

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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### BY AUTHORITY.

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

#### [PUBLIC-NO. 11.]

AN 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, fifteen 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 Snairs, ten thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from the mouth of Swan river, or the most available point between it and the Snake Rapids, to the Winnepig agency at Long Prairie, five thousand dollars; for the construction of a road from Wabashaw to Mendota, five thousand dollars; and 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.

Sec. 2. And be it 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.

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 Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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, widow of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States.

Approved, July 18, 1850.

#### [PUBLIC-NO. 5.]

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

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, 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 profound respect of the two Houses of Congress for her person and character, and of their sincere condolence on the late afflictive dispensation of Providence.

HOWELL COBB,

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.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbyterian.]

GLASGOW, June 8, 1850.

On Monday morning I left Callander about nine o'clock, for the Trossachs, and Loch Katrine, the scene of the "Lady of the Lake." We first passed Collingdale 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 Alpine's utmost guard,  
As far as Collingdale's ford."

We drove through a small plantation, and came in an instant on Loch Venner, 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 showed me that the trees apparently growing before me, were all upside down; so, what I supposed to have been a little forest or plantation, was merely the reflection in the water of the trees on the opposite bank.

We next rode along the bank of Loch Achray for some distance, a smaller, but no less romantic lake. The ride from Callander to this point 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 revelries in feudal 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 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, (Trossachs, bristled territory) which extend for about a mile to Loch Katrine. Leaving my conveyance at the inn, and sending on my valise 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 path, except the road on which I travelled,

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 Sabbath 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 beheld. The road winds in a serpentine manner through the narrow pass, while 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 in the solitude, Benan.

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

The best description of the Trossachs, ever penned, is in the *Lady of the Lake*.

"The western waves of ebbing day  
Rolled o'er the glen their level way;  
Each purple peak, each flinty spire,  
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 workmanship of many beings, and who, when contemplating its almost infinite variety of animal, vegetable, 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 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 water is very clear, and of an agreeable taste. I was the only tourist at that time, and being rather early for the boat, I seated myself on my valise, 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 tourists over this romantic lake. The captain was intelligent and communicative, well fitted for his post. Her officers and crew consist of but three persons—the captain, the engineer, and the steersman. 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. Our 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, and is performed in a double-seated 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 ascent.

We next passed the beautiful little village of Luss and saw in the distance, Rosdhu, the splendid residence of Sir James Colquhoun, 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, Rosdhu 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 be constantly visited by breezes from the broom and the heather. With its pictures and its library, and its spacious halls, it has three parishes for its manor, and the queen of Scottish lakes for its outlook."

Loch Lomond is about twenty-three miles in length, its greatest width about five miles, and in some parts it is one hundred fathoms deep. The lower end is full of beautiful islands. One of them, Inch Calliach, is the burial ground, which contains the family places of sepulture of several neighboring clans. We were landed at the foot of the lake, and were conveyed to Dambaron by stage, from whence we proceeded in a little steamer to Glasgow.

Ancient Ivory.—A very interesting story is told of the curious and exquisitely finished ivory, sent home by Mr. Layard, from Nineveh. When they reached England, to every appearance they seemed about to crumble into dust. The keen eye of modern science instantly detected the cause of the decay. "Boil them," it said, "in a preparation of gelatine; it is that constituent part of the ivory which has perished. It was done; and the ivories are as hard and as firm as when first carved; they may last another thousand years or two. The merit of this suggestion is contested by the Dean of Westminster and Professor Owen. It may very probably have occurred to both minds.

## 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 a regular attendant at the house of worship. And while he was a Presbyterian, 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 Knoxville the ground on which their house of worship was built; and occasionally he would appear in the congregation, and join with them in their worship.

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 deformed 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, oddity, 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 abounded throughout the country.

On a certain day a number of lawyers and literary 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 moreover, he was habitually cautious and respectful in his remarks concerning religious men. The 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 preached by a clergyman with whom I was not acquainted; but Father Axley was in the pulpit. At the close of the sermon, he arose, and said to the congregation, 'I am not going to detain you by delivering an exhortation. I have risen simply to administer a rebuke for improper conduct, which I have observed here to-night.' Thus, 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 finger steadily in one direction. 'Now,' said he, 'I calculate that those two young men, who were talking and laughing in that corner of the house, 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 together in the corner of the house, (his finger all this time pointing straight and steadily 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, I hope that's not the thing that I was going to 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 rebuke. '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 that I'm going to talk about him. Well, I must confess, it looks very bad for a man to come in to a worshiping assembly, and instead of taking his seat like others, and listening to the blessed gospel, carelessly stretch himself out on a bench, and go to sleep! It is not only a proof of insensibility with regard to the obligations which we owe to our Creator and Redeemer, but it shows a want of genteel breeding. It shows that the poor man has been so unfortunate in his bringing up, as not to have been taught good manners. He doesn't know what is polite and respectful in a worshiping assembly, among whom he 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, when finally, he remarked: 'The thing of which I was going to talk is *chewing tobacco*. Now, I do hope, when any gentleman comes here to church, who can't keep from chewing tobacco during the hours of public worship, that he will just take his hat, and put it before him, and spit in his hat. You know we are Methodists. You all know that our custom is to kneel when we pray. Now, any gentleman may see, in a moment, how exceedingly inconvenient it must be for a well-dressed Methodist lady to be compelled to kneel down in a great puddle of tobacco spit."

