no hesitation in declaring my profound con-Southern Democratic agency and instrumentality, in bringing about the events and state of things out of which the present threatening sectional conflict has spring, lays a peccliar and extraordinary weight of obligation on the Southern Democratic very the country safely , to do its atmost to carry the country safely

Mr. Chappell proceeds to speak of Mr. Clay's Compromise, and the schemes and plans of the Free Soilers. He says:

If it fails, they must necessarily triumph. If it sucexeds, they are as necessarily defeated and overthrown. Such is the real unshamable alternative which the

case presents.
"Let us then look dispassionately at that bill. The

CENTRAL TEMPERANCE UNION.—The meetofficionism in the North, for years to come. By
means of the agritation thusk ept up, Abolitionism
and Free Soilsm will rapidly grow and spread. Our
friends at the North will be cut down to a mere corgord's grant, if indeed there shall be a man left

Section of the Executive Committee

July 17, 1850.

Street TRAL TEMPERANCE UNION.—The meeting of this Association will be held at Newberments of the position will apply grow and spread. Our
friends at the North will be cut down to a mere corgord's grant, if indeed there shall be a man left

to tell the late of their fate, and heap burning re-

to tell the late of their fate, and heap burning reproaches upon us for having contributed to it.

"We must purme this conver, we must shut up this
vast territorial arena and vantage ground of AntiSlavery Agitation, or the knell of the Umon is already sounded and its funeral procession will beseen distinctly shadowed torth in the long lines of
Geographical Parties that will emerge, appallingly
to view, in the next Presidential Election.

"Southern Democrats are, in an especial manner,
bound to pursue this course, that the magnificent
territorial acquisitions which they had so prominent
a part in making for their country, may not become,
by their fault, in the present crisis, the originating
cause of their country's ruin and an eternal monument of their delinquency and shame."

Most sincerals, do we trust that this anneal of

Most sincerely do we trust that this appeal of Mr. Chappell may not be without its due effect upon that portion of the Southern Democracy which, leading the very vanguard of all those movements which have embroiled the country in domestic discord, now hold the rear rank in the column which seeks to re-establish the peace

war with Mexico, and the accession and California, were all atternessaries. They were, and eminently, measures of the Democratic party. It is not better the Democratic party. It is not better the Democratic party. It is not better the Country on the launch the country on the latterness and the whole body of with the whole body of the Whig policy in opposing at the start the spirit of territorial aggrandizement, and warning the pation, with prophetic wisdom and solemnity, against its calamitous results. If Whig length of the work of the whole had been followed, not a breath of civil discord would, up to this hour, have ruffled the smooth surface of our national affairs. We appeal to the country: is not such a party entitled. peal to the country : is not such a party entitle to your confidence and support? We appeal to We loyalty and allegiance as lovers of your country and of liberty!—Richmond Republican.

Letter from Mr. Fillmore. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of November 15th, 1848, contains the following extract from a private letter, written from Albany by elections had shown that he was chosen Vice President. The letter not being intended for publication, the editor of the Advertiser prefaced it with the following remarks, which sufficiently

President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Filldence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fill-more are so honorable and just, so truly patrio-children of men, to acknowledge his goodness in tic and national, and will everywhere be read time past, as well as their own unworthmess, and with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified, rendering a service, in making them public. Buf. Com. Adv.

\* \* "To me there is no manifestation of opular sentiment which calls up such deep feelings of gratitude, as that generous vote of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this, they have stood by me through evil report, and sustained me under all circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost unknown in this country; and the last crowning act of their continued such costly sacrifices be continually remind our obligations to God and to each other? emotions of a grateful heart.

• I trust, too, that you will not blame me for

expressing the gratification and pride which I as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, Congress has the constant and the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interposition of the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional guarrule, which bolds sacred all constitutional guarantees, and leaves the law-making power where the Constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act barmoniously for the good of the country. When the President crases to control the law-making power, his individual opinions, of what the law ought to be, become accountries of the grave in the control that are the contr comparatively unimportant. Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attacked as a slavenoticer and a pro-slavery man at the North, cordially supported and triumphantly elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and tho' I have been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an Abatical A NATION's heart went with thine obsequing the same of the 

> lows. Would you not lament to see the Union and kingdom that will not serve Thee shall dissolved, if for no other cause than that it server periods, those nations shall be utterly wastparated us from such noble and high-minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and

"Let us then look dispassionately at that bill. The midoubted excellence, the exalted patriotism of its objects, entitle it at least to a fair and liberal examination before it is condemned and rejected.

"It is impossible, I apprehend, to deny that it is a bill which contains much that is good—and good of the the highest kind. It is equally impossible to deny that it will prevent much that is evil, and evil the very worst kind."

THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Further Room, on West street, Greensboro, the most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this section of country, emissions of the country of the properties of the country of the cou the very worst kind."

Mr. Chappell goes on to examine Mr. Clay's pion and comes to the conclusion that the South should accept it. Though long an advocate of the Missouri compromise line, he warmly advocates that Compromise with modifications. This he believes to be the true course for Southern Democrats to take, and gives among other reasons:

"We must pursue that course, or we shall be guilty of a great and inexpiable crime against the South herseli—the cringe of keeping New Mexico and than without organization or government, in order

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

On Sonday last the Rev. J. N. Danforth preached in the First Presbyterian church in this city. In the midst of his discourse the following passage occurred, which, we doubt not, our readers will peruse with satisfaction and with

" In the midst of strife and debate, of acrimon and recrimination, Godhas come out of his place, and, by a second manifestation of his extraordinary providence, has roused the painful attention of the nation to one sad event. It is as if some luminary, which east its light far and wide on other orbits, had been instantly struck from its lofty position. On such an occurrence men must think whether they will or not. Thousands died on the same day with our Ismented President, but their death excited no interest beyond their immediate circle. Towards that vacant chair,

the eyes of millions were turned.

"Scarcely a year has elapsed since his prede cessor was summoned to the tomb. The death of a President in the retirement of private life awakens the attention of a nation; but not as when clothed in the full robes of office, in the plenitude of his power, and that power conferred by twen-ty millions of people. Nor does the event occur in any ordinary state of affairs. In the midst of the agitation of great questions, when the tide of excitement runs high in the national councils, and its influence is felt far and wide in the country—when sagacious minds and bold hearts cannot altogether suppress the misgivings that arise with-in them, then does God lift his hand, and, by one act of dread sovereignty teach us to 'cease from man, whose breath is in his nostrils, for wherein is he to be accounted of!' The voice of Providence resterates the utterance of the written oracles: Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goeth forth—he returned to his earth, in that very day his thoughts perish.' By the light of Mr. Fillmore, then Comptroller of the State of Such truths as these we may penetrate the clouds and darkness that surround the throne, and satisfy a surround the throne, and satisfy and the surround the throne and satisfy. fy ourselves that righteousness and judgment are the habitation of that throne.

"In 1841, when a similar event occurred, an official notice, emanating from the then existing Cabinet, held this language: 'An All-wise Proit with the following remarks, which sufficiently explain our reasons for now re-producing it:—

\*\*Republic\*\*

"In publishing the following extract from a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice find these words: 'When a Christian people feel themselves to be evertable by a sufficiently vidence having suddenly removed from the life William Henry Harrison.' And from the Executive chair, so speedily filled by the Constitution, there proceeded a proclamation, in which we find these words: 'When a Christian people feel themselves to be evertable by the constitution. feel themselves to be overtaken by a great p calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to supplicate his merciful protection for the fu-ture.' This is the attitude in which, we believe, God designs to place us; this the spirit which he would awaken within us. Again have we been overtaken by a national calamity. The awful lesson is repeated in the ears of an unthink awful lesson is repeated in the ears of an untimaking people; a people blessed beyond all nation-under the broad canopy of Heaven, yet dissatisfied with the very bounties so profusedly shed upon us, and at times seeming ready to burst those sacred bonds by which these noble, happy States are held together. Must we, then, at so dear a rate, he brought back to a right appreciation of our inestimable blessings? Must we by such costly sacrifices be continually reminded of tion of our inestimable blessings? Must we by such costly sacrifices be continually reminded of

"We have but just come from the funeral of our beloved Chief Magistrate. We feel the weight of that scene pressing on our hearts. feel in receiving so flattering a vote in my native
State. But these things are, in a measure, personal to myself, and therefore of little importance.
But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained everywhere, North, South, East and West, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a national party—that it occupies that safe and conservative ground which the muffled drum, and the wail of the martial cupies that saie and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the Constitution; that such rights are inviolate; and sion to the temple of liberty which crowns you-der beautiful hill, in the tridst of which rode two presidents, the one to lay down the honors of the republic, the other to be invested with the same honors, the most exalted earth has to bestow, think of the one sleeping in the distant tomb, and behold the lifeless dust of the other, borne to its umphs of death, and another portion to the spoils of the grave! To quote the pathetic lines of the classic Campbell, descriptive of the Princess Charlotte of England, with a slight verbal altera-

> Sad was the pomp we on that day beheld, As with the mourner's near the anthem s The rich-plumed canopy—the gorgeous pall The sacred march, and sable-vested wall;

"But in the midst of these natural demonstraand, without asking or expecting anything more than what the Constitution guaranties to them on tered from the eternal throne, says: "All flesh this subject, they have yielded to me a most hear-ty and enthusiastic support. This was particu-larly so in New Orleans (and Georgia,) where er thereof falleth away, but the word of the Lord er thereof falleth away, but the word of the endureth forever! That word hath gone forth, the endured in heaven forever: 'The nation the attack was most violent.

