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## THE PATRIOT.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

**BRACING THE SEALS.**—On Wednesday, the 12th, the two Houses of Congress performed the constitutional duty of opening and counting the votes for President and Vice President of the United States given by the Electoral College of the United States.

A Washington paper remarks that "The scene had nothing of the pomp that would have blazed upon the eye at a ceremonial of such consequence in Governments differently organized from ours. Depending for its effect on the inherent greatness of the act to be done, to one who regarded it with a philosophic eye it had a solemnity approaching the sublime." Who that reflected on the struggles, the tumult, the battles, and the blood, which have so often accompanied the acquisition of a disputed throne in the Old World—or, indeed, of a disputed Chieftainship in the Governments of the New World—could look on this peaceful and tranquil assembly, remembering the purpose which had called it together and the event which it was virtually to consummate, and not be deeply impressed by the happy expedient here first devised for securing the succession to supreme Executive power by a delegated expression of a Nation's Will.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and the resolution just adopted in the House having been communicated, the President of the Senate, followed by all the Senators, left the Senate Chamber and crossed the Rotunda to the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House and all the members and officers rose as the Senators entered. The President of the Senate took his seat in the Speaker's Chair and the Speaker sat beside him.

The Senators were seated in the open circle between the Clerk's desks and members.

The Senators and Representatives having been seated, the President of the Senate rose and said: "Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, the Senate have assembled to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States."

The tellers took their seats in the Clerk's desk, as follows:

Upon the right, Mr. Walker, of Miss., of the Senate; upon the left Mr. Kennedy, of Md., of the House of Representatives, (appointed teller in place of J. R. Rogers, indisposed.) Between the two, Edmund Burke of N. H. of the House. The President of the Senate presided over both Houses, and Mr. Walker acted as principal teller.

The President of the Senate rose with the record of the Electoral votes of each State and said—

"I deliver to you, gentlemen, tellers, the votes of the Electors of the State of Maine, &c. for President and Vice President of the United States, that they may be counted."

The records were then read to the two Houses by Mr. Walker and recorded by the tellers.

When the first thirteen States had been called, Mr. Walker yielded to Mr. Kennedy, who read the remaining thirteen.

The time occupied in counting the votes was one hour and fifteen minutes.

The tellers reported as follows:

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.	
Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
James K. Polk had,	170
Henry Clay had,	105

James K. Polk having the greatest number of votes, was declared to have been duly elected President of these United States.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.	
Whole number of votes,	275
Necessary to a choice,	138
George M. Dallas had,	170
Theodore Frelinghuysen had,	105

The President of the Senate said—

"I do therefore declare that James K. Polk, having received the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected President of these United States for four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1845, and that George M. Dallas, having received the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1845."

The President further said: "The business for which the two Houses had been convened, having been performed, the Senate will now return to their chamber." This having been said, the President of the Senate left the Speaker's Chair, which was immediately resumed by the Speaker himself. The members of the House rose and the Senators left the Chamber.

Mr. Burke, as one of the tellers of the House, presented a Resolution which was at once adopted, that a Joint Committee on the part of the Senate and House be appointed to inform James K. Polk of his election to the office of President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1845, and to inform George M. Dallas of his election to the office of Vice President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th of March, 1845. This resolution was afterwards adopted by the Senate. The House now adjourned and the proceedings of the day ended as they had commenced in a most quiet and orderly manner.

The present taste in Paris upon female dress is of the simplest character. Bows, and all extras are entirely dispensed with. The old maids have held an indignation meeting on the subject, and promise upon returning to their native land, to wear the old-fashioned dress.

### Highly Important from Mexico—Capture of Santa Anna.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Feb. 6.

By the arrival of the schooner Water Witch, from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 22nd ult., we learn the capture of Santa Anna, which took place on the 15th, at Jico, near Jalapa, whilst he was endeavoring to reach the coast in disguise accompanied by four of his officers. He is confined at present in the same Castle of Perote, from which the Texan prisoners have not long since been liberated, and well guarded by some 3,000 soldiers. It is proposed to remove him to the Capital in a few days, where he will have to answer to the country, before the Chamber of Deputies, for his past tyranny and cruelty; and, doubtless, from the excited state of public feeling against him, he will expiate his conduct by an ignominious death.

Santa Anna had written to the President, General Herrera, on the 10th ult., from his camp near Puebla, soliciting passports for Senor Harary Tamara, and Generals Cortazar and Mendoza, late of his suite. He also begs passports for himself, that he may leave the country, and, as he says, "seek abroad a home where I might end my last days." He states that he has already given up the command of his army to Gen. Morales, who would proclaim the Constitutional Government.

He authorizes certain Commissioners to announce to the Chambers his renunciation of the Presidency, and states that he has sacrificed his "property and all that a man holds most dear."—Alone he resisted the contempt and outrages manifested against his person, and these expressions alone could never have driven him to take this resolution; fearing, if he remained, some conspiracy would be formed against his life—unfortunate enough already to the nation and himself—for this reason only he has resolved to separate himself from his faithful and valiant army.

He continues, "no doubt the august Chambers know how to respect the rights of a citizen that has well served his country, and has poured forth his blood for her," and that they will not interrupt his embarkation no more, than he did the embarkation of those who like himself had the disgrace to occupy the supreme command of the Republic."

At day-break on the morning of the 11th ult., Santa Anna left his camp in a coach, taking the route for Vera Cruz, escorted by 300 cavalry, but soon changed his course for Orizaba, intending to leave the Republic from Huixtla, and some part in Oajaca, as the road to Vera Cruz was strongly fortified at almost every place through which he would have to pass. Having dismissed his escort, he proceeded as a citizen, until he was arrested by some Indians, by whom he was recognised, from his lameness, and delivered up to the military authorities.

At Puebla, the key of Mexico, the peasants had congregated en masse to oppose his flight.