"Now," said Judge White, "at this very time I had in my mouth an uncommonly large quid of tobacco. Axley's singular arrested my attention. While he was striking to the right and left, hitting those things that he was not going to talk about, my curiosity was roused, and conjecture was busy to find out what he could be aiming at. I was chewing my huge quid with uncommon rapidity, and spitting, and looking up at the preacher to catch every word and every gesture, and when, at last, he pronounced the tobacco to be 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."

### Western Sketch Book.

## General Intelligence.

Death of Sir Robert Peel.—Sir Robert Peel 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, produced "effusion and pulmonary 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 Prime Ministers who have died from violence. Percival was assassinated; Huskisson was killed by a railroad train—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 mortal remains were consigned with little pomp to their last resting-place at Drayton Bassett, 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 there, in which was supposed to be a will—and these three letters were not opened till after his 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 return to Louisiana. 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 Presidential 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."

American Factories in Ireland.—A correspondent of the London Morning Post makes the announcement that "American cotton growers are about to establish factories in the west of Ireland." He says:—"The American manufacturers have long felt that whilst wages were so high in America they struggled in vain against British manufacturers; labor of all sorts being fully 50 per cent. higher in America than in England. The Southern slave-owners, exerting themselves in Congress in favor of their British allies, have prevented that protective duty being laid on that would make up for this heavy item of expense in manufacturing, and place them on an equality with foreigners. Hence, the manufacturers languish, or exist only successfully where slave-labor is applied. They perceive that it will be in future as cheap to transport cotton to Galway, Limerick, or Sligo, as to carry it to New York, Boston, or Philadelphia; whilst the labor required to manufacture it in the west of Ireland will be nearly forty per cent. less than at Manchester, and the vast water-power existing every where will enable them to dispose with the costly steam power which British manufacture depends upon."

Statistics of the Jews.—An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than 4,000,000 of 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world; whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000; Brahminism, 200,000,000; Christianity, from 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahommedanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetichism, (or pure idolatry,) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 in 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 in 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 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 100 in Italy.

New Mexico.—Our advisers, from Santa Fe, 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, the candidates had begun to canvass to take 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 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 Texan emigrants to foment discontent against Colonel Moore, on the ground of the Indian incursions, proved abortive. The citizens of New Mexico were generally preparing to resist, by force of arms, any military force which might be sent by Texas to take possession of their territory. Information, in which reliance was placed, had been received there, that Governor Bell and Maj. Neighbors would be in New Mexico, with a military force, by the last of August, or the first of September, to enforce the Texan claim; and it was this which had aroused the people. So we gather from the St. Louis newspapers.

Population of Lincoln.—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—an increase in 20 years, 641; in 10 years, 167.

Whites. Blacks. Fem. Males. Fem. Males. Total. 286 257 543 225 225 450 Whites, 543 Blacks, 442 Whites, 543 Free N, 66 Total population, 991

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 cholera, 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, 609.

In Louisville, Kentucky, during the week ending 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 abatement 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 Western town and villages, cases of cholera are reported. 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 Cuba, has shown, within a few days past, to the editor of the Daily Delta, a letter from one of his correspondents on the island, announcing the arrival during last month of a barque with seven hundred and eighty negroes at the town of Mariel. On the 27th of May about the same number were landed at Cardenas. On these two cargoes, it is said, the Captain General of Cuba received \$78,000, being at the rate of \$80 per negro. The slave trade, which, as practiced by persons and vessels belonging to Cuba, is known to be attended with unusual horrors, from the necessity of eluding the vigilance of English and American cruisers, and the perils incidental to the business, forms a chief source of the enormous revenue of the Captain General, he being entitled to a certain tax on every negro landed by the slave ships.

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 Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty-six in number), who are chosen every six months by the people. The 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, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

Smoking 'em out.—A Frenchman, living some 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 that he was "bound to smoke 'em all out"—and he did, and laid his own house in ashes. He is now living in his barn.—Detroit Advertiser.

Southern Factories.—The Savannah Georgian states that the capital invested in manufacturing 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 to the importance of this new branch of industry.

A Fessel Freight at Memphis.—The Memphis Inquirer says, the barque Clarissa is now freighting with cotton at our landing for New York; the reduction in the expense of transportation yields a handsome profit, \$1.50 per bale for cotton directly to New York while \$1 is charged from Memphis to New Orleans.

Daguerrotype of a Star.—Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge, Massachusetts, University, has daguerrotyped the star Lyra. This is believed to be the first instance in which an attempt to daguerrotype 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 recorded by eldest, middle or 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 24 inst., in the burying ground of the Sargeant family, near Natchez, where rest the remains of Gov. Sargeant and other ancestors of Mrs. Prentiss. 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 watered 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 omnibuses 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 another to carry his scarlet parasol.

An Old Tree.—The oldest oak tree in Belgium, 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 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.

Yankee Enterprise.—Three hundred and fifty thousand acres of timber land, situated on the Kanawha 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 Kanawha is to be improved, in order to afford a proper channel of communication with the West. Forty New Englanders have gone forward to form a settlement.

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 permanently 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 Scottsboro, 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 denominated Osnaburghs. The factory at which they were made is now in successful operation, notwithstanding the high price of cotton.

Delegates from New Mexico and Deseret.—The House of Representatives have disposed of the subject of admitting the delegates from New Mexico and Deseret, by laying the whole subject upon the table. Thus New Mexico and Deseret are excluded from representation by delegates 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 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 is \$973,088.

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

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 thirteen days and thirteen hours.

Railway Passengers.—The average number of passengers per day over the Hudson River Railroad, since the commencement of the present year, exclusive of Sundays, has been as follows: January 892, February 971, March 1440, April 1875, May 2074, July 3169.







## An Overland Journey to California.

The *Illica* (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 California.

After an hour's travel we left the ravine, and entering again upon a sand plain urged our animals at the top of their speed toward *Aque 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 desert. Our trail was now for some time along 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 it 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 lifting 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.

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 desideratum, and a lost animal now received no attention. As we were about moving off, one of the company who had been travelling on foot during the night came staggering into camp, begging, 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 run toward *Aque de Tomase*, 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 it was satisfying them for 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 motion, and bearing southwest, made for the Mahobie 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 upon another plain, from the mouth of which could be seen, lying apparently at the foot of a low range of mountains, the river Mahobie.

Green willows and cotton wood skirted its banks, which was a great relief to the waste of sands over which we had been travelling during the past forty hours. Twenty miles of travel would bring us to water, and though fatigued and depressed in spirits, suffering every thing from thirst and hunger, fainting almost from exhaustion, there was not a man but what, at the sight of these evidences of a camp, felt revived, and sinking 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 Mahobie, the western boundary of this desert—the great point to be obtained from Butter 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 notwithstanding he had already killed two horses, and a third that could hardly move with its burden, his language was, "Men, we must find water tonight, or we are lost." 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, urging along a broken down animal, or leaving their all upon the desert, and endeavoring 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 willingly escape from during the day, was now fast sinking behind the Western hills, and as we felt that darkness would soon close in upon us, we longed for the power of a Joshua, that we might command it to stand still, until at last water could be found. A moody silence pervaded the train, which was only occasionally broken with the choked and half-uttered sentence of "give me water, or I die." Some were offering their mules, others the last rag of cloths, even to their shirt, for enough to raise their mouths; while others took a bullet, or tearing the greasy linings 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 parched 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 common 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 filled, 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 endeavoring 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 distance of one hundred miles.

**JUST RECEIVED** and for sale—  
150 Bags Salt,  
50 Boxes Tallow Candles.  
May, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

**BACON**—30,000 lbs. good Bacon for sale  
Wholesale or retail, by  
May 1850. RANKIN & McLEAN.

## ENCOURAGE THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Mechanics and artisans have the highest 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 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, 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 plan suggested by our correspondent should receive 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 expediency 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 munificent, that our candidates, of all parties, would be rail-road men, and an enemy to rail-roads would be considered as rare, and untamable, and ferocious 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 healthy impulse to business all over the State, that rail and plank roads will become as common, as profitable and as popular in North Carolina, as they are in the Northern States, where similar causes have produced these effects.

For the Star.

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 unanimous 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 who have taken into consideration or are aware of the vast benefit such an establishment will have, or the great moral influence it will exercise 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 mechanics and laborers, such as Carpenters, Masons, 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 furnish? I know of no practical machinists among the few now employed, that can be spared. No Pattern-makers, no Blacksmiths acquainted with this particular branch of work, and but few carpenters that could be worked to advantage. Then at least seventy of the one hundred men must be 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. Two-fifths of that amount would be put in immediate circulation, for the support of themselves and families, which would be felt by every man in the community. 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 for the education of young men; it will place in their hands a means of support, which they are now deprived of, and will rear up in our midst 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 business, and each year an additional number may be added, who will receive good instruction by day, and by close application and the advantages afforded by night schools, will at the end of five years have acquired sufficient 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 machinery, produced by the increased facilities for manufacturing it. This will not be a temporary, but a permanent benefit, and in a few years will build up a new town, and place in our hands such advantages, as will make us independent of Northern mechanics. With these advantages before 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 those things that are essential to render mechanics happy and contented and fix them permanently amongst us.

To the mechanics, we are indebted for all the comforts, and nearly all the luxuries we enjoy; and just in proportion to the number employed amongst us, will our State be benefited and our comforts increased. Such an establishment as I conceive this will be, (from my knowledge of the manufacture of machinery) cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to a majority 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 pride of North Carolina, with her inexhaustible mineral resources now unemployed, will be aroused and take her stand at the head, fully convinced of the importance of encouraging home industry, the mechanic and the mechanic arts.

A PRACTICAL MECHANIC.

**Bottling Cloths.**—We are in receipt of a large lot of fresh Bottling Cloths, consisting of all the Nos. in use, and cheaper than they can be bought in western Carolina. Warranted to be of Anker brand and to give satisfaction or return the money in all cases. W. J. McCONNEL.  
June 12, 1850.

**MACHINE CARDS.**—On hand and for sale, for Wool Machines, cards in sheets and fitted into—Emory of different patterns, Cleaning Cards and Comb Plates. J. & R. LINDSAY.  
April, 1850.

## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850.

GUILFORD ELECTION—AUGUST 1, 1850.

JOHN A. GILMER elected to the Senate without opposition. D. F. CALDWELL, C. H. WILEY and PETER ADAMS elected to the House of Commons. W. A. WINBORNE elected Sheriff. All Whigs.

Statement of the Polls.

Polls.	Total.	1848.		1850.		Total.
		Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	
Greensborough	291	59	314	56	136	341
Guilford	238	116	202	146	166	312
Chatham	212	96	226	66	88	184
Cherokee	184	55	197	52	111	267
Cabell	106	23	234	24	107	131
Warren	132	33	124	51	104	155
Watauga	139	41	170	43	76	114
Johnston	120	14	170	37	13	50
Thompson's	18	41	30	35	13	30
Dr. Glenn's	42	3	52	4	51	54
J. A. Smith's	21	11	7	15	9	20
Total	1567	442	1773	326	870	1713

The vote for Governor, on both sides, has been increased; but Manly's majority is 121 larger than it was in 1848. We have no news at all from any other county.

Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall, are now discharging their duties as heads of their respective departments. Mr. Graham and Mr. Crittendon have accepted the appointments conferred on them, and will soon be in Washington. Gen. Scott is acting as Secretary of War and Com. Warrington as Secretary of the Navy for a few days.

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.

Robert C. Winthrop has been appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts, Senator to succeed Mr. Webster.

THE CROPS.—Correction.—A few of the first papers worked off last week contained an annoying blunder about the weight of the flour from Judge Dick's and Mr. Gilmer's wheat. The weights stated were intended to apply to the wheat and not to the flour. It was however estimated that the worst injured portion of the Judge's crop would probably make 35 lbs. of flour to the bushel. The mistake was corrected before many papers were printed.

In the course of conversation with many farmers from all parts of the county, the past week, we regret to learn the general and great failure of the wheat crop. There are a few average crops, but they are exceptions. It is the opinion of many intelligent farmers, that although 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 corn is small, but looks green and flourishing.

THE WEBSTER CASE.—We copy Gov. Briggs's lucid summary of facts in this extraordinary case. The Council properly advised against any commutation of the sentence of death. Had the Professor escaped punishment, the respect for the law which is entertained by multitudes in a humbler social scale would have been justly lessened. Let the law ever be a shield to virtue and a terror to guilt in every grade of society.

When the death warrant was read to Professor Webster, he said, "God's will be done—I am resigned to my fate."

VIRGINIA.—Our Virginia papers teem with circulars and communications touching the constitutional reforms anticipated by the Convention soon to be held. We judge from their tone, that an enlarged right of suffrage and more liberal basis of representation will doubtless be obtained. The people of the western part of the State will insist upon the white basis, while those of the east go strongly for what they call the "mixed basis," where taxation and population are both taken into the account. The election of Judges by the people, and a change of the County Court system, are measures which also call forth able newspapers discussion.

Speed on the Erie Railroad.—The Express train on the Erie Railroad, on Saturday, 13th inst., is said to have made the trip from Pigmont to Jefferson, at the foot of Seneca Lake, a distance of 281 miles, in eight hours and twenty-six minutes. This is at the rate of 33 1/2 miles per hour, including stoppages. The speed during a great portion of the time, must have been at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, July 22d, was distinguished by a great speech of Mr. Clay in favor of the compromise bill.

Tuesday, 23d. Two or three amendments to the compromise bill offered and rejected.

Wednesday, 24th. Mr. Foote withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Bradbury moved an amendment, of which he had previously given notice, referring the Texas boundary question to be settled by joint commissioners on the part of the United States and Texas.

Mr. Rusk moved as a substitute for it that the Texas boundary shall be as laid down in the act of 1836.—Rejected—Yeas 18, Nays 34.

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

Messrs. Butler, Rusk, Benton and Jeff. Davis opposed Mr. Hale's amendment. Mr. Bradbury supported it.

Thursday, 25th. Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected—Yeas 23, Nays 30.

Mr. Benton moved to add to Mr. Bradbury's amendment, that the commissioners, in agreeing on a line, shall take no part of New Mexico to be given to Texas; which, after a long debate, was rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 38.

Mr. Mason moved to amend by adding, the commissioners shall only run the Western boundary of Texas. After debate, this was rejected—Yeas 25, Nays 29.

Friday, 26th. The chief point of to-day was a motion of Seward, providing that when New Mexico shall submit to the President a copy of her constitution, she shall be admitted into the Union as a State by proclamation. This elicited debate in which Mr. Seward's doctrine of a higher law than the constitution, promulgated in a previous speech, was severely handled. The debate assumed a very personal character. Mr. Seward's proposition was rejected, no one voting for it but himself.

Saturday, 27th. The death of Mr. King, a member of the House from Massachusetts, was announced in the Senate, and also in the House, and both Houses adjourned.

Monday, July 29th. Mr. Dayton moved that the Texas boundary be settled by the Supreme Court. The motion was lost.

Various amendments to Mr. Bradbury's amendment were voted down.

The question upon Mr. Bradbury's amendment was then taken, and decided in the negative—Yeas 28, Nays 28.

Mr. Mason moved that Commissioners be appointed 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, and on the bill making appropriations to the military academy at West Point.

On Monday, 29th, the California bill was then taken up, and Mr. Inge's amendment, asserting the right of the future admission of new States, with or without slavery, into the Union, was passed—Yeas 97, Nays 48.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the further discussion of the California Bill, without coming to any conclusion. The friends of the bill were desirous of prolonging the session until the final vote was taken, which, however, was defeated.

Latest from Washington.—We are indebted to the Raleigh Register for the following ship, containing the latest telegraphic news:

RAL. REG. OFFICE,  
Raleigh, July 31.

Bradbury's Resolution was reconsidered and adopted yesterday in the Senate, by a vote of 30 to 28, with an amendment, confining New Mexico to Territory West of the Rio Grande. The passage of the Compromise Bill is now considered certain!

NEWSPAPER IN SALEM.—It will be seen by advertisement in this paper that Messrs. Blum & Son propose to publish a newspaper in Salem. Our friends have the taste and the facilities for conducting a clever paper, and we shall be pleased at their success.

VIOLENT STORM.

A tremendous storm of wind and rain, extending from Wilmington in this State to New York, occurred on Thursday the 18th ultimo, which did immense damage. The destruction of property, of course, was the greatest on the seaboard, but in the interior of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York, the damage was very great. Peach Orchards, fields of grain, and fences prostrated, bridges carried away, trees uprooted, and even houses blown down. In Baltimore the tide rose five or six feet above the usual height, overflowing the tides wharves, filling cellars, &c.

The damage at Washington, in this storm, is said to be \$12,000, and at Newbern 30,000, from the rising of the water, which was nine feet.

On Monday morning a tremendous storm of rain did immense damage in Richmond. Shockoe Creek rose twelve feet in thirty minutes, carrying off lumber, fences, and out houses.

Many inhabitants had to take to the second stories, where they were rescued in boats. One house, in which there were five men, floated off. They were all saved except one, a negro. Many grocery stores were filled with water to the depth of three feet. Cellars in all directions were filled with water—walls were undermined and thrown down, and several small houses along the river front were carried off. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Flies vs. Cholera.—The *Wheeling Gazette* says: "The swarms of flies among us this Summer are said to be evidence conclusive that the Cholera epidemic is not in this region. It is generally observed that Cholera don't prevail in fly time, or rather that flies don't prevail in Cholera times."

## 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 statesman has, in his speeches at the present session of Congress, surpassed even his ancient fame as a powerful, impassioned, and impressive debater."

The Union says of the effort in question: "It was unquestionably the best speech which Mr. Clay has delivered during the session." The *Intelligencer* gives the following outline of the speech:

Mr. Clay commenced his speech on this occasion with a comprehensive allusion to the disquietude of the country. It was manifested in the assembling of the Nashville Convention to consult respecting the interests of a portion of this country; the establishment of a sectional press in this city; in the debates in Congress, and in various other ways. His causes were found to arise, mainly, out of our acquisitions from Mexico, and the remedy proposed was the bill before the Senate. He reviewed its provisions; defended it against the charge of incongruity; compared it with the plan of the late President, to whose memory he paid a feeling tribute; and appealed to Senators to pass it as a measure of reconciliation and harmony to the country—as a compromise which implied mutual concessions and mutual sacrifices—as a measure which alone was capable of restoring peace to the country. He spoke of the effects it would produce to the sections of the Union which were now in a state of antagonism. The North would get the free State of California, and probably other free States; whilst the South would preserve her honor by the avoidance of the Wilmot proviso, besides obtaining a fugitive slave bill, and the abandonment of the agitation of the slavery question in the district of Columbia, obtaining at the same time a large territory on the Rio Grande. The eighty questions which arose in this connection he discussed for upwards of three hours. He contended that this bill was better for the South than the line to the Pacific which had been proposed. He then approached the question, what will be the consequence of the defeat of this bill? He alluded to the distant prospect of civil war between Texas and New Mexico, and the danger that other Southern States, even to the Potomac, might become involved in it, under the impression that they were contending for the rights of the slave States. In such a fratricidal contest the Union might survive, but the history of the world had taught us the lesson, that the end of a war is never seen in its beginning. He made a feeling and eloquent appeal to Senators to pass this bill, which would deprive agitators of their vocation, and restore peace to a distracted country.

It would be vain to attempt in a brief space to give a satisfactory outline of his address, which we shall publish at length as soon as it can be revised—Meantime, this notice may serve to awaken public attention to the forthcoming report.

The Baltimore Patriot says:

An amusing passage at arms occurred between Mr. Clay and Mr. Hale at the close of his speech, which afforded much merriment, and some instruction, and which exhibited the keenness and ability of both 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 fiery Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Barnwell. Mr. Clay had alluded to Mr. Rhett, as a demagogue; with some severity, to wit: "Mr. Barnwell, at the close of his speech, took occasion to reply, by answering sentences 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 nor less than a TRAITOR!"

Major Walter Gwynn.—We stated on Saturday that Major Walter Gwynn, the Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Company, had been appointed Engineer of the new North Carolina 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 service in North Carolina, he was offered a salary of \$5000. This he declined—and for his occasional services in the neighboring State he receives a reduced sum as compensation.

Richmond Enquirer.

RAYMOND AND CO'S

MENAGERIE.

THE Proprietors desire to announce that their unrivalled collection of

Living Wild Beasts,

Will be opened for exhibition at Greensboro', on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, for one day only.

This collection having been selected with great care, now comprises the most COMPLETE VARIETY and assortment of WILD ANIMALS 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 animal works are brought together in one collection, where they can be viewed at leisure and with perfect security.

The Exhibition is rendered intensely interesting by the astonishing performances of Mons. SCHAFER in the den of

LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, CUGARS, &c.

Who, among other remarkable feats, will harness and drive a large Lion 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 10 to 3, P. M. Admittance 50 cts. Children under 10 years of age and servants 25 cts.

IRON & CASTINGS.—Any and every variety of Iron and Castings on hand or furnished at short notice.—Such as mill gearing, horse-power for threshing machines, bark mills, gold stampers, cranes, &c. &c. J. A. McLEAN.

June 1, 1850.

THE St. Louis Republican has a letter from the Plains, which gives a sad account of the ravages of cholera among the California emigrants. It is believed that at least two hundred and fifty deaths had occurred during the first two weeks of June. One hundred and fifty graves were counted by one person who was travelling from Fort Kearney to the Westward.

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 is going to make a fool 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—kick dull care to the deuce—black your own boots—be sure to take a newspaper and pay for it.

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

Resignation.—The venerable Dr. Valentine 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 Christina F. daughter of Absalom B. Dalton.

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

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Centre meeting 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 Fayetteville 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.

The Boats composing this line are:

The Steamer, Gov. Graham, 24 years old.

"Chatham, new.

Tow Boat, Mike Brown, 2 years old.

"Telegraph, 2 "

"Cumberland, new.

"Express, "

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 than they can be by any other on the river.

The arrangements by the copartners are intended 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.

Our 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,

T. C. WORTH, Proprietors.

JNO. D. WILLI



## VARIETY.

### SONG OF THE PLOUGHMAN.

See, the morning breaks away,  
Waken ploughman to your toil;  
From early dawn to glowing grey,  
Guide the plough and till the soil.  
Draw the furrow wide and deep,  
Scatter widely—never spare;  
Let the harrow 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 sing—  
The faith of future bread is there.  
The vernal sun all brightly glows,  
Diffusing life and joy around;  
The genial showers so mildly flow,  
Imparting freshness to the ground.  
Cattle of the flock are feeding,  
Fleecy flecks thy hills adorning;  
Beauteous flowers their blossoms spreading,  
Charm the eye and cheer the mind.

### ADVERTISING.

The Boston Star, on the subject of Advertising, 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, cigars, confectionery 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 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 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 business men generally, could realize and appreciate 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 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 Journal.*

**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 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 manoeuvres 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 hail 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 dispense with this waste of time, money and labor, and, in lieu thereof, impose a small tax on each of the much abused citizens of this commonwealth who are subject to militia duty, the proceeds to be devoted to the good cause of education. 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 austerity 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 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 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 have gone blind, as well as gray, in the service of my country." This sudden burst of natural 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 a good deal recently in countries 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 cents might have been got just as readily, had not the farmers been entirely ignorant of the state of the markets. He said he had no doubt, and we have as little, 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 Whig that a large portion of the bank of Niagara Falls is in a condition which indicates that it will soon follow the example of the Table Rock.

**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 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 guilt should be established. The man has been convicted. 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 been 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 officer, 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 dollar 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 following.

**Newspaper Mourning.**—The newspaper practice of reversing column rules in recording 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.

**JNO. D. WILLIAMS,**  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
MERCHANT,  
FAYETTEVILLE,  
N. Carolina.  
July, 1850. 146m.

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

**Pianos, Pianos.**—Any person in want of a good instrument would save from 10 to 20 per cent, by calling on me, as I am prepared to fill orders from one of the manufacturers in New York city. Several of the instruments can be seen in this place. W. J. McCONNEL.  
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 Inseam  
Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties  
of form and fashion.  
SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress  
Shoes, Ladies' Boots and Baskets.  
We do not go so far as to challenge the State—all  
we want, is for the public to call and give us a fair  
trial.

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

### COME THIS WAY!

THE subscriber has just received and is opening  
his Spring and Summer stock of Goods, purchased  
with great care by himself in the cities of Philadelphia  
and New York, and which he offers to his friends of Guilford and the surrounding country  
on such terms as cannot fail to please. He invites  
attention to the style and quality of his goods,  
to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds, a great variety;  
Ladies' Dress Goods, a large assortment;  
Fine Silk Bonnets, &c., &c.;  
Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Boots and Shoes  
"Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c.;  
Vises, Bellows and Anvils;  
Some Ready-Made Clothing, such as Vests, Pants,  
and Summer Coats, made in good style and no mistake.

Call and see. Barter taken in exchange for  
Goods. JAMES McIVER.  
April, 1850. 52-1f.

**STATE of North Carolina, RANDOLPH**  
County, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1850.  
T. L. Avery,  
vs.  
J. J. Massey and Ph. Hawkins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that  
the defendants are not inhabitants of the State; it is  
ordered by the Court that publication be made for  
six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying the  
said defendants to appear at the next Court of  
Equity to be held for the county of Randolph at the  
Court-house in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of  
September next, then and there to plead, answer or  
demur to the bill of complaint of T. L. Avery against  
them in said Court, otherwise the same will be  
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and master of our said  
Court at office in Asheboro', this 24th June, 1850.  
16-9 pr adv. 55. J. WORTH, C. M. E.

**State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM**  
County, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
May Term, 1850.  
Milton Whitsett,

Alfred Whitsett, Samuel McNeely and wife Nancy,  
Obed McMichael and wife Eliza, and others,  
Last will and testament of James Whitsett, dec'd, issue,  
deceased et al. vs.

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 advertisement 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 August, 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. e.

Pr adv. \$5—12-6



**IN QUART BOTTLES.**  
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE  
OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN  
IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR  
OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, 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, Stomachic Ulcers, Syphilitic Sym-  
ptoms, Scitacia or Lumbago, and Diseases  
arising from an injudicious use of Mercury,  
Asteroids or Dropsy, Exposure or Impudence  
in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Dis-  
orders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all  
the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combin-  
ed with the most effectual aids, the most salutary  
productions, the most potent simples of the veg-  
etable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not  
only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians,  
that it has received their unqualified recom-  
mendations 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 has already done for the  
thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing  
for the millions still suffering and struggling with  
disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the  
fountain springs of life, and induces new vigor thro'-  
out the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended  
are those to which it is known from personal ex-  
perience to be adapted; and those apparently re-  
sponding 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  
name.

**ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.**  
The following striking and as it will be seen, per-  
manent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, com-  
mends itself to all similarly afflicted:

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848.  
Messrs. Sands, Gentlemen:—Sympathy for the  
afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable  
cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of  
my wife. She was severely afflicted with the  
scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands  
of the neck were greatly enlarged and her limbs  
much swollen. After suffering over a year and find-  
ing no relief from the remedies used, the disease  
attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated.  
Her physician advised it should be laid open, which  
was done, but without any permanent benefit. In  
this situation we heard of, and were induced to use  
Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a  
decided and favorable effect, and after using her more  
than any prescription she had ever taken, and be-  
fore she had used six bottles, to the astonishment  
and delight of her friends, she found her health  
quite restored. It is now over a year since the  
cure was effected, and her health remains good,  
showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated  
from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing  
to these facts, and think very highly of Sands' Sarsaparilla.  
Yours with respect,  
JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gen-  
tleman well known in Delaware county. It recom-  
mends itself to all similarly afflicted:

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 26, 1847.  
Gentlemen:—My wife has used several bottles  
of your Sarsaparilla, which I obtained of your agents  
in this place, from which she has received such  
special benefit, that I am induced to add mine to  
the abundant testimony now before the public in  
favor of its medicinal virtues. Her father, mother,  
and many other relatives have, under its use, been  
restored, and it was supposed that she too was in-  
clined 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 be-  
fore 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. &  
D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st.,  
corner of William, New York. For sale in Green-  
sboro', N. C., by W. J. McCONNEL, and by Drug-  
gists generally throughout the United States and  
Canada. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

**WOOL carding, at low prices.**—The  
subscriber, thankful for past favors, now offers  
his best endeavors to please in the various branches  
of his business. For particulars see hand bills.—  
Wool carded at five cents per pound of Rolls, at the  
Buffalo Mills, one-and-a-half mile north of Green-  
sboro'. L. D. ORRELL.  
April, 1850. 526m

**SRPING GOODS.**  
OUR PURCHASE for the Spring and Sum-  
mer Trade is now coming to hand.  
We shall be pleased to show them to all who will  
favor us with a call. J. & R. LINDSAY.  
April, 1850.

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

**FRENCH BURN MILL STONES.**  
We are prepared to furnish Burrs of every di-  
mension and deliver them at any point that  
may be desired. They are now so constructed  
as to secure all the advantages of the cast iron, yet there  
is no increase of price. J. & R. LINDSAY.  
April, 1850.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**  
**YELLOW SHIP, AND TYPHUS FEVERS—**  
**DYSENTERY AND DIARRHÆA.**—In the com-  
mencement, 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 purid,  
of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., &c., besides using  
four or six pills twice a day, take also, a teaspoon-  
ful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while  
these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light,  
and of easy digestion, as arrowroot, rice pudding,  
Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth with  
rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, and served  
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. Some-  
times 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 astrin-  
gents have a deleterious effect; because they occa-  
sion the retention of that death principle which al-  
one causes dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, and all other  
diseases, according to its excess over the prin-  
ciple 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 mildly operating Pills  
of Dr. Brandreth puts not weakness into the frame,  
but draws weakness out, leaving strength in its place,  
and gives composing sleep at night, and an appetite  
to relish any food.

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

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP-**  
**DEN SIOXENY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.**  
The fourth Annual Course of Lectures will com-  
mence 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. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Dis-  
eases of Woman and Children.  
L. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Prof. of Materia Me-  
dica and Therapeutics.  
S. MAUTIN, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharma-  
cy.

C. A. 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-  
tice of Medicine.  
ARTHUR E. PETTIGREW, M. D., Demonstrator of An-  
atomy.

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 Col-  
lege 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  
instruction. Many surgical operations are performed  
in presence of the class; and the students being  
freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guid-  
ance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for be-  
coming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and  
treatment of disease.

**Expenses.**—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors' fees,  
\$105. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee,  
\$25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and ser-  
vants' attendance, is usually 3 or \$3 per week.  
The catalogue, &c. containing fuller information  
concerning the institution will be forwarded to those  
applying for it, or specific inquiries will be answered  
by letter. Address, S. MAUTIN, M. D.  
Dean of the Faculty.

### GOODS! GOODS! GOODS!

HARD times! hard times!! some people say,  
No richer than we were before,  
And money's tighter every day.  
For all the wealth of western shore.  
How comes it this that money's tight,  
That funds command so high a rate?  
Perhaps 't would be no more than right  
That they who know, should just relate.

What's the cause, 't is always best  
To never run your income through,  
Yet all the time go nicely dressed,  
Possessing what is needed too.

For instance, if we wished a dress,  
A handsome coat and pants to buy,  
We'd go for cheapness, and the best,  
To McConnell's & trade where prices are not high.  
W. J. McConnell saith to all—  
"Spring goods and summer, too, have I,"  
And welcome each within his hall,  
His low price system there to try.

When times are hard, and money's tight,  
His low price system we should prize,  
And regulate our means aright,  
And in our dress economy.  
And trade at McConnell's Emporium Store,  
'T is he who cheaply furnish us all,  
And furnish just as many more  
As wish to purchase at his hall.  
April 1, 1850.

### WATSON'S PLANTATION

**FOR SALE.**—By virtue of a decree of the Court  
of Equity for Guilford County, on Saturday the  
31st day of August, 1850, I will sell, on the prem-  
ises, at auction, and on a credit, that valuable Plan-  
tation on which William Watson died.

Description.  
550 acres, more or less—miles west of Green-  
sboro'—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 val-  
uable and desirable plantations in Western Caro-  
lina.  
Terms made known on the day of sale.  
July 1, 1850. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

### HENRY T. WILBAR

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that  
he has received a beautiful & splendid stock of  
**HATS AND CAPS**

manufactured expressly for this market, and which  
are warranted to be equal in quality to any found in  
the State, and to give entire satisfaction to the pur-  
chaser, or a reduction will be made which will be  
satisfactory.  
I have now on hand, Mole Skin, Beaver, Brush,  
Russia, Silk, Angola, California's or Gold Diggers of  
all kinds, and Wool Hats of every variety; Cith and  
Oil Silk, Otter, Seal, Hair and common Glazed  
Caps varying in price from 15 cents to \$10.

The above Hats and Caps will be sold at very  
moderate prices, and all persons may depend on get-  
ting bargains for cash or fur.

N. B. Furs of all kinds wanted, for which I will  
pay liberal prices, such as Otter, Mink, Raccoon, Red  
& Gray Fox, Opossum, Rabbit and Muskrat Skins.  
Greensboro', Oct. 29, 1849

### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINES.

**AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.**  
OWING to the late revolutions and counter-revo-  
lutions 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 inter-  
est hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle  
ground between the hasty, disjointed, and neces-  
sarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the es-  
sential and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the  
historian at a future day. The American publish-  
ers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed at-  
tention to these periodicals, and the very low prices  
at which they are offered to subscribers. The follow-  
ing is their list, viz:

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

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

The "Westminster," though reprinted under the  
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 publish-  
ed and reprinted under separate titles. It has there-  
fore the advantage, by this combination, of uniting  
in one work the best features of both, as heretofore  
issued.

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**State of North Carolina, } In Equity.**  
STOKES COUNTY.

John L. Biting and others,  
vs.  
Lettredge Joyce and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that  
Lettredge Joyce, Elijah Joyce, and Peter Joyce, de-  
fendants in this case, are not residents of this State;  
it is therefore ordered by the Court that publica-  
tion be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Pa-  
triot, for the said defendants to be and appear at the  
next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of  
Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, 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 proconfes-  
so, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jasper W. Davis, Clerk and Master in  
Equity for Stokes county, at office in Germantown  
the 27th June, 1850.

JASPER W. DAVIS, c. m. e.

Pr. adv. \$5 12-6

**Rockingham County court.**  
In the matter of the property of Leven McCollister's  
last will and testament.

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

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

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

It is further ordered that Thomas Smith be ap-  
pointed guardian pendente lite for the following in-  
fant children of Isaac and Elizabeth Barber, to wit:  
A. Jackson, Eliza Jane, Amy Elizabeth, Isaac New-  
ton, and William Thomas Barber.

Test: T. B. WHEELER, c. c. e.

Pradv \$5—12-6.

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

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