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From the National Intelligencer, June 30.
THE OBJECTS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

We received on Saturday last the New Orleans "Commercial Times," containing the following statement of the terms upon which it appears it is "well understood" there, though hitherto very little understood here, that "the United States will be disposed to grant to Mexico the boon of peace."

"THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—THE PRICE OF PEACE."—The question begins to be frequently asked, what is the precise and definite object of the war with Mexico; or rather upon what terms will the United States be disposed to grant to that wretched and misguided country the boon of peace? The general and immediate object of the war is well understood. We intend to chastise Mexico; first, for her contumacious treatment of American citizens—for her arrogant and supercilious demeanor towards our Government, and for her repeated violations of plighted faith. Next, we are anxious to wreak vengeance upon her for wantonly and unprovoked crossing the boundary line of Texas—attacking the advanced guard of the army of Occupation, and committing outrages, spoliation, and massacre upon detached squads of American troops. Such are the leading motives for the present belligerent attitude of the United States towards Mexico, and they are perfectly intelligible and satisfactory to the entire country, unless we may except a contemptible handful of morose fanatics about New England, who call themselves the champions of liberty.

The "Times" is not a particularly violent paper, and we dare say it does not overstate the prevailing feeling on the subject at New Orleans, excited and interested in the war as that city must be by the number of her gallant citizens who have gone out as volunteers, and by the military scenes and preparations which are daily and hourly passing before the eyes of those citizens who have remained at home.

The last number of the government paper published in this city, where the excitement upon the subject is little more than healthful and reasonable, shows that the views of the Administration do not fall short of those of the New Orleans paper. In some comments of little other consequence upon the last speech made by Mr. Webster in the Senate, this organ of the Administration makes the subjoined disclosure of its objects and purposes in carrying on the war, which, though intended as an answer to a call for "precise" information, is so loose and indefinite as to leave room for inference of purposes quite as irrational and indefensible as the further chastisement and vengeance which are at New Orleans apparently considered as legitimate and sufficient objects for the prosecution of a fierce and devastating war into the interior of Mexico. The Union says that Mexico must render us "full justice in every respect," which phrase may include an absolute renunciation of her independent sovereignty, under penalty of the sack and ravage of her capital. These are not the exact words, but they are the version of all that is concealed as well as of what is expressed in the following article:

[From the "Union" of Saturday night.]
Mr. Webster insists that the country demands to know, without further delay, the precise objects and purposes of the Administration in carrying on the war. Professing upon this point to have no other knowledge than that which is to be gained from the documents which have been laid before the country, we may undertake to sum up these purposes in three words—*Reparation—Justice—Peace.*

In view of these objects, before the war can close Mexico must relinquish her absurd territorial pretensions—must provide for the full payment of the indemnity which she owes to our citizens—must render us full justice in every respect—and, finally must establish peace with us upon conditions and guarantees which shall secure its permanence. This much of the purposes of the Administration we gain from the character of its recent action, and from all its public declarations. Nor do we believe that the country will ask of this Administration, at this juncture, in the midst of a war, to say anything more of its plans of pacification. We wage a war against the war party in Mexico, to secure a just peace. No other than a just peace can be concluded. This nation will sanction no other. When Mexico shall proffer any terms of peace, she will be heard. When she shall proffer suitable terms, they will be accepted. Till this be done, our war will march steadily and vigorously on—it will ascend the table lands of Mexico—it will march from Province to Province, and from stronghold to stronghold, until finally it shall dictate to *Puercas*, or to any successor, if need be, a compulsory peace, on proper terms, within the walls of his own capital.

Just after reading and repeating to ourselves the vindictive menace conveyed in the last lines of the preceding extract from the government paper, we opened the Philadelphia "North American" of Saturday last, in which we found an article so directly fitted as a reply to such language that it seems as an almost marvellous anticipation of not implying a superhuman knowledge, of the thoughts about to find expression through this Executive conduit. We have pleasure in inviting our readers to the essential part of it, as follows:

The feelings of the American people, while they prompt every sacrifice which necessity may demand, are not enamored of war for itself, and without anxious to witness proceedings on the

danger past, they see no chivalry in arraying a vigorous people of twenty millions against—we use the words of the Union—"a nation of something more than a million of degenerate Spaniards, lording it over seven millions of Indians and half-breeds." They can anticipate no profit, for the conquest to us is to us worthless—no wealth, for Mexico is beggared—no power, for it subdued it would exhaust us to watch her—no honor, for she is not a warrior worthy of our steel. The unnecessary continuance of the contest can have no attractions for the intelligent mass of the American people.

How long will it last? The question might be readily answered, if we knew the object and aim of the war. The President gave us the contest, without deigning to ask authority or advice; he prosecutes it, without condescending to inform us what object is sought, or upon what terms he is willing to terminate it. The people, with clamorous importunity, demand to be informed for what end they shed their blood, expend their money, and mortgage the future of the country. They are told they must fight and pay, and that is their only answer. The organ, in response to the solemn and earnest appeals of the country in favor of an embassy to Mexico, has no voice but for the cry of blood! blood! Mexico must be bled till she faints; we must civilize her by slaughter, and raise a monument of our philanthropy with the dead bodies of her children. To make peace except over graves, or sign covenants except in blood, is, according to the Union, dishonor and shame.

It is alleged that it would be a disgrace to withhold the blow and spare the victim, when crushed and powerless at our feet. Not so. So far as victory can give glory, it is ours—achieved by deeds of true valor, and against a superior foe. That glory will win no new lustre from daring without danger, and cruelty without need. Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma would blush to be associated with victories won over a foe already crushed, disgraced, and fugitive. The valor that won those fields can afford to be magnanimous and merciful. And so can the country in whose name they were won. To send an embassy to Mexico, now, when we are in force, confident, and crowned with triumphs, would be a display of true nobility of soul, which the world regard with admiration. It would prove that, at least to the feeble, we

Still in our right hand carry gentle peace, and Mexico, conquered by our courage, would be doubly subdued by our clemency. There can be no doubt that she would eagerly embrace the proffer; if she repelled it, the consequences be upon her own head!

On her head
Turn we the widow's tear, the orphan's wail,
The dead men's blood, the pining maiden's groans,
For husbands, fathers, and betrothed lovers,
That shall be swallowed in this controversy.

No possible evil could result from such a tender of peace; and good may come from it, in evils averted and blessings restored, more glorious than the reddest battle-field that Moloch ever rejoiced over. To this, no patriot, no good man, no Christian can, it seems to us, object. If that or some other similar effort to shorten the war be not adopted, we may anticipate a guerrilla contest of years, a mountain load of debt and taxes, credit shattered, industry embarrassed, and the hopes of the country overclouded. The immediate prospect is the expenditure of twenty millions per annum—an issue of Treasury notes—a subversive system that makes that issue penal—the Government beggared—the revenue pruned to extinction—loans without credit—war without money—a policy without an avowed aim—and a system without head, heart, or sinews. To meet all this, Mr. Walker has a bundle of untried experiments—figments against facts—conjectures against realities—and dreams and theories against war and poverty. The President has twice declared his anxious desire for an honorable peace; let him make good his profession, clear our skirts of the blood of the feeble, and crown our victory with mercy and our prosperity with peace. If this, however, may not be, our duty remains unchanged; the blood and treasure of the country, to the last drop and dollar, are his for the contest. The war must be carried out; but better, far better, for every interest which patriots and Christians cherish, that it should be speedily and honorably brought to a close.

For the Patriot.
Messrs. Editors:—Will you please publish the article below, taken from the Cincinnati Weekly Herald, on the present condition of the Ohio Penitentiary, containing an embodiment of facts and just views, which are not perhaps in the possession of many of the readers of the Patriot. And I wish particularly to draw to the attention of the correspondent of the Raleigh Register styling himself Sylvanus, who appears to believe that the whole quintessence of preventive punishment consists in the "use of the rod," and whose antiquated savage notions would damn the offender, after the punishment of the law was over, to a life of perpetual infamy:

OHIO PENITENTIARY.—The Ohio Penitentiary, in a penitentiary sense is one of the most profitable institutions in the State. The entire earnings of the convicts during the last year, amounted to \$43,306 26, while the total expenditures were only \$23,347 17—net earnings \$19,959 09.