The same day as the flight of Santa Anna took place, Generals Parades and Arrillaga, followed by Gen. Bravo, entered the city of Puebla with their united forces, amidst the rejoicing of the inhabitants.

In a letter from the captive ex-President to the Governor of the department of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 17th ult., he complains most bitterly of his treatment by his guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a guard room, with a sentinel constant by his bed—he cannot sleep—the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercourse with him—and in fact, his condition is vastly more rude and degrading than whilst he remained a prisoner in the hands of the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults—which are neither noble nor decent."

It is stated that Santa Anna had \$400,000 in gold at his residence, Eusero, which was to have been forwarded to him, but it has fallen into the hands of the Government of the department of Vera Cruz who propose to employ it in remunerating the inhabitants of that Department for the losses sustained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

Capt. Jose Santa Anna, the eldest son of the fallen President, was arrested near Jalapa, the morning of the 10th.

We have no advice from the Capital since the events we chronicle. At that period they were carrying on the trials of the ex-Ministers, and had already voted honorary medals to those citizens of Puebla, who should distinguish themselves in the approaching struggle, as also a sword to the Governor of that town.

Gen. Arista, the instrument of Santa Anna in the murders at Tabasco, had published a manifesto against his fallen leader, and declares that although they now unite against him, they must not lose sight of Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune of same date.

The schooner Water Witch arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 26th ultimo.

Col. Wm. Boardman came passenger in her, with dispatches from Mr. Shannon to the United States Government.

By this arrival we are in possession of the fact of Santa Anna's capture. Since our last advice, he had made several attempts upon the city of Puebla, attacking it at the head of four thousand troops, one half of which were cavalry. In these endeavors he was repulsed with considerable loss.

Soon afterwards he left the army, about four leagues below Puebla, with an escort of several hundred men and proceeded towards Jalapa. Before arriving at that city he parted with his escort and attempted to make his escape to the mountains on foot, and in the disguise of a friar.

On the 13th of January he was discovered in a baranca (ravin) near a little Indian village called Jico, some leagues from Jalapa, by a couple of Indians who were hunting. The dogs belonging to the Indians became restive and furious, the Indians followed the direction of their bark and found the Dictator, who offered him his watch and such money as he had about him if they would guide him to his hacienda. This they refused to do, but save him and he was taken prisoner.

When he was captured he had taken off his cork leg on account of the inflammation produced by walking upon it, and was carried by his servants.

On the 20th of January he was put in the prison at Perote, where he now is.

Col. Boardman has been seen by the

Mexico and Puebla, marching at the head of the Government forces, to give Santa Anna battle; but the fortunes of the Despot became so desperate that he deserted the army and was captured before Parades came up to him.

[Perschr. Water Witch]  
To the Editors of the Picayune:  
VERA CRUZ, Jan. 12, 1845.

This vessel will sail in two or three days but as we may very shortly be attacked by Santa Anna, I write to you now, lest at her sailing, I should be otherwise occupied and unable to write.

Since my last the cry against Santa Anna has been echoed throughout the whole Republic; the remaining master only of the soil, he and his troops stand upon. The news of the overthrow of his tool Canizales, reached him in Queretaro on his march against Parades. He immediately counter-marched with all his forces upon Mexico, swearing vengeance upon the Congress, &c., &c., whom he called revolutionists. On arriving before the gates of the Capital, he addressed a communication to Gen. Herrera, the actual President advising him that he had come to take charge of the Presidency, which, he said, belonged to him beyond any question, and demanded to know if he was disposed to evacuate the "big chair."

He of course was well aware of the decree of the Congress, by which he was deprived of all authority, civil and military, when he addressed his note; but, as he had feigned ignorance, in reply a copy of the decree was sent to him, and he was asked if he was disposed to deliver over the command of his troops, as he had been previously ordered, and present himself to the government to answer to the charges made against him before the Congress constituted in Grand Jury. To this Santa Anna replied, with his accustomed audacity, that if the gates were not thrown open to him within twenty-four hours, he would open them himself and enter sword in hand. This communication was handed over to General Bravo, as Commander-in-Chief of the troops of the Capital, for reply. Accordingly an answer was forthwith given, notifying him that the defence of the city was under his charge, and that it should be defended to the last, at the same time calling upon him to submit and avoid blood shed.

After bravadoing for three days to no purpose, Santa Anna retreated with his forces and marched upon Puebla, before which city he arrived on the 2nd instant, and immediately demanded the surrender of the city, giving one hour's time to do so, and notifying General Inclan, the Commandant General, that if the city was not surrendered within that time, he would carry the place by assault and give quarters to no one. The reply of Inclan was short and sweet, without any of the blustering so common in the military proclamations of this country: he told him that he would not surrender the city as long as he had a man left to fire a shot.

He kept his word. Santa Anna commenced his attack on the following morning and was repulsed, as also in all the successive attacks which he continued making daily until the 7th, when he sent in a flag of truce with propositions. While a Council of War was holding in Puebla to determine upon the propositions which Santa Anna's Commissioners had to make, an attack was made with a large proportion of the traitor's forces, and had already forced their way a considerable distance, when the Poblanos rallied and drove them back at the point of the bayonet, taking some two hundred prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

After this disgraceful act of treachery, Santa Anna retreated from before Puebla, and reports say that he was in the neighborhood of Perote on his way down to make one last desperate effort upon Vera Cruz. Should he come he will here find his grave. I must tell you that in Puebla there were not above 5000 regulars, and that his defence has been made principally by the volunteers—private citizens of the most respectable classes—*Ficantes Poblanos*. Santa Anna has lost in his several attacks upon that city something like 800 killed and wounded; among whom one general, and perhaps a great number of prisoners and deserters. Among the prisoners are two generals. The killed and wounded on the part of Puebla is not known with any certainty. Every breast burns to revenge the blood of the noble Poblanos.