"Really, these Southern Whigs are noble fel-"-Kepublic.

## THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

AVING been solicited by many persons in this and the adjoining counties, to publish a newspaper, we, accordingly, issue this proposal to publish an independent journal, to be entitled "Tirk Proposals by Proposals Proposals".

PLE'S PAESS."

The Paiss, as its title indicates, will advocate the cause of the People—the whole People—and speak freely and independitly of public men and public measures, indiscriminately. Its columns will be open to all, without distinction of party. Personal controversy, slander, abuse, &c., will be excluded. It will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Nerg. Amencent. &c. &c. News, Amusement, &c., &c.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum; printed with new types, good paper, and commenced as soon as a suffic good paper, and commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to justify the undertaking. It will be equal in size and appear-ance to any paper published in this section of coun-try. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited: Salem, N. C., July, 1850. BLUM & SON.

TCE CREAM, on every warm day, and SO-DA WATER all the time, at the Confectionary of June, 1858. 7tf. MRS BENCINI.

Gov. Briggs's Address to the Council in the Webster case.

After the committee on pardons reported to

the Council adversely to the application of Prof. to Webster for a pardon, and recommended Friday, the 30th of August, as the time for his execution. Gov. Briggs read to the Council the following

ADDRESS:

To the Honorable Council:
The Council, having considered and acted on the case of John W. Webster, a convict under the case of John W. Webster, a convict under sentence of death, it becomes my duty, as the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Commonwealth, to make a final decision on a question involving the life of the prisoner. I feel the weight of its responsibility. But it is a responsibility found in the path of official duty, and I am not disposed to evade it, or to shrink from it. For eight mouths weat this syrrondiscut. disposed to evade it, or to shrink from it. For eight months past this extraordinary case has created a deep and painful interest among the peo-ple of Massachusetts, and of the whole Union. Its history is as brief as it is terrible and instructive; every new development in its progress has been more strange, and has increased that inter-

est. On the 23d day of November, 1849, Dr. George Parkman, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Boston, left his house and family on business, as was usual for him, and namity on business, as was usual for him, and never returned to hem. His unexpected absence alarmed his family, and excited the attention of the people in and around Boston. In the course of a day or two it was understood that the prisoner had said that Dr. Parkman met him at his rooms in the Medical College, in the west part of the city, not far from half-past one o'clock on the day of his disappearance, and that he then and there paid him a sum of money, which he, Dr. Parkman, took into his hands and hastily

rushed towards the outer door.

Dr. Parkman was also seen by other person about the same time of day within forty feet of the door of the College, and walking quickly towards it. These, with other circumstances, directed the public mind towards the College built dings. The next Friday, one week after the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, the disamembered parts of a human body were found in different places in and under the rooms occupied by the places in and under the rooms occupied by the prisener, in that College, some of them in a furnace nearly destroyed by fire, some of them packed in a teachest, and other parts in the vault of a privy attached to his laboratory.

Suspicions were strongly fixed on him, and he was arrested and committed to Leverett street was called and after

mains found were parts of the body of the Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he will be prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he will be prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he will be prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he will be prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and that he came to his death prisoner's petition, and the prisoner's petition p Friday, the 23d day of November, and that he was killed by John W. Webster. The evidence taken before the inquest was not given to the public. In January, 1850, the case was laid before the Grand Jury for the county of Suffolk, and the investigation before that body resulted in finding an indictment against the prisoner for the murder of Dr. Parkman.

He was arraigned on the indictment and plead not guilty. Two of the most able and distinguished largest of the Componwealth was

not guilty. Two of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the Commonwealth were, upon his own selection, assigned to him as counsel by the Supreme Court, and his trial before the full bench of that Court fixed on the 19th day of March. Some time before the day of March. Some time before the day of trial, the Attorney General furnished the counsel of the prisoner, not only with a list of the names of the wincesses to be called against him, which is required to be done in all capital cases in this Commonwealth, but also with a copy of which is required to be done in all capital cases in this Commonwealth, but also with a copy of the testimony taken before the Coroner's inquest, and the second control in the case of the testimony taken before the Coroner's inquest, and the second control in the case of the testimony taken before the Coroner's inquest, and the second control in the case of the ca

of the prisoner, the case was argued with great carnestness, candor, and ability, by the Hon. Pliny Merrick, his senior counsel. After denying that the evidence on the case was argued with great killing, depends upon the word of the prisoner. It will hardly be pretended by any one that the ing that the evidence on the case was argued with great countries. ing that the evidence on the part of the Governground that if in any event the jury should come to the conclusion that he did kill him, then the circumstances of the case were such as to circumstances of the case were such as to satisfy them that the killing could not have been prethem that the killing could not have been pre-meditated, but was the result of an unexpected conflict between the parties, and of sudden pas-like circumstances disclosed on the trial are conflict between the parties, and of sudden pas-

an ingenious and powerful appeal to the jury. before the Jury, and they have decided a true case was closed on the part of the Combin. The facts of this appalling case are dress of singular point and effect. After the At-torney General had finished his argument, the Court informed the prisoner that he had the right, which he might exercise or not, as he pleased, to make such remarks to the jury as he saw fit. The prisoner rose and for some time addressed the jury in his own behalf. An elaborate, clear, in that college, within a few feet of the and comprehensive charge was given by the Chief Justice, after conversation with the other members of the Court who sat with him at the and

sence of three hours, late on Saturday evening prisoner; and that after taking his life, he evisceturned into Court with a verdict of guilty. should appoint.

viction was transmitted to the Governor and Council, by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, according to the direction of the Systute.

which he had no right, and committed still another crime, by making false marks upon those notes; and that a Jury of his country, empanaccording to the direction of the Statute.

On the 24th of April, the prisoner sent by the neited according to law under the direction of nd of his friend to the Governor and Council, four of the five entment Judges constituting th a petition for pardon, under his own hand, on the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, after a long, ground of his entire innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted, and for which he was under sentence of death. All proceedings on this petition before the Executive were suspended, in consequence of having received notice. from the counsel of the prisoner, that they were awful sentence of death. In such a case there about to make application to the Supreme Courts should be obvious and conclusive reasons to DA WATER all the time, at the Confectionary of MRS BENCINI.

June, 1858. 7tt.

2500 lbs. FRESH RICE, just received and
July 27, 1850. W. McCONNEL.

about to make application to the Supreme Court should be obvious and contrast to interpose and arrest the sword of Justice. I do not see these been discovered in the course of the procedings against him. That application was heard before to the conclusion, that the safety of the community, the inviolability of law, and

In the opinion of the Court upon that application pronounced by the Chief Justice, all the pro-ceedings in the case are declared to be according to established judicial forms and the laws of the

Commonwealth.

On the—day of—— and before the question on the writ of error had been settled by the Court, the Bev. Dr. Putnam, for the prisoner, asked to the Bev. Dr. Petnam, for the prisoner, asked to be permitted to withdraw the petition which had been presented to the Governor and Council, for further consideration. This request was com-plied with by the Governor and Council, and the petition, in a day or two, was handed to Dr. Put-

nam.

On the first day of July, Dr. Putnam placed in the hands of the Governor another petition, signed by the prisoner, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

On the second day of July this petition was referred to the Committee on Pardons, and on the same day Dr. Putnam appeared before them and made a statement which he said was authorized by the prisoner in which the prisoner and the prisoner in which the prisoner and the prisoner in which the prisoner and the prisoner a ised by the prisoner, in which the prisoner admitted that he killed Dr. Parkman at the time and place charged against him, but denied that and place charged against him, but denied that the act was premeditated. He narrated what the the prisoner declared to be the manner of killing, and described minutely the mode and process in which the body of Dr. Parkman was disposed of after death.

of alter death.

The prisoner alleges that the "single blow with a suck of wood two feet long and two inches thick" by which Dr. Parkman was killed, was given by him in a moment when "he was ex-cited to the highest degree of passion," and "while Dr. Parkman was speaking and gesticula-ting in the most violent and menacing manner thrusting the letter and his fist in his face; that in his fury he seized whatever thing was handiest, and that was a stick of wood, and dealt to him an instantaneous blow, with all the force that passion could give, and that he did not know, nor think, nor care where he should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be."

Upon this statement, and upon the other facts proved upon the trial, Dr. Putnam addressed the Committee at length, in an able and impressive argument, in favor of commuting the sentence of the Court. A petition from the family of the prisoner was before the Committee, and a large number of other positions. prisoner was before the Committee, and a lag-number of other petitions, some for a full pardon, and others for a commutation, were in the hands of the Committee. Most of these petitions were packed in a teachest, and other parts in the vault of a privy attached to his laboratory.

Suspicions were strongly fixed on him, and he was arrested and committed to Leverett street iail. A coroner's inquest was called, and after long examination into the facts of the case, conducted in secret, the jury reported that the remains found were parts of the body of the late Dr. George Parkman, that he came to his death of the conduction of the case is those who desired to be heard in aid of the prisoner's petition, and in support of Dr. Putago.

