The Greensborough Patriok.

VOLUME XIII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N.C., MAY 24, 1851.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SWAIM AND SHER WOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:

AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION. A failure on the part of any customer to order a dis-continuance within the subscription year will be con-sidered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

ADVERTISING RATES

One dollar per equare (lifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week there-ther. Deductions made in favor of standing adveronts as follows :

| One square, \$3.50 Two squares, 7.00 | Six months. \$5.50 10.00 | One year \$8.00 14.00 | l |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Three " (1 col.) 10.00 Hait column, 18.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | Ì |
| Han column, 18.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | ł |

THE BLACK RACE:

Some reflections on its position and des-ting, as connected with our American dis-Tany, as connected with our American dis-pensation. A discourse delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society, at Frankfort, on the 6th of February, 1851, by Robert J. Breckinridge.

[The author of this discourse is a Presbyterian minister, enjoying the first eminence in his saered calling, and the reputation of one of the most talented and intellectual men of his State and country. He was an advocate of the late unsuccessful emancipation movement in Kentucky : and the excellent grace with which he submits to the decision of the people of his State. will be seen in the opening of his discourse.

His views of the history and condition of the black race, as connected with the white race and with American institutions and destiny, possess broad and striking characteristics, which will arrest the attention of every intelligent mind. We do not know of any production more likely to give an elevated and proper direction to publie thought; and therefore proceed to insert the more material parts :]

It is now just twenty years since I was required to deliver a discourse, in this place, upon the same subject which is to occupy our atten-tion at present and on the invitation of the same society whose annual meeting we now celebrate. That occasion, like this, had been preceded by a great aguation in the public mind, upon topics of vast importance, connected with the position and desiny of the black race in this country, and therefore connected, more or less, with the ques-tion of their colonization. In that agitation, as in the one through which this state has very lately passed, it was my lot to hold and advocate opinions which did not commend themselves to a majority of the people. Now, as then, having proved myself faithful to my convictions. I shall prove myself faithful to the commonwealth. It is for the whole people to lay the great principles of the social state; it is for the smaller number to acquiesce; it is for all together to work out harmoniously the common destiny, up-on the established principles of the government, and it is for all to commit to an overruling Providence, the accomplishment, in his own good way, and his own accepted time, of his own great designs-ready alike to obey his call, or be still at his command.

[The Rev. author commences his subject by proving the unity of the human race-his arguments we omit for want of room. He continues:]

Most pregnant and most practical, is this great truth. A common origin and a common nature must, in common circumstances, produce a com-mon development and common destiny. That the development and the destiny of every portion of our race have not been in all respects similar, is therefore to be at ributed to the diverse circumstances which have attended the career of the different parts of it. There was in all the same original capacity to be elevated with the highest -the same original liability to be sunken with the lowest, A long course of fortunate events may develop a condition of greatness and grodue while a long course of microrune may produce while a long course of microrune may produce which still threaten us. while a long course of misfortune may produce a terrible degredation. But the lofuest has no guarantee against decay, and the lowest are still with that black race about which this society those who are the most exalted; and, even in this profound instinct of human nature finds itligion, and invested with the peculiar sanction of truth. The reality of immense diversities in the conlation, development, character, and destiny of that is consistent with the idea of that unity .-Nothing but that impassable barrier, is proof as variety of their manifestaise force and tions. They have had their origin at a very early period of the existence of the race. The

ed, become the fruitful source of other, and, if possible, still more important consequences. It is not, perhaps, so obvious, yet it is not less true, that all these diversities would, under similar cir-cumstances, be produced, even if we could now obliterate them all, and that, therefore, the only part of wisdom is to accept them as they are, and make all our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the human race proceed on this unquestonable truth. We need not doubt that in the course of human progress, and under the divine adminis-

tration of a gracious Providence, all these things will turn to the turtherance of what is good ; and that in the grand consummation of all that progthat in the grand consummation of all that prog-ress and all that providence, every portion of our race will be assigned to that portion of our earth, and led to that destiny, which are the best and the highest for it. It is thus that the diversity, as well as the unity of the race, becomes a most fruitful truth : and the efforts of the most advanred portion of it, for the benefit of the most sun-America for Africa-precisely in the mode a recognizes at once, that we are one, and which recognizes at once, we are different-is the true and the yet that complete solution of the vast problem, and of our duty under it. It remains for us to do that duty, in all its fullness. The course which has been run by those great

classes of our race into which the learned, with more or less accuracy, have divided it, and the achievements and the fate of nations, composed of one or other of them, may be considered the inevitable result and exponent of those peculiar circumstances which took them, one after another, out of the great common brotherhood, and made them what they were. The strong, the active, and the sagacious-the brave, the earnest, and the wise-whatever made them thus-were thus made as the condition of their triumph : and being thus made, their triumph over the timid, the weak, and the ignorant-whatever made them timtd, weak and ignorant-was just as sure, from the beginning, as it is this day. In the struggle of nations -without the marvelous and unusual interpositions of God-the race is to the swift, and the battle is to the strong. And that all the more certainly in a state of being, where God's curse is upon man, and upon the earth, and upon all its products; and the sweat of the brow and the sweat of the brains are the only remedies in a case where the principle of population is boundless in its power, and the production of bread lies in comparatively narrow limits. follows the process of fructifying the earth with human blood. The end of that is, confusion and sorrow, ruin and despair-the shadow of deathand the sum of all, endless slavery !

National independence, viewed from the sum mit on which we stand, may strike the beholder as a thing easily won and kept. The nations have found it much otherwise. Far the larger part of the history of mankind is a record of the ubjugation of races and states, successively, by each other. And probably the independence which we prize so highly could not be maintained for a single day, if the tyrants of the earth were able to subvert it. It is good for us to bear dependence, is, to maintain a strength equal to that of all our enemies united. So, too, from the lofty eminence on which we are placed, personal freedom may appear to us the simplest and the surest result of every proper social organization. The human race has not found it so. It has desired to be free-it has deserved to be free-it has struggled to be free ; nay, to be tree has been the object of its most fixed desire, of its highest desert, of its fiercest struggles. But yet it has not been free. To preserve a perfect equality of rights, and to preserve those rights, perfectly --which are the two conditions of civil libertyand at the same time to recognize and maintain that inequality of condition, which is the inevitable result of the progress which liberty itself be-gets-this is the grand problem which the nations, alter so many ages, have not yet solved, and, therefore, are not yet free. To preserve our national independence-to secure our personal liberty-to advance in the career of civilization tion-this is what we are doing. But we should bear in mind, how many have tried and how few have succeeded in the same career; how long, peculiar, and how fortunate was our previ-

Not a few of these dangers connect themselves

The negro race was brought to this continent at a period almost as early as the white, and continued to be brought here, legally, for a peri-od of nearly two hundred years, and clandesinely for years after their importation was prohib-ited. At the adoption of the declaration of A-merican independence all the thirteen colonies tolerated negro slavery. At that era, the African slave-trade was in full operation, and no civili-zed nation condemned it, while most of them participated in it. Of the thirteen states which formed the old confederacy, and all of which olerated slavery, six continue to tolerate it, and seven have abolished it. Of the eighteen states duritted into the union since the adoption of the admitted into the union since the adoption of the federal constitution, nine are free states and nine are slave states. Of the present thirty-one states composing the union, fifteen are slave states and sixteen are free states. Of the seven original states which abolished slavery, each one did it is first and approximate and by its own act. Of the states which abolished slavery, each one did it is not for them to hasten the designs of God ; of its own accord, and by its own act. Of the is not for them to hasten the designs of God; nine free and nine slave states admitted into the and they are content to await the guidance of anion, each one was so admitted by act of con- his acorable wisdom. They know, too, that gress, composed of senators and representatives all the madness of men cannot frustrate the su-from all the states in the union, at the respective ded ends of Providence, nor avert those great periods of their administration. In the mean conclusions whose seeds he buried in past ages, time, the foreign slave-trade was abolished by

ble that the greater portion were set free volun-the common consent-questions which, not tarily in those states which still tolerate slavery, they, but time, and progress, and the inherent as considerably the larger portion of the free ne- force of events have made, that their great misgrocs in the United States have always resided in those states. The entire colored population of the United States may be estimated at about one-tenth part of the absolute population—the free portion of the negro population at about one-fifth part of that race, and about one fiftieth part of three about one fiftieth part of three tifths of the entire population of the nation live in the free states, and the remaining two-race in the United States. The isole design as fifths or somewhat less, in the slave states ; and grocs in the United States have always resided fifths, or somewhat less, in the slave states ; and that the slaves constitute not far from one fourth part of the entire population of the slave states. Is repeat that these estimates, made in advance returns of the census of 1850, may not prove exact, though probably not far wrong. A remaining fact of great significance, belonging to the period I am running over, is the attempt, by means of African colonization, to plant the germ of a real nationality in the bosom of this black race-an attempt now persisted in with great tenacity, and much success for above thirty years.

This comprehensive statement exhibit the position of this great question of the black race. as it touches our American dispensation, at two eras, seventy-five years apart, and also the movement of it during that long period. It leaves no doubt of the reality, and tendency of an immense progress highly favorable to that race-yet faithful to the high destiny of the country itself-and to the public obligations, in the faithful observance of which, that glorious destiny is involved. The slave states have permitted their citizens to manumit many thousands of slaves; and in this manner many millions of dollars have been given up by masters, through motives of humanity alone. Seven states which once tolerated slavery have abolished it, by the unquestionable exercise of their sovereign power. Congress has admitted into the union more states than originally composed it, leaving to each, at and after its admission, to tolerate slavery or reject it, at its pleasure ; an equal number has done each. With a common consent of the nation, the foreign slave-trade has been prohibited. and punished as a crime against the human race. To crown the whole, a spontaneous movement, as entirely national as any that has marked our career, has manifested and established inself. seeking the removal of the free blacks of Ameria, with their own consent, to Africa, and their settlement there in freedom and independence. And multitudes of slaves, whom their masters do not consider it advisable to emancipate in this country, are held subject to be sent to Liberia. as the means can, from time to time, he obtained for that purpose. These facts, taken all togethous training, both personal and national, for these er, and considering their relative dependence-

conneduon with other and immense interests,

tempt of our posterity, the exectation of mankind, with the whole black race-stands back in the is established and regulated by law, the church tempt of our posterity, the exectation of mankind, the abhorence of endiess generations, would in-adequately avenge the foliv, the disloyaty, and the implety which could lead us to make ship-wreck of such a dispensation. We must not do it—nay, we must not allow it to be done. The nation must be just to every part that composes it. It must forbear to the last extremity—eyen when it is right, and the rebellious parts are wrong. We are brothers—we are christians—and we are free. But the highest duty the nation has to perform, is to avert mational ruin. Our gloiour institutions have been steeped, from the begus institutions have been steeped, from the begun-ning, in the blood of patriots. Dreadful as the alternative would be, better sucep them also in the blood of traitors, than let them perish in ut-

ages, time, the foreign slave-trade was abolished by act of congress, above forty years ago, and as stoke of death. They have no interest in ex-stoke of death. They have no interest in ex-outers, counting from 1776, almost the entire class of free blacks in the United States has come into existence, having been created by vol-untary manumission, by public authority, in these states that abolished slavery. It is proha-the common glory, and, if it were possible, with force of events have made, that their great mis-sion addresses its healing labors. If the fair vent their success, the north is roused upon the plea, that by this means slavery will be more permanently established in America ; and, the plea, south is convulsed upon the pretext, that by the same means slavery is endangered. And also, opposing parties, forgetting their mutual hostility, jointly attack principles which protect both, and cause which would bless both, in the same spirit in which they attack the country which cherishes both.

The effect of African colonization upon negro slavery in the United Mates, is an aspect of the question which could hardly be overlooked. I have just stated that extreme and directly opposite conclusions have been arrived at. hardly be fairly denied that the interests, both of the slaves and their masters, as well as the general interests of the country, would be moted by the removal of an anomalous and unfortunate class occupying the position generally presented by the free blacks throughout America. Nor can it be questioned that many motives growing out of any clear view of the subject, are That there is any serious probability, however, the number of slaves in this country ever be considerably reduced, by means of foreign colonization, or upon such motives alone as from that quarter, is not, I presume, believed by many well informed persons. I have never en-tertained the opinion that slavery as an institu-All these suggestions contemplate its volun-

reigned. There is, perhaps, no instance in the history of society, of so small and so unimportant a por-tion—as the free negroes have always been of the population of the United States—eccentration of the advance of the advance of the united states of the states o the population of the United States-occupying men or states choose to make of it. The fury so large a share of the public attention. They of sectional madness, and the frenzy of religious have, probably, never exceeded the fiftieth part so large a share of the public attention. They of sectional matness, and the principles of this have, probably, never exceeded the fiftieth part of the entire population of the nation. As a po-lineal element, they have never been worthy to have a probably and the principles of this great movement to excite or to neurish those frantic passions which, under so many opposite manifestations, have sought one common and dinational wealth, power, or development, their increase, by the hostility of the states against each other, the natural propagation, has borne a very low proreated by vol-authority, in difficult questions, for the common good and It is proha-the common glory, and, if it were possible, with et free volum-the common consent—questions which, not to them; legislative ensciments so numerous and peculiar as to form a distinct code, have been made about them in most, if not all, the states; political and religious parties have made various and opposite principles, relating to them, funda-mental points in their very organization; the most violent popular agitations and excesses have been produced in nearly every part of the coun-try, by discussions and proceedings connected with them; and an earnest public scattiment, co-vering a long track of years, and directed to varivering a long track of years, and directed to various objects, has manifested itself in numerous to them, is to create out of them a free, civilized, voluntary organizations concerning them, most of and christian common wealth in Africa. To prehave been, really national. It is obvious, that to explain such a condition of affairs, there must exist something extremely peculiar, in the posi-tion of such a class, and its relations to others around it. During more than thirty years the public mind has been earnessly directed to this subject ; and surely it has had the means of be ing informed and satisfied in regard to the great bearings of it. It is not saying too much, to as-sert that it is informed and satisfied. The mind of the nation can hardly be said to be more conclusively settled upon any question which is still held under discussion at all, than as to the anomalous position and injurious influences of the free black race in America. It is satisfied still further,

It can that most of the peculiar vices, hardships, evil of that race, are traceable immediately to its anomawords : lous position-are incapable of effectual remedy, while it remains unchanged, and that it ought to 00be changed. This is the deliberate, the general, and the just sense of the American people on these questions. The friends of African colonization, taking lead in the dissemination of these presented to the benevolent owners of slaves, fa- great truths, have gradually diffused them through voring emancipation connected with colonization. The nation. They made them the basis of their project for the removal of the free blacks, and ve constantly urged that this was the true solution of the established facts and undeniable principles involved in the case. Of those who the world. opposed them, some-though fortunately the number is not now very large-have contended that the case admitted of no remedy whatever, tion, could be shaken by any considerations ex- and have been content to leave it to be retified as cept those great and absording ones which con-events might determine. Others, constituting a nan conscience, or dieta e with the party numerous and intolerant, in several of the power of irresistable necessity to the human will. slave states, have held the opinion that any reme-The sense of self-preservation may do it-a clear dy, no matter how effectual it might be, or how view of personal interest may do it - a profound unobjectionable in itself, must necessarily pro-idea of duty may do it-the abiding force of re- duce in the process of its application to the condition of things actually existing, other evils, more serious and unmanageable than those it tary abolition, by the set of the master, or of the professed to remove-evils far too serious to be state. There are other modes, fiercer and more tolerated by the slave states, even for the accomeffectual-foreign conquest, domestic strife-the plishment of great good, or the removal of great combined questions of bread labor, and popula- mischief. A third class, equally numerous, pertion, practically discussed under the usual aus. naps, with the last and sull more intolerant, con-pices of famine and pestilence. All these are stituting throughout many of the free states, the methods the world has seen often enough to most obnoxious and unserupulous party which know by rote; and if this union is dissolved, has participated in these discussions, has propobe fairly said to establish the existence of a there are those now alive who may see one or sed for remedy such a change in the social, end, general sentiment, at once moderate in its aims other of them en scied over again. God forefend, and political condition of all American instituexpable of being redeemed. Dangers common to concerns itself, in a qualities manner—for a por-humanity for ever impend over us, and glories forever becken us to arise from the dust. A tional and a free existence on another continent; doubt, those who demand a different and for slavery is here—for good, as some profess—for nately and absolutely, to an equality with the more vehement progress-as there are, also, ill, as many believe. For good or ill, it is here whites-drawing after this sweeping revolution those who assert that a point has been reached beyond the power of foreign colonization to a hundred others, as immense, as absurd, and a already dangerous to the interests of the slave shake its existence, or materially diminish its impossible as used. These statements exhibit, states; and recent events have given to both of numbers. The parasite has clung to the wall of I think, all the shades of opinion which are held with sufficient distinctness to give character to existing parties, on the great questions, of any remedy-and it any, what ?--for the condition of in triumph-he must perish with him by the he must destroy him outright. the free black race in this country. The Without discussing the principles of any of these parties-the whole of which are hostile to car cannot pause to re-adjust this doomed connection any more than the adamantine spheres can cease to wheel, unshaken, in the hand of those on which the scheme of colonization pro- "Though they are very creditable evidences of God, that the planets may adjust their casual ceeds-they sufficiently reveal how the whol-perturbations. Bear him through in triumph- subject is complicated with the interests and perish with him by the way-or destroy him outright! The good, the brave, and the wise, not a national institution, and although is existalone are worthy to ask or answer-which !-- ence and its regulation are subjects under the ex-When idle chatterers are done, let them take up clusive control of the states, respectively; ye the great parable-and when they make their exposition, let them settle in the depths of every the complete national recognition of it, and the important and somewhat difficult duties assumed constant and intrepid heart-that if the south by the nation, in connection with that recogni- searcely be equal to the annual exhibitions a tion, give to the institution itself, and to every | State Fairs and Franklin Institutes.

 continent, the original home, and still the scat and contree of the race. Here is our sublime design, to organize a real and endoring nationality, in the boson of this race, in its original scats.—
 High above all, is the cross of Christ—and profusely rich through all, are the hopes of established freedom, where there was bondage before, and evalued eivitization where barbarism had contract an far form anoreven in suble to occur; and our plan of cotonization, and the considerations it has a contract an far form anoreven evalue. dissolution of the national union, and the over-

WHOLE NO. 628.

The Czar and the Spa.

these words :

"Gentlemen-I was ill; but, thanks to free libations of your sparkling fountain, I am now quite well. I owe you much."

Here the Czar thrust his hand into the pocket of the coarse jerkin which he wore ; and the civic dignitaries, having extended their open palms-"I owe you much," continued the Czar; " and I wish to present you with a durable testimony of my gratitude. In forty-eight hours you shall have it.

One may easily fancy what eastles in the air were built by the expectant functionaries. At kingth they were told that the august convalescent ad given orders to procure the hardest stone which the district would afford ; and the following morning four strong Muscovites were seen hearing a slab, on which was inscribed these

"I was ill: I drank : I was cured. (Signed) PETER, Czar of Russia."

" Place this stone over your fountain, or, if you prefer it, place your fountain under this stone," said the Czar, kindly, " and hereafter you will thank me for it."

Ere many years had elapsed, all Europe knew the waters of Spa ; and the demand for it became so enormous, that the worthy burgomaster and his colleagues were forced to discover first new springs in the neighborhood. The name of Spa was also extended to mineral springs throughout

The Violin .- Gardner, in his entertaining work entuled " Music of Nature," says that the violin had its origin in Italy, about the year 1600 -but those which were esteemed of the greatest value were made at a later period, about 1650, at Cremona, by the family of A. and J. Amati, and their contemporary Stradivari, of the same place. These instruments are found to be very much superior to any that have been made since that time, which acknowledged excellence is chiefly attributed to their age. The Amati is rather smaller in size than the violins at the pre-The Amati is sent day, and recognized by its peculiar sweet-ness of tone. The Stradivari is larger and louder, and it is so highly esteemed that many have been sold for the sum of 200 guineas. The violin has not altered its shape for the last 180 years. Speaking of the effect of age, Gardner remarks confessed by the rest of Europe, that the brilliant sky of Italy communicates to musical instruments an inexpressible delicacy which they do not possess in other climates.

bond of common brotherhood unites every por-tion of the race; it is felt the most keenly by own country, makes so conspicuous an element of our social state ; and the degraded condition of the most abject, its weak pulsations still live to the third, and larger portion of which, scattered attest the depth of the truth, that our race is one. over immense portions of the earth's surface—ei-It is in the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ that ther in slavery or in the first stages of social existence-presents such a deplorable feature of gree in nothing else, have agreed in a common self exalted into one of the grandest truths of re- our common humanity. An unmense race, embracing an eighth part of the human family-a heaven. In him, the conception of this univer-sal brotherhood, which nature teaches-and all corded time, to general degredation and personal knowledge fortifies-becomes a precious living servitude, long outcast from the family of man

and from the great common brotherhood. Now in this grand era of the world, its destiny is ound fast to ours, and, in some sense, is to be different portions of our rare, must be accepted solved with it. The feeble parasite his found, and of the country itself. I desire the prosper-as a truth, even more obvious than its unity.— Those diversities seem to extend to every thing Can the Auglo-American bear through in tri- I passionately desire the glory of my own. I notable conjunction of many acts of God and

the fate of nations, and produce consequences society. I have to regret that exact statements haps the greats sacrifices of my life have been the most momentous and enduring. It is easy to on those points, touching which statistical facts in its cause. But I trankly admit, that there is comprehend that a race originally one, must are of great value, are at present impossible, in have pussed through circumstances, very differ-ent as to different portions of it, and that these circumstances, whatever they may have been, must have operated with a constant and immense taken during the past year, not having been, as yet, digested and published. It is of necessity, must have operated with a constant and immense therefore, thit the principles discussed, and the tores to produce such differences in their physic facts involved, must be stated, generally ; though | tion, or the perpetuity of the cal and more condition as we find exhibited all I am sensible that this must detract from any were such hopes set before any people-never user the earth. And it is not more difficult to value these remarks might be supposed to pos-perceive, that these differences, when establish- sees. God has placed within our reach. The con-

max these extreme opinions an importance, all the adamant-the African is bound to the car of the more ominous, as their advocates, who could a- Anglo-American ! He must bear him through assault, under cover of them, upon the union, and way-or the constitution of the country. We may not, therefore, pass them by in silence.

For myself, I am not only ready to admit, but I carnestly contend, that no question touching the black race in this country, should be allowed for a moment to compromise the far higher and more important interests of the white race in it. Can the Anglo-American bear through in tri-umph, not his own destiny only, but that of the black race also? It is a notable question, and a of men; but, above them all, I cherish with de-notable commention of votion and hope, the advancement of my own, will be true to the country, the country will be

man has brought it about. The topics, into the bosom of which the pre-l love liberty, and rejoice greatly when the down-troiden recover it, and mourn when its country, the country will be true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and if dentally, a national importance which the whole the true to her; and the most powerful causes, physical, social, and mor-al, have conspired to produce and to perpetuate them. We cannot besitate to pronounce these content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an them. The content besitate to pronounce these content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be treated fully on an the content besitate to pronounce these content be content be

al. have conspired to produce and to perpetuate to produce and to perpetuate to grant and numerous to be treated fully on an them. We cannot besidate to pronounce these of many moment, and therefore, content is many respects constant, and there is the net compassion with noticing, generally, such only as are interest at the present moment, and as free stablished. And these effects become of special interest at the present moment, and as the most, in every way that seemed to the country than to it, and which, at the most, is the protect on the designs of this bear more or less directly on the designs of this the most of the text and to here the designs of this the most of the text and to here the designs of this the most of the text and text involve only one, and that an incidental portion ly matters of positive law--vet in the very nature of its ground. Its direct connection with slave- of that existence and that legal regulation of ity in America, if it has any at all, lies chiefly in his-that the particular objects of its care-the ed moral duties, whose detirmination is as much tree negroes of America-are each one a proof religious as it is legal, and concerning which it is that slavery in America is in a process of ame-hat slavery in America is in a process of ame-horation ; and that it affords the means to such church of God, than that of the civil power.-ioration ; and that it affords the means to such church of God, than that of the civil power. -- a duty he must perform, but, that the security as choose to use them in that manner, of a furth- That civil power, which is an institution of God, and enjoyment of all that is ugar to him depend er and real-though possibly slight and inciden- must determine for itself things appertaining to upon it + Hopkinson. union. Never I-yet if men so please, illimitable ameliora- itselfa but the church of Chirst, which is The mass of slaves in America -- consid-, an institution of God, must in like manner detertion. rable in itself, but insignificant when compared mine things appertaining to it.

The American Contributions to the World's Fair do not impress the English with a very high notion of American manufactures. The London News says :---- It may be said of the American display generally, that it is evidently the production of a new country, where the useful arts are vet more in request than the ornamental." the manufactured cotton, in prints, it says :----

the progress of American manufactures, our friends on the other side of the Atlantic will pardon us for saying that they are not of that high class of goods-especially the prints-that our Munchester manufacturers need lear their compe-tition, at least for the present." From the list o From the list of articles enumerated, the contribution is very meagre, and the show of American articles will

> Majesty of the Law .- How imposing is the unjesty of the law ! how earn her dignity ; how vasi her power : how firm, and tranquil is her reign! It is not by fleets, and drates, by devastation, and wrong, by oppression, and blood, she maintains her sway, and executes her decrees. Sustained by justice, reason, and the great interven those who do not approve, hesitate not to support her; and the inductional upon whom her judgment fails, knews that submission is not only

> All dissipation has its origin in a want of proper 1. 1. 1

At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, at Raleigh, had on the 12th and continued to

who, when speaking, con-

acknowledgement at he admitted that

and in Ser. 41

is the short gb-mish. se honor of

To

mothe sat

by the

fie d infant

2

.....

marm-just

Does the , Bridget Indade, a

nice, In

very curious," asid an old gendeman to a law days since, "that a watch abould be 5 dry, when it has a ranning spring inside." I though the stren where detection dos not fol-thood. Even where the detection dos not fol-thood is almost clavay created. -the open, hold, honset trub, is always the aye the wisect, always the asfet, for every

falsel10

Nyte

nearly

135

dry very

" It is friend, a perfectly

I think e, main after d

"Indade, "Indade, "never be al ming up all

tine "

Molly Molly

said a suid a the riv replied wicker

Na.

500,000 I career of

ape of

and

sew,

an an

prim t

and to how to yment. human proof the

100

partner Persia

E. B one th

(R. 1) says that Graham, Greensborough, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord, to Charlotte-228 miles in length.

It was further ordered, that the President and Chief Engineer let the contracts for all the grading, masonry, bridging, and timber for superstructure, to be completed by the 1st of January, 1854, unless longer time be given by the Board.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

RALEIGH, May 5th, 1851.

The further in the or at the or at the or at the or of on not about the test of test of the test of te

structions a separate and independent charge, and to this end the line was divided into four divisions. The First Division commences at the Wilmington and Ra-leigh Rail Road and terminates six and a half miles west of Raleigh. The Second Division commences at the Wilmington and Ra-leigh Rail Road and terminates six and a half miles west of Raleigh. The Second Division commencing at the last named point, extends to the Guilford County line. The Third Di-vision thence to Lexington, and the Fourth Division from Lex-ington to Charlotte. The duty of surveying and locating these vost, Jr., Mr. John C. McRae, Mr. J. L. Gregg, and Mr. John McRae, with the rank of Principal Assistants. Each Rodmen, Chainmen, and Azemen. Mr. Prevost was sent to the field on the 21st of August, Mr. John C. McRae on the 26th of the same month, Mr. Gregg on the 15th of September, and Mr. John McRae on the 27th of August. The autor of the ridge and runs and the race field, thence it follows nearly the course of the ridge ansates South of Mr. Attingent of August. Bask

8 of August.

The aggregate number of miles run by these parties, including the experimental surveys, the approximate and final location, amounts to 1494 miles. When it is remembered that the period of their employment embraced the inclement sea-son of the late fall months, and the winter and early spring months, the amount of labor they have performed cannot but prove satisfactory, and it fully attests the energy, industry, and fidelity on the part of the heads of the respective parties. The condition imposed by the Charter, make Raleigh and

Salisbury intermediate points in the line of the road. By a resolution of the stockholders at their meeting held in Salisbury on the 12th of July, instructions were given to ascertain by actual survey whether a route passing near the Towns of Hillsboro', Graham, Greensboro', Lexington and Concord, all things considered, would not be the most practicable. Keep-lines, the grade being rather in favor of the Middle route as-lines, the grade being rather in favor of the Middle route asing these instructions before me, regarding them however as imperative only so far as respects the requirements of the Charter, to construct a Rail Road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road via Raleigh and Salisbury to Charlotte, and only as absolute under the directions of the stockholders to ascertain the practicability in comparison with other routes, of a location through the towns of Hillsbore', Graham, Greens-

boro', Lexington and Conord, and not by any means as re-stricting the location to those towns. The line would occustricting the location to those towns. The line would occu-py precisely the ground which it does had no allusion to those towns been made in the proceedings of the stockholders. I explored or caused to be examined every route between the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and Charlotte via Ra-leigh and Salisbury, which I thought at all feasible, and surveyod every line that in my judgment was deemed necessary to the attainment of the most practicable route, and the res-ults of those examinations it is now my purpose as briefly as may be to lay before you. But it may be pertinent before en-tering upon a description of the lines which were surveyed, to submit a few remarks upon the general features of the inter-mediate country between Raleigh and Salisbury, and their influence upon the location. An inspection of the map of the State will shew that a straight line between Raleigh and Salisbury is crossed by the waters of the Haw and Yadkin rivers,

and by their almost innumerable tributaries, embracing among the most conspicuous, with their branches, New Hope, Rocky Deep and Uharie rivers. Any one who has travelled the di-rect road from Raleigh to Salisbury, by Pittsboro' and Ashboro', must have indelibly impressed on his mind the many "ups and downs" which he encounters, and it must have occurred to him when slowly climbing up the hills which ever to the Company. and anon tise before him, how much the tord might be improved by winding around them through some of the numerous ravines antly present the emselves on the one hand or the These hills which so much obstruct the common road, and the graduation of which to easy grades, would render it so serpentine and devious, and carry it so much out of the direct course, would affect in a much greater degree the route of a rail road ; no line of any extent either level or of a given inclination to the horizon could be maintained, without resorting clination to the horizon could be maintained, without resorting to a continued succession of heavy cuttings and fillings, and an infinite series of abrupt curves. In many places the ridges and hills that would be crossed are composed of gravel inter-mixed with stones and not unfrequently they are formed entire-ly of rock, which would add greatly to the expense of gradua-The extent of these difficulties may be regarded as unlimited on the South towards which the water courses that are crossed flow; in search of a route, on the North, there is no medium short of the sources or nearly so of the principal tributaries a-bove mentioned of the Haw and the Yadkin. Being satisfied, therefore, that no line could be obtained on the direct route without such frequent deflectious as would make it quite as long, that it would be more costly and objectionable both in grades and curvature, than the route around the heads of the water courses before mentioned, that no intermediate route could be found, and that a survey of the direct route would be attended with no better results than loss of time and unnecessary expenditure, I determined to abandon it at once, and make the detour of the ridge, so plainly indicated by the topography of the country as the route for the rail road, which I shall now proceed to describe under four separate heads, cor-responding to the four divisions of the line heretofore defined.

Road Company, at Raleigh, had on the 12th and continued to the 16th of May, the Report of the Chief Engineer, of the Survey and Location of the said Road was made to the Board and adopted, and ordered that three thousand copies of said Report be printed for distribution. The line of the Road, as recommended by the Chief Engi-neer, commences at the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by the way of passes by Waynesboro', crossing the Neuse about four miles above Smithfield, by Raleigh, Crabtree Bridge, Hillsborough Graham, Greensborough, Lexington, Salisbury, Concord, to mington and Raleigh Bail Road, one by the way of Goldsbo-rough, and thence to Waynesboro', making Waynesboro' the terminus of the road. One by Waynesboro' to Goldsboro' di-

rect, and one by Waynesboro', intersecting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 1.08 miles south of Goldsboro'. These lines are all laid down on the accompanying map in the order here referred to, lettered A, B, and C, and a com-

parison of their cost, length and grades will be found on a sheet hereto annexed, upon an examination of which it will be found, that the line passing through Waynesboro' and inter-secting the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road 1.08 mile south of Goldsboro', designated as C, on the map, is 3,887 feet shorter and will cost \$10,277 less than line A, which To the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company. GENTLEMENT:—I have the honor to submit the following re-port of the progress and results of the surveys for the North Carolina Rail Road. Acting under your instructions to me of July 13th, I pro-ceeded to organize four parties of Engineers. To give cffi-ciency to these parties, devolve due responsibility, and incite a laudable emulation, I gave to each party acting under my in-selected as the basis of the estimate and is designated on the selected as the basis of the estimate and is designated on the selected as the basis of the estimate and is designated on the with that line as run. Owing to these freque t deflections laudable emulation, I gave to each party acting under my in-structions a separate and independent charge, and to this end the line was divided into four divisions. The First Division commences at the Wilmington and Ra-The Sirst Division commences at the Wilmington and Ra-

and Crabtree, to its summit in the race field, thence it follows nearly the course of the ridge, passes South of Mr. Atkinson's and through Raleigh by Hargett street to its re-union with the South line at Judge Cameron's.

The North line is indentical with the middle line, until it reaches a point between the race-field and Mr. Atkinson's, it then runs a little South of Mr. Atkinson's and through Lane street by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Depot, back of the Female Seminary and connects with the middle and Southern lines near the Haywood road on the lands of Dr.Cook.

It appears from a comparison of these lines as exhibited in the accompanying table, that the South line is 1875 feet short-er and that the cost of graduation and construction is \$6788 er and that the cost of graduation and construction is \$6788 less than on the Middle line, and that in comparison with the cending westward and about the same in both directions as the Northern line. The curvature is also in favour of the South

line as compared with both of the other lines. A line was also ran uniting the South and North line through Harrington street, which increased the distance over the South line 2750 feet and the cost \$25,511.

The cost distance and degree of curvature being all in favor of the South line, I am compelled in a professional point of view to give it my preference. There are other considerations howver which not y properly influence the Board, such as the propriety, probably the necessity and obligation of the Company, to put a depot within the corporate limits o' Raleigh, which would be attended with no serious objections so far as the grades of the road are concerned on the Middle line; while on the South line the road ascends with a uniform grade of $47\frac{1}{2}$ feet per mile past Raleigh, upon which the establishment of a depot would be very objectionable, on account of the difficulty of stopping the descending and starting the ascending trains, and this objection can only be removed by introducing a lighter grade which can in no other way be effected than by increasing the rate of ascent from Walnut Creek, which would operate against this line ;but as the grade would be in favor of the heavy tounage, it would still maintain its superiority over the middle line.

age, it would still maintain its superiority over the middle line. Recurring again to the commencement of the line at the Wilminton and Raleigh Rail Road, I would recommend the estaplishment of the Depot at Goldsboro', instead of at the point of connection of the roads—for the reasons that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company having ware-houses alreay creeted at Goldsboro', could without additional expense to them give accommodations that would be a marine expense to them give accommodations that would be a saving

SECOND DIVISION.

After several trial lines across Crabtree creek which is enintered six miles from the commencement of this division, a line was selected crossing at Mr. Jere. Morris', thence it ascends along the sloping ground drained into Crabtree to Mr. middle lines, at station 928, at Hiatt's; thence it crosses South Buffaloe Creek, a little below the Salem road, it then ascends to the smamit of the ridge between Haw and Deep rivers; Robt. Witherspeen's on the ridge dividing the waters of New Hope and Neuse Rivers, thence the line pursues this ridge, departing from it only at one place to maintain the general direction and at the same time avoid the Brasfield hills which are passed, leaving them a half a mile on the North, at a trifling between the North and South prong, it crosses the South prong just below Chipman's mill. Thence it follows up Tan Yard branch to its head, thence crosses Rich Fork near its expense encountered in embanking across two small branches of New Hope. At Desarno's, ten miles cast of Hillsboro', two routes present themselves, one pursuing the ridge dividing the waters of the Eno and New Hope rivers, forming an indepen-dent line crossing Haw river at Gilbreath's ford, and thence to Providence meeting house, designated on the map as the Chapel Hill ridge line. The other passes by Hillsboro,' and crossing Haw river at Trollinger's bridge re-unites with the other at Providence meeting house. These routes may be united by a cross line on the ridge dividing the waters of the Eno and Haw rivers by a deflection from the first line at Grav-Hill, and thus the various routes crossing Haw river, which will hereafter be described, may be made a part of either line and a comparison between the two be made; adopting either of the crossings of the river. Suffice it to say, however that the result by any combination that could be made would that the result by any combining of the second and the second as of grades, cost, survature and distance. I shall therefore dismiss

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. each side by treatle work across extensive low grounds, subject result of this reconnoisance was the selection of four lines cross-

With the view of cutting off the detour, on the route by Hills-bore', around the head of New Hope, a line was reconnoitred diverging at Parris Yates, on this division, one and a half miles

amance and South Buffaloe creeks, crossing it at the intersecion of the Shallowford and Fayetteville roads. The line then descends to south Buffaloe creek, crossing it about one thousand feet below the stage road bridge, thence it assends to the ridge between North and South Buffaloe creeks on which it continues to Greensboro, crossing South street three hundred feet north of the Caldwell Institute, thence on the ridge to station 928 near Mr. Nathan Hiatts'. From this soint to Lexington, three lines present themselves for compar-son-which we will designate the Fair Grove, middle and Northern lines.

The Fair Grove and middle lines are common to Prospect meeting house; before reaching this point the line crosses South Buffaloe near Mr.*A. Wilson's, Bull Run a little below the stage road ford, and Deep river 1200 feet below the stage road bridge; thence the line passes a little to the South of Jamestown, up the South prong of Big branch to station 1839, a quarter of a mile west of Prospect meeting house on the summit of the ridge between Deep river and the Yadkin. From station 1839 it continues heading nearly the waters of Hunt's Fork, thence it descends along the South slope of the valley of Hambies' creek, crossing the Raleigh road near Fair Grove meeting house and continuing upon the north side of the road to a point near the house of Mr. Smith Curry, thence keeps near the Raleigh road and passes about 300 feet to the left of the Poor House, thence it descends to Abbott's creek, crossing it about three fourths of a mile below Randolph bridge: thence it passes up the south slope of the valley of Grimes, branch to the summit of the ridge between Abbot.'s and Swearing creeks near Parks', at the crossing of the stage road a-bout 4,500 feet west of the Court House, where it joins the 4th division.

The middle line diverges from the Fair Grove line at station 1889, crosses the head waters of Hunt's Fork to the ridge between Rich Fork and Hambie's creek, which it follows three miles; thence it descends into the valley of Jimmies creek to Conrad's old mill; here the line crosses the creek and again makes two crossings at the bend opposite Mrs. Lopp's and passes over the point of a ridge between Jimmie's creek and Rich Fork, crossing the latter near its junction with Hambie's creek, thence it crosses Abbott's creek about half a mile above the junction of Rich Fork, thence it passes up the valley of Abbott's creek, crosses Leonard' creek near its mouth and thence along the sloping ground of Leonard's creek to Parks', passing Lexington 1200 feet South of the Court House. This line may be straightened by a route leaving the line which is common to it and the Fair Grove line at station 1641, passing three fourths of a mile north of Prospect meeting house, and coming into the middle line again about 5 miles 1744 feet from the point of starting. Abbott's creek, crosses Leonard creek near its mouth and

from the p on the point of starting. Northern line. This line deflects from the Fair Grove and

thence it descends Piney branch to its mouth, where it crosses

the North prong of Deep river, thence passing over the ridge

ource and immediately ascends to the ridge between Abbott's

ges of these two lines and express my preference until a farteach side by treathe work across extensive low grounds, subject to frequent inundations, which affords no secure site for a land-ing or suitable place for building. As this provision of the charter was evidently intended to unite the Rail Road with Steamboat Navigation on the Neuse, and the sectend is bene-fits and a participation of its advantages to the lower Neuse, I have on account of the objections above assigned to a strict compliance with the letter of the charter, directed the approach to the Wilmington and Relaich Reit Road by the stage road and participation of the charter, directed the approach to the Wilmington and Balaich Reit Road by the stage road and pass-tions between Back Creek and Haw River. This narrowed ing at the nouth the stage road and pass-tions between the stage road pass-trian the stage road and pass-trian the stage road and pass-trian the stage road pass-trian the stage road pass-trian the stage road pa abandoned on account of its increased length and cost, and the second for the same reasons and in addition thereto in conse-quence of its objectionable curves and the heavy rock excava-tions between Back Creek and Haw River. This narrowed down the choice between the two routes crossing at Long's and at Trollinger's bridge, noted on the map as the upper and the lower lines. A comparison of these lines gives the follow-ing results viz: The upper line costs less by \$5,000 and the length is one mile less than the lower line. The lower line has less curvature of the minimum radius and the length of the max-imum grades is less, but these favorable features not being suffi-cientto counterbalance its increased length and cost, Igive the upper line the preference and recommend its adoption. From Providence Meeting House, the line of this division is traced over very favourable ground along the ridge dividing the wa-ters of Haw and Alamance rivers, to its termination on the dividing line between Alamance and Guilford counties. With the view of cutting off the detour, on the route by Hills-bore', around the heast of New Hope, a line was reconnoitred Charlotte Rail Road.

The line above described is the result of a full reconnoisance from its commencement, passing around the head of Crabtree and by Mr. Bartley Scars' eight miles from Yates', thence a-long a ridge dividing the waters of North East, New Hope and and White Oak Swamp to Mr. Marmaduke Williams', where it crosses New Hope, thence on a ridge between Morgan's and passing to the West of Back creek, by different crossings of Bolling's creeks, to a point about two miles from Chapel Hill, the intermediate streams. The line by Mount Mourne was where the ridge, upon which the College is situated rises ve- also compared with it and was found from its greater length to be objectionable. In the above description of the several divisions I have omit-

ted numerous lines that were surveyed and examined, which will be found in the memvirs of the Principal Assistants, here-

with had before you, and to which I beg leave to refer. I have confined myself to those lines, in whose comparison I supposed the stock kolders might feel an interest. The surveys have been made throughout in reference solely to the interests of the Company. It has been your pleasure to leave me free and untrammeled, with no other declaration to of opinion on your part than an expression of your solicitude for the selection of the best and most practicable route, and it

has been my most earnest desire to conform to your wishes; no pains have been spared on my part and no labor has been wanting on the part of those entrusted with the duty of carrying into effect my instructions. The country has been thor-oughly explored ; whenever any doubts existed they have been solved by instrumental surveys, and the competing lines test-ed and compared by well known and neknowledged principles, verified by experience : nothing has been left to speculation, theory reduced to practice is the formula by which I have been governed in my efforts, in the language of the charter, to obtain the most practicable route for a rail road from the Wil-mington and Raleigh Rail Road, via Raleigh and Salisbury, to the town of Charlotte. I believe such a route is now presented to you, and that there

is not a Rail Road in the country of the same length which pos-senses equal facilities for the economical application of Locom-otive power. The grades nowhere exceed fifty feet per mile and curves of five degrees deflection adopted as the minimum, oc-cur in but very few instances. The length of the road is 223 miles.

I have estimated for a single track with the condition of the waste earth being disposed and the borrowed earth taken by widening the cuts with a view to a double track, the Road bed to be formed of gravel or other suitable material to the depth of a fost, and for a superstruction with a T-rail of sixty pounds to the yard. The drains and culverts are all to be built of stone or brick, and the wooden bridges to be on the most sub-stantial plan of arch bracing, resting on stone abutments, and every description of work to be as permanent and durable as any of a similar kind in the country. The warehouses will be of wood.

The whole cost of the road on this plan, including engineering expenses, superstructrue and land damages and every thing appertaining to the road way, will be \$3,165,332.

In this estimate I have endeavored to provide for every pos sible contingency that may arise. Such as increase of and provisions, unforseen difficulties in sinking foundations, and although the amount of rock excavation has been ascer-tained by repeated borings on nearly the whole line, lest it might have been missed in our examination, I have made a liberal allowance for that contingency, also, so that I feel eve-ry confidence in stating the above sum as full and sufficient to cover all expenditures for the items therein embraced; and, every thing is included except the locomotives, cars and coaches and the shops for renewal and repairs.

The cost of the shop and fixtures may be put down at \$100,-000 though this whole of the expenditure will not be necessary before the completion of the road ; it may be spread over two

or three years after the road goes into operation. The number of Locomotives and their trains depend of course entirely on the amount of business, and may be increased as the wants of the company require. It is not usual to embrace in the original estimates and charge to capital more than barely sufficient to put the road into operation, and with inconsiderable additiona, carry it through and enable it to do the business of the first year. With this restriction I submit

| comotives, | at \$7,500 | \$75,000 |
|----------------------|------------|----------|
| issenger cars, | . 2,000 | 12,000 |
| ggage and mail cars, | " 1,800 | 4,200 |
| irthen cars. | 600 | 48,000 |

There are now in arms in East more than in the hottest part of the poteon. To spin and to weave, to knit once a girl's employment: but a catch a geau, is all she calls only laten at heavi, is all she calls only laten the single fact that the thought of another world, good p

but peculiar shape. having t of an ii par course with liv of metals, 30,000th 1 the An iron boat, of a large size by intended to convey parsengers an Nile, is Jening beilt at Ipswitch. Platinum is the most ductile of been drawn mto wire only the 30, inch in diameter. A ship in the Persian Culf, in th y months, had her cryper encared to the thickness of 2 lect.

Due of the Texas papers inity of Austin measur-inity of Austin measur-a revolution and the peo-tr hornes across the ry-the hornes across the ry-the fact throught are ev-tive fact throught are ev-tive fact throught are ev-tive fact throught are evvicini vicini than t that their their their The

creek and Rich Fork, along which it runs to Mr. Andrew Sink's on the stage road, where it commences descending and crosses Abbott's creek about half a mile below the stage road bridge and thence along the grounds of Abbott's creek to its re-union with the usiddle line at station 2381. The length, curvature, grades, cost of construction and maintenance being in favor of the middle-line, I give it preference and recommend

FOURTH DIVISION.

The location of this division commences at the termination of the Third Division above described.

The line passes through the far-famed fertile lands of the Jersey Settlement. Swearing creek and North Potts creek, tions not to be found on any railroad in the country. It com-which water these lands, are crossed, the 1st at Yarbrough's mences in the rice fields on the Cape Fear and terminates in the Chapel Hill route, as it is designated on the map, and con-fine my observations to the Hillsboro' route, which after it befine my observations to the Hillsboro' route, which after it be-came evident that it would be the preferred route, was subject-ed to the mest elaborate explorations and surveys. The first

its adoption.

80 Burthen cars, 600

\$139,800

Which sum added to the two preceding sums gives \$3,405,-132, for the road-way equipment and workshops. No difficulty or extraordinary expenditures will be

tered to any portion of the line in procuring substantial found-ations for the works of art. The soil on every portion is pec-uliarly adapted to the formation of a dry and firm road bed; imber for sills are found every where convenient to the line; -for several of the bridges, it will have to be transported a con-siderable distance; with this exception and the searcity of good building rock at some points, suitable materials of every cind are found every where convenient to the line. In relation to the income of the road I have no data, if it

were my province to do so, upon which I would be willing to venture even a conjecture of the specific amount. But, upon a subject of so much importance to the stockholders it may expected that I should say something, at least in relation to the prospects and just expectations that may be entertained by those who have embarked in it.

This rail road passes through the almost entire length of the State, it embraces in its route a variety of soil and produc-This Division unites the North Carolina Rail Road with the value of the East of the State and stat for and Baleigh Rail Road.
 The Charter requires that the Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Zine the Mainington and Raleigh Rail Road, "where the same pass of the Shallow Ford to Rufin's Mills. The leigh Bail Road, over the Neuse." The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the main land on the Shallow Ford to Rufin's Mills. The leigh Bail Road, over the Neuse. "The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the main land on the real and long the construction of the Shallow Ford to Rufin's Mills. The leigh Bail Road, over the Neuse. "The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the main land on the same pass there and the same pass. The first is traced to the main land on the same pass of the County Rail Road, with the radius at the same pass. The same pass of the County Rail Road, with the main land on the same pass. The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, over the Neuse. "The bridge of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and the main land on the thore the same pass of the County Rail Road, withe the main land on the real maining the Rail Road, withe the main land on the same pass of the County Rail Road, the real the same pass of the county Rail Road the Rail Road the Rail Road the Rail Road the real the same pass of the County Rail Road the Rail Road t

the ability to supply the wants of the producers and creating a constant demand for the productions, and the markets of Virginia thrown open by their Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, with their demands and means of supply, all uniting to stimulate industry and production and thus add such an amount of tonnage and business to the road as to render it almost unneces sary to look beyond its limits for the sources of its productiveners. But, if we were permitted to look abroad, we could with quite as much plausibility of argument as we see urged every day, in connection with with subday, in connection with other schemes, place this one also in communication with Memphis, which seems to be regarded by many as a point on the great high way to the Pacific, and we many as a point on the great high way to the Pacific, and we could then without any very great stretch of the imagination, extend this road to Beaufort, and fancy her safe and secure harbor crowded with shipping from all parts of the world. Such speculations would probably not be considered rational, though far within the bounds of the visions which fill the mind of the projectors of Rail Roads possessing nothing like the probabilities of accomplishment as would seem to attend the very reasonable project of extending the North Carolina Road into Tennessee and down to Beaufort. And why should not North Carolina accomplish this enter-

And why should not North Carolina accomplish this enter prise? I believe she will; she has already authorised surveys to ascertain the cost of extending the road over the mountains and granted a charter for a Rail Road to Newbern; both schemes are entirely feasible and practicable, and will at no distant day, I have no doubt, be accomplished. They are probable in theory, and what is probable in theory has in practice always proved true. But these schemes are in the future, although in my opinion in the certain future. I prefer reasoning from the past and grasping what is before me. Looking, then, as I have said, to the wide spread demand and to the ability and capacity of the Country on the immediate borders of the road to supply that demand, I have no fears of the result & feel in no need of travelling beyond the borders of the State in search of trade and travel to demonstrate the pro-ductiveness of the Stock of the North Carolina Rail Road. I and, however, not indifferent to the income arising from the through business; it is one of the certainties of the present which I count largely upon from our connection with the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road. Having, however, in the outset confined myself to the limits of the road, and to a simple statement of its influences in promoting home industry, and thereby adding to the wealth of the State, and crea-ting business for itself--I have, although entertaining just expectations, not felt myself at liberty to draw heavily from other sources-I prefer leaving that branch of the estimate to o-thers quite as competent to the compatation as myself, to make such additions as may suit their views. The effects of rail roads every where is to increase the value

of lands. The ratio of increase is dependent upon the fertili-ty of the soil and the remoteness of the lands from market, and the amount of increase is exactly the capitalized sum which the saving in the transportation upon the annual produce of an the advertisement for the letting of con-acre would give. For instance, if the annual saving in the tracts, which appear in this paper, the real transportation of the produce of an acre of land is one dollar, alue of the land will be increased \$16,2-8, the capital which at six per cent. would yield a dollar. My own impres-sion is that the lands on the line of the North Carolina Rail Road will be increased in a greater ratio than this, now universally acknowledged principle of computation would give, for the reason that they are from some cause greatly underrated, especially from Lexington to Charlotte; the lands on this poron of the road which grow Cotton as well as Grain, compared with lands in Virginia similarly situated in reference to markets and which grow only grain and grass, are valued at very little more than half the price of the lands in Virginia. The effect of the Rail Road will be to raise these lands to The effect of the Rail Road will be to raise these lands to "office work," preparing the estimates, their proper standard of value and add also thereto the en- &c. for sections suitable to the convenhanced value arising from the diminution in the cost of transportation.

The manufacturing establishments on the line of the work, which are now in a comparatively feeble and declining condition, will receive an impulse that will reward their enterprising proprietors, and revive the drooping hopes of the advo-cates of home industry. For it must be obvious to every one cates of home industry. For it must be obvious to every much how they are affected by the cost of transportation.

The expense of transporting the raw material, and manufac tured goods, constitutes an element in the cost of those goods in market. The means of transportation are in fact but a part The means of transportation are in fact but a part of the machinery in the manufacture of goods for market, and the same principle applies as well in the improvement of the the same principle applies as were in the improvement of the other, the man with good machinery can manufacture profitably and sell at a price at which the one with poor machinery would be ruined. If then w_2 apply this principle to the transportation of the raw materi-al, bread stuffs, and other articles of consumption in manufacal, bread stuffs, and other articles of consumption in manufac-turing establishments, it needs no argument or calculation to shew that he who can make use of a Rail Road for this purpose can always undersell those who are without the accommoda-tion. This is the true secret of the success of the Northern manufactories; the liberal system of internal improvement at the North has cheapened the transportation of their sup-tion. I don't has cheapened the transportation of their sup-tion. This is the true secret of the success of the Northern at the North has cheapened the transportation of their sup-

channels of communication. No one can doubt that the same results will be experienced in North Carolina. In short, the effect of a judicious system of internal improvement is to unite a State as it were in one great commu nity with all their wants, demands and supplies brought to view, stimulating enterprize and industry in all the arts and various pursuits of man. And last, though not on this account

the least, of the important benefits of the N. Carolina Railroad, is the effect it will have to withdraw the inducement to emigration which every year deprives the State of a portion most vigorous, enterprising and intel-ligent population.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, WALTER GWYNN, Civil Enginer.

THE PATRIOT GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1851.

the demands upon our columns this week compel the defay of sundry communications, obituary notices, editorial articles, &c., intended for insertion.

The proceedings of the public meeselves. The assemblage was very large, embracing, it is believed, a fair represenintion of the people of all parts of the coun-ty. While, as will be seen, a portion of the citizens present wished the adoption of such an expression of sentiment as they believed would secure a more perfect pu pose and harmony in the thorough eradie on of the evil.-yet all the propositions concurred as to the necessity exious fanatics should leave the county. Deep excitement pervaded the assemblage, and prevails throughout the community to an extent we have never seen before.

THE RAIL ROAD

Through the Report of Maj. Gwynn, Chief Bagineer of the N. C. Rulroad, and der will be satisfactorily informed of the emiltion and progress of the great work. It is believed that no work of the same magnitude has ever been commenced with more favorable promise in its early stages. The whole cost of every description atten-ding the survey and location of the Roal, 223 miles in length, has been less than 825,000. And the whole survey has been made since August last, during a season, a large portion of which was unfavo-rable for field work. The Engineers are now engaged in

ience of contractors. The estimates con-tain the particulars of Excavation, Embankment, Rock Excavation, Drains, Cul-verts, Arches, Abatments. The amount verts, Arches, Abatments. The amount of each, on the whole length of the Road, is given as follows :

Excavation 3,361,031 cubic yards. Embankment, 3.856,849

7,220,880 Rock Excavation, 159.794 " Masonry. 32.072 " Drains, 5.533 . Culverts. 1.272 ... Arches, 28,022 Abutments. The Bridge work on the whole R oad a

The clearing is embraced in the item :

Their destiny is together. To the tultiment of that destiny the condition of Mus

HABEAS CORPUS.

WHEATON'S DISCOURSE.

We have on file for insertion a discourse of N. S. Wheaton, D.D., on St. Paul's Epistle to Philemon ; exhibiting the duty of citizens of the Northern States in regard to the institution of Slavery,-deliv-ered in Christ Church, Hanford, Conn., Dec. 22, 1850. In the language of the gentlemen of Uartford who solicited the discourse for publication, "we are confi-dent that such a plain and powerful appeal to the christian community, and such mas-terly arguments in favor of sustaining the law, must go far towards enlightening the naw, nots: go far towards entrophening the understanding of superficial thinkers, as well as confirming and strengthening the actions of all real lovers of the Union." Dr. Wheaton powerfully rebukes that

Dr. Wheaton poweriolly relukes that deplorable fanaticism which makes it the sam of religion to denounce the institution of slavery,—and that in the face of the divine precept and example, which for-bade interference with governmental insti-tutions, but directed its teachings, in love, to the hearts of each and all in every con-dition of eacher.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of O.dd ellows in North Cardina assembled in Raleigh on the 14th inst. It appears there are 39 subordinate Lodges, and 126 contributing members. The whole a-mount of revenue has been \$13,575.90. The widow and orphan's fund amounts to \$2,052.55, and the amount due the Grand Lodge \$1,144.14. Expended for the relief of brothers \$813.75; burying the dead \$415; education of orphens \$67.85; relief of widowed families \$391. 45 :--making the sum of \$1,798.95 paid out for relief. The following officers were

elected for the ensuing year : T. H. Hardenburgh, of Newbern, M.

. G. Master, W. J. McElroy, of Greensboro', M. W. D. G. Master, A. Paul Repiton, of Wilmington, R. W.

G. Secretary. Thos. M. Gardner, of Washington, R.

W. G. Treasurer. J. E. Merriss, of Washington, R. W.

. Warden. H. H. G.bbon, of Craven, G. Chaplain. John Winslow, Fayetteville, G. Rep. to

G. L. U. S.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE Co The Greenshoro' Mutual Insurance company, chartered by the last Legisla-Company, chartered by the last Legisla-ture, was organized last Tuesday by the election of James Shan, Esq., President ; Dr. S. G. Coffin Vice President ; Peter Adams, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer ; C. P. Mendenhall Attorney. After organ-izing, the meeting adjourned to Monday the 21 of Luna in order to its the second the- 2d of June, in order to give the committee, appointed for that parpose, time to perfect the preparation of by-laws, torms, &c. By that time the Company will probably be ready to receive applications the and Union resumn giron that more entropy for insurance. The plan of *mutual* insurance has the integrate to the rights of persons and on the second seco for insurance. The plan of mutual insurance has

The plan of mulual insurance has worked admirably where it has been in troduced. While any ordinary losses are scarely felt in the per rata contributions of all the members of the Company. (for every body who insures in the Company is a member.) the benefits, in the way of dividends, have uniformly been found to be considerable. We shall take pleasure, at a convenient opportunity, in giving full explanations of the operations of the company. YADKIN NAVIGATION. A general convention of the friends of

A general convention of the friends of Yadkin navigation is called to be held at Doweltown on Tuesday of the first county court for Yadkin county. The movement was set on foot by a public meeting in Wilkes, on the 6th inst., held for the pur-pose of devising ways and means to carry

At the North has cheapened the transportation of their sup-plies. I doubt not, it would prove upon investigation, that the transportation of a bag of Cotton from the interior of Georgia in the vicinity of her rail road to Lowell, costs less than the transportation to many of themanufactorics in N. Carolina, within a hundred miles of the Cotton fields. The reduction in the price of transportation must be attend-ed at least with the working of the existing establishments up to their full enpacity, and with their success the erection others will follow, until in course of time the State will become a manufaturing and by consequence a coasuning as well pro-ducing State.

A. Weatherly, Isnae Thacker, J. R. Me- that prosperity with the condition of the other na-Lean and Archibaid Wilson. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Robert P. Dick, Peter Adams and W. E. Edwards: tions of the earth who look on us with worder and admiration—and by the recollection of heddepotien and calamities from which we escaped by the re-olution, and of that signal providence which has hitherto attewn our paths; as a nation and as indivi-duals, with unexampied blessings, to beware of new-fangled doctrines and preachers of new changes and new political and religious systems—to be warned, while they are prosperous and happy to let usell enough alone, and not abaudon their present well-be-ing for Utopian hopes and unattainable abstractions —and to assume with us, a firm and united position on the compromises and guaranties of the Constitu-tion of the United States, in their letter and their spir-it, resolving with these to survive or perch, and rethe earth who look on us with wooder au and as the last named gentleman conclu-dad his remarks the committee returned and their chairman, C. H. Wiley, reported that a majority had agreed on a resolution which he held in his hand. I am also authorised to state, said Mer. W., that a autoorised to state, said arre we during minority were opposed to the resolution by inelf, the said minority heing in favor of it as the last of a series which I hold but will not read unless it be the pleasure of the meeting. A majority of the com-mutee, said Mr. W., were inclined to oppose the series to which I alluded, but this

on the components and guitanties of the Constitu-tion of the United States, in their letter and their spir-it, resolving with these to survive or perish, and re-membering that with them are bound up all the dearest expectations of the whole human race, and the rights and interests, the peace and safety, the lives and prosperity of all honest citizens. *Resolved*, That while the opponents of the rights of individuals and of States, and of our glorious Con-stitution are organizing themselves into determined bands, it becomes their friends to organize in te-turn—to be active and vigilant as were their fathers when contending with tories at home and enemies from abroad, and to co-operate with zealous and united effort in the maintenance of that very state of thems under which at a time which tried the souls of men, and after many patrotic concessions and sub-hume sacrifices, by different States and interests, on the common altar of the public good, we set out on our unparableied career of happiness and prosper-ity. pose the series to which I alleded, but this one, so connected, met with the approba-tion of all, while the majority preferred to have it reported by itself. Though not of that majority I will report this resolution as the result of the deliberations of the committee. It is in these works:

pointed to solily Administer of New Series Bride, persons who are said to be emissaries of aboliton socioties at the North, immedi-ately to leave this County, and that if they fail to do so they must abide the consequences." J. R. McLenn was now called on for a

ity. And whereas, to preserve our rights, it has been found necessary to denomice severe pains and pen-alties against these who would destroy them. And whereas, whon the acknowledged rights of proper-ty are constantly invaded, it esturaily leads to open speech, and for some time he entertained the meeting with forcible and eloquent re-marks in favor of the resolution reported ; after which D. F. Caldwell, being called ty are constantly invaled, it naturally leads to open violence and unhappy excesses. And whereas cun-ning and evil designing men, representing foreign and mischievous factions have come among us, op-erating on the tender consciences of the litterate and holding out failse hopes to the slave, are causing weak-minded and untorunnic persons to become entagled in the meshes of the law, advicing them into a career which leads to their ruin while these leaders adreitly escape, caring little for the sufferings of their dended victums: ment of arceer which leads to their ruin while these leaders adreitly escape, caring little for the sufferings of their dended victums: ment of arceer which leads to organize thermseives info one common committee of vigitance and of safety,animated with one sentiment and one purpose, and to co-operate with ns in using every peaceable and the coming means to arrest the calamities to on, asked for the reading of the resolutions of the minority. Mr. Wiley was then call-ed on for these resolutions and read them to the meeting-stating at the same time that it was not his desire to press them, being especially anxious to secure unanimity in carrying out the object for which the meeting had assembled. Some discussion here springing up, Mr.

Gilmer remarked that for the purpose of securing entire harmony in the proceedings he would move to amend the re-olution resafety, animated with one sentiment and one purpose, and to co-operate with us in using every peaceable and becoming means to arrest the calamities to which the solution of the said pretenders to new revelations and a more hely religion are rapidly and inevitably tending.—to prevent their misguided friends from being drawn to their own destruction, to spare no pains in the diffusion of correctinfor-mation among all ranks and classes, and before it is too late, to expose to the gaze of all our well mean-ing people, the true character of the abolitionists, and the deplorable calamines which their decit-ful and pesuitcal machinations are hastening on our ported by the committee by uniting with it minority so as to make them read as follows : Whereas, the people of Guilford county. whereas the people of Guillora courty, since the erection of the same late a distinct community in the year 1770, have everbeen a law-loving and law-sibding people, much attached to the principles of rational freedom and determined friends of human rights and human progress-a harmony of feeling on all questions affecting the public safety pervad-ing all classes, of whatever religious denomful and jesuitical machinations are hastening on our hitherto peaceful country. Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to

Readenit country. Readenit Committee of five be appointed to notity Adam Crocks and Jesse McBride, persons who are said to be emissatice of abolition Societies at the North, immediately to leave this County, and that if they fail to do so they must abide the course quences.

questions affecting the public safety pervad-ing all classes, of whatever religious denom-ination or persuasion—a harmony of feeling, in a good cause, which in the trying days of the revolution and at other critical periods of public excitement and apprehension, has won for the county a merited distinction and entitled its critizens of all political parties and creeds to glory with a just profe in the good name and character of their county. And whereas, as the poople of the county, in different ways, labored with a self-sacri-ficing zeal for the achievement of American Independence, so they have with like zeal, intelligence and honesty of purpose assisted to mantain in all their parity the Constitu-tion and Union resume from that indepen-The vote was then tiken on the resolution of the event and was unable to decide i whereupon by consent the vote was taken on the resolution.
 The vote was then tiken on the amendment of the end was then tiken on the amendment of the sevent and passed by acclamation.
 The vote was then tiken on the amendment of the context series and was undeferated to be loss.
 The vote was then tiken on the amendment of the context series and was undeferated to be loss.
 The vote was then tiken on the amendment of the context series and was undeferated to be loss.
 The chair then, in obstitence to the resolution passed, appointed the following committee, With the context series and was understood to be loss.
 G. COFFIN, Coil, H. C. DICK, and SANUE W. WISTEROOKS, ESG.
 Da motion, resolved, that these proceedings be published in the Greenshoro' Patriot, and that the metring stand adjourned, subject to the cast of the chair.
 DOSEDIL GIBSON, Chairman.

JOSEPH GIBSON, Chairman. JESSE SHELLA, Secretary.

Dicd, —In this County on the 13th inst. Mrs. Mary Gamble, aged 73 years. The deceased had been a worthy member of the M. S. Church for the last 35 years, during which time her pious was an evidence to her intends and neighbors that she was preparing a resting place in heaven, a reward which she is gone to in-herit. Hosannah to Jesus on high,

Another has entered his rest, Another escaped to the sky, And lodged in immanuel's brest. [Communic

To The members of Greensborp' Lodge No. 76. to The members of Orecastory Long Long are requested to convene in their flair on Saturday the 7th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN L. COLE, See'y.

ATTENTION GUARDS.

PARADE in front of the court-bruse on Saturday the 31st of May at 3 c clock. uraced and equip-ped as the law directs for dress parade. By order of the Captain. W. M. EDWARDS, O.S.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

MOATH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. 223 miles long.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. HAIL ROAD COMPANY, GREENBORO', May 10, 1851.

GABERRORO'. May 19, 1851.) PROPOSALS will be received at the following times and places for the Graduation, Masonry, Silts and Bridging required for the N.C.flail Road, viz: At GOLDSBORO' on the 5mh of June, for Hint part of suid Road between the Wilmington and Baleigh Rail Road and the Wayne and Johnston fine. At PINEVILLE, in Johnston, on the 21st of June, for that part of said Road between the Wayne line and where said Road between Neuse, about four miles above Smithiled.

and where said Road crosses Neuse, about four miles above Smithiled. At RALEIGH on the 23d of Jone. for that part of said road between Neuse and Prat's Store, in Orange, At HILLSBORO' on the 25th of Jone, for that part of said road between Pratt's Store and the Alamance

At GRAHAM on the 27th of Jane, for all that part of said road in Alamance. At GREENSBORO' on the 8th of July, for all that

part of said road between the Alamance line and Prospect meeting-house. At LEXINGT20 no the 30th of June, for all that part of said road between Prospect and the Yadkin

At CONCORD on the 2d of July, for the same between the Yadkin river and Cabarrus line. At CONCORD on the 4th of July, for the same from the Rowan line to Charlette.

Specifications, Maps, Estimates, 40 Of every Section of said Road will be ready for ex-hibition by the Engineers on and after the 1st of

Jane, viz: By L. M. PREVOST, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road to Mrs. Betts' 65 miles West of

Raleigh ; By JOHN C. McRAE, from Mrs. Betts' to the Alamance and Guilford line ; By J. L. GREGG, from the Alamance line to Lex-

ngton : By JOHN MCRAE, from Lexington to Charlotte. The Engineers will make appointments and give to notice, so as to afford every facility to persons

due notice, so as to allord every facility to persons who may wish to take contracts. The Surveys, Maps, Profiles, guanity and kind of work to be done, and the estimated value of each kind of work, have all been prepared with so much care and accuracy, that it is believed contracts may be safely taken on any Section of the Read. Contractors will be expected to commence work at the earliest convenient citheir contract beyond the first of January, 1852 and the completion there-of by the 1st of January, 1854-meterizing in pay-menton their contracts one half in stock of the Read —the other half in each. By order of the Board, J. M. MOREHEAD, 628:7 w. Prest N. C. Rail Road.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE annual grand Convocation of this Grand Chapter, will take place at Witmington, on Mon-day the 2d day of June, A. D., 1851. A. I., 2381,-A. L. 5851. A full representation is desired as business of im-

portance is to be transacted. By order of the M E. G H. P. ROB'T. G. RANKIN, Grand See'y. April 24. 628-2w.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS. MEDECINES;

Pain's, Oils, Dye-Stuffs. Perfamery,

CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c. CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c. The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted l'unimer Stock of Drugs and Medi-cines, which were purchased by himself at rates as favorable as to evable him to self them 233 per ct. less than heretafore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this. Determing it unnecessary to give in entire cata-legue of prices here, which can be farmished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their pri-ces, to with

ces. to-wit : S. P. Townsend's Saraparilla, qt. bot. 76 ets. Aqua Aromonia, Iodide Poinssium, Wistars Balsam Wi'd Cherry, bet. 623 ·* 75 ** 873 **

HAVING QUALIFIED as Executors on the Es-tate of Samuel Machell, deceased, on the 9th of June, 1855, at the dwelling of said deceased, we

Wilkes, on the 6th inst, held for the pur-pose of devising whys and means to carry mo effect the charter granted by the last Legislature for the novigation of the Yad-tin arter. Go ahead, breihren ! Let your work progress along with the construction of the strater will soon break prison great interior will soon break prison bounds.

" Resolved, that a committee of five

the preamble and resolutions of the

a manufacturing and by consequence a coasuming as well pro-a manufacturing establish-ments will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, encourage and foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-ents will stimulate, second foster the agricultural inter-the theories or prejudices of any one. The greatest benefit will be conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be benefit-be conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be benefit-be conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be confit-the conferred on the greatest number. In fact all will be confit-the must bear him through in trited. For the North Carolina Rail Road is not a mere line of Railroad accommodating a single line of travel and operating on a narrow section of the State ; there is scarcely any portion or any interest in the State that is not benefitted by thus It traverses nearly the whole length of the State, it is work. the Central Rail Road projected by the old and ardent friends of internal improvement, crossing the channels of some of the prin- ers" who talk otherwise.

cipal water courses, bringing their water falls and Manufactories

umph-he must perish with him by the great satisfaction to the people, way-or he must destroy him outright."

county, assembled from all sections of the county, took place in the Grove of the Presbyterian Church, in Greensboro',

 $\begin{array}{l} \text{diag} \text{diag$

11 241

factious States professedly to enlighten our intelligent, moral, and liberal-minded people with new doctrares and creads different from For the Patriot. In obedience to a previous call, a large mass meeting of the citizens of Guilford with new doctrates and creats different from those which our homered fathers professed their public and private walks—and that they are disposed to mistrust their objects, seeing that their labors produce only strue, in church

10 C 10 C 10

Terms made known on the day or said. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be giv-en; and all persons having clarics against said ca-The will all present been for payment within the time presentbed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in barot their recovery. This the 19th of May, 1841. JOSEPH KIRK PATRICK, 628:3w ADAM M. RANKIN.

that their lators produce only strike, in church and state, and are arraying the community into bluer lettik and iterony to mote and deportable violations of the law. *Resolted, That, os the friends of Pener, we* feel ourserves called on to declare our con-viction that these suid emissions of the law. *Resolted, That, os the friends of Pener, we* feel ourserves called on to declare our com-viction that these suid emissions and existing in States whose on instationals are detaining in States whose only and rather is the counternance, left with a very high, some times the documentance, left with a very

His personal attention is given to this branch of the business. D. P. WEIR. D. P. WEIR. May, 1851. 623 :1

GREENSBORG' FIMALE COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT.

| | CHARLES F. DEEMS. |
|--------------|-------------------|
| May 1, 1851. | Pre-ident. |

The Chase.

The Chase. The stag, at eve, had druk his fill. Where danced the moon, on Monan's till, And deep his midnight fair had made In lone Glenariney's hazel shade; But, when the sun his beacon red Had kindled, on Benvoirlich's bead. The deep-mouthed bloodhound's heavy bay Resounded up the tocky way; And faint from farther distance borne, Were heard the clauging hoof, and horn. As chief, who hears his warder call, "To arus! the formen storm the wall." As chief, who hears his warder call, "To arms! the formen storm the wall;" The antiered monarch of the waste Sprung from his heathery couch in haste. But, ere his fleet career he took, The dew drops from his flanks, he shook; Like crested leader, proud, and high, Tossed his beamed frontlet to the sky; A moment, gazed adore, the date A moment, gazed adown the dale. A moment, snuffed the tainted gale, A moment, listened to the cry, That thickened as the chase drew nigh: Then, as the headmost foes appeared, With one brave bound, the copse he cleared, And, stretching forward, tree, and far, Sought the wild heaths of Uam-Var. [Scorr.

TO BACHELORS.

[Selected from one of the "Sermons" of " Dow Ye.," and sent by a young lady to a young bachelor or an "April fool," as very appropriate advice to aid bachelor and all others similarly situated.]

" Dear Sir :- The following advice is intended for the benefit of you in particular, and your sex generally. Do not, therefore, be so selfish as to keep it hidden in your bosom. You have arrived at a suitable age, and I would say to you let every other consideration give way to that of gening married. Do not think of anything clae until that is accomplished. Keep poking, dear sir, among the rublish of this curious world ansir, among the rublish of this culous world un-til you have sturred up a gem worth picking up in the shape of a wife. Never think of delaying the matter—delays are often dangerous. A good wife is the most constant and faithful companion you can possibly have while performing the journey of life. She can smooth your linen, mend your pants, and probably your manners. She can sweeten your moments, as well as your tean and coffee. If she occasionally ruffles your temper, she dien does the same to your which bo temper, she often does the same to your shirt bo som. If she occasionally sows seeds of sorrow in your path, it is some consolation to find that she sews your buttons on tightly. If you are too lazy or too proud to dig your own potatoes, or chop your own wood, and are too penurious to have it done, she will do it for you. Her love for her husband is such that she will do many hard things to please him. When woman loves, remember it is with a double distilled devotedness : but remember, also, that when so angelic ness; but remember, also, that when so angeno a being hates, it is upon the high pressure princi-ple. Her love is as deep as the ocean, as strong as the hempen halter, and as endurable as the rock of ages. Nothing but a strong paroxysm of jealousy can weaken it, and even then it ling like the evening twilight, as if loath to depart. lingers

"My dear sir, get married by all means. All e excuses you can fish up against committing the glorious deed, are not worth a spoorful of pigeon's milk. Mark what I tell you. If you nive health, and almost any decent employment, and are still not able, with woman's help, to support a wife, depend upon it you are not able to support yourself without a wife; and therefore, dear friend, the more need of annexation ; for such a man union would give encouragement Depend upon it there is strength in union, as well an onion. Get married, then, I repeat, Concentrate your affection upon some one ob-ject in petticoats ; and not fall into the foolish error of distributing your love and your substance between a host of Susans, Marys, Marias, Hannas, Betseys, &c., &c., thus allowing each of them scarce enough to nibble at. Get married, 1 say, to some one who can cheer you in your disconsolate moments in life's journey, and who can scour up the dark blemishes in your character and whiten your linen, so that it will put on a

sort of go-to-meeting appearance. "Now a word in your ear as to the kind of wife you shall choose. Proceed with some cau-tion in this matter. Do not be fascinated with a dashing creature, too fond of other company than your own, one who is quite vain and showy in tress, who display stall the gorgeous folderols and iddlededees in the universe. You do not want a doll nor a coquette for a partner. Rather choose one of a decided character for retiring modesty, and of a good disposition. Home then will be happy. You may say that such creatures can-

green. "I would give you proper directions how to treat such a wife as I have described, but I want you first to get her. I am confident that you will need instruction on that subject, were you to get married. When that important deed is consummated, address me, and you shall have the benefit of one who wishes your happiness, but knows you too well to believe for a moment

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

DEFERRED ARTICLES. A sure crough Union move, —Dr. Collins, of Georgia, the owner of the slave Shadrach, who was rescued form the officers of the law in Bos-ton, writes on the subject of the Union in the following impressive terms. They are the more remarkable because a great many others have promounced the Union no longer worth having, for the reason that Shadrach was carried off: "And although I would not follow the exam-ple of the great Carthagenian general, scearing my children to eternal war upon the opponents of the Government, yets or important and so sacred

my children to eternal war upon the opponents of the Government yet so important and so sacred do I consider the cause of the Union that should to rever be my fortune to present a ron at the al-tar of any church for its Christian rates, I should desire the font to be filled with the mixed waters from the four quarters of the Republic, that he might be baptized truly in the elements of the Union, so that in all after life, the association most deeply impressed upon his mind should be the Union of this country with the Worshp of God."

Manures .- Guano is now coming to he the fashionable manure for wheat and clover. From several numbers of the Southern Planter now

C. Brace, Col. John Morison and Angus R. Kelly. At Asheboro', under the direction of Hugh Mechanisma and conserveral articles in these numbers, we gather the following facts:
 This manure comes from Peru and else where costs about \$48 per ton in R lichmond i it does a fart per ton in R lichmond i it does a copy of farmers who have tried it, is, that the increased erop of wheat above what it would the sowed about twice as thick as we sow. The uniform test increased erop of wheat above what it would of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the soil for a copy of the increased fertility of the society, 7.572,067 on the is and testaments issued 595.432. Number of bibles and testaments issued 595.432. The all subscriptions made at Greensboro', shall the soll do in the Greeb tong, a law, that the framework and the increased and grainfying.
 A Greent Truth.—In the long Secession speech lately delivered by Mr. Rhett of Swath as a grain of whest in abubbed of that', which it as a grain of whest in abubbed for the with the increased of enditions of the society. To Trut B NEW, NAR NEW TRUE WE AS and the induced for the direction of the society of the society. To trut UNINN, TRANT TO KEEP OF TRUES AND T

OUT OF THE UNION, THAN TO KEEP OUT OF So saith Mr. Rhett, and so we are inclined to thick. When South Carolina comes to test the luxury of the decline of her own commercial ports, the emigration of her citizens, and heavy taxes for an independent government, she will be as herce to come into the Union as she now is to get out of it.

A Government Shave.—The new three cent ieces ordered to be coined by the law of the late ieces o

pieces ordered to be coined by the law of the late Congress, are stated to be worth only 2 2-5 Cents A profit of \$200 on every \$1000. each. Thompson's Bank Note Reporter says .-

"It is somewhat thinner and smaller than half dime, and while new has the appearance of silver, with rather a slippery feeling : 3,333 of these pieces make a hundred dollars, and contain \$83.83 of silver, leaving a profit in the hands of the Mint of \$16.67 on every \$83,33. A dead swindle of full 20 per cent. God save the Re-

The National Washington Monument .- The whole estimated cost of the monument is \$1,250,-000, of which only about \$150,000 has yet been collected. The work upon the monument is rapidly progressing. The structure is now eigh-ty feet in height, and will reach one hundred and fifty feet by the coming autumn. If adequate funds are promptly supplied, the shaft, it is thought, will be carried to its destined alutude of five hundred and sixteen feet in eight years from the present time.

Minesota .- The following marriage notice is

received with distinguished attention and by military and eivie parades. Outer Toology 10 attention and by March, 1851. W. A. CLALDWELL, Clefk. April 30, 1851. Pr adv 85 25:6

The Ups and Downs of this World .- The

F. & W. PLANK ROAD OFFICE.

May 1, 1851. BO'KS of subscription for ONE HUNDRED DTHOUSAND DOLLARS increase of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will be opened on the 29th day of May, and re-main open for the space of thirty days at the follow-ing places, and under the direction of the following persons, viz: May 1, 1851.

At Fayetteville, under the direction of the Presi-dent and Directors. At Carthage, under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Bruce, Col. John Morison and Angus R. Kelly. At Asheboro, under the direction of Hugh Me-Cain. Jonathan Worth and A. H. Marsh.

Virginia line. That all the subscriptions made west of the point

That all the subscriptions made west of the point common to both Salem and Lexington, be applied to building a branch designed to go to Lexington, Mocksville, and thence to Statesville. Each branch to become part of the main work and each stockholder to participate in the profits of the whole work.

May 3, 1851.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry County Court of Pleas and Quarter Session February Court of Pleas and Quarter Session February Term 1851.

Crawford W.Williams, admr. of Jno Williams, decd,

Vs. John R Williams and others.

John R Williams and others. In this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that the following defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, to wit Williams Milliams John R. Williams and Pleasant Williams,—It is or-dained by the Court that advertisement be made for five weeks notifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, ta plead to or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be head exparte as to them. Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in Feb. 1851. F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk. Rockford March 18th 1851. Pr adv 55 49:6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1851.

Jed. H. Lindsay vs. Jediah Smith.

A defined character for retiring modesty, and of a good disposition. Home then will be happy. You may say that such creatures can-not be found, and that they only exist in the im-agination. If you do say so you are wrong. I will admit they are rather scarce, but there are a few of them left yet who would gladly accept an offer if made by one moulded after the same fashion. • Seek at once for such, a wife as I have de-seribed : get her fastened before the fixet of age shall fail and whiten you nocks, and wither the flowers of affection, and you may be sure that the leaves of counubial love will ever remain green.

SPECIAL TERM

 Fourth Monday in Judy, 1851.

 STATE of North Carohan. Guilford county. Superior Court of Law and Equity begun and heid for the County of Guilford aforesaid, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1851.

 It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, Honorable John L. Baily presiding Judge, that the basiness upon the Ciril Docket of this Court cannot be done at the regular term, —Ordered that a Special Term of our Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County of Guilford be opened and heid at the courthouse in Greensborough on the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1851.

 Ordered that the same be published in the Greensborough Patrice.

 Winses, W. A. Caldwell, Clerk of our said Court at office on this 29th day of April 1851.

 Th is the daty of suitors and witnesses bound to a tend on the Ciril Docket at the regular Term of said court to stiend the Special Term heldas above. without further motice, —Defendants & Witnesses in State cases are not required to attend.

 W. A. CALDWELL, Clerk. April 30, 1851.

April 30, 1851.

JOLLEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CLOTHIER, &c.,

South side of East street, near the Court Greensborough.

Cheapness and Quality.

Cheapness is not always cheapness If you have not goodness too; Time, the greatest of revealers, Separates the false from true; He who deals in base deception, Cannot blind the public eyes; Cheapness cannot be called cheapn Without quality likewise.

Many years have tested JOLLEE, And have made him understood; When he advertises cheapness, He means cheap as well as good;-Wond rous cheapness in his prices-Wond rous cheapness in his prices-Wond rous cheapness in his prices-Wond'rous beauty to the eyes-Cut of fashioh, strength of texture-Cheap and durable likewise.

JOLLEE's well known reputation Is the passport to each home : Those who patronize his dealings Never will to others roam ;

Every vestige of apparel, For all shapes and every size, He'll supply you in a moment, Lasting, new, and cheap likewise

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the Randolph Manufacturing Company, 1 shall expose to public sale at Franklinsville, on Monday the 9th day of June next, the real estate of said company, consisting of the seat whereon their cot-ton factory was built, including the Flouring and com Mills, Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. all in opera-tion. Also, a Tract of Land lying on both sides of Deep River, known as the Reuben Allred Tract. Also, several improved Lots in Franklinsville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the purchaser will be required to give bond and approved securi-ty. Also on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Franklinsville, I shall sell at public sale all the per-goods and various other articles, on a credit of 6 months, if not otherwise disposed of on the day of sale. Terms, 6 months credit, bond and approved security will be required. MICH McCAIN. Agent. Franklinsville, May 5, 1861. VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Franklinsville, May 5, 1881.

REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHAT-HAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,-leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wil-mington same avenue, minute. Pasements conten-Thursday at 9 o clock A. M., and arriving at Wil-mington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at I o'-clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fay-etteville.

IN DAVIDSON COUNTY. On the stage road 25 miles south of Greensbore', and 26 north east from Salisbury. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the travelling community that he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him and will take great pleasure in doing so My table and board shall be supplied with the best that a plentiful county can afford and always have a plenty of comm, oats, folder, &c. for horses, and the best of hostlers to attend my stable; bills less than any pub-lic house between Greensbore' and Salisbary. March S, 1851. (46) ANDREW LINDSAY. etteville. The Steamer GOV, GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a

with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require. Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the a-bove arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be asstained by the Contrany, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running. JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent, Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.

Cape Fear Steam Boat C Fayettoville, Jan. 20, 1851. 55-tf

THE BLAND. THE BARD OF DIRECTORS of the N. C. In-stitution give notice, that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the BLND, at the com-mencement of the next Session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice, should be mean of these who may might be more this desirable. Boot and shoe Making. Boot and shoe making. The subscriber is now prepared to turnish a superior article of work to any that has yet been seen in this sec-tion of country. As his work will be made of the best French and Northern calf-skin, with such other materials as are suited to his busi-ness, and his prices will be low agreeably to the quality of the work. Call and see before purchasing diswhere. It is show is not east street moment work to given of those who may wish to enter this depart work to ment, in order that the necessary arrangements may ment, in onter that do a barrier of the second seco elsewhere. His shop is on east street, opposite Weatherly & Dick's store. H. H. BRADY. January 1, 1851 Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint.

January 1, 1851. All that have dealings with him are res-N. B.

THE Etna Insurance Company, or Hartford, Conn. Offers to u sure Build 1 Hartford, Conn. Offers to usure Build ings and Merchandize, against loss or damage by tire, at premiums to suit the times. This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Com-panies in the United States, and pays its losses promptly. Applications for Insurance, to be made to N.J. PALMER, Agast. August 20, 1850. Milton, N.C.

FIRE

CHRISTIE

VANIC BELT

RAGELETS, NECKLAG

MAGNETIC FLUID

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of al

NERVOUS DISEASES,

E Complaints which are caused by an impair ened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

his resultful and convenient application of the mysters or of GALYANISM and MACINITISM. Tak here, promous lating unhad physicians, forthein Europe and the United State the mast calculate materical discoursy of the sec-DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIO BELT

MAGNETIC FLUID,

Dr. Christie's Galvanie Curatives. consists in the fact that they errors and entre discuss by survey application, in place of the usual mode of drugging and phycking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hapeleneily under the in-

return. They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the lead, presente the screetions, and names do the slightest injury un-er any circumstances. Since their introduction is the United lates, only three years since, more than

75,000 Persons

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undombred Character, on all parts of the County could be given, sufficient to all ery column in this pipe?

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

CURE OF Rheumatism, Bronchitis and Dyspepsia.

ew Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reput

has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANU BELT AND NECKLACK My reply is so follows: For about theory years 1 has been suffering from Dyapena. Every years the symptome been works nor could to than per-manent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. About four term years ance, in consequence of frequent explores to the worker in the discharge of my pattern static terms of the state of the discharge of my pattern states to the worker in the discharge of my pattern states to the worker in the discharge of my pattern states to the worker in molecular terms of the states of the thread of the discharge of providing the states of year, caused and the states of providing the states of the state of the states of the

perment I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgie effections. They have tred them, with saver securits I activity respectfully yours. I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours. I GOBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC NECKLACE Is used for all complaints affecting the Threat or Head such as Broachita, inflammation of the Threat. Nervous and Sick Head-ache Dizzmes of the Hend Neurzigin in the Face Buzzing or Rearing in the Face, Dealbeau which is generally Nervous and that distremany complaint, called The Delorenz

Sinsey, New Jersey, July 12, 1848. BINER, New Series, June 14, 1998 Dr. A. H. CHRITTE-DERT SIT: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACK My reply is as follows:

· REV. DR. LANDIS, A CLERGYMAN

ding all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a number of fadles, who are peculiarly subject to Nerrons Joints, have been



CABINET' FURNITURE.

CABINET' FURNITURE. THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Fur-the most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture provide the source of the source of the source of the source provide the source of the source of the source of the source software of the source of the source of the source of the source provide the source of the source of the source of the source provide the source of the source of the source of the source provide the source of the source of the source of the source of the provide the source of the source of the source of the source of the provide the source of the source of the source of the source of the provide the source of the source of the source of the source of the provide the source of MAGNETIC FLUID, and with the prost perfect and certain success in all cases of *GENERAL* DEDILLITY. The method of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of frame and incidential and the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of frame and incidential and the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body, tricing 'non to the versus of the sakened body of the sakened body, the con-stant cardy starture of the sakened body and the sakened body wasken the strengthening 'near the sakened body waskened body and and body of the 'sakened' the sakened body wasken the strengthening 'near the sakened body of the sakened' body of the sakened' body of the sakened' body wasken the strengthening 'near the sakened body of the sakened' body of the s

Sketches of North Carolina, BY JOHN H. WHEELER.

Thomas James has been appointed Agent for the County to collect subscriptions to the above work. It will be published in this year, and the copies for the County will be deposited with us, where sub-scribers will receive them. Two volumes bound in oned—\$1 each. Any names left with us will be han ed over to the A-yent.

gent. April 1851. 51.1f J. & R. LINDSAY.

Asheborough English, Classical and Mathematical Academy.

 Mathematical Academit,

 THE spring session commences on the first Mon

 day in January: the fall session on the first Mon

 day in July. Tuition per session of five months

 English Branches,
 \$10 00

 Languages,
 15 00

 Continuent fund per session
 50

English Branches, \$10.00 Languages, 15.00 Contingent fund, per session, 50 Asheboro' is an uncourmonly healthy place—is re-markably free from temptailans, vice and immoral-ity, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Students are prepared to enter the Freshman, Sophomore, or Junuor class in any of our colleges. The students are required to attend divine service on Subath morning, and Sabbath school in the afternoon. J. H. BROOKS, Dec. 14, 1850. 35:19 Principal.

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED. Men all hope of relief had, been given up, and every thing else then the intermediate of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the first of a prevent afficient with that base of carliaration. D'ARDER the state of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the first of a prevent afficient on Nervens Blooder. Is relinary cases the state of the state of the GALVANIC BELT, the prevent the state of the state of the GALVANIC BELT. The of the state of the state of the GALVANIC BELT. The of the state of the state of the GALVANIC BELT. The base of the state that as directed. In a short period the inservice as differences that as directed. In a short period to the negative as a fraction that as the positive dement of the Belt, thereby causing the state of That Valuable Rotary Churn. F application be made soon, I will dispose of the right to make and vend, in the counties of Ran-dolph, Davidson and Rowan, that valuable double-acting Rotary Chorn, from which butter can be made in from 3 to 6 minutes. January, 1851 JOHN SLOAN.

BOLAING CLOTHS.

J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selecte stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand. April, 1850. MACHINE CARDS.—On hand and for sale for Wool Machines, cards in sheets and filled ting.—Emory of different numbers, Cleaning Cards and Comb Plates J. & R. LINDSAY April, 1850.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and

IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

April, 1850.

Cold and (H)airy .-- The Day Book is guilty of the following arithmetical piece of wickedness :

entine this year.

"If twenty-seven inches of snow gives three inches of water, how much milk will a cow give old historic countries. when fed on ruta baga turnips ?"

" Multiply the flakes of snow by the hairs on

Oyster Trade.—Henry A. Wise, in a late NORTH CAROLINA ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, speech in the Virginia Convention, stated that one Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, Februa-firm in Baltimore had, in ten years, amassed a ry Term, 1851. Oyster Trade .- Henry A. Wise, in a late but knews you too well to believe for a moment that you can enjoy it without getting married. I will now close the epistle : though it is lengthy it is doubtle! whether you have had a better val-entime this year.

Baneard, the inventor of the long panoramas, is now in the Holy Land, after having travelled through Egypt and other eastern regions. He is filling great portfolios with sketches, and intends to construct many extensive panoramas of those by historic countries.

the cow's tail; then divide the product by a tur-nip; add a pound of chalk, and the sum will be the answer." Governor Dorr .- Ex-Governor Dorr, distin-

• Ma, when will Congress hatch? It's been setting a good while.' · Jemima, take Napoleon Augustus Davezac Chear to bed. He site up too late reading.' · John, why don't you stop crying and go to aleep? What do you want?' "I've got the baller ache--that's what I wast?''

Mary Young Petition for Dower.

Robert Young & others It appearing to the Court that Abram Young and Bazilla Young, two of the Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore or-dered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensheev. Datrie for them to appear at the next

An bishman's Belief.—A gentleman employing an Irishman, wished to know of what re-ingion he was, and one day asked him.: Well Paddy, what is your helief? Well Paddy, what is your helief? He is it my belief, your henor? Well I over Mistress Cromichan five dollars for rent, and it's her helief ?!! never pay her, and faith that's my belief too?'' Ma, when will Congress hatch? It's been Ma, when will Congress hatch? It's been Ma, when will Congress hatch? It's been May be to be to

pectfully informed that he cannot do business with-out cash. The claums of his business are cash H. H. B.

NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Febuary Term, 1851. Jones W. Burton

Attachment levied on negroes VS.

John Field In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered that publication be made for six

Bazilia Young, two of the Dielectation be made for six weeks in the force to be held at the court house in Wentworth. the sith Monday in May for the court of the to be part at the same time and answer to the same performance of the same performance performance of the same performance

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from **B** 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 64 to 3 For sale as the Guilford County Bible Society's pository. J R & J \$1.04%

Now is the time to prepare against fire when an opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy losses by fire every day-many of them no doubt could have been prevented by two good coats of could have been prevented by two good coats of this wonderful Paint. The sub-criber has a large lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and our word for it you will not be humbgged. May, 1854 W. J. Merce

New Books for Common Schools.

A supply of the Books recommended for the use of our Free Schools and adopted by the Super-intendents, tas been received, and are tor sale. April 1851. J. & R. LINDSAY.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

State, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensbord' Patriot, for him to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Wentworth, the 4th Monday in May for said courty, then and there to plead answer or repley, or padgment by default final will be entered against him.
Winness T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of said court at office in Wentworth, the 4th Monday in February, 1851.
T. B. WHEELER c. c. c.
Pr. Adv. 85. 52.6

Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths, Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash as, Bands, Lamps-which will be sold lower than Record Direct
 May, 1851
 W.J. Met'ONNET

Severe Deafness Cured. The following is an estimat from a letter lately received from a trianguished above in the Star of Vine of a patients and "A fl. Graverice, M. D.-Dere Sie. One of a patients and known to me, obtained your Galenautic Bott and Nethers, with the Magnetic Fluid, for a seriena affection of Deafness. The case was that of a lady whose Nerrows system was much disordered, and her general health poer. Much was done previously to the applications of the Bait, but with very little success, and i fer in only right to tell you, that since she domanced was ring the Shit and some the Fluid to a few weeks sog, whe has KNTHELL, than for several your." (PP Biere cancer the several your."

than for everal years." GQ= Every case of Deafness, if it he Nervous, as it generally is, can be cured by this wonderful remedy.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fit. Spa-molic Complaints and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Fairy and Parelysis, and all diseases tuned by a dedicions of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organis of the body.

Tic Doloreux and Neuralgia.

These dreadful and agonizing complaints are considered retired by the application of the Garvayic Birr. Necatac-are Form. The Belt diffuses the Electricity through the sys-lem the Necklace has a local effect, and the Fluid acts directly up the affected nerves. In these distressing afficitions the appli-tation NEVER FAILS.

FITS AND CONVULSIONS.

These slarming and terrible complaints are slowy caused by a localization of the Nerver. The floor, Basesary are four reill cure nearly sever case, no matter how young or how old the patient, or how confirmed the complaint. Numerous and attan-shing proofs are in presention of the proprietor. (Gy-Mary hundred Cestificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, it required. Gray Mary miles of countergrammer and by the second seven of the provide the second seven of the proprietor.

The No brouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR CHRIS-TE'S G.41.V:AVIC ARTICLES and they may be worn by the most fields and delicate with purfect save and unlery. In many saves the annation attenting their use is highly pleasant and gereadic. They can be sent to any part of the country

The Galvanic Belt, Two Dollars, The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars, The Galvanic Breeklace, Two Dollars, The Galvanic Breeklace, One Dollars, The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar. DP The stricles are accompanied by full and plain directions implaints with full particular may in had of the authorized Agent. PARTICULAR CAUTION. 00- Beware of Co

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES, HER Hroadway, New York.

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN, authorised agents for Greensborough, N. C. Fob.

TO RENT .--- Mr. Bostiy's House, occupied inst Jan 1, 1856 24 11 D. C. MERANE