We are here all prepared, and our volunteer companies were doing active service. We sleep every night in our barracks, and lay with our arms beside us.

I shall leave this letter open to add any thing new that may occur before the vessel sails. Bravo and Parades have left Mexico and are already close upon Santa Anna with 7000 infantry and 3000 horse.

Yours truly,  
E. M.

January, 17.—Since writing the above Santa Anna has retreated from Puebla, and has placed himself between Perote and Jalapa. All was joy here; as we made sure that his intention was to attack us, but we were disappointed. On the 14th, the troops of Santa Anna placed themselves at the disposition of General Rincon, Commandant General of this department, who is stationed at La Hoya for the defence of that pass, at the same time making it manifest that their object in approaching and entering the Department was not to commit any act of hostility, but to escort Gen. Santa Anna in his flight, and this General having succeeded in making his escape, there only remained for them to put themselves at the disposal of the government, which they then did.

The object no doubt was to cause it to be believed that he had succeeded in embarking, and thus put a stop to further search for him. This however failed in its object, and searches were made with redoubled vigilance, which were very shortly crowned with success, for on the night of the 15th, at half past 3, he was captured with others who accompanied him, near a place called Jico, about 11 leagues from Jalapa, in a baranca. He was disguised as an *arriero*, but this was of no avail in this part of the country, where there is not an Indian that does not know him well, and they all enjoy a pleasure in hating him. He was taken by a party of volunteers, and, by official news, was carried to Jalapa yesterday. (With his hands tied behind him as he retires.) It is just two months since he left Jalapa in state to go and crush the Revolution which has brought him to the gallows beyond any doubt. It is not known whether Government will order him to be carried to Mexico to be tried formally on the accusations made against him, or whether they will try him by court martial and shoot him immediately.

Such rejoicings as we have had here were

expressed in this manner. Today, he

of the Governor, has been made a Feast-day, and consequently all commercial establishments are closed. There is but one voice to be heard,—"Shoot him and his Generals, without exception!"—Shoot all of them! No mercy! Government will be obliged to proceed with great severity, as the whole country is in the greatest state of exasperation that was ever seen in any country, owing to the late attacks on Puebla.

I shall not close yet, in order at the last moment to add any thing further that may occur.

January, 21.—Nothing new to add. Santa Anna is on his way up to Mexico, under a strong escort, to stand his trial before both Houses of Congress.

I send you a file of papers, to which I refer you.

Yours truly,  
E. M.

COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Extracts from the first Annual Report of the Hon. Horace Mann, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

**COMPETENCY OF TEACHERS.**—Another component element in the prosperity of schools is the competency of teachers. Teaching is the most difficult of all arts, and the profoundest of all sciences. In its absolute perfection, it would involve a complete knowledge of the whole being to be taught, and of the precise manner in which every possible application would affect it; that is, a complete knowledge of all powers and capacities of the individual, with their exact proportions and relations to each other, and a knowledge, how, at any hour or moment to select and apply, from a universe of means, the one then exactly apposite to its ever-changing condition. But in a far more limited and practical sense, it involves a knowledge of the principal laws of physical, mental and moral growth, and of the tendency of means, not more to immediate, than to remote results. Hence to value schools, by length instead of quality, is a matchless absurdity. Arithmetic, grammar, and the other rudiments, as they are called, comprise but a small part of the teachings in a school. The rudiments of feeling are taught not less than the rudiments of thinking. The sentiments and passions get more lessons than the intellect. Their secret rehearsals are more, and even in training the intellect, much of its chance of arriving, in after life, at what we call sound judgment, or common sense; much of its power of perceiving ideas as distinctly as though they were colored diagrams, depends upon the tact and philosophic sagacity of the teacher. He has a far deeper duty to perform, than to correct the erroneous results of intellectual process. The error in the individual case is of little consequence. It is the false projecting power in the mind—the power which sends out the error—that is to be discovered and rectified. Otherwise the error will be repeated, as often as opportunities recur. It is no part of a teacher's vocation, to spend day after day, in removing the hands on the dialplate backwards and forwards, in order to adjust them to the true time; but he is to adjust the machinery and the regulator, so that they may indicate the true time; so that they may be a standard and measure for other things, instead of needing other things as a standard and measure for them. Yet how can a teacher do this, if he be alike ignorant of the mechanism and the propelling power of the machinery he superintends!

The law lays its weighty injunctions upon teachers in the following solemn and impressive language: "It shall be the duty of all instructors of youth to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues, which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors, to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

**MORAL INSTRUCTION.**—Among the Pagan Greeks, the men most venerated for their wisdom, their Plato and Socrates, were the educators of their youth. Our teachers address themselves to the culture of the intellect mainly. The fact that children have moral natures and social affections, then in the most rapid state of development, is scarcely recognised. One page of the daily manual teaches the power of commas; another, the spelling of words; another the rules of cadence and emphasis; but the pages are missing which teach the laws of forbearance under injury, of sympathy with misfortune, of impartiality in our judgments of men, of love and fidelity to truth; of the ever-during relations of men, in the domestic circle, in the organized government, and of stranger to stranger. How can it be expected that such cultivation will scatter seeds so that in the language of scripture, "instead of the thorn shall come up to the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree?" If such be the general condition of the schools, is it a matter of surprise, that we see lads and young men thickly springing up in the midst of us, who startle at the mispronunciation of a word, as though they were personally injured, but can bear volleys of profanity, unmoved; who put on arrogant airs of superior breeding, or sneer with contempt, at a case of false spelling or grammar, but can witness spectacles of drunkenness, in the streets with entire composure. Such elevation of the subordinate, such casting down of the supreme, in the education of children, is incompatible with all that is worthy to be called the prosperity of their manhood. The moral universe is constructed upon principles, not additive of welfare under such an administration of its laws. In such early habits there is a gravitation and proclivity to ultimate downfall and ruin. If persevered in, the consummation of a people's destiny may still be a question of time, but it comes to be one of certainty.