Lieut. Governor and four Councillors, after a full, careful and patient hearing of all that could be offered by the friends of the prisoner and by others who were pleased to be heard in his behalf, came to the unaniomous opinion that there were no sufficient reasons to justify them in recommending the interposition of executive elem-

They recommended that the Governor be ad-

the testimony taken before the Coroner's inquest, and which had been produced against him before the Grand Jury.

The time appointed for the trial arrived, when four Judges of the Supreme Court were present, and sat during the trial. In pursuance of the provisions of law, sixty Jurors had been drawn from the Jury box in the County of Suffolk. By law, the prisoner had a right peremptorily, without giving any reason, to challenge twenty Jurors, and for good reasons to object to any others. out giving any reason, to challenge twenty Jurors, and for good reasons to object to any others
whose names might be called. In empanneling
the Jury who tried him, the prisoner exercised
his peremptory right of challenge in only fourteen instances.

The trial was one of surpassing interest and
solemnity, and lasted eleven days. On the part
of the prisoner, the case was argued with great with great to light as to the
willing, depends upon the word of the prisoner.

declaration of a person under sentence of death should be permitted to outweigh the doings of the Court and Jury, and rescue him from the conargument, and by several of the petitions pre-sented in favor of commutation, received since his confession, that standing as he does, the word

relied on to support his statement, the reply is, This position he endeavored to maintain by that those circumstances were urged in his favor before the Jury, and they have decided against It is undisputed, that on the 23d day of No-

vember, 1849, John White Webster, a Profes sor in Harvard University, and in the Medical College in Boston, did at mid-day in his room, where he daily stood and delivered scientific lectures to a large class of young men, with unlawful violence take the life of Dr. George Parkman, a respectable citizen of Boston, who had come The jury retired to their room, and after an ab- to that room at the repeated requests of the said manity, mutilated the body of his victim, burn-The next Monday morning the prisoner was again brought into Court, and received from the
Chief Justice the sentence of the law, which
doomed him to suffer death by hanging, at such
time as the Executive of the Commonwealth
health are the sentence. him, he robbed his lifeless creditor, by taking from In a few days a copy of the record of his con- him two notes of hand, signed by himself, to

the principle of impartial justice demand execu

I hope it is not necessary for me to say that it would have given me unspeakable pleasure to come to a different result, and that I would do

come to a different result, and that I would do anything on earth in my power, short of violat-ing duty, to allevinte the sufferings of a crushed and broken-hearted family.

GEO. N. BRIGGS. Council Chamber, 19th July, 1850. The report was accepted with only one vote in the negative—Hon. B. F. Copeland, Roxbury

From the Asheville News

It Will be So!

Col. Reid and the Eastern Democrats are struggling hard to prevent the Western people from insisting for a change in the basis of represen-tation, but we tell them that the people of the tation, but we tell them that the people of the West are determined upon that change—it will be made—it must come! The Western counties have been imposed upon long enough already, and nothing but a thorough and radical reform of the constitution in this particular will satisfy the people. Eastern politicians and Editors may raise the cry of abolition, or whatever else may best suit their taste, and while we hurt back the epithet as false and slanderous, we still leave and slanderous we still the state of th claim a chapge—still insist upon our rights. The western people are not abolitionists—those who would make the charge know better. In nearly all of the Southern States the basis of representation is white population. Are they all Free Soilers? No, of a truth. Some of those who pretend to be most uneasy lest a change of the basis should squint at abolitionism, and thus give aid and comfort to our common enemy, had bet-ter look well to their own course on the subject of Southern rights, and see if they have not been nearer committing treason against their own sec-tion, than the western people are when they in-sist upon a change in the basis. No—it is all sist upon a change in the basis. No—it is all gammon—nobody believes that a change of the basis would affect in any way the question of slavery. It is only a lame excuse for perpetuating a gross wrong—for continuing upon the western people the degrading manaeles which now fetter them. We can tell Col. Reid one thing that he is probably not aware of—the western people don't want—they won't have Free Suffrage, without EQUAL SUFFRAGE. Mark the words. When it is tested see whether they will not indignantly spurn this shadow of a right—this tinkling brass, unless they get along right—this tinkling brass, unless they get along with it that which is worth something—that which has some substance connected with it—a change

The day is coming when this right will be granted—such rank injustice stinks in the nostrils of all good men, and is offensive to Heaven. Time will effect this change—it must do it in the very nature of things. Nothing short of this the very nature of things. Nothing short of this will satisfy the people. Their will is omnipotent and must prevail.

From the Fredericksburg (Va.) Recorder. LYNCH LAW IN VIRGINIA.

In Culpepper on Wednesday last, a lawless d at the Court House, and though mob assembled at the Court House, and though resisted by the Sheriff at the jail door, entered the jail and took therefrom by force, William Grayson, a free nogro, charged with the mur-der of David W. Miller, and hung him by the neck until he was dead. The Superior Court of Culpepper had twice convicted Grayson, and the General Court had twice granted him a new tral. In the last opinion the general Court said Upon the whole case we are of opinion, that the testimony is not only not sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused, but that it is hardly sufficient to raise a suspicion against him. judgment must therefore be reversed and a new trial awarded."

This infuriated mob, consisting as we regret to earn, in part of justices of the peace, and of mem-pers of christian churches, have thus by violence reversed the decision of the highest criminal tri bunal in the State, and been guilty of a foul, cowardly and fiendish murder, and that too of a elpless free negro, with none to defend him, nor helpless tree negro, with none to deed a hint, nor avenge his wrongs. Grayson, we learn, avowed his innocence on the gallows. One minute was given him in which he was told he was to contess his guilt; this he refused to do, and told

them to execute him at once, which they did.

The Recorder very severely but justly denounces the participators in this outrage, and

If the perpetrators of this outrage do not surrender themselves up at once the Governor should send an armed force and take them, dead or alive. This first attempt at Lynch law, in this commonwealth, should be rebuked with firm-ness and punished with severity. Unless speedly checked in its course, it must overthrow all government and render life, liberty and property, without protection. It rests with the legally con-stituted authorities of Virginia to wipe off this foul blot from her character. We trust in Gos's name they will not fail to do it.

> From the Petersburg Intelligence THE OUTRAGE IN CULPEPPER.

The press of Virginia has spoken out with one voice in condemnation of the recent atrocious outrage in Culpeper, and calls loudly for the vin dication of the violated law. We agree most cordially with the Fredericksburg News, that if the authorities of Culpeper are not sufficiently strong to arrest the offenders, the Governor should order out a sflicient number of the militia to take them dead or alive. When taken and brought to trial, let Justice be administere gardless of the standing and connexions of the persons convicted. The guilty should be hang ed, and the lawlessly inclined among our population taught that if they thus violate our laws, they must be prepared to pay the extremest pen alty imposed by them. This is the first case of the kind that has ever disgraced Virginia, and we sincerely trust that it may be atoned for by such a punishment as will make it stand alone on the page of our history.

Examination,

A T THE UNION INSTITUTE, will close on the 15th of August next. Gradeing and Address on the afternoon preceding, at which time parents and the public generally are invited to be present. July 2, 1859.

Herald, Watchman, and Register will copy.

MOLASSES.--Merchauts and dealers in mo-lasses can be supplied with a first rate article by the hogshead, low, as we are in receipt of a large W. J. McCONNEL June 10, 1850. . .

Chair Factory.

CALL and purchase a neat, set of Chiars. A hand-some lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers Also, HOUSE FAINTING done at the shortes action Feb. 14, 1500. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

an Overland Journey to California.

The Phica (New York) Journal publishes the diary of an emigrant to California. We copy the following passages from it of the journey across the great desert. It is an elucidation of some of the pleasures of an overland trip to Cali-

After an hour's travel we left the ravine, an After an hours travel we have a same plain urged our animals at the top of their speed toward Acque de Tomase, a small watering place, where, by digging, enough generally can be obtained to keep man and beast alive until they get across the baset. Our trail was now for some time atong man and heast alive until they get across the desert. Our trail was now for some time atong the bed of a dry stream, when leaving it to the left, we followed the foot of a range of sand hills, and losing our way, were compelled to halt until the trail could be found. Kindling a fire, we commenced searching by its dim light for our land mark, but in vain; the loose sand having obscured at from view, and rendering it impossible to proceed further until daylight. Not a drop of water in camp—all suffering from thirst—the animals breaking loose and running in every direction—men offering their all for water enough to moisten their lips, together with the report of the guns of those in the rear who had, like us, lost their way, furnished a scene, the like I trust I may never again witness.

I may never again witness.

Morning came, and as we looked about we discovered that some of the mules had got loose during the night, and taken a back track; but there was no time to be lost; every moment was precious—" water," " water," was the great des-ideratum, and a lost animal now received no atideratum, and a lost animal now received no at-tention. As we were about moving off, one of the company who had been travelling on foot during the night came staggering into camp, beg-ging, as we valued his life, to give him a drop of water. But this was out of the question—there was none, and placing him in this condition on a mule, we soon found the trail, and urging every animal into a ran toward Aque de which we found in a half hour's travel, having spent a night of intense suffering less than three miles from it.