The number of prisoners in confinement on the 30th November, 1845, was 482, of whom 150 had been received during the year. The number in confinement November 30th, 1844, was 464. Of those in confinement November 30th, 1845, there were,

White males,	425
Indians, "	1
Colored, "	50
White Females,	3
Colored, "	3
	482

Fourteen of the convicts received during the last year had been formerly discharged from the same prison.

The warden in his report expresses his increased confidence in the use of means in the management of criminals. He rarely resorts to corporal punishment; and the last year more than two-thirds of the convicts conducted themselves with so much decorum, that no punishment of any kind was necessary.

The Rev. Samuel F. Mills has labored

for several years for the good of the convicts, and last winter was appointed Moral Instructor to the Penitentiary, furnishing a pleasing report of the results of his efforts.

The Sunday School commenced three years ago, was continued last year without intermission. It was opened particularly for the benefit of those who were unable to read, the number of whom was about fifty. Although but an hour and a half every Sabbath has been devoted to their instruction, the most of them have learned to read with fluency in the Bible. The school now numbers seventy.

From the American Tract Society, the American Sunday School Union, and other sources, donations of books have been received, which added to the number purchased, have increased the library to about two hundred and fifty volumes.

The exercises of public worship are regularly attended by the prisoners, whose deportment on such occasions has always been perfectly respectful.

A few, says Mr. Mills, have left the prison during the year—convicts of the vilest class when received—whose course since their dismissal has confirmed the confidence that their moral transformation was real and radical.

The six female prisoners, without exception were unable to read. Mr. Mills has been assiduous in his instructions since they entered, and they have become entirely respectful, and manifest gratitude for the kind attention paid them.

The Bible furnished to each convict is highly prized. Few, who can read, have failed to read it with deep interest. A great eagerness is shown for such other books, (moral and religious,) as can be obtained.

Mr. Mills closes his report by expressing a desire in which every friend of man must cordially concur.

"I cannot but wish there were more opportunity to impart instruction to these unfortunate, and some provision made, as in a few other prisons, to entitle them to employ some portion of their week days, or at least evenings, for their intellectual and moral culture."

A most reasonable wish! A portion of each day ought to be devoted to moral and intellectual education. The large majority of the convicts are the victims of Intemperance, Ignorance, Want, or early Neglect. They are peculiarly unfortunate as well as criminals—and it is the duty of the State to remove, or counteract, so far as it may, the causes which have led them to the commission of crime: a duty to them; a high duty to itself. Its penitentiary then would be a school of virtue, not a place of mere punishment; and the community would be saved to a great extent from the consequences resulting from a return of the discharged convict to his civil courses.

From the tables given in the annual report we glean a few rather interesting items.

The number of convicts received the last year from Hamilton county, was 28; the number from Cuyahoga, 23; the largest number from any other county, was 8—from Franklin. The large proportion of crime in Hamilton and Cuyahoga arises chiefly from the fact, that they contain the principal commercial marts of the State, and consequently a large floating population.

In 115 out of the 150 new cases, the crimes committed were against Property. Of the remainder, fourteen cases had their origin in Sensualism, the rest were crimes of Violence.

In one hundred and twenty-eight of the whole number of cases, the term of sentence was five years, or under.

Of the one hundred and fifty sentenced, only seventeen had their birth in foreign lands; twenty-eight were natives of New York, twenty-one of Pennsylvania, fourteen of Virginia, thirty-eight of Ohio, the rest of other States.

The table containing the ages of the convicts, particularly attracted our attention. Ninety-three, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number—one hundred and fifty—were of thirty years and under. Eighty-five were between the ages of eighteen and thirty—the period of life when the passions are strong, when the reflective powers are not yet matured, and when the consequences of a vicious or neglected early training are most apt to show themselves.—We notice in the table, one convict, aged 14, five aged 15, one of 16. The penitentiary is no place for such youth. It is a disgrace that the State is yet without a House of Correction for so young offenders.

These tables are all interesting, but it is greatly to be regretted, that provision is not made for obtaining other tables which would prove of still more value. How many of these convicts were left orphans at an early age?—How many were totally neglected as it regards education? How many were able to read and write when admitted? How many were temperate? What were their trades, or professions, or occupations? How many were members of churches, secret societies, &c.?

With a very little additional labor, tables containing satisfactory information on all these points could be prepared, and of great value in all discussions concerning the Causes of Crime, and its Remedies, no one can doubt.

GOVERNOR BUTLER AND THE INDIAN TREATY.—There were eleven tribes of Indians represented, and the treaty made with them by Governor Butler was signed by the chiefs, with all the customary solemnities. The principal object sought by the contracting parties, was the establishment of boundaries. The following are some of the clauses:

The Indians acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, and recognize no other authority, pledging themselves to perpetual amity and friendship with the people of the United States, and all other friendly Indians.

They agree not to form alliances with the enemies of the country, and to give notice of any contemplated invasion or impending danger.

Each tribe is to give notice of any violation of the treaty on the part of any other.

They are to give up all prisoners, and aid the authorities of the United States in obtaining them.

They pledge themselves to assist from all murder and depredation, and to surrender all offenders to be tried by the laws of the United States.

The United States have the right to establish agencies and trading houses among them, and to establish military posts, etc.

They concede to the United States the right of control over all trade and intercourse, and will in no instance seek personal redress for injuries, either to persons or property, but will in such cases apply to the United States agent.

They concede the right to introduce among

them ministers of the gospel and school teachers.

They agree to prohibit the introduction of spirituous liquors among them, and to give notice of the violation of this provision.

The United States, in consideration of these stipulations on the part of the several Indian tribes represented at the treaty, agree to make peace for them with all their enemies, to give them presents every fall, etc., as usual in similar treaties.

The Esce-quas, and Mescaleras, branches of the Lapps and friends of the Camanches, who live on the Mexican prairies, and are in number about 5000, took part in the treaty.

The Camanches gave up four boys; one white American boy, and four Mexicans. The two children of Parker are not yet restored, but are diligently sought for.

SPEECH OF MR. BRINKERHOFF, OF OHIO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 29, 1846.
The bill for the reduction of duties on imported foreign goods being under consideration—

Mr. Brinkerhoff obtained the floor and said he had risen at this time for the purpose of having a little plain talk; of telling that committee what Ohio could do, and what she could not do; what she would do, and what she would not do. They had had a great deal of discussion here on the doctrines of protection and free trade, which led to little more practical result than the discourse held by the fallen angels who waited on the shores of hell, while their great chief was absent on his expedition through chaos—

"and reasoned high
Of Providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fixed fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering mazes lost."

Mr. B. said he was warranted to speak the unanimous sentiments of the entire Ohio delegation without the exception of a man. Did gentlemen suppose that they were going to support this bill? They would do no such thing. And why?—

They had some objections against it, which, though strong, would not of themselves be insuperable; but there were others which nothing could remove. They objected to the bill, first, because it made a wide and improper distinction in the duties levied on spirits and upon wine. There ought to have been no such discrimination between these two articles. If there was a good reason for laying a duty on the one, there was a reason equally good for imposing a duty on the other.—Both articles were equally unnecessary; nor did he think that the health and morals of the American people would be at all injured should both be permanently excluded. Their next objection to the bill was the discrimination made between the articles of woollens and that of wool. The duty on woollen goods was put down at 30 per cent., the duty on wool at 25 per cent. Both articles were imported, and they should both have been taxed alike. Ohio was largely interested in the growing of wool, and she held that the woolgrowers were entitled to the same protection with the manufacturer of woollen cloth. They objected, in the third place, to the distinction made between flaxseed oil and flaxseed. The one being taxed 20 per cent., and the other at 10 per cent. They had the same objection to the distinction between raw hides and leather. The hides in the raw state were taxed 5 per cent., the leather 20 per cent.; the effect of which would be to destroy the manufacture of leather in this country.