To invert the catastrophe, we must have a change in our own measures, not to fire, these, as they were originally, wishes for a change in amendment, but a corresponding change in character, for a violation of nature's laws. He who, as a remedy for the folly of men, an education of the children of Providence.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

**DECISION IN THE RANDOLPH WILL CASE.**

We mentioned in our last paper that the Jury in this case had brought in a verdict establishing the Will and Codicil of 1821. We had designed in that paper to have published a copy of the Will, but we were requested by the counsel in the case not to do so until the result of the application for a new trial was ascertained. Since then the case has been compromised, and there can now be no objection to the publication of the following copy of the Will and Codicil:

In the name of God—Amen.

I, John Randolph of Roanoke, do ordain this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills whatsoever.

1. I give and bequeath to all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one.

2. I give to my Executor a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to transport and settle said slaves in some other State or Territory of the United States, giving to all above the age of forty not less than ten acres of land each.

To my old and faithful servants Essey and his wife Hetty, who I trust may be suffered to remain in the State, I give and bequeath three and a half barrels of corn, two hundred weight of pork, a pair of strong shoes, a suit of clothes, and a blanket each, to be paid them annually—also, an annual hat to Essey, and ten pounds of coffee and twenty of brown sugar.

To my woman servant Nancy the like allowance as to her mother—to Juba (alias Jupiter), the same—to Queen the same—to Jonny, my body servant, the same during their respective natural lives.

I confirm to my brother Beverly the slaves I gave him, and for which I have a reconveyance.

I bequeath to John Randolph Clay four hundred dollars annually to complete his education, until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-four years, earnestly exhorting him never to eat the bread of idleness or dependence.

I bequeath to my namesake John Randolph Bryan my gold watch, chain and seals, and the choice of my horses. I bequeath to his brother Thomas the choice of two of my horses.

To Wm. Leigh of Halifax I bequeath to him and his heirs forever, all the land on which I live, lying between the Owen's ferry road and Carrington's, Cooke's Lipscomb's and Morton's lines.

Also, the books, plate, linen, household and kitchen furniture, liquors, stock, tools, and every thing as it now stands, hereby appointing him my sole executor, and I do desire that he may not be required to give security or to make an inventory of any thing here, that is, at my mansion house or the middle quarter.

(Cut out in the original, B. Dudley all the interest I have, under the will of Mrs. Martha Cor-

my interest under the Will of Mrs. Judith Randolph, I desire my executor to sell if he shall see fit, but not otherwise—

The land above the Owen's Ferry road and the Lower Quarter, and the land I bought of the Reads to be sold at my said executor's discretion, and whatever in (cut out in the original) y debts, I give and bequeath to Francis Scott Key and the Rev. Wm. Maule, to be disposed of towards bettering the condition of my manumitted slaves.

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I have not included my mother's descendants in my Will, because her husband, besides the whole profits of my late father's estate during the minority of my brother and myself, has contrived to get to himself the slaves given by my grandfather Bland, as her marriage portion when my father married her, which slaves were inventoried at my father's death as part of his estate, and were as much his as any that he had. One half of them, scattered from Maryland to Mississippi, were entitled to freedom at my brother Richard's death, as the others would have been at mine.—Witness my hand and seal.

In presence of (cut out in the original, Wm. Richard Randolph, Jr.)

Codicil to this Will, made the 5th day of December, 1821.

I revoke the bequest to T. B. Dudley, and bequeath the same to my Executor, to whom also I give, in fee simple, all my lots and houses in Farmville, and every other species of property whatever that I die possessed of, saving the aforesaid specifications in my Will.

(cut out in the original)

Amelia Corney.

The reason of the above revocation I have communicated to Wm. J. Barksdale, Esq.

It seems that after the verdict of the Jury was rendered it was ascertained that some of them had acted under a misapprehension. The opponents of the Will therefore determined to ask a new trial, but, fortunately for all parties concerned, a compromise to the following effect was made: The negroes get their liberty and thirty thousand dollars, and the rest of the property goes to the heirs at law.

It seems to be the general impression that this is about as fair an adjustment of the contest as could have been made, and there seems to be a satisfaction equally general that this case, so long pending, and involving so many important interests, has at length been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

**SE-QUO-YA: OR GEORGE GUES.**

The editor of the Cherokee Advocate gives the following interesting account of Se-Quo-Ya, the distinguished man of that nation, who invented the alphabet of the Cherokee language.

After spending much time and labor in attempts to mature his system of Se-Quo-Ya, eventually gave it up as impracticable, but adhered to his habits of industry, observation and reflection. In the public affairs of his native part, Se-Quo-Ya never performed happiness and prosperity constantly along this fact and of his strong

perity of his country, he gave the strongest attachment 1820, in his efforts to reunite into expel the Eastern and Western Cherokees, and to secure for their Government the adoption of their existing Constitution. He was president on the part of the Western Cherokees met in Convention to effect the first of these highly important measures, and was one of the framers and signers of the charter.

The Council of the nation, out of respect for his character, and in consideration of his great

services, have allowed him, for many years, an

annual pension. At the last session of the Council this pension was increased to three hundred dollars, to be paid yearly to him during his natural life, and afterwards to his wife in case she shall survive him.

But what has become of this remarkable man, whose native genius has struck light from darkness—conferred inconceivable blessings upon his people, and achieved for his own name an enviable distinction among those few truly great names, with which are connected imperishable honor? Is he still alive? or does his venerable head repose beneath some unknown clod of the Grand Prairie? These are questions that we cannot now satisfactorily answer.

In the summer of 1842, influenced perhaps by a desire to explore the Western Prairies, and become acquainted with his Red brethren, who roam there free and untrammelled, Se-Quo-Ya, having loaded several pack horses with goods, visited, in company with a number of Cherokees, the Comanche Indians. After remaining with them some time, he made his way with a son and two or three Cherokees, into Northern Mexico, towards Chihuahua, and engaged a whale in teaching the Mexicans his native language.

Since then, several reports concerning him have reached his friends in this country. That which seems to be most probable, when the landings to which, in his wanderings, he has been necessarily exposed, are remembered, in addition to his decrepited form and the weight of many years, is, that this truly great man, full of years and of honors, sleeps the sleep of death, in some wild and unknown spot, far from his wife, his country and his people.

**WHALE FISHERIES OF THE U. STATES.**

The imports of these fisheries into the United States for the year 1843 are thus stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser:

"Ships and barges 143, brigs 28, schooners 13; making a total tonnage of 67,563 tons.—These vessels brought in 165,714 barrels of sperm oil, 255,861 barrels of whale oil







# ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND.  
AN ACT to provide for the education and maintenance of the poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons in this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be annually appropriated, out of the proceeds of the Literary Fund, five thousand dollars for the maintenance and education of such poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons, as are unable to pay for such maintenance and education, to be selected in the mode that shall be prescribed by the Literary Board, provided, that such selection shall be made with due regard to the claims of every portion of the State.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended, either by hiring teachers to open schools in this State, or by placing such pupils as may be selected by them to such institutions of the sister States, for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, as they may deem most advisable, due regard being had to the expense of instruction and maintenance in said institutions.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the terms of their respective Courts when the taxes are laid, may levy in the same manner as taxes are now by law levied for the support of the poor, seventy-five dollars for the support and maintenance of every such deaf mute and blind person as shall be selected from their respective counties, by the Literary Board, for the purpose of education.

[Ratified this 8th of January, 1845.]

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.  
AN ACT extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace over judgments, and amending of the sixth section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Justices of Peace," and the fourth section of the Revised Statutes, entitled "County, Court and Superior."

1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction over all sums due by judgment rendered by a single magistrate, when the principal money does not exceed one hundred dollars, although the principal and interest together with the costs may exceed that sum.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That if any suit shall be brought in the County or Superior Courts, or any judgment rendered as aforesaid, for any sum of less value than one hundred dollars due by such judgment, the same shall be dismissed by the court.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the purview of this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not affect any suit now commenced or which may be commenced within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature.

[Ratified the 2d day of January 1845.]

FRAUDULENT VOTING.  
AN ACT to prevent fraudulent voting.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall hereafter knowingly and fraudulently vote at any election, who by law shall not be entitled to vote at such election, he shall be liable to indictment in the County or Superior Courts of law; and on conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; the amount of the fine to be not less than ten, nor more than one hundred dollars; and the term of imprisonment to be not less than five, nor more than thirty days.

[Ratified the 9th day of January, 1845.]

CONNELLY'S PAIN EXTRACTOR.

FOR the cure of Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Piles, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Corns, and general Sores of all kinds. From two to eight times cheaper than before, or nothing if the user is not delighted with it. An article that every family must consider indispensable when they know its power and value, and which has heretofore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every external sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connellly's Pain Extractor Solvent," at Comstock & Co's, 21, Cortland St. New York. Price 25 cents or four times as much for 50 cts. and near ten times as much for a dollar. A certain quantity is given every day to the poor in New York, and there is not a boy four years old in the city, but can tell all about this wonderful extractor of all pain. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co, 21 Cortland street, New York, J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, N. Y., J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. Carolina. 46

COMSTOCK & CO'S SARSAPARILLA.

SUPERIOR quality and price. For the cure of Scrophulous, chronic Rheumatism, general Debility, Cutaneous diseases, scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Tetters, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, Bites from an impure habit of body, Ulcerations of the Throat and Leg, Pains and Swelling of the Bones, Liver Affections, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Excess and Impudence in Life, Excessive use of Mercury, &c. The great popularity of Sarsaparilla, and its established efficacy, render it superfluous to enter into any encomiums of its virtues, or adduce any evidence in its favor.

The Sarsaparilla is warranted positively as good as any other that can be made at one dollar, at just half the price of those so much advertised, and as strong and as large bottles, viz: Fifty cents per bottle, or five dollars per dozen. This article has cured Scrophulous of 30 years after the dollar articles had been used in vain. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co, 21 Cortland street, N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C. 46

HEWES' LINIMENT & EXTRACT.

FOR RHEUMATISM. The sudden, certain and sure relief that the use of this preparation gives to the sufferer, is almost beyond belief. Its penetrating powers, are very great, so much so, that the worst cases have been entirely cured, in two or three days. Persons troubled with this complaint, have only to use these preparations according to directions, the Extract inwardly, and the Liniment applied outwardly, and a cure is effected almost before they have looked for any good results, to follow the application. Quite a number of persons in the city and State of New York, who have been cured by the use of these preparations, have given large sums to the proprietor, to be applied to the giving of them to the poor, which is daily done. Certificates without number, are pouring in every day or two; it is useless to say that this article has also been counterfeited and the public are cautioned against buying any that has not the signature of Comstock & Co, upon each bottle. Sold wholesale by Comstock & Co, 21 Cortland street, N. Y., J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, J. P. Mabry, Lexington, and E. Belo, Salem, N. C. 46

WANTED, 200000 feet of pine plank, assorted

# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

Saturday Morning, February 22, 1845.

COUNTY MATTERS.

The February term of Guilford County Court was held this week, at which the annual taxes were laid and other county business transacted.

The following taxes were laid—the State tax being 20 cents on the poll and 6 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and town property, viz:

County tax, 38 cents on the poll and 10 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and town property.

School tax, 15 cents on the poll and 7 cents on every hundred dollars valuation of land and town property.

Poor tax, same as the School tax.

Tax for Education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, 2 cents on the poll and 2 cents on every hundred dollars valuation of land and town property.

By addition of the above amounts it will be seen that the poll tax for 1845 is 90 cents.

The following named Magistrates were chosen members of the Special Court for the ensuing year: J. M. Lindsay, Jed. H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, William Mills and Nathan Hunt.

James Denny was re-elected County Trustee.

Five Commissioners were appointed to contract for the erection of a fire proof building on the corner of the jail lot, for Offices of the Superior and County Court Clerks and Register—the cost of said building not to exceed \$1000.

Jesse H. Lindsay, Jesse Wheeler and Robert S. Gilmer were appointed to ascertain the number, condition, &c., of the Deaf Mutes in the County, and report at next term.

The worshipful magistracy of the County have exhibited a very commendable spirit in their proceedings and appropriations for public and charitable purposes.

The constant liability to destruction of the public documents and papers of the Clerks and Register, by fire, in our wooden town, makes it not only prudent but necessary to provide for their safety by lodging them in a fire-proof building.

The appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, the subject of which was brought to the attention of the Court by the County solicitor, Mr. GILMER, and our senator, Mr. LINDSAY, we were much gratified to see made without a dissenting voice. The amount of tax levied will be over \$300—on amount amply sufficient to defray the expenses of Guilford's portion of those afflicted classes of children. The gentlemen appointed for that purpose have at once proceeded to the inquiries and investigations assigned them; and we are happy in the assurance that nothing will be wanting on the part of our county in the charitable effort to impart of the plentiful intellectual stores of the age to the deaf and dumb, and to give mental illumination to the blind.

Gov. Graham, ex officio President of the Literary Board, has made advertisement requesting the County Courts to make the inquiries which our Court have now instituted, with a view to the school about to be established in Raleigh. The following is an extract from the Governor's notice containing farther information:

"The amount of appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb, will allow of the instruction of thirty-five beneficiaries each year, provided the County Courts shall raise for each one sent, from their Counties, the amount contemplated by the law to wit: Seventy-five Dollars. The Board propose at the commencement to receive five beneficiaries from each Judicial Circuit in the State. If a greater number shall apply, the selection, in cases of equal capacity for education, will be made by lot."

"Each person applying to be admitted as a beneficiary of the State, will be required to produce a Certificate of the County Court of his County under its Seal, and with the signature of its Clerk, stating:

"1st. That such applicant is a resident of such County.

"2nd. That he or she though Deaf and Dumb is not deemed to be idiotic or lunatic.

"3rd. That the estate of such applicant, or of his or her Parents, is not sufficient to enable him or her to pay for her education.

"The Board has opened a correspondence with approved Institutions in other States for the education of the Blind, to enable it to determine whether the appropriation for their benefit can be better expended in opening a School for them within the State, or by sending them abroad. In the mean time, it is hoped that every County will make returns to the Board, of the number, sex and age, of the destitute blind persons within its limits in the manner already indicated.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

We propose to copy into the Patriot such Laws passed by the General Assembly at its late session as appear to have most general and important bearing upon the interests of the people. In this week's paper will be found the Act for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, an Act concerning the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and the Act to prevent Fraudulent Voting. Our next will contain the "Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools."

The Editor of the Raleigh Star has contracted to print the Laws, and he is also printing them in his paper. Will our friend of the Star forward to us another copy of his paper of the 5th February?

JUDGE McLEAN.—A paragraph was inadvertently inserted in our last paper stating that Judge McLean had resigned his seat on the Supreme Court Bench of the United States. The statement was erroneous—Judge McLean still continues to grace the highest Judicial tribunal in the nation and we hope he will not descend from that station until he descends to the Presidential chair.

DIED, at Mobile, Alabama, a short time since, the Hon. JAMES MARTIN, an eminent Lawyer of that city, a native of North Carolina, and formerly a Judge of our Superior Courts.

# CONGRESS.

SENATE.—On the 13th the Joint Resolution from the House for the annexation of Texas came up, on the motion of Mr. Archer from the Committee of Foreign Relations that it might be indefinitely postponed. Mr. MOREHEAD occupied the floor for more than two hours, in opposition to the resolution, arguing that what it proposed was unconstitutional and inexpedient, if for no other reason than that it added new territory to the Union. He was strongly convinced that it was better for the people of the United States to plant themselves in their original territory than to extend it. He maintained that it should not be extended; that a precedent for its extension should be opposed in the outset. He denied that there was any power in the constitution to admit a foreign State into the Union. On the 14th Mr. BUCHANAN made a speech in favor of admitting the State of Texas into the Union. On the 15th Mr. RIVES spoke more than three hours in opposition to the Joint Resolution. He declared himself in favor of annexing Texas, if it could be done by what he conceived to be the only constitutional mode—through the instrumentality of the treaty-making power. He maintained that the power given by the constitution to Congress to admit new States into the Union never contemplated the admission of foreign States, but had reference exclusively to States out of the territory then belonging to, or which might be acquired by the United States. Mr. WOODRUFF had the floor on Monday the 18th.

HOPE.—A bill for the admission of Florida and Iowa into the Union passed the House of Representatives on Thursday the 13th by a vote of 115 to 46. On the 14th the bill received its first and second readings in the Senate, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROVE STOCK.—The South Carolina Planter has the following statement, showing the number of horses and mules, hogs, black cattle and sheep, that passed over the Paint Mountain, in North Carolina, for the South Carolina and Georgia markets:—

Horses & Mules.	Hogs.	Black Cattle.	Sheep.
In 1840-5,181	52,255	3,213	3,235
" 1841-5,833	54,786	3,019	2,357
" 1842-3,840	62,649	3,318	3,192
" 1843-4,361	52,612	3,333	3,565

speech in favor of admitting the State of Texas into the Union. On the 15th Mr. Rives spoke more than three hours in opposition to the Joint Resolution. He declared himself in favor of annexing Texas, if it could be done by what he con-

21,205	227,004	15,509	14,409
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The above was obtained from R. W. BRANK, keeper of the Toll Gate, on the French Broad River, in North Carolina.

These products, it is remarked, are purchased from a people with whom the buyers can carry on no direct barter—they are paid for almost exclusively in cash, often in specie. And the annual outlay for the above products is over a quarter of a million of dollars annually!

North Carolina has to endure also a portion of this exhausting trade.

VIRGINIA.—The Senate to their indelible disgrace says the Norfolk Herald have refused to elect a Senator to represent the State in the U. States Senate. Such "madness of party" was never exhibited in a Virginia Legislature before! The vote on the question to go into the election was 17 yeas to 14 nays. There were three Democratic Senators who could not consent to this blot upon the fair escutcheon of Virginia. Their names deserve to be mentioned with honor: Sloan, Baptist and Crawford.

RAILROAD TO OREGON!—Mr. Pratt, of New York, on Jan. 25, presented to the House of Representatives a memorial of a Mr. Whitney on the subject of constructing a railroad from Lake Michigan through the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The distance is stated at two thousand one hundred and sixty miles, and the estimated cost is sixty-five millions of dollars! The memorialist recommends the setting apart a portion of the public domain to this project.

TOWN MATTERS.

An election was held last Thursday for Commissioners and Assessors of the Town of Greensboro, which resulted as follows:

Commissioners—Robert G. Lindsay, John A. Gilmer, George Albright, I. J. M. Lindsay and Robert Mitchell.

Assessors—George Albright, James Melver and Andrew Weatherly.

The National Intelligencer says that the McNulty investigation was brought to a close on Wednesday night by the Justices (Morsell and Goddard) requiring the accused to give bail in the sum of seventeen thousand dollars for his appearance at the next Criminal Court, on the second Monday in March, 1845, to answer to the charge of embezzlement. His securities are the Hon Emory D. Porter and Mr. Bryan Leonard.

TEMPERANCE.—At a meeting of the Washington Temperance Society, held in the Methodist church in this place last evening, officers of the Society for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:—

Wm. S. Gilmer, President; James M. Garrett, and Robt. G. Lindsay, Vice Presidents; M. S. Sherwood, Recording Secretary; B. H. Epperson Corresponding Secretary; Lyndon Swain, D. F. Caldwell and Andrew Weatherly, Executive Committee.

The attention of builders is directed to the proposals of the Committee to contract for the erection of a Presbyterian Church in this town.

We learn that proposals will also be made in a week or two for erecting a fire-proof building for Clerks' and Register's Offices, the Court having made an appropriation not exceeding \$1000 for that purpose.

The Hon. Lewis Cass has been chosen to be a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan for six years from and after the 3d day of March next.

# From the N. O. Picayune 9th inst.

LATER FROM MEXICO.  
By the arrival at Havana on Wednesday last of the British steamship Tay, Captain Sharp, dated to the 31st ultimo from Vera Cruz have been received.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner at the Castle of Perote—the same cold, dreary and dismal place in which he so long held the unfortunate Texans in captivity. It is stated that the Grand Jury appointed to try the fallen tyrant, was furious against him, while the present executive of Mexico, manifested a feeling of clemency and at the same time of regret that he did not escape out of the country and thus save the Government further trouble. A letter dated Vera Cruz, January 31st, expresses the belief that the life of the tyrant would not be taken. His young wife was in prison with him, as was also an old friend of his, Senor Lazaro Villamil.

Among the passengers by the Tay was Senor Antonio Haro, Santa Anna's former Minister of Finance, who had made out to reach the coast in safety from Mexico. One of the editors of this paper came passenger in the Alabama, was informed at Havana that Senor H. had escaped through the assistance of the English Consul at Vera Cruz, and that he came on board the Tay under an assumed name. Rejon was still at large and his whereabouts not known.

Everything was said to be quiet in Mexico. It was reported that the Republic was to be divided into three military departments, Arista to have command of the Northern, Paredes of the Centre, and some other general of the Southern section.

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—The following is a brief abstract of Mr. Merrick's Post Office Bill, as it passed the Senate.

1. All single letters, without regard to distance, shall pay a uniform rate of postage of five cents.

2. Every letter weighing no more than half an ounce shall be deemed a single letter, no matter how many pieces it may contain, and if weighing one ounce, shall be deemed double, and so on.

3. Members of Congress to receive and send letters free, all the year round.

4. No one else to frank, except Ex-Presidents and their widows.

5. All letters and packets, &c., which pass free through the mail, and all Government postage to be paid for out of the Treasury.

6. Newspapers to go out of the mail, without subjecting the senders or carriers to any penalty.

7. Private posts for carrying newspapers to be allowed.

8. All deficiencies between the revenue of the Department and the expenses (limited four and a half millions) to be paid out of the public Treasury.

THE MORMONS.—The character of the city of Nauvoo has been unconditionally repeated by the legislature of Illinois, by a decided majority of votes in each branch, after a long debate on the subject.

From the Georgetown Advocate, Feb. 15.

ARRIVAL OF MR. POLK.

Mr. Polk, the President elect, arrived in Washington on Thursday evening about half past seven o'clock. His approach was heralded by the firing of cannon, and upon his arrival at the Railroad depot he was greeted by a large concourse of his political friends, who had assembled for that purpose. A welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Ratcliffe, of Alexandria, to which Mr. Polk very briefly responded. Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect, joined Mr. Polk at the Relay House between this and Baltimore, and came into the city with him. Mr. Polk, we believe Mr. Dallas, took lodgings at Coleman's hotel.

We have seen a notice of a speech of Mr. Polk at Cincinnati which he made to an assembly of his friends while on his route to Washington, in which he reiterated the assurance that he will discard party biases in the discharge of his official duties. We fear that we have reason to be skeptical on that point, yet we hope for the best; for, to suppose Mr. Polk capable of divesting himself entirely of the trammels of party—though it may be so—would be supposing little less than a miracle. No man has served party more faithfully, if more efficiently. But, nous verrons.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, under date of yesterday, gives the following additional particulars as to Mr. Polk's reception:

At half past seven a committee of members of Congress and a committee of the citizens were crowded into one of the small rooms of the depot to give him a welcome. The crowd of persons was very large, but there was no enthusiasm in the reception of Mr. Polk either upon his arrival at the depot or when his friends left him at Coleman's hotel.

The Committee conducted him along the Avenue, preceded by a band of music, to the apartments which had been neatly fitted up to receive him. Mr. A. V. Brown seemed to have charge of his person in the crowd; and Mr. Dallas, the Vice President elect, was also in company with some other member of Congress. Many of the crowd mistook Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, for the President, and the poor delegate in consequence was very near being crowded down with the honors of the general gaze.

A speech was expected from Mr. Polk on his arrival, but he appeared at the window of one of his rooms, bowed several times and retired, and Mr. Hammett, of Miss., a member of the House, announced that he would receive his friends to-day or to-morrow.

To-day Mr. Polk was visited by a large number of his friends, who presented him to be in good health.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.  
The President elect has received a large number of visits since his arrival here, and among them the official visit of the Committee chosen by the two Houses of Congress to inform him of the result of the examination of the Electoral votes before the two Houses on Wednesday last, and of their officially declaring him "President of the United States." The Committee made the same visit to the Vice President elect.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of Chief Justice Nelson, of New York, to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Circuit of New York.

The nomination of Thomas A. Hemston, as Consul to Galveston, has also been confirmed, with some others of inferior importance.

The Senate Chamber was full to overflowing this morning to hear Mr. Rives, who made an able speech upon the Texas Resolutions from the House. The discussion creates a great interest, and many strangers are rarely seen in the Senate Chamber during to-day, more crowded with fully filled their own gallery, and the ladies' floor was trespassed even upon by the "ladies of the floor." The speech was three hours long, and very eloquent and powerful to the end.

The new Cabinet continues to excite a great deal of discussion and speculation, and Mr. Polk already begins to perceive the difficulty of selecting men around him that will satisfy his friends. Mr. Calhoun will have to leave the Cabinet, from the present signs of the times. The opposition to him, it is thought, will be more than he can resist; and hence retirement will be his fate, as he will not be willing to accept of an appointment for a foreign mission.

The Secretary of State will possibly be Mr. Buchanan, of Penn., and while the Secretary of War will be from Kentucky, it is probable that the Secretary of the Navy will be from the North. The Post-master General will doubtless come from North Carolina and the Attorney General from Mississippi.

THE OREGON BILL, which recently passed in the House of Representatives, proposes that all the country belonging to the United States lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by the forty-second, and on the north by the fifty-fourth degree and forty minutes of north latitude, shall constitute and be organized into a temporary government to be called the Oregon Territory. A Governor and Secretary to be appointed for five years, who shall reside west of the Rocky Mountains—courts to be established; a general assembly to be organized. As soon as there shall be five thousand free white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years they shall have authority to elect representatives from the counties, townships and districts; one for every five hundred inhabitants—the term of the representatives to be two years. The General Assembly to consist of a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives; the former to consist of five members to be elected by the representatives. A delegate in Congress is allowed. The President of the United States is authorized and required to cause to be erected, at suitable places, a line of stockade forts and block houses, not exceeding five in number, from some point on the Missouri River, on the most practicable route to the south pass in the Rocky Mountains, and to cause fortifications to be erected at or near the mouth of the Columbia river. Six hundred acres of land to be granted to every white male inhabitant who shall cultivate the same for five years; to every married man in addition, one hundred and sixty acres to his wife, and the like quantity to the father for each child under the age of eighteen years he may have, or which may be born within five years.

THE PARDONING POWER.—One of the greatest abuses of executive power at the present day is that which has so shamefully defeated the ends of justice by opening the penitentiary doors to felons convicted of almost every grade of crime. The extent to which this abuse has been carried by the late Governor Porter of Pennsylvania is strikingly and fearfully exhibited in a document laid before the legislature of that state a few days since by the secretary of the commonwealth. According to this official paper, the number of pardons and remissions of fines and forfeitures, during the administration of David R. Porter, is about 800! As nearly as can be ascertained there were among that number 175 remissions of fines and forfeitures, and 925 pardons, of which 55 were granted before trial! Of the persons thus pardoned, 32 were convicted of the crime of murder; 25 of manslaughter; 27 of burglary; 22 of passing counterfeit money; 14 of arson; and 10 of rape; and the remainder of less flagrant crimes!

# DEED, in this place, on Monday, the 10th inst, Mrs

LAVIA H. M. the wife of W. R. D. Lindsay.  
The last moments of those we know and loved in life are invested by our minds with an interest, which they do not attach to any other point of their existence. No sooner does the sad intelligence of their departure reach us, than we feel an irresistible desire to ascertain their views and feelings, as they are called to face that mighty King of Terrors before whom all naturally quail, and whose grasp neither riches—not power—not learning—not blood can relax. It is not possible for us in all cases to obtain satisfaction on this point; for many are taken away under circumstances which entirely preclude any fair and correct exhibition of the state of their minds. Such, however, was not the case with Mrs. Lindsay; and it will doubtless be gratifying to the highest degree to all her friends to know that she died before them, all naturally quail, and whose grasp neither riches—not power—not learning—not blood can relax. 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