But here we were able to obtain but very little water, and this of the poorest kind; yet man and beast, struggling as it were for the mastery, gathered around these springs, securing every drop as it soaked through the earth, though illy satisfrom their trouble, for the more they drank of it, the more they wanted. Compelled to tarry here until the rear had come up, and a search made for the lost animals, which was all effected during the day, we commenced at midnight preparations for another start. At two o'clock in the morning we were again under mo-tion, and bearing southwest, made for the Mahobbie river. Our road during the morning lay through a narrow valley, until we came to a broken and irregular region of country, cut into deep gullies, showing indication of volcanic action crossing which we entered a deep cut through a mountain of red and black rock, which opened mountain of red and black rock, which opened upon another plain, from the mouth of which could be seen, lying apparently at the foot of a low range of mountains, the river Mahobbie. Green willows and cotton wood skirted its

inks, which was a great relief to the waste of sands over which we had been travelling during the past forty hours. Twenty miles of trave would bring us to water, and though fatigued and depressed in spirits, suffering every thing from thirst and hunger, fainting almost from exhaustation, there was not a man but what, at the sight of these evidences of a camp, felt revived, d striking deeper his spurs into his animal's and striking deeper his spurs into his animal's sides, tried to quicken his pace. Four hours' travel brought us to its green banks, but the streams were dry, not a pool of stagnant water even could be found. Great God! what a situation was this! The Mahabbie, the western beautiful for the stage of the great to be great to be boundary of this desert-the great point to be obtained from Buter creek, dry? Yes, nothing but its parched and dried up bed was there. All eyes were now turned on McIntosh, our

indefatigable and never-tiring guide, and not with-standing he had already killed two horses, and a third that could fairfly move with its burthen, his language was, "Men, we must find water to-night, or we are lost." There was not one who There was not one who heard the remark but felt its force, and, nerving himself for the last struggle, moved with the energy of despair-he knew not whither. Our company were now much scattered, some as far as twenty miles in the rear, either on foot, urg-ing along a broken down saimal, or leaving their all upon the deser', end avoring to escape with their lives from the horrible death which might overtake them; or fainting from thirst, hunger, and the dreadful heat of a burning sun, they sank down for a time beneath the shade of the cactus or palm to rest, that they might be better able to Pursue their journey.

The sun, whose burning rays we would will-

ingly escape from during the day. wes now fast sinking behind the Westero hills, and as we felt that darkness would soon close in upon us, we longed for the power of a Joshun, that we might command it to stand still untill at last water for manufacturing it. This will not be a tempocould be found. A mondy silence pervaded the train, which was only occasionally broken with the choked and half-uttered sentence of "give mules, others the last rag of cloths, even to their shirt, for enough to rinse their mouths; while others took a bullet, or tearing the greasy lin-ings from their coats, commenced chewing them in hopes of producing a little moisture, but to no purpose; nothing but water, water, water, could relieve their purched up lips—their swollen tongues—their burning throats. Such was the condition of the advance as they rose a bluff that overlooked a stream of cold water.

And O, the scene that now presented itself beggars description. Men and mules, as if by mon impulse, broke pell mell down the hill. and throwing themselves headlong into the stream seemed ready to bury themselves beneath its surface. So intensely had some suffered, that they could not retain water in their stomachs, but threw it up as fast as they drank it; but all felt revived, and thankful to an all wise Providence for having at last delivered them from their dreadful sufferings. Canteens were field, and men despatched at mid-night to go and meet those in the rear, many of whom were found fainting by the way along side of their exhausted animals, calling and praying loudly for water; while others were cudeavoring to suck moisture from damp places in the earth, unable to proceed further. We lost thirteen animals, and as many more gave out, in travelling a dis-tance of one hundred miles.

TUST RECEIVED and for sale-150 Bage Salt, 50 Boxes Tallow Candles. May, 1580. W. J. McCONNEL.

BACON.--30,000 iles good Bacon for sale May 1850. BANKIN & McLEAN

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From the Raleigh Star ENCOURAGE THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Mechanics and artisans have the highest claims Mechanics and artisans have the nighest claims to encouragement and support in every civilized community; and no State can be truly great, prosperous and independent, where they are neglected, and the products of their skill and industry, depreciated and rejected at home, are sought for and imported from abroad. This remark is peculiarly applicable to North Carolina; and we cannot too earnestly call the attention of her enlightened and influential citizens to the subjoined able and interesting communication on the subject. It is from the pen of a practical as well as intelligent and scientific mechanic, who knows what he speaks, and speaks but what he knows. We thank him heartily for this valuable article, we thank him hearthy for this valuable article, and would urge him not to suffer his pen to be idle. Its productions will be ever welcome to our columns, and we shall be justly proud that our paper is chosen as the medium of communicating them to the public. We go for something benign and substantial; and if the important in the important is an extracted by the contract of the co plan suggested by our correspondent should re-ceive the countenance and support, from the right quarter, to which it is entitled, our word for it, the time would soon come when the friends of the rail road and internal improvements would have no trouble in vindicating the wisdom and exhave no trouble in vindicating the wisdom and ex-pediency of their measures. Their advantages to all, especially to the laboring classes—the poor, honest, hard-fisted yeomanry of the country— would be so great, palpable and munificient, that our candidates, of all parties, would be rail-road men, and an enemy to rail-roads would be con-sidered as rare, and untamable, and ferocious an

animal as a hyena. Let this plan be adopted, and it will give such an impulse to manufactures and mechanical arts and trades of every description, and such a healthful impulse to business an ever the State, that rail and plank roads will become as compiler. as profitable and as popular in North Carolina, as they are in the Northern States, where similar causes have produced these effects. causes have produced these effects.

Messrs. Editors: I believe it to be the general impression with the stockholders, as well as other friends of the great projected North Carolina Railroad that the Engines and Cars to equip that road will be built in our own State, and under the direction and control of mechanics now amongst us; such at least is the almost unani desire of the interested citizens of the State; and I have no doubt, from the limited information I can collect, that such will be the case. I presume, however, that there are but few persons ho have taken into consideration or are aware of the vast benefit such an establishment will

cise over the community in which it is located. Allow me for a few minutes to review briefly such an establishment, from its commencement to the end of five years. To erect the buildings, will give employment to many of our industrious agechanics and laborers, such as Carpenters Ma-sons, Brick-layers, Painters, Glaziers, &c. &c. It will require several thousand bricks, a vast quantity of lumber, shingles, &c.; all of which material will be procured in the immediate neighborhood of the shops. When these shops are completed, not less than one hundred mechanics of all branches, will be required to commence and carry on the work. How many of these mechanics can the State of North Carolina fur-nish? I know of no practical machinists among the few row employed, that can be spared. No Pattern-makers, no Blacksmiths acquainted with this particular branch of work, and but few car-penters that could be worked to advantage. Then at least seventy of the one hundred men must b employed and brought here from abroad, at an average wages not less than nine dollars per week; which would amount to \$32,760 per year. Twofifths of that amount would be put in immediate circulation, for the support of themselves and facommunity. There will be connected with this establishment draftsmen, and men of the very highest order of mechanics, in all the different branches of mechanism. It will present one of the best schools ever opened in North Carolina flour to the bushel. The mistake was corrected ever, was defeated. for the education of young men; it will place in before many papers were printed. their hands a means of support, which they are now deprived of, and will rear up in our midst now deprived of, and will good mechanics and useful citizens, who would otherwise have grown up in idleness, a burden to themselves, and a disgrace to their families

and friends.

There will, in all probability, be room to employ ten more boys from the commencement of pusiness, and each year an additional number may be added, who will receive good instruction have be added, who will receive good instruction by day, and by close application and the advan-tages afforded by night schools, will at the end of five years have acquired sefficient education and a good trade, to bear them safely and honorably through the world. Each subsequent year will be discharging from the work, the very best of mechanics, to meet the increasing demand for before us, should we not use every exertion to secure this work and the location of the shops on the line of the road, possessing a full share of virtue and a terror to guilt in every grade of so-those things that are essential to render mechanics happy and contented and fix them perma-

nently amongst us. To the mechanics, we are indebted for all the comforts, and nearly all the luxuries we enjoy; and just in proprouon to the number employed amongst us, will our State be benefited and our comforts increased. Such an establishment as I conecive this will be, (from my knowledge of the citizens of the town and neighborhood in which it is located, and to the citizens of the State generally. I look forward with pride and pleasure, to the time, not far distant when the vinced of the importance of encouraging home industry, the mechanic and the mechanic arts. A PRACTICAL MECHANIC.

Bolting Cloths.—We are in receipt of a large lot of fresh Bening Cloths, consisting of all the Nos. in use, and cheaper than they can be bought in western Carolina. Warmated to be of Anker brand and to give satisfaction or return the money in all cases.

W. J. & QNNEEL.

## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.

GUILFORD ELECTION-AUGUST 1, 1850. JOHN A. GILMER elected to the Senate with out opposition. D. F. CALDWELL, C. H. WILEY and Peter Adams elected to the House of Commons. W. A. WINBORNE elected Sheriff. All Whigs.

		18.	Pol	te.	11	of	nt	me	te	Sta	1			
Precincts.			Greensborough Jamestown Clemmons's Bruces's Coble's Ramsboro' Ward's Jas. R.Gilmer' Thompson's Dr. Glenn's				Jas. R.Gilmer's Thompson's Dr. Glenn's J. A. Smith's	J. A. Smith's	Total:					
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18	1	Manly	314	292	226	197	234	123	137	170	20	52	7	1773
1850.	1	Reid	56	116	56	52	28	54	43	37	35	4	15	526
tra	-	Gilmer	136	146	88	Ξ	107	60	76	8	13	51	7	876
1	Caldwell		341	304	233	200	132	104	164	145	30	5	9	1713
Aəli M mupy		цех	-								32			1506
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discharging their daties as heads of their respec- Various amendments to Mr. Bradbury's ative departments. Mr. Graham and Mr. Crit- mendment were voted down. tendon have accepted the appointments conferred on them, and will so on be in Washington. Gen. Scott is acting as Secretary of War and tive-Yeas 28, Nays 28. Com. Warrington as Secretary of the Navy for

NEW SENATORS .- Thomas Ewing has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio Senator in the place of Mr. Corwin, who has gone into the Cabinet.

the Governor of Massachusetts, Senator to suc- military academy at West Point. ceed Mr. Webster.

ing blunder about the weight of the flour from passed-Yeas 97, Nays 48. Judge Dick's and Mr. Gitmer's wheat. The The remainder of the session was occupied

In the course of conversation with many farmers from all parts of the county, the past week, containing the latest telegraphic news: there may be a half crop, or over, in number of bushels, there cannot be half the usual quantity of flour, and that generally of a very inferior quality.

The growth of Indian core

green and flourishing.

machinery, produced by the increased facilities Briggs's lucid summary of facts in this extraor- conducting a clever paper, and we shall be pleasrary, but a permanent benefit, and in a few years dinary case. The Council properly advised as ed at their success. build up a new town, and place in our hands | gainst any commutation of the sentence of death. such advantages, as will make us independent of Had the Professor escaped punishment, the reme water, or I die." Some were offering their Northern mechanics. With these advantages spect for the law which is entertained by multibefore us, should we not use every exertion to secure this work and the location of the shops in some healthy and pleasant part of the State, on the line of the road, possessing a full share of virtue and a terror to guilt in every grade of soperty, of course, was the greatest on the seaboard,

resigned to my fate."

Virginia.—Our Virginia papers teem who eirculars and communications touching the conthe manufacture of machienry) cannot fail to stitutional reforms anticipated by the Conven-said to be \$12,000, and at Newbern 30,000, from be of the utmost importance to a majority of tion soon to be held. We judge from their tone, the rising of the water, which was nine feet. that an enlarged right of suffrage and more liberal basis of representation will doubtless be ob- rain did immense damage in Richmond. Shoctained. The people of the western part of the kee Creek rose twelve feet in thirty minutes, preasure, to the time, not far distant when the pride of North Carolina, with her inexhaustible mineral resources now unemployed, will be a those of the sector strongly for what the sector of the carrying off lumber, fences, and out houses, while mineral resources now unemployed, will be a those of the sector strongly for what the sector of the secto mineral resources now unemployed, will be a- those of the east go strongly for what they call roused and take her stand at the head, fully continued basis," where taxation and populations, which there were five men, floated off. The importance of encouraging home. tion are both taken into the account. The elec- They were all saved except one, a negro. Many tion of Judges by the people, and a change of depth of three feet. Cellars in all directions the County Court system, are measures which were filled with water-walls were undermined also call forth able newspapers discussion.

Speed on the Eric Railroad .- The Express oney train on the Eric Railroad, on Saturday, 13th brand and to give satisfaction or return the money in all cases.

W.J. Sk. CONNEEL.

Says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the short notice,—Such as mill gearing, horse-power than the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the short notice,—Such as mill gearing, horse-power than the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the short notice,—Such as mill gearing, horse-power than the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the short notice,—Such as mill gearing, horse-power than the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the foot of ren and Castings on hand or furnished at says: "The swarms of flies among us have

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, July 22d, was distinguish-

Tuesday, 23d. Two or three amendments to

the compromise bill offered and rejected. amendment for the present.

Mr. Bradbury moved an amendment, of which Texas boundary question to be settled by joint debater." commissioners on the part of the United State and Texas.

Mr. Rusk moved as a substitute for it that the of 1836 .- Rejected-Yeas 18, Nays 34.

Mr. Hale moved to add that, in the meantime the right of Texas and of the United Stated shall remain as existing by the line of treaty of Hidal-

The question upon Mr. Bradbury's agrendment was then taken, and decided in the nega-Mr. Mason moved that Commissioners be ap

pointed to ascertain only the true boundary of Texas. Rejected - Yeas 29, Nays 29.

Other amendments were made and rejected.

House of Representatives .- The chief debates of the week have been on the bill granting sections of the public lands to actual settlers, Robert C. Winthrop has been appointed by and on the bill making appropriations to the On Monday, 29th, the California bill was ther

taken up, and Mr. Inge's amendement, asserting THE CROPS-Correction .- A few of the first the right of the future admission of new States papers worked off last week contained an annoy- with or without slavery, into the Union, was

milies, which would be felt by every man in the weights stated were intended to apply to the in the farther discussion of the California Bill. wheat and not to the flour. It was however es- without coming to any conclusion. The friends timated that the worst injured portion of the of the bill were desirous of prolonging the ses- James Judge's crop would probably make 35 lbs. of sion until the final vote was taken, which, how-service in North Carolina, he was offered a sal-

to the Raleigh Register for the following slip,

advertisement in this paper that Messrs. Blum & Son propose to publish a newspaper in Salem. THE WEBSTER CASE .- We copy Gov. Our friends have the taste and the facilities for

VIOLENT STORM.

endous storm of wind and rain, extendtudes in an humbler social scale would have been ing from Wilmington in this state to New York, out in the interior of Maryland, Deleware, New When the death warrant was read to Professor Webster, he said, "God's will be done—I am great. Peach Orchards, fields of grain, and fences prostrated, bridges carried away, trees up-rooted, and even houses blown down. In Balti-Virginia — Our Virginia papers teem with al height, overflowing tae wharves, filling cellars,

On Monday morning a tremendous storm of

and thrown down, and several small houses along the river front were carried off. The loss can fore is estimated at \$20,000." -Hillsboro, Recorder.

. Flies vs. Cholera .- The Wheeling Gazette ies.

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MR. CLAY AND THE COMPROMISE.

Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate on Monday,
July 22d, was one of the most powerful and noble efforts of his life. The National Intelligencer
remarks: "It is a general observation, indeed,
among those of us who have been forty years
familiar with his oratory, that this veteran Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate on Monday, ed by a great speech of Mr. Clay in favor of the July 22d, was one of the most powerful and no-Wednesday, 24th. Mr. Foote withdrew his familiar with his oratory, that this veteran statesman has, in his speeches at the present session of Congress, surpassed even his ancient he had previously given notice, referring the fame as a powerful, impassioned, and impressive

The Union says of the effort in question "It was unquestionably the best speech which Mr. Clay has delivered during the session.' The Texas boundary shall be as laid down in the act Intelligencer gives the following outline of the speech;

Mr. Clay commenced his speech on this occasion Mr. Hate moved to and task, in the measure which if the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country in the semble of the country in the semble of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country in the subject of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested to country it the semble of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested in the assembly of the country. It was manifested as a portion of this country in the country. It was manifested as a protein of this country in the country. It was the fill before the Senate. It was protein of the country. It was the fill before the Senate in Congress, and in various other ways to an almost a supported it.

Thursday, 25th. Mr. Hale's amendment. Mr. Bradbury's amendment that the commissioners in agreeing rising provisions; defended it against the charge of incomplication on the country. It was the fall before the Senate in two provisions; defended it against the charge of incomplication on the country. It was the fall before the Senate in two provisions; defended it against the charge of incomplication on the country. Was the fall before the Senate in two provisions; defended it against the charge of incomplication on the country. It was the fall before the Senate in two departments of the country in the c

The Baltimore Patriot says:

The Baltimore Patriot says:

An amusing passage-at-arms occurred between Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale at the close of his speech, which alforded much merriment, and some instruction, and which exhibited the keenness and ability of toght Senators in this kind of skirmishing to very great advantage. A more serious and significant exchange of sentiment, however, afterward occurred between Mr. Clay and the new and somewhat feer, Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Barnwell Mr. Clay had alluded to Mr. Rhett, as a dismonist; with some severity, to which Mr. Barnwell, at the close of his speech, took occasion to reply, by avoning sentiments not many degrees different from those promulgated by Mr. Rhett. Mr. Clay, with great solemnity and force, replied, that if Mr. Rhett should put in practice what he said, he would be neither more no less than a Taarron!

Major Walter Gwynn.—We stated on Sat-urday that Major Walter Gwynn, the Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Company, had been appointed Engineer of the new North Carolida Central Railroad. We understand that the Major will not leave the James River Company, but will only give a general direction to the North Carolina Railroad, at times when he can well be spared from his duties on the James River Canal. For his whole time and occasional services in the neighboring State he Latest from Washington .- We are indebted receives a reduced sum as compensation. Richmond Rnauirer.

## RAYMOND AND CO'S MENAGERIE.



THE Proprietors desire to announce that their unrivalled collection of

Living Wild Beasts,

Will be offened for exhibition at Greensboro', on Tuesday, the 13th day of Avgust fot one day only. This collection having been selected with great care, now comprises the most complexe vaniery and assurtment of Wild Asimals embraced in any

and assurance of William Annals embraced in any exhibition in the United States.

Messrs. Raymond & Co. have been unsparing in trouble and expense in fitting out and preparing an entertainment of this nature, and trust with the fullest confidence to the discrimination of an intelligent public to appreciate the advantages of such an Exhibition over the many amusements offered to their notice. By means of numerous agents in different parts of the world the most remarkable of nature's animated works are brought together in one collection, where they can be viewed at liesure and with perfect security.

The Exhibition is rendered intensely interesting

LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, CUGARS, &C.

Who, among other remarkable feats, will harn and drive a large Lian through a space prepared for the purpose under the Pavilion, thus showing the complete control which this renowned Lion Tamer can exercise over the most savage denizens of the

forest.

Open from 1 to 3, P. M. Admittance 50 cents.
Children under 10 years of age and servants 25. cts.

ous, cdd inds, pots, mould boards, wagon box, 80c.
J. A. MEBANE.
J. A. MEBANE.

The St. Louis Republican has a letter from the Plains, which gives a sad account of the rav-

Making a Fool of Himself:—Some thirty years ago a clothier, in the State of New York, remarked to a friend: "Look at that young man, just passing: the best workman in my shop, he just passing: the best workman in my shop; he is going to make a lool of himself, by leaving a good trade to study law." That young man is now President of the United States. "Wise judges are we of each other.'

Good Advice .- Be content as long as your mouth is full and body covered—remember the poor—kiss all the pretty girls—don't rob your neighbor's hen roost—never pick an editor's pocket—kisk dull eare to the deuce—black your own boots—be sure to take a newspaper and ear for the and pay for it.

" The Press .- It ex-presses truth ; re-presses error; im-presses knowledge; and op-presses none." We thought this too good to be sup-pressed, and therefore publish it.

Resignation .- The venerable Dr. Valentiu Mott, a distinguished member of the medical profession, has resigned the professorship which he held in the New York Medical College.

MARRIED,—In Stokes county on Thursday evening, the 18th July, by the Rev. Wm. J. Ogburn, Rufus H. Massey of Guilford, to Miss Christuna F., daughter of Absalom B. Dalton.

DIED,—In Randolph County, on Wednesday evening last ALEXANDER HOGAN, after a linger-ing illness.

A CAMP MEETING wift be held at Centre meetng house, 9 miles north of Greensboro'—beginning on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

UNION INSTITUTE.—The Alumni Association will meet at 3 o'clock on the 14th of August, and be addressed by Joseph Masten, Esq. All who have been students are requested to be present.

Herald and Watchman will copy.

Steam Boat Navigation between Fay-etteville and Wilmington.

THE undersigned, Proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., beg leave to tender their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received during the last season, and take this method to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they have added over fifty per cent. to the Capital Stock of the Co. in Boats. The draught of the new steam boat "Chatham" is calculated to navigate the river at all stages of water, giving shippers by this line a decided advantage in getting their goods up without delay, especially in the Fall season, when the river is usually too low for steam boats of ordinary draught to run.

raught to run.

The Boats composing this line are: The Steamer, Gov. Graham,
Chatham,
Tow Boat,
Telegraph,
Cumberland,
Telegraph,
Cumberland,
Telegraph,
Cumberland,

All the above Boats are in the very best condition for the business. The undersigned feel warranted in appealing to the shipping public for such an increased patronage as will remunerate them to some extent at least for the additional capital invested, and promise with every confidence, that shippers by this line shall be as well or better served that they can be by any other on the river.

The arrangements by the copartmers are intende to be permanent, and should experience suggest the necessity of any further increase of Boats the public may rely upon their being put on the river without delay.

out delay.

Our rates for freight at all times will be the cur rent rates for freight at all times will be the current rates charged by others.

Bills of lading for goods intended to come by this line should be filled up to the care of the "Cape Fear Steam Boat Co." Wilmington; one copy being sent by mail to T. C. Worth, Agent at that place DIBBLE & BROTHERS, ]

DIBBLE & BRUTHERS,
T. C. WORTH,
A. P. HURT,
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.,
July 19, 1850.—14-8w
Fayetteville.

LOST, on last Sunday, the 21st inst., a gold ring, with a small diamond set. It had been broken on each side of the set, and marks of repair were visible. Any person finding the above will please leave it at the Patriot office. July 25.

Notice.—The subscriber continues Notice.—The subscriber continues to keep on hand or make to order, a superior article of men's dress calfskin Boots. Also, double topped opera fancy and pump Boots; together with all other work in his line of business that is necessary for fashion, neatness and durability. As his work is made of the best ma'erial, purchased with cash, he will sell at the most reasonable prices, agreeably to the quality of work.

Call and see before you purchase elsewhere

H. H. READY

H. H. BRADY July, 1850. 12tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving and opening their SPRING and SUMMER Stock of Goods, from the Northern cities, embracing al most every article usually kept in this market.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends before purchasing estsewhere. They hope they will be able to pleanse, both as to quality and price. They return their thanks to a generous communication.

They return their thanks to a generous community for the liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and solicit a continuauce of the same.

April, 1850.

RANKIN & McLEAN W E are now receiving and have in store

Lare now recelving and have in store
20 hogheads of Brown Sugar.
25 barrels clearified do.
20 hogheads of good molasses.
100 kegs of Nails, assorted size a.
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 eash or on a short time to punctual dealers.
May 1, 1850 W. J. McCONNEL.

BLAKE'S Patent Fire and Weather-Proof Print, or Artificial Sinte.—I have the agency for the sale of the above Paint and can formish it at the manufacturer's prices, including freight, by the quantity, or 64 cents per lb, retail. A trial is only needed to satisfy any one of what it purports to be—fire and weather proof. I should be pleased to show it to any one who wishes to see it on a building. W. J. McCONNEL. June 4, 1850.

June 4, 1850

J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selected with great care, an addition to their former stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand.

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

Draw the furrow wide and deep, Scatter widely—never spare; Let the harrow o'er it sweep— The faith of future bread is there.

Nature now her aid is bringing; Green the dewy blade is springing; Hear the lark above it singing— The faith of future bread is there.

The vernal sun all brightly glows,
Diffusing tile and joy around;
The genial showers so mildly flow,
Imparting freshness to the ground.

Caute of the lea are feeding, Fleecy flocks thy hills adoming; Beauteous flowers their blossoms spre Charm the eye and cheer the mind.

ADVERTISING.

The Boston Star, on the subject of Advertis ing, holds the following language:

ing, holds the following language:

"Nothing is more clearly settled, or more universally admitted, than that the best money spent by a business man, is that paid for advertising. The fact has been demonstrated throughout the world. Men will pay enough for a handsome sign, to embellish their stores, for elegant windows, and for oysters, drinks, eigars, confectionary and knick-knacks, to pay half a dozen years' advertising bills, and all without any benefit to their business or themselves, to be gained by their business or themselves, to be gained by freely advertising. Hundreds ought to be paid where tens are now, if merchants would thrive

and make money.

"It does not answer to dabble lightly in the "It does not answer to dabble lightly in the matter. A man may as well expect to wash his hands, by dipping a finger's tip in the water, as to give his business a sensible, clean lift, by a little advertising. The true way, and the profitable one, is to pay for liberal advertising, and then use it. Keep the mill-wheel turning all the time, and people will certainly send you their grist after a while. Depend upon it, half of the business men who "burst up," might avoid the painful and disastrous event, by resorting to the printer's instead of the shaver's aid, to hold them up. Half the sum paid for shaving and other follies, would make the foolish men who pay for those luxuries, rich and comfortable."

We wish that our merchants, mechanics and

We wish that our merchants, mechanics and business men generally, could realize and appre-ciate the importance of advertising. We speak not now for themselves, or for city papers, but of the importance of advertisements in country newspapers. If every enterprising merchant, &c., &c. in Albany would devote ten, fifteen or twenty dollars a year, to advertisements in western and northern newspapers, they would find their account in it. Their own interests and the interests of the city, would derive great benefit from such an arrangement. Our merchants in former times made themselves known to the counformer times made themselves known to the country through the country newspapers. This might be done now with great advantage. Every dollar paid for advertising in country newspapers will pay back twenty fold.—Albany Evening

Militia Training.—We have yet to see the man (says the Richmond Republican) who could demonstrate the value or the use of a militia training. There are few who cannot see the weak points of these periodical comedies. The loss of time and of labor to the citizen is of itself a serious evil. The habits of idleness and of indulgence in frolic which they engender are equally obvious. What good is effected no one knows. The idea of imparting military knowledge upon such occasions is obsolete. No one expects it to be imparted. There is a formidable array of canes and walking sticks; a series of mysterious manœuvres performed, which, if executed in the presence of an army, would be followed by the immediate annihilation of every person present; a succession of brilliant charges upon the juleps and hait storms, and then the assembled multitude disperse, every man satisfied that he has been made to assume a ridiculous attitude, as well as to lose his time and labor for one whole day, without subserving one useful purpose either for himself or his country.