But these objections might all be got over under proper modification. There were other objections to the bill which could not, but which were insuperable. The bill proposed a tax, contingent indeed upon the face of the bill, but certain in its operation and effect on tea and coffee. To this they could not submit, and they would not, the Union to the contrary notwithstanding. They could not consent to harmonize their votes with the cracked and discordant and squeaking notes of the government organ. The tax on tea and coffee was to all intents and purposes a poll tax. It might as well have been laid on every man, woman, and child in the country. It was a poll tax, and the people of Ohio would not pay it. These articles were in use by all the people, and most used by the poor. It was the poor man's refreshment when he came home from his toil, and it was often the poor woman's only luxury. Many families in the West made use of it three times a day. Besides the tax on these articles was a secondary tax. The people of the North and Middle States all made use of them. The laboring population as much if not more than any, while those who performed labor in the South scarce used them at all.

But it was said by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Jones) that the Government could not raise enough revenue to meet the public service without the tax. No, not while the committee were cutting down all other articles and leaving them free, he presumed they could not. But did gentlemen think that the free delegation of Ohio, for the mere purpose of pleasing this Administration, and for nothing else under heaven, were going to tax the stomachs of the people, and that too to support an exclusive Southern chivalry? They would not do it. When came our ministers abroad, and with their nine thousand dollars outfit and their nine thousand salary? Every one of them from the slave States. When came a majority of our foreign ministers of the second rate, our Charges des Affaires? From the slave States. This under an Administration that they had themselves made and helped to sustain by a majority of their number. [A laugh. A voice. "Whom did Ohio vote for?"] Ohio had had a constant Democratic majority on that floor, and yet this was the manner in which she was used.

"Can these things be
And overcome us like a summer cloud
Without our special wonder?"

Ohio has been wholly excluded from that share of influence in this Government to which she was entitled. It was of this that she justly complained. We do not care about your money, said Mr. B. All our people are accustomed to work for their living. It is not your money we want; but we claim to have our legitimate share of influence and consideration in this Government. We claim it because it is our right. Our citizens have been thus prevented from obtaining that experience in public business which forms the best education of a statesman. Ohio is the third State in this Union; and yet what has she got from this Administration? Has she a foreign minister? Not one. A charge? Not one. A consulship of the second grade? Not one. A child can tell the

story who has learned to speak but two words, "not one." I believe she has one bureau, that of Indian Affairs, and this is all under the Government to show that such a State is in existence.—Our people do not yet know all these things; but they shall know them, and they shall act upon them. They will do it. Are free and independent men going to lick the hand that smites them? I tell you that ours is not the soil that gives birth to such men; and so long as I can exert any influence over the action of my people, it never shall be. We will not consent to tax the stomachs of our people to please either this Administration or its organ. If our people cannot have their share of office and of influence, they shall have it at least of the comforts of life.

"Oh, but you will vote this tax as a war tax.—Certainly, as a war tax you will vote it, won't you? You will not refuse a tax to support the war?"—Yes, we would have voted you a war tax just as large as you chose to ask if we had not seen you such valiant heroes when the fighting was to be with the Mexican hyena, but trembling like an aspen leaf at the first remote muttering of the British lion. If you had stood up for what you might have saved us was our right, you might have taxed any thing you pleased. We would have stood by you till the last and given you our last dollar. But you have made a most disgraceful surrender. After declaring that Oregon was ours of right up to 54° 40', you have come down to 49°; yes, below 49°, and have given up to our ancient enemy the use of a great river south of that line. And after all this you can now turn round and ask us for a war tax. Now, we must pay for a war for Southern conquest after you have given away millions upon millions of acres of our own territory at the North. Will you now ask from us to grant you a tax on tea and coffee? And do you think we will give it? No, we will do no such thing. I said at the beginning that I rose here to have some plain talk.

And now I ask you, suppose you strike out tea and coffee from your bill, what then? I have always stood up for a revenue tariff; I stand for it still. I will go neither for a tariff for protection nor for a tariff for the destruction of revenue, and therefore the next question is, will your bill raise revenue enough for the use of Government without tea and coffee? The Secretary of the Treasury says that he lays this tax on tea and coffee to supply the requisite amount of revenue, and that he expects it to produce three millions of dollars. Strike it out and you have a deficit of three millions to start with. But the gentleman from New York (Mr. HUNGERFORD) very clearly demonstrated in his speech of yesterday that your bill would produce a deficit of much more than three millions.

The average expenditure of this Government has been shown to be nearly twenty-six millions per annum, and you have brought us a bill which, without tea and coffee, will not give you eighteen millions. I am under no pledge to go for a tariff to destroy revenue, and especially when it is foreseen and is so intended that this shall lead to a permanent tax on tea and coffee. I suppose if we refuse to insert the tax in this bill, you will bring in a separate bill for that purpose expressly. Now it is not my duty as a Democrat to vote for such a bill to raise revenue. I hold it neither wise as a statesman, nor politic as a partisan, and I here give you fair warning that we make an issue with the Committee of Ways and Means on this point, and if you reckon on our votes to carry your bill, you reckon without your host. I warn you to come to it in time.

We have agreed that we will support the amendment moved by the gentleman from New York (Mr. HUNGERFORD). For that we are ready to vote unanimously because it compromises this much-disputed question, and will settle it forever. That bill is exempt from the odious minimums which have occasioned so much complaint, and it contains but two or three specific duties.

We cherish no hostility to old Pennsylvania. On the contrary, we love her well, for we look to her as a parent. Virginia, indeed, claims us, but we disown her. Good old Pennsylvania has done more for the State of Ohio than all God's creation besides, and we are not going to prove matricides. We have long looked with pain to her Democratic banner, and it would be suicidal madness to throw her into the embraces of our enemy.

There is a point where neglect will be remembered and where insult will not be forgotten. I believe Pennsylvania will yield much for the sake of compromise, but to go with our eyes open and with full knowledge for the destruction of a tariff which does yield sufficient revenue, to adopt a bill which begins with a deficit of three or four millions, we cannot do it and we will not do it. We can defeat your bill and we will defeat your bill. I speak this more in sorrow than in anger. I cherish no hostility to any man on this floor, but gentlemen on all sides may reckon upon this purpose to be fixed as a star. "I speak as to wise men; judge ye what I say." [This speech was heard in profound silence, and produced great sensation.]

How TO ASSUAGE THIRST.—Many facts have been recorded, showing that when persons are subjected to the dreadful evils of extreme hunger and thirst, those who have been of indolent habits, or habitual hard drinkers, are the greatest sufferers, and the first victims of death. When mariners are placed in this sad extremity, they sometimes drink the sea water, which only aggravates their thirst and increases their agonies; while on the other hand, to bathe frequently in salt water, is found to be highly beneficial. The facts contained in the following paragraph, and which it is said may be relied on as authentic, will illustrate the truth of the above:

"A vessel on its voyage from Jamaica to England had suffered so much from the storms by which it was overtaken, that at last it was on the point of sinking. The crew had recourse in all haste to the boat. The great hurry they were in, having occasioned some to take with them but a small quantity of provisions and water, they soon began to be afflicted with hunger and thirst, in a high degree, when the Captain advised them by no means to drink the sea water, as the effects of it would be extremely noxious; but rather to follow his example, and, thinly clad, dip in the sea. He himself practised this constantly; and not only he, but all those who followed his example, found that when they came out of the water, both their hunger and thirst were perfectly appeased for a long time. Many of the crew laughed at him and at those that followed his instructions, but at length they were exhausted, and died of hunger and thirst."

No one. A child can tell the

thirst; nay, some of them, urged by despair, threw themselves into the sea; but the Captain and such as at several times a day dipped into the sea, preserved their lives for the space of nineteen days, and at the end of that period were taken up by a vessel which was sailing that way. It would seem that they absorbed, by the pores of their bodies, as much pure water as was sufficient for their nourishment, all the salt being at the same time left behind. In fact, I was told that the salt was deposited on the exterior surface of their bodies, in the form of a thin pellicle, which they were obliged repeatedly to rub off.

EVENTS IN A SINGLE LIFE.

Dr. Hervey, a Baptist clergyman, one hundred and eleven years old, preached on Thursday evening in the Tabernacle. As he sat on the platform he did not appear so old but when he rose, his short and stunted figure, diminished, not enfeebled by age, and the tones of his voice—his hesitancy, broken syllables, and snow-white hair—all testified his extreme old age. He preached on Temperance—said he was an uneducated man—and finally, when requested to give some account of his own life, he observed that he could recollect the events of a hundred years ago—that he was a poor boy, working about, and had joined the Minute Men during the Revolution, and served under several commanders; was employed in various services, and had hunted Indians in this State and Tories also. When he spoke of the country and the war, his voice strengthened—he was more erect and vigorous, and the fire of youth began to rekindle. He said the Lord had bequeathed us a glorious country, and he who would not defend that country in war, as well as in peace, was unworthy the name of citizen: our country first—our families and firesides! These sentiments, uttered with the feebleness of one hundred and eleven years, by a venerable patriot of the Revolution, produced a thrill among the audience. His circumstances are straitened, and the religious portion of our wealthy city should visit and aid him. He has no flocks and herds and wealth, as our old father Abraham had in his years.

What strange events have crowded history in the long life of this venerable man! He was born three years only after Washington. George II. was then on the English throne; Louis XV. on that of France; Ferdinand VI., son of Philip V., ruled in Spain; and Frederick the Great had just commenced his reign. The Empress Catharine held sway in Russia, and Poland was a mighty and independent kingdom under Augustus of Saxony. The population of the thirteen Colonies was a little rising two millions; and from the banks of the Hudson, stretching west to the Mississippi, was an unbroken forest, filled with a savage foe, where the white man dared not venture. France on the north, and Spain on the south, owned the largest portion of our Continent, and the existence of Oregon was unknown. New Holland, the islands in the South Sea and of the Indian Archipelago, were as yet untroubled by civilized man. The National debt of England was less than \$200,000,000, and the Stuart dynasty had not given up their pretensions to the throne. Turkey was the terror of the civilized world, and the gold Spain annually received from her South American Colonies exceeded the income of any other nation. Steam, electricity, and railroads, were inventions of the future.

And now, what has this old man seen in his single life? Five sovereigns on the English throne, one of whom reigned sixty years; the dynasty of France completely changed, after two revolutions; Napoleon h w d risen, like a brilliant meteor, and passed away as quickly; Poland blotted out of the list of nations, and Spain and Turkey imbecile and weak to the extremest degree. France and Spain no longer own an acre of ground on our Continent, a nd England driven out of her thirteen Colonies, where now exist twenty-nine States and twenty millions of people. Steam penetrates to the source of the Mississippi, and electricity outstrips the wind in its tidings. This good old clergyman might say, in the words of Barzillai, as he gazed round: "On his native land, blessed in the greatest degree;—for Lord, now let Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation!"—N. Y. Messenger.

AMY DARDEN'S HORSE.—Our readers have doubtless heard of the very celebrated case of Amy Darden, of Edgecombe county, I. C. who had a dispute before Congress for many years in support of her claim for payment for her horse which was seized by the Government in the public service either killed, or taken or lost, in the Revolutionary war. Her importunities during the Revolutionary war, and her claim finally paid, revealed over Congress, and her claim was paid near half a century after the loss occurred, and after the value of a thousand horses. In the country the value of a thousand horses" the mean time "a old as Amy Darden's horse" became a proverb. This by the following case of Samuel Enoch's mare.

We are reminded of this, which is reported in the House proceedings a few days ago:—
The bill to pay Samuel Enoch's mare, which ran off while in the public service, many years ago, and has never since been heard of, was read the third time. [Much merriment on the reading of the bill.]

Mr. McConnell moved that it be laid on the table.
"Many voices: "Oh no. Let us pay for the mare that ran off and has never been heard of."
After a speech in favor of the bill by Mr. Daniel N. C. (Chairman of the Committee of Claims), the House, probably recollecting the cost of Amy's horse, wisely passed the bill to pay for Enoch's mare.

EQUIVOCAL REMARK.—Wilmer & Smith thus announce the interesting event of the advent of another princess:—"Queen Victoria became the mother of five children on the afternoon of Monday last—a great fact in the history of England, which was duly announced to the inhabitants of London by the firing of guns, and other demonstrations of joy." Undoubtedly Queen Victoria is the mother of five children, but to say that she "became the mother of five children" in one afternoon, is to make at least on equivocal assertion.—U. S. Gazette.

The celebrated Fontenelle said that women have a fibre more in the heart, and a cell less in the brain, than man. A Boston lady, who always stands up for the sex, says it is better to have one cell less than to carry about empty one.

GUILFORD TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

JULY 4TH, 1846.

The Guilford Temperance Convention met at Jamstown, agreeable to adjournment. The Convention was called to order by the President. The purposes of the Convention were explained by John Linthicum in a short and interesting address. The delegates from all the churches represented, reported the number of each respectively to be as follows:

Cross-Town Union	15
Deep River	150
Springfield	130
Rehoboth	128
Murie's Chapel	215
Centre	100
Cross's School-house, No. 58	38
New Garden	225
Jamstown	6
Gladesboro	75

Making an aggregate of mem. rep'd, 1182

On motion, Resolved, that this Convention recommend, and enjoin the Temperance Societies in this county, and the parts of counties adjacent, to meet in convention annually.

On motion, Resolved, that Richard Mendenhall, T. S. Hunt, John Wilson, Lewis Reynolds, and Jesse Wheeler, be appointed a Committee to draft rules and regulations, for the future government of the Conventions, and that they report the same to the next session.

The committee appointed at last session to draft an address to the Brethren &c., produced the following which was accepted:

The Guilford Temperance Convention, to the Temperance Brethren and all well wishers of Temperance and good order, greeting.

Fellow-laborers: We take this method of calling for your aid, in resisting, and arresting the evils under which our community is suffering, from the baneful influence of alcoholic drinks; that those evils are most grievous none will deny. It therefore behooves all moral and religious persons of every grade and denomination, to unite in bringing about a general reformation. The most efficient method of proceeding to effect this, is an important matter for our deliberation; and we respectfully make the following suggestions.

In the first place we must enforce the necessity of a rigid observance of the Temperance pledge in all the advocates of Temperance, and that in all their movements in the cause, they should be careful to advance no arguments, nor take any positions, that are not tenable, for it is a cause that has need of no false helps.

It has been found from the experience of all past ages, that no permanent reformation in morals or government can be wrought, until the public mind is prepared for it. Let us patiently persevere in trying to spread among all classes of society a true sense of the enormity of sensuality, and should this generation not receive the reward of our labors, depend upon it our children will. One thing necessary is, that we should divest ourselves of all animosity of feeling towards those who think and act differently from ourselves, and endeavor to show them by word and deed, that our only and sole motive is the advancement of the happiness and prosperity of the whole human family. We believe the greatest difficulty we have to encounter is from temperate drinkers. We most cheerfully admit that there are hundreds and thousands of individuals, in this our broad land, who have and continue to drink spirituous liquors in a manner that does not materially injure their health or morals; but candor compels us to say also, that where one escapes unscathed, from five to ten are seriously injured, and many utterly ruined. This fact will not be denied by any observant person, and we believe the reason there is so little attention paid to it, is that no one is willing to admit or acknowledge to himself there is any necessity of precaution in his particular case, until there is a morbid appetite created in his stomach which he finds it almost impossible to check, and he is hurried on from one degree of intemperance to another until his ruin is sealed.

From observation, we perceive there are two classes of mankind, who are in most danger of becoming the victims of intemperance. The first and most numerous class is made up of the lower orders of society, who from sloth, and ignorance, never trouble themselves about anything but present gratification. To thoroughly reform this class, we must begin with their tuition when children, for it is impossible to put any new ideas in their heads after they have come to the years of maturity. It is here we most need the co-operation of the fair sex, who as mothers naturally give the first impressions to the minds of their children, and the durability of early impressions is well known. Here also we require the aid of legislation, & the civil authorities. Let us therefore unite heart and hand in carrying out all the systems that have been, or may be set on foot for the education of our children; let us look well to the choice of our School committee men, and to the moral and intellectual character of the teachers employed in our common schools; for could we raise the tone of moral feeling in the minds of our children; could we teach them the full value of their intellectual faculties; could we raise and elevate their thoughts, through the medium of science, to a proper sense of the dignity of Human Nature, the vast superiority of Mind over Matter, and they, and each of them were designed and capacitated for a life of usefulness, and that all true honor lies in acting well their part in whatever situation they may be placed; could we effect these objects, we should find but little difficulty in bringing almost the entire community to accord with our views. We say let this point be properly attended to, and the day is not far distant when intemperance will be banished from the homes of all people who can consistently style themselves free and independent; for we are bold to say, among slaves and despots, drunkenness cannot be eradicated, and a people who are free will soon become no better than slaves when they become drunkards and sensualists.