Now, could there be a better plan than to dis-

pense with all this waste of time, money and la-por, and, in lieu thereof, impose a small tax on each of the much abused citizens of this comeach of the much abused citizens of this com-monwealth who are subject to militia duty, the proceeds to be devoted to the good cause of edu-cation. To state such proposition we should think, would be sufficient to ensure its success.

cation. To state such proposition we should think, would be sufficient to ensure its success.

Washington.—The reserve and taciturnity of Washington were proverbial; but as the one was the result of diffidence and not of austrity or pride, so the other proceeded from his habitual prudence rather than coldness, or want of the sensibility that inspires eloquence. In proof of this, it is related of him that when the famous this, it is related of him that when the famous meeting of officers was held at Newburgh, to consult upon measures to be taken in consequence of the disbandment of the army by Congress, without securing the reward due to its ser grees, without securing the reward due to its services, Washington, who was known to disapprove of the proceedings, though he sympathized with the feelings which gave rise to it, resolved, nevertheless, to be present. Unwilling to trust to his powers of extempore speaking, he reduced what he meant to say to writing, and commenced reading it, without his spectacles, which, at that period, he used only occasionally. He found however, that he could not proceed without them. He stopped and took them out, and, as he prepared to place them, he exclaimed, "I we grown blind, as well as gray, in the service my country." This sudden burst of natural of my country.' eloquence produced, it may be supposed, more effect than anything in his premeditated address.

A friend of ours, whose business has occasioned him to travel agood deal recently in counties west of this, expresses much astonishment at the fact that many, even rich farmers, do not take a newspaper. He told us of one or two instances of the sale of hogs, of the fattest kind, at 14 cents net, when two conts might have been

The Lesson—Its Teachings.—A friend called upon us yesterday morning, says the Buffalo Express, and paid a small balance due, with this remark:—"I have watched with peculiar interest the late trial of Prof. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman—I have read the testimony attentively and carefully, to learn of the guilt or innocence of the accused, and of the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited the set of the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited to should be exhibited to the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited to the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited to the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited to the motive which prompted the act, if equilt should be exhibited to the motive which prompted the act of equil to the motive which prompted the act of equil to the motive which prompted the act of equil to the motive which prompted the exhibited to the motive which prompted the exhibited the exhibited to the motive which prompted the exhibited the exhi which prompted the act, if guilt should be established. The man has been converted. His troubles and his disgrace have been brought upon him by being in debt. I have firmly resolved, as God will aid me in the effort, to owe no man any thing." We were struck with the impression this lesson had made upon the mind, and could but secretly and fervently wish that its teachings might become universally effective.

A short lecture to Parents. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." Proverbs 22: 6.

"Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying."

Proverbs 19: 18.

" A quickness and violence of temper has be the besetting sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and I have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early—and the consequence is—all this."

—Dr. John Webster's confession of the killing of Dr. Parkman.

Mustard .- On a certain occasion, a couple of Indian chiefs were dining with an American offi-cer, when one of them helped himself freely to mustard the strength of which caused tears to spring to his eyes.

"For what are you weeping?" enquired his

companion.

"For the death of my father," replied the other, ashamed of his apparent weakness.

Presently after, the other chief helped himself liberally to the mustard, which caused tears to

gush into his eyes also.
"For what are you weeping?" enquired the

first sufferer.
"That you did not die when your father did!" was the pointed reply.

Liberal.-There is a manufacturing company in Massachusetts, which employs upwards of one hundred mechanics and laborers, each of whom is privileged to subscribe for any two dol-lar paper or periodical, or any two at one dollar a year, at the expense of the company. This is an example that others would profit by follow-

tice of reversing column rules in reording the death of eminent men, is of doubtful taste, and a custom "more honored in the breach than the observance." The papers thus marked with the formula of sorrow, are generally filled with coarse jokes, personal bickerings, common business affairs, &c.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Curious Epitaph.—In a village church-yard, near Thornton, in England, is a stone to the memory of the builder of the church, with this inscription:

Here lies John Trollop, Who made these stones to roll up, When the Almighty took his soul up, His body went to fill this hole up.

Commission and Forwarding WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA. Feb. 1st, 1850.

Planes, Planes.—Any person in want of a good instrument would save from 10 to 20 percent, by calling on me, ss I am prepared to fill orders from one of the manufacturers in New York June 12, 1850.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD

THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO
of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in
fashionable BOOT MAKING, as to
fit, durability and workmanship.
They will keep on hand and make to order French
Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inscam
Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties
of form and fashion

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

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 intry on such terms as cannot fail to please. He in-vites attention to the style and quality of his goods,

o 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
"lardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.;
Vises, Bellows and Anvils;
Some Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants,
and Summer Coats, made in good style and no misake.

Call and see. Barter taken in exchange fo April, 1850. 52-tf. JAMES MeIVER.

J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins

J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the detendants are not inhabitants of the State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying that hundreds of farmers will this season lose enough in this way to pay for a good newspaper as long as they live.—Ex.

The Falls.—We learn from the Troy Whigh that a large portion of the bank of Niagra Falls is in a condition which indicates that it will soon follow the example of the Table Rock.

J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the said detendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph at the Courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demut to the bill of complaint of T. E. Agaty a gainst them in said Court, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesse and heard exparte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and master of our said Gourt at office in Asheboro', this 24th June, 1850.

16-6 pr. adv. S5. J. WORTH, C. M. E.

devisacit vel non.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Whitsett, a defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisment be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said John Whitsett to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in Angust, 1850, to see proceedings. Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office this 4th Monday in May, 1850.

T. B. WHEELER, c. c. c. c.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN I-PURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HAB-IT OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstirojua of Anig's Evul, Reconacts Silver, Obsti-nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Dis-

in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merit a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggibing with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throtout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.

When the Almighty took his soul up, His body went to fill this hole up.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MIEROIELANT property ILLE, N. Carolina.

July, 1850. 14:6m.

T. C. WORTH, OMMISSION MERCHANDERS MERCHAND IN CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

'eb. 1st, 1850.

MINOS, Planos.—Any person in want of a good Instrument would save from 10to 29 per. by ealling on me, ss I am prepared to fill or from one of the manufacturers in New York. Several of the instruments can be seen in place.

WILMINGTON, N. CAROLINA.

'eb. 1st, 1850.

MERCHANDERSTOOD THAT JAMES KIRKMAN & CO of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in fashionable BOOT MAKING, as to fit, durability and workmanship.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It comtems a control of the manufacturer from the respect, and belaware county. It comtems to make the first parts of the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It comtems to the cure was effected from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to the serious of the manufacturer from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It comtemps to the comment of the case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

Sournroor, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.

Messrs. Sands, Gentlemen:—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure of the serious of th

yor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother, and many other relatives have fallen victims to consumption, and it was supposed that she too was inclined the same way. She had several turns of raising blood, &c., and at length became so reduced that her life was despaired of from day to day. We were induced to try your Sarsaparilla, as before mentioned, from the use of which her health has been restored; so that for the past year she has been able to attend to her domestic duties.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. INGRAHAM.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B.

Respectfully yours, JOHN B. INGRAHAM.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 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 gists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

W OOL carding, at low prices,---The subscriber, thankful for past favors, now offers his best endeavors to please in the various brunches his best endeavors to please in the various brunches of his business. For particulars see hand bills.—
Wool carded at five cents per pound of Rolls, at the Buffalo Mills, one-and-a-half milenorth of Greens-borough.
L. D. ORRELL.
April, 1850.
52-6m

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.

April, 1850.

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—Sieves April, 1850. For sale by J. & R. LINDSAY.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURK into San State W. E. are prepared to furnish Burrs of every dimension and deliver them at any point that may be desired. They are now so constructed as to secure all the advantages of the cast eye, yet there is no increase of price. J. & R. LINDSAY. April, 1850.

PELLOW, SHIP, AND TYPHUS FEVERS—
DYSENTRY AND DIARRHGEA—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 he light, and of casy 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 dysentry, diarrhea, 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 mil YELLOW, SHIP, AND TYPHUS FEVERS-DYSENTRY AND DIARRHOLA.—In the com

to relish any food.

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

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP-DEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.
The thirteeith Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 14th of October, 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. I. BOHANNAN, M. D., Prof. of Obstetries and Diseases of Woman and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAINE, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Theropeutics.

dica and Therapeutics.
S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharma

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Prof. Anatomy and

Physiology.
DAVID H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Prac e of Medicine. ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of An-

ARTHUR E. PERICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Airalomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The
Infirmary, under the same roof with the College
and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is
at all times well filled with medical and surgical
cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical in at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical in struction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for be coming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, 85. Professors' fees, \$105. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee, \$25.

825.
The price of board, including fuel, lights and ser The price of board, mentoning fuel, ignis and evants attendance, is usually 3 or \$3\frac{1}{2}\$ per week.

The catalogue, &c. containing fuller informatio concerning the institution will be forwarded to the applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answe ed by letter. Address, S. MAUPIN, M. D. je?

Dean of the Faculty.

GOODS! GOODS! GOODS

HARD times! hard times!! some people No richer than we were before, And money's tighter every day, For all the wealth of western shore. How comes it thus that money's tight, How comes it thus that money's night,
That finds command so high a rate?
Perhaps 't would be no more than right
That they who know, should just relate.
Whate'er 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, We'd go for cheapness, and the best,
To McConnel's & trade where prices are not high.

W. J. McConnel saith to all—
"Spring goods and summer, too, have 1,"
And welcome each within his hall, His low price system there to try. When times are hard, and money's tigh His low price system we should prize,

And regulate our means aright, And in our dress economise. And trade at McConnel's Emporium Store, "I is he can cheaply furnish us And furnish just as many more As wish to purchase at his hall. April 1, 1850.

WATSON'S PLANTATION

TOR SALE—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Guilford County, on Staturday the 31st day of August, 1850, I will sell, on the premises, at auction, and on a credit, that valuable Plantation on which William Watson died.

Description.

550 acres, more or less—8 miles west of Greensboro—20 miles from Salem—well improved with buildings: excellent Dwelling, Barns, fences, &c.—land very fertile and productive—high and healthy—good orchards,—in short, now that the Central Railroad is about to be built, one of the most valuable and desirable plantatious in Western Carolina.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

July 1, 1850.

11-8

HENRY T. WILBAR WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of

RLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINES

AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto 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 a which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz. which they are offer ing is their list, viz:

g is their list, viz:

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

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" Whig, 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.

Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under tha 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.

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

TERMS.

TERMS. TERMS.
For any one of the four Reviews,
For any two of the Reviews,
For any three of the Reviews,
For Blackwood's agazine,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 5 Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 5 Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 6 Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 8 Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Blackwood and the 8 Reviews,
For Blackwood and three Reviews,
For Black

sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three, the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications should alway be addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st.

State of North Carolina, | In Equity

John L. Bitting and others, Leltridge Joyce and others.

Leltridge Joyce and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Leftridge Joyce, Elijah Joyce, and Peter Joyce, deglendants in this case, are not residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said defendants to be and appear at the uext Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germanton, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or the same will be taken proconfesse, and the case set for hearing exparte as to them.

Witness, Jasper W. Davis, Clerk and Master in Equity for Stokes county, at office in Germanton the 27th June, 1350.

JASPER W. DAVIS, c. m. e.

JASPER W. DAVIS, c. m. e.

Rockingham County court. In the matter of the propate of Leven McCollister' last will and testament.

A. Jackson, Eliza Jane, Amy Elizabeth, Isaac New-ton, and William Thomas Barber. Test: Pr adv \$5—12:6.

STATE of North Carolina, GUILFORD County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

HIRAM C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,—Tenders his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for years shared a liberal custom, he nopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window blinds of various patterns, Pillers and Columns of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest pattets. 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, Courthouse, Jails, Churchers, Pulpits, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'. July, 1850.

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 testisfactory.

I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush, Rossia, Silk, Angola, California's or Gold Diggers of all kinds, and Wool Hats of every variety; Clöth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Hair and common Glazed

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Board of Trustees have the pleasure of announcing that the Rev. C. F. Derms has accept ed his election to the Presidency of the College, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his station. The next Session of the College will commence at the regular time,—the second Monday (8th day) of July, inst. Ample preparation has been made for the reception of Students.

TERMS.—Particular attention is directed to the terms as here published, as an error occurred in the printing of the Catalogue for 1850.

Board per Session of five month, and Tuition either in the Classical or English Department,

Music,—Piano,

"Guitar, 15
Painting—Oil Colors, 15
Painting—Oil Colors, 15
Parving, Needle next and Shell work.

Drawing,
Needle work and Shell work,
French or Spanish,
A person paying the sum of \$100 per Session
is entitled to Board and Tuition in all the studies o
the College. Beyond this there are no Extras.
G. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't of the Board

Greensboro', N. C. July 6, 1850. 15tf STATE of North carolina, ROCKING-1850. William F. Carter and wife, Cora Isora, and others

Against
Nathaniel W. Williams and Susan S. Galloway.
Petition to sell or divide Land.

Petition to sell or divide Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Nathaniel W. Williams, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is ordered that advertisment be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the said N. W. Williams to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the said county of Rockingham in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D.,-1880, then and there to plead, answer or demut to the petitions in this case filed.

Witness, John L. Lesueur, Clerk and master of our said Court at office in Wentworth, this the 18th day of June, A. B., 1850.

10:6 pr adv \$5 JOHN L. LESUEUR, C. M E.

Patrick Sulphur Spring.

Patrick Sulphur Spring.

This Spring is situated in Patrick county, Va., among the spurs of the Blue Ridge, and in as healthy a section as there is in the world. The water is strongly chalybeate, and of incalculable value in restoring a debilitated system, in dyspepsia and disordered stomach, in diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. I have made and am now making numerous substantial improvements for the accommodation of visiters, and flatter myself that the annoyances of last year, consequent upon the dilapidated condition of the property, will all be removed.

The reat of cabins will range from \$3 to \$3.75 per week—none rented for a shorter term than four weeks in the commencement of the season. Boarding and lodging \$5 per week; \$7.50 for man and horse, or \$7 if a servant to attend the horse be found. A small stock of Groceries, Liquors and Confectionary will be kept for sale to occupants of cabins and others, at small profits; but every exertion used to prevent dissipation and disorder about the place.

Certificate.

For the last six years I have been well acquaint-

Certificate.

For the last six yerrs I have been well acquainted with the Patrick Springs, and the therapeutical effects of the water and hesitate not to pronounce the water, one of the strongest chalybeares in the State of Virginia, and highly adapted to every case of debility and particularly so in cases of debility following attacks of intermittent and remittent fevers, and would advise all such to make a trial of it, assuring them that they need not fear disappointment.

J. Bistor.

I trust my friends in North Carolina will find much benefit by spending a few weeks at this pleasant retreat this season. B. FRASHURE. June, 1850. 9:2m \*\*Salisbury Watchman copy 3 weeks and for-ward account to Patriot office for collection

State of North Carolina, SURRY County. Hezekiah Johnson,

In the matter of the propose of Leven McCottuter's last will and testament.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Washington Chistopher and wife Polly are inhabitates of another State;—it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for said Washington Christopher and wife Polly to appear at the next term of this Court, to see proceedings.

It is further ordered by the Court that notice is me to Thomas Smith and wife Sarah, and William McCollister, to appear at the next term of this Court to see proceedings.

It is further ordered that William McCollister be appointed guardian pendate lite for his infant child ren, John and Mary McCollister.

It is further ordered that Thomas Smith be appointed guardian pendate lite for the following inpointed guardian pendente lite for the following instant children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to with four children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to with four children of Isaac and Elizabeth, Isaac Newford of the State; it is the see proceedings.

It is further ordered that Thomas Smith be appointed guardian pendente lite for the following instant children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to with four children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to with the see that the next term of said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Surry in Rockford on the first Monday in September, A. D. 1850, otherwise the bill will be heard exparted as to them and judgment entered proconfesso against them.

S. GRAVES, c. m. e.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriell Tomlinson, Hugh Bryson and wite Mary, Curtis Johnson, William Johnson, and the children of Baker Johnson, dee'd, to wit: William Johnson, Until Shares Johnson, dee'd, to wit: William Johnson, Johnson, who internarried to the sat

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850. The Petition of Frederik Stire, Bedford Stire, T. B. Wheeler and Philip Perkins and his wife Susan Perkins

May Term, 1850.

Henry Shoffner, Admr. of Geo. Welker, Dec'd.
Molly Welker & others

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Gabriel Coble and wife Peggy, are not inhabitants of this State; it is ordered by the Court that advertisment be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this Court to be held in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be had against them, and the prayer of the petition granted.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greensboro', the third Monday of May; 1850.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

pr adv \$5. 11:6.

B. Wheeler and Printp Perkins and and the Susan Perkins

Susan Perkins

Against

John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, Betsey Jarrel, widow of Richard, are not inhabitants of this State;—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the defendants, John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire.

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It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire, to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the defendants, John N. Stire, Allen Stire, George Evans and his wife Rebecca Evans, and Balsey Stire, to appear at the next Term o

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday of May, 1850. Pr. adv. \$5—13:6 T. B. WHEELER, c. c. c.

MEW GOODS.

W EATHERLY & 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 exame their stock, which in their judgement cannot fail to please. Their stock is almost entirely new, as they had reduced their former stock very low. Their Goods have been selected with the utmost care in New York city; and they are determined to offer every inducement to sell them, as they have a great aversion to large piles of old goods.—
Their stock consists of all kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods
of the newest styles, viz: Silks, Silk tissues, Mous-

of the newest styles, viz: Silks, Silk tissues, Mous-line de Laines, Painted Muslins, Prints, &c.; with a fine assertment of

a nne assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS; READY-MADE CLOTHING suitable for gentlemen's summer wear; also a good assortment of

chaser, of a terror 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; Clöth and Oil Silk, Otter, Seel, 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 of firs.

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 Skas.

Greensboro, Oct. 25, 1849

Sets of Regalia, Jeweis, 18 section of the country. The constantly on hand at all prices.

I R. & J. SLOAN

DR. A. S. PORTER, Having disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectively tenders his services in the various forces on the leading of the various forces of the frostesion to the citizens of Greensboro', one load from God Hill to one load from Greensboro' to Raleigh.

Apply to J. R. & J. SLOAN

Apply to J. R. & J. SLOAN

July 1, 1850.—11