From these considerations, we believe it our duty to enter our solemn protest against the practice of candidates for office treating the voters with intoxicating drinks. We seriously ask, can any man or at least any christian, who has declared before man, and in the presence of his Maker that he will love his God with all his might, with all his mind, and with all his understanding, and his neighbor as himself, indulge in a practice which is so manifestly advancing the kingdom of Satan, and ruining his neighbor, soul and body? We just drop these hints for reflection.

The second class consists mostly of men of towering minds and lively imaginations, who at the outset of life chalk out for themselves a bright career to fame and fortune; who are constitutionally fond of excitement, and the pleasures of social intercourse; who are too proud and high minded to be outdone in the show of liberality, and who are usually led from the frequent use of stimulants at convivial parties, to the practice of indulging in them on every extraordinary occasion, let it be success or disappointment, let it be gloom or cheer. With this class the task of reformation is more delicate, and rests almost entirely in the moral recti-

tude of the higher grades of society. Let us endeavor to infuse on them the mighty influence they would exert upon those, who in the humble walks of life are looking up to them as guides and patterns for their course through life. We would respectfully remind them of the fact, which they are well aware, that is, that the downfall of republican governments, has been accelerated by luxury, and intemperance, and that they as patriots and guardians of our liberties civil and religious, should forgo all indulgences that have a tendency to deteriorate the morals of the nation.

Fellow Laborers, be not discouraged; remember we are of Anglo Saxon descent, and that our forefathers were upwards of five hundred years maturing and securing the glorious constitution under which we now live. Six or seven hundred years ago fourth of the inhabitants of England were slaves and transferred with the land at the will of their lords, who were mostly Norman Barons, who reproached the Saxons as slaves and drunkards.

But as science advanced we find them gaining step by step a more true sense of their rights and a more equitable system of laws, and as science and liberty advanced we find the morals of the nation advancing also. It was from the religious portion of the working classes that the opposition to the arbitrary measures of the first James and the first Charles sprang. In the struggle between the King and Parliament which ended in the dethronement of the King, we find the armies of the Parliament headed by our ascetic devotees, their camps sounding psalms and prayers, while the camps of the armies of the King resounded with drunken revelry and all kinds of blasphemy; the result was as it always will be; men who have to be "lashed into discipline and drugged into valor," must ever fall before men who act from principle and have the fullness of all the faculties given them by nature.

But as we observed in the first part of this address, the people were not sufficiently prepared to reap the benefit of their success; we find them returning to their gods, and sinking again into servility and dissipation; for at no time perhaps were morals at a lower ebb, than in the reign of Charles the second, when the signboards over the groggeries in London advertised their rates not by the pint or quart but by "drunk for a penny; dead drunk for two pence; and straw to lie on for nothing."

Even then the better spirits only slumbered; for hundreds and thousands fled their country where all was going wrong, to the wilds of America where they planted the standard of religion and liberty, and where it still stands firm and we hope will continue to stand through all future ages.

Let us remember that our liberties were secured by industry, sobriety, and perseverance, and that the only way to retain them is to practice the same virtues. That our greatest danger is from the monster, intemperance. The fable of the ichneumon and crocodile teaches us, the safest way of preventing the depredations of the monster is to destroy the eggs before they are hatched. "Taste not, touch not handle not the accursed thing."

After the reading of the address a call was made for Wm. M. Farebee of Davidson, who gave the audience a warm and energetic lecture in favor of Teetotalism, which was both amusing and instructive, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Convention.

On motion, resolved, that the Greensboro' Patriot, and Randolph Herald, and other papers favorable to the cause of Temperance are requested to give the proceedings of the convention and the address an insertion in their columns.

On motion, resolved, that the convention adjourn to meet at Sandy Ridge Meeting house on the last Saturday in October next at ten o'clock.

Signed by order of the Convention, JESSE WHEELER, Pres't.

D. W. HUNT, Sec'y.

AMPUDIA.—The New Orleans Picayune says that an amusing story is told by a Ranchero's wife of the haste and trepidation in which Ampudia crossed the river on the afternoon of the 9th of May—a day likely to be remembered in his calendar:—

The good woman says that Ampudia came to her house soon after the firing commenced, at full speed and alone, and begged her husband like a hound to cross him over the river before those shouting devils, the Americans, could overtake him. The poor husbandman complied and ferried the poor, crest-fallen, terror-stricken hero across; but he had no sooner landed and placed the broad river between himself and his pursuers, than he became the haughty, supercilious Gen. Ampudia, and ordered his preserver to play lackey and groom for him and his horse.

He is notorious in this city for his meanness in pecuniary matters, especially in swindling the people from whom he hired the furniture of his house, since his last arrival—and for his cold-blooded cruelty to our Consul, Mr. Schatzel, a man near 70 years of age, who he ordered to leave the place under a guard for the interior, in such haste as to compel the old man to go on foot, and sleep the first night in the open air, in a severe norther. He is also remembered as the first man from the field of battle, who as an apology for his own cowardice, swore that the entire Mexican army was destroyed. One of the many rumors afloat is that Ampudia has charged Arista with treachery—by having sold the army to the Americans. A hard bargain, indeed, to Arista, for his only pay was cannon balls and cold steel. Ampudia says further, that he would have won the day had he had the command. The lying braggart—the man who ran at the first volley, when second in command, and then to talk of what he would have done as chief.

GEN. GAINES.—It is said that Gen. Gaines, immediately on his arrival at Washington, repaired to the White House, and stated to the President, that he had come "without delay," in obedience to his orders, and wished to know his pleasure. The President discoursed principally about the state of the weather, and the General soon took his departure, in order to pay his respects to the Secretary of War, from whom, we suppose, he learned something about the state of the wind. "Wind and weather permitting," we guess the old general will get handsomely through the Washington ordeal.—Independent.

A distinguished gentleman in Pennsylvania whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought near together, was told, "I am a fraud your nose and chin will fight before long; they approach each other menacingly." "I am afraid of myself," replied the gentleman, "for a great many words have passed between them already."

DR. EDWIN WATSON

HAVING located permanently in Greensboro', offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and its vicinity. Office on north street, opposite Mr. Eckel's Jewelry Store. March, 1846.

GENERAL GAINES.

A court of inquiry, to consist of Br't Brig. Gen. H. Brady, Br't Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, and Col. J. Crane, members, and Br't Capt. J. F. Lee, recorder, has been ordered by the President to convene at Fort Monroe, on the 18th of July, to investigate the conduct of Brevet Major General Gaines.

1st. In calling upon the governors of several of the States for volunteers or militia to be mustered into the service of the United States, between the 1st and 16th of May, 1846; and to examine also into the authority and circumstances under which the said calls were made.

2d. In calling upon the governors of several of the States, between the 16th of May and 10th of June, 1846, for volunteers or militia to be mustered into the service of the United States; and also in appointing or authorizing certain individuals— from the 1st of May to the 15th of June, 1846—to raise troops to be mustered into the service of the United States; and to examine into the authority and circumstances under which such acts were done.

3d. In organizing and mustering, or causing to be mustered, into the service of the United States a body of volunteers or militia of the State of Alabama about the 12th of June, 1846; and to examine into the circumstances calling for the said act of General Gaines, in reference to instructions given to him by the Secretary of War, in letters dated respectively the 25th of May and the 1st of June, 1846; and the order of June 2, 1846, relieving him from the command of the western division of the army.

4th. In giving orders, since the 1st of May, 1846, to officers of the ordnance, commissary, quartermaster, and pay departments, to issue and distribute ordnance and ordnance stores, subsistence stores, and for the disbursement and payment of public funds to certain designated individuals or bodies of men; and to inquire also whether the persons to whom such issues or payments were ordered or made, were legally in the service of the United States, or properly authorized to receive, or have the custody of public property or money.

The court is ordered to report the facts of the case, and to express an opinion thereon.

MEXICAN ANNEXATION.—Some of our politicians are entertaining the subject of Mexican annexation as a serious matter. We do not know that this is to be exactly a party test, and that all are to be denounced as traitors who do not support it. But we do know enough of politicians to be satisfied that the proposition does not arise from love of country, but from political design. It is thought that if a "hozza for Mexican Annexation" can be got up among the people, some "available" may ride into power upon the hobby.

There are about seven millions of people in Mexico—one-third of the population of the United States. A few men of intelligence, and a few only are to be found among this large number. The population, composed of half-breeds and mongrels, is utterly unfit to exercise the rights of freemen; and we doubt if the people of the United States, if they properly understand the matter, will ever be willing to put themselves on a political and social level with such a mass of ignorance and superstition as Mexico affords. By this annexation we give to Mexico one-fourth of the political power of the Union, and get in exchange what is worse than nothing—except the mines in the north and the harbors on the Pacific coast—a small remuneration, indeed, for the immense loss of power and character the Union would sustain by the transaction. If Benton's Devil enters into Cass, or some other of the 54 40 men—this annexation may be taken up as a Presidential "issue."—Independent.

GEN. TAYLOR—THE PRESIDENCY.—The Editor of the Courier and Enquirer refused to attend the meeting in New York, to nominate Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, because it should be left to that class of men "who engage in politics with ulterior selfish views."

Every one in the country is giving praise to Gen. Taylor for his gallant conduct, and no one will refuse him the honors to which he may be entitled. But if every man is a proper candidate for the Presidency who fights a successful battle, we shall soon be in a continual broil, merely that ambitious men may thus qualify themselves for the highest station in the gift of the people—and the records of our elective franchise will be written in letters of blood.

We believe the politicians who are stirring in this business are doomed to disappointment. We trust that Gen. Taylor is too honest a man and too much of a patriot to become the mere tool of political aspirants—though clothing themselves in the specious garb of "citizens of all parties."—Id.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA ENTITLED TO BOUNTY LANDS.—The Hon. Mr. Stephens of Georgia has published a list of those revolutionary soldiers in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, whose bounty lands have never yet been claimed. The following is the North Carolina list. In case of the death of any of the persons, their descendants are entitled to the land.

NORTH CAROLINA. Officers.—Lieut. Thomas Clark, Capt. Micajah Lewis, Lieut. Jesse Sleed. Privates.—Gideon Aikens, Samuel Baxter, Jos. Brown, John Bailey, Wm. Bryant, Chas. Bright, Layman Barks, Giles Bowers, Dempsey Bryan, David Chester, Levi Colter, Wm. Cole, John Camper, Isaac Clark, Philip Dean, John Etherage, Abraham Fowler, James Faulks, John Graham, Joseph Gurley, Samuel Gainer, John Gill, William Griffin, Peter Hudcock, Richard Hardwick, Joshua Harvey, James Hukins, Fountain Jourdan, Josiah Jones, Edward King, Francis Larbo, John Leach, Isaac Lewis, Bennett Morgan, Solomon Middleton, Daniel McFar, Morris Moran, Roger McCraw, Arthur McDonald, Wm. McIntire, Philip Mason, Henry Miller, Nehemiah Pravey, John Platt, Wm. Pofford, Wm. Paice, Richard Roberts, Cornelius Ryan, John Simpson, Robert Scayer, James Sisk, John Stringer, John Shepard, Samuel Simpson, David Sweet, Sampson Sykes, Wm. Thomas, Anthony Toney, Dempsey Underdo, Levi Wiggins, Benjamin White, John Wells, Lott Watson, John Ward.

A coincidence.—The Frankfort Commonwealth remarks that, on the very day, the 9th of May, when Mr. Sevier in the Senate, and others out of it, anticipating some disaster to Gen. Taylor, were forestalling the defence of the Administration, by blaming him for not augmenting his forces by requisitions upon the Governors of the adjoining States,—on that very day, says the Commonwealth, "while Mr. Crittenden in the Senate was battling down the heartless insinuations and imputations against a brave soldier, the noble hero was charging with the bayonet and the sword against the enemies of his country, pressing the fire of his flying artillery into their ranks, silencing their batteries, and cutting to pieces and routing their armies."

PREPARATIONS FOR CONQUEST.

We find the following interesting information in the New York Gazette and Times of Tuesday last:

"An expedition for the purpose of taking possession of California, there seems little reason to doubt, has been decided upon by the Government."

"We have already mentioned the fact that a detachment of the 3d Artillery, about ninety strong, were to embark with their guns, in the course of the week, in the store-ship Lexington, for Monterey, and that, moreover, estimates had been asked for of the probable cost of fitting out the line-of-battle-ship North Carolina, to transport troops to the same quarter."

"We learn now that JOHNATHAN D. STEVENSON, of this city, has received authority from Washington—with the sanction, we must presume, of Governor WALKER—to enlist in this city a regiment of volunteers, to be employed in the service against Mexico, wherever the War Department may judge proper to send it. The enrolment of those who choose to engage in this service, it is stated in the Post, is already begun, and active arrangements are making to have the regiment in readiness as early as the first of August, which is the time fixed upon for its embarkation—we presume in the North Carolina."

UNGENEROUS ISSUE.—It is the custom with the administration presses to excite an envious feeling against the manufacturers, because, (as it is asserted) they make from forty to fifty per cent profit. But what if they do? If they afford cloth to the consumer for one-fourth the price at which it was formerly obtained from abroad, why should their profits be an objection while our savings is so great? If the manufacturer makes 70 per cent on his investment, he enables the farmer and other consumers to save three or four hundred per cent on the money paid out for manufactured articles of necessity and comfort.

This is an issue both ungenerous and unjust. We have heard of some who had rather the profits of manufactured articles should go to enrich old England than New England. For such mean and unpatriotic sentiments we have no discourse. It is enough for anyone to feel the contempt which such people merit, without saying any thing about it.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 27th of May last, said he would rejoice to see the South as prosperous and happy as the North. They have all the elements of wealth and profusion around them—the raw material and bread stuffs, minerals and water-power in abundance, running to waste. He recommends that they follow the example of the North and share in their prosperity. Instead of repining and complaining that the North is rich and prosperous, making forty or fifty per cent profit on their capital, whilst the South realized but four or five, let the southern people go to the hammer, the loom, the furnace and the forge, and become prosperous in their turn.—Independent.

Gov. GRAHAM and Mr. SHEPARD met and addressed the people at Asheville on Wednesday, the 1st inst. The "Messenger" closes its notice of their debate as follows:

"At the close of Mr. Graham's speech, Mr. Shepard rose to reply, but so completely had he been 'used up,' that seeing all attempts at argument were vain, he commenced a tirade of the lowest vulgarity, using language in presence of the large assembly convened to hear the speaking, among whom were a number of ladies from the country and town, that would have disgraced the lowest grog shop in the land—language which shall not here be repeated, and which has caused a feeling of general indignation against him in the breasts of the sober and reflecting of all parties.—Mr. Shepard came among us a stranger; for the position assigned him by his party we supposed him a gentleman, and as such he was visited at his lodgings by numbers of both parties, each anxious to obtain an introduction to him, and to treat him with that attention due the station we supposed he occupied in society. Prompted by the same feelings, a number of ladies, whose friends and relatives are of both parties, attended the speaking, as well to hear Mr. Shepard as Gov. Graham, and the entire audience, although four-fifths of them were Whigs, disagreeing with Mr. Shepard in every position he took, and serving him driven to the wall on each of these positions by his able competitor—yet treated him with the utmost attention during the whole of his first speech; and in view of the politeness and attention shown him, the direct insult offered by him to the entire assembly was scarcely to be borne; and to such an extent indeed was the outrage regarded that nothing but the meanness and degradation of one who could condescend to use such language in the presence of ladies has protected him from their friends, who had he not shown himself so contemptible and unworthy, would not have permitted the outrage to pass unnoticed."

"It is due to a large number of intelligent, moral gentlemen of the Democratic party in this county to say that they disapproved of the course of their candidate, and that although they are democrats, and so will remain (perhaps) that they cannot be brought to endorse or sustain outrages such as Mr. Shepard was guilty of here, and that Mr. Shepard is destined to fall below the party strength in this county. We rejoice to know that a goodly portion of our democratic friends do not place Democracy over decency, morality—and all the other graces that adorn a gentleman, and of which they as well as the Whigs are conscious Mr. Shepard is so totally destitute of."

A humorous young man was driving a horae which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road side; passing a country tavern, where was collected together some dozen countrymen, the beast as usual ran opposite the door and stopped, in spite of the young man, who, applying the whip with all his might to drive the horse on, the men on the porch commenced a hearty laugh, and some enquired if he would sell that horse? "Yes," said the young man, "but I cannot recommend him, as he has belonged to a butcher, and will stop whenever he hears calves bleat." The crowd retired to the bar in silence.

DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL, HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine respectfully offer their professional services to the public, from whom they wish to merit a liberal support. As heretofore they hold themselves ready, at all times, to attend to the calls of such as may need them. Their entrance upon the drug business is not intended to interfere with their practice, but, they conceive, will give them increased facilities, for prosecuting the duties of their profession, by placing a greater variety of remedies in their hands. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support already received, and solicit a continuance of the same. They have ordered and shall shortly receive a supply of medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, and fancy articles which they intend selling cheap for cash or to punctual dealers.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.

MATAMORAS, June 11, 1846.

There is little news stirring in camp. Capt. Ogden, one of Gen. Smith's aids, who came in yesterday from Reynosa, where Col. Wilson is encamped with 300 U. S. troops, reports that Canales had been in and endeavored to make some kind of terms—a bargain, probably, to sell himself to the Americans for a compensation. The scoundrel is up to any kind of a game to make money, and would sell his own grandmother if he could pass her off for an Egyptian mummy or any kind of a curiosity by which money could be made.

Capt. Banigan, a Mexican officer wounded at the battle of Resaca de la Palma, died this morning of lock-jaw. He was a brave little fellow, spoke English well, and if I mistake not, was a friend of the Texan prisoners while in the city of Mexico. I called to see him yesterday, to ask him some questions, but found him in no condition to converse. To-day I learn with regret that he is dead. It has been the good or ill fortune of nearly all the best of the Mexican officers to be either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

From this out, Matamoras is to be decidedly an American city. Let things turn as they will—no matter when peace comes or upon what terms it comes—the Americans have got in here, now, have opened stores, coffee-houses, restaurants, billiard-rooms, hotels, and the like, have introduced ice and mint-juleps—a long step towards civilization—and their back tracks will never be discovered. Well, it's all for the best. The Mexicans would never have made anything out of the country in the neighborhood more than a living.

You have perhaps heard the report, ere this, that Generals Ampudia and Arista have gone to the city of Mexico to prefer charges of cowardice and the like against each other. As to Ampudia a pretty plain case can be made out: Arista, so they all say, stood his ground to the last; but this thing of endeavoring to stay the go-aheadity of the American soldiers is beyond the power of the Mexicans, let them be commanded ever so well. I have ridden over both the great battle fields, and little as I know about military affairs I can see that nothing but the fact that Gen. Taylor's men stood up to their work and went ahead gave them the victory.

You would think, were you in the streets of Matamoras at this time, that New Orleans had been moved. I see old and familiar faces every turn, and I am glad to learn that nearly all the Louisiana volunteers are enjoying good health.

G. W. K.

MATAMORAS, June 15, 1846.

Take it all through, the Louisiana delegation must have been highly gratified with the reception they met with from the different U. S. officers here, and at Capt. May's camp, midway between this and Point Isabel, where they were again feted in style most magnificent. An account of the dinner in this city has probably ere this reached you.

It would seem that Gen. Taylor, who has now over 10,000 regulars and volunteers under his command here, is only waiting supplies and transports from New Orleans, to march onwards towards the mountains. He certainly has a force amply sufficient to cope with anything at present this side of San Luis.

Capt. Ben. McCulloch, who commands a company of Rangers, is off immediately on a scout into the interior, and I have joined his party.

G. W. K.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

MATAMORAS, June 15, 1846.

McCulloch's company of Rangers started off this morning on a scouting expedition to the interior. Mr. Kendall went with them.

The volunteer camps at Burita are beautifully situated for sea air, high and dry land, grass, game and crabs. One of the volunteers boasted to me yesterday of having caught 21 large crabs in an hour, in a salt lake close by the encampment of Dakins and Davis's regiments. The town of Burita is about eight miles from the Gulf by land; is situated on a bluff near the river bank, and contains about twenty huts made of mud and straw. The mail arrangements here are in a better state than they were before a mail agent came out, but, thanks to the liberality of Uncle Sam, no regular mail comes out from New Orleans, and the army sometimes waits ten or twelve days for news. There are ten thousand troops here in a sickly climate—their friends at home anxious to hear often from them, and not a solitary mail boat that may not at any trip, be detained some days by the Quarter Masters out here or at New Orleans. It amused the passengers very much yesterday, as we ascended the Rio Grande to see the Mexicans flock down to the river from the ranches. They stood and looked at our craft in silent wonder. Towards night we saw numbers of them bathing—young misses and young men, daddies and mummies, tumbling about in the water like so many porpoises. They are expert swimmers. I saw one very pretty looking girl of about seventeen, standing quietly with the water to her arm-pits: suddenly she made a dive and remained out of sight a long time, when her head bobbed out of the water some twenty yards from where she disappeared.

After sundown the families were mostly collected on the river bank, quietly eating their simple supper—most of the children were eating green corn—and men and women smoking cigarettes. The American bank of the Rio Grande is generally higher than the other, but is not nearly as thickly populated. We saw some large fields of corn mixed with cotton, but did not see a single person at work, or one who looked as if he had been working. The soil along the river is exhaustless and would produce almost anything.—Their corn and cotton, though planted thick and never hoed, produce—the corn particularly—very well.

CAMP MATAMORAS, June 16, 1846.

After waiting ten days for a mail, the cheering news is spreading about camp this morning that an express came in last night from Point Isabel, from which we judge that a mail has arrived from New Orleans. It is to be hoped that the newspapers have arrived regularly, for since my arrival here I have never been able to get hold of anything like a regular file.

Did you ever see a wooden hat? Yesterday morning one of the Mexican horse-dealers had on a real drag-out hat. It was shaped precisely like the hat they always wear, viz: broad brim and pointed crown, and had been painted and glazed, so that it looked like one covered with oil-cloth.—It was all in one piece, and had been carved out of a gum tree—the brim being as thin as possible and retaining its strength. It probably weighed about six pounds, with no lining. No "white man" would have worn such a machine an hour, for a golden hat.

A Soldier's Burial.—The Mexicans gave us a sample yesterday of the manner in which they bury their dead soldiers. It must, in justice to

them, however be remembered that this occurred in a captured city, where they are not allowed to use their arms. The dead man was brought out of a hospital, in a long wooden box covered with coarse black muslin. Four men acted as bearers each smoking a cigarette. They were preceded, some ten yards, by a band, consisting of a horn, clarionet, flute and fife. Close behind the corpse followed a little boy, with a brand of fire and his pockets crammed full of "India crackers."—These he pulled out, one after another, and touched them off on his chunk of fire. Next followed a crowd of women, smoking cigars. The bearers stopped several times, changed their burden to a fresh shoulder and lighted their cigars. If a well-bred Mexican ever offers you a cigar, he first lights it for you and gives it a few whiffs, then hands it over very gracefully to your own lips. The women of course do the same. Dr. Craig, the head surgeon of the army of occupation, has, I see, invited the people of Matamoras to be vaccinated against the small pox. The faces of a large proportion of the people show how direfully the city has been scourged by this dreadful disease. As I have already once remarked, the surgeons of our little army out here have been kept very busy between our own sick and wounded and those of the enemy. The medical staff of Gen. Taylor's command is said to be as efficient as any in the world. Not only have they shown great skill in this campaign, but their gallantry on the battle-field has excited the admiration of the army. Dr. Barnes, surgeon of the 2d Dragoons—as one instance out of many to show the coolness and bravery of the medical staff—was among the first at the side of Major Ringgold when he fell at Palo Alto—placed that officer in his wagon, and removed him out of the reach of the enemy's fire.—Major Ringgold, you may recollect, was taken to Point Isabel, where he lived just long enough to hear the result of the second battle, which afforded him great pleasure.

"No mail from New Orleans!" Well, the regulars have been tried often enough since they started for Texas, waiting for provisions, arms, ammunition, tents, clothing and other necessities of life, as well as for news from their friends and orders from Government. They are as patient as so many Jobs, but the volunteers will find it very hard, and are already complaining bitterly of the stinginess of Government, in not providing a regular mailboat that can be depended on, and not detained by any earthly power except that of the Post Office Department. Our troops are here exposing their lives for the country's sake their interests at home are suffering—their families harassed with fear and anxiety, and they are denied the gratification of communicating regularly, or safely, with their homes! Why, there are a number of regiments of volunteers, the members of either of which have, by leaving their homes and business, sacrificed as much as would run a steamboat from New Orleans to Point Isabel a year. H.

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of July. The members of the Faculty are—

Rev. E. W. CARUTHERS, A. M. President and Professor of Greek Language.
SILAS C. LINDSEY, A. M. Professor of the Latin Language.
DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN, Professor of Mathematics.

Prices of Tuition as heretofore.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JED. H. LINDSEY, Sec'y.
June 20, 1846.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.

ON Friday the 31st of July next, on the premises, in the county of Patrick and State of Virginia, under deeds of trust to each of us executed by S. D. Moore, for certain purposes therein mentioned, we shall proceed to sell at public sale

THE PLANTATION AND VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND

late the property of Harden Moore, dec'd. The tract contains

1,800 Acres, more or less, on Arratt River, 12 or 15 miles from Mt. Airy, on the Volunteer Gap road. About 300 or 350 acres first rate corn ground, with open ground sufficient to work many hinds to advantage.

The land according to its quantity is inferior to none in the western part of Virginia for raising Tobacco and Grain and Stock. The streams on the land afford most valuable water power. Upon the whole, a more desirable tract of land has not lately come into market, and is well worth the attention of any person who desires a location for health, and to raise heavy and valuable crops.

It is expected that a long credit will be given.—Terms made known on day of sale. For further information apply to us near Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. C.

JOHN WORTH, M. D. CARTER, Trustees.

June 7, 1846 11-3w.

AGARD.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR.

WM. A. GRAHAM.

"THE FOURTH."

The National Anniversary passed off in our Town very pleasantly. A large concourse of citizens were present, who repaired, agreeably to the published order of procession, to the grove in the south part of town, where the Declaration was read by Mr. C. W. HILL, and an Oration delivered by ROBERT P. DICK, Esq. The Oration was universally applauded as chaste, eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. The young gentlemen of the place, who exclusively conducted the Celebration, deserve credit for their arrangements. In the evening the Company of Guilford Volunteers organized themselves by the election of their Officers.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill for the reduction of the Duties on the importation of Foreign Goods and Manufactures has passed the House of Representatives. The majority on the final passage of the bill was nineteen votes; exhibiting a combined effect of Executive influence and Party Drill, against the undoubted wishes of the People, and, as we suppose, against their actual instructions to a portion at least of those Representatives who composed the majority on the final vote, such as has rarely been witnessed even in the popular branch of Congress.

Ten and Coffee, the objects without which no advantage to the revenue can rationally be expected from the passage of this bill, were struck out of it by acclamation; but, to secure the votes of the Democracy of the Empire State, (indispensable to the passage of the bill,) a duty of twenty per cent. on the value has been laid upon the article of Salt, the most indispensable of all the necessities of life, without the daily use of which the poorest man in the country would be unable to keep body and soul together. An examination of the proceedings of yesterday, and of the Yeas and Nays on the several questions, will show that this duty probably would not have passed the House, could the bill for stripping American Manufactures of their present protection have been passed without it. So that the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt upon their tails. There are other things also in the proceedings which our readers will find well worthy of their attention.

The bill, having passed the House of Representatives, has now to undergo consideration in the Senate. What its reception there will be, we have no means of judging. Whatever its ultimate fate may be, the ninety-five Representatives of the people who have manfully battled against it in the House of Representatives are entitled to the thanks of the friends of Home Industry all over the United States, as well of those who till the soil as of those who prepare its products for market.—*National Intelligencer July 4.*

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.

Quite unexpectedly, in the present stage of the business, the New Tariff became yesterday on its first appearance in the Senate, the subject of a very animated debate. The question which gave rise to the debate was a motion to dispense with the reference of the bill to the Standing Committee of the Senate upon the Ways and Means, and to make it the order of the day, without that hitherto invariable previous examination, for Monday next. This motion prevailed by a majority of two votes.

The number of members voting was forty-six, ten members being absent, or having paired off with actual absences. Of the ten not present, or not voting, six are believed to be favorable to the protective principle, and four to be opposed to it. All the Senators being present, therefore, if this impression be correct, the Senate will be equally divided upon the principle of the bill.

Though the whole debate was interesting enough, the incident of the Speech by Mr. Niles, who has shown new vigor since his recovery from his late illness, produced perhaps more sensation than any other. He spoke, we understand, in favor of the reference to the Standing Committee. That course, he said, was due to the importance of the subject, to the Senate, and to the country.—The bill, he said, must undergo a strict examination; and, if not materially amended, both in its principle and its items, it could not have his vote. He stood ready to vote against it, should proper amendments be refused, and would take his own course independently of party drill. The great interest of the country involved in this bill had been made a foot-ball too long. He was for the change of no principle of existing laws on the subject. He wanted, he said, no new experiments—no tariff bill of theories.—*Id. July 7.*

"DANVILLE HERALD."

The "Reporter" has been discontinued, and the publication of the "Herald" commenced by Messrs. Lyles and Howard. We have received the first number of the Herald, and wish to testify our gratification, as printers, with the neatness of the typography and the excellent general arrangement of the matter. And, as citizens, would express our welcome to a journal promising so much usefulness to the public. Messrs. Lyles and Howard are both "brother chips," and entirely capable of sustaining a good paper.

To the retiring Editor, Dr. Atkinson, we heartily wish all the happiness which a true patriot, a public spirited citizen, and a generous gentleman deserves.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES.—Amount outstanding July 1st—\$171,163 28.

THAT \$5000 OF STOCK.

Mr. Shepard was a stockholder in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, to the amount of \$5000, until June, 1845. The Editor of the Standard, who is a candidate in Wake for the Legislature, is now the ostensible owner of that same stock. If that whole Railroad concern, which cost nearly a million and a half of dollars, was "not worth a red cent" in June, 1845,—what was the worth of Mr. Shepard's (now Mr. Holden's) stock? We cannot avoid some speculation, in our minds, about the price paid at this celebrated transfer; and can only conclude that the "high contracting parties" agreed that the stock, like the Dutchman's dog, "wasn't worth nothing at all!" but nevertheless the Editor would pay the would-be Governor its "full value,"—to be discharged in PUFFS.

The "Star" has an article about this troublesome stock, and its troubled owners, which we will let our readers see:

A correspondent of the Standard, in giving an account of Mr. Shepard's speech in Caswell, says "to the charge of being at present a stockholder in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, he gave a flat and positive denial!"—Who has ever charged him we would ask, with being a stockholder at present? It was asserted and is still asserted, and it cannot be contradicted (for he admitted it himself) that he was a stockholder to the amount of \$5000, at the time the Road was reported insolvent, and the bill for a foreclosure was passed. Being then a stockholder makes him liable to the State, under the act loaning the \$500,000. But if he be not liable as is alleged by the Standard, because he has sold his stock, who is? The Stock was purchased and was owned at the sale of the Road by the Editor of the Standard. He is now a candidate for the Legislature. And will the People of this County trust him to be their representative upon the subject of these Roads, when he is, by attempting to clear Mr. Shepard of liability, announcing his own liability for \$5000 to the State? Will he not also ask to be excused from voting upon any measure relative to the Rail Road as did Mr. Shepard? Will he vote to enforce such liability against the Stockholders, if he is to suffer to the tune of \$5000? The Editor must take one horn or the other of the dilemma—either he or Mr. Shepard is liable. He says the latter, but this is denied by the Editor, and he takes the whole burden upon himself, we say he is not a proper person to represent the people on this important subject. He becomes his own judge, and what evidence have we that he would sacrifice personal interest to the public good?

STRIKING PICTURES.

Mr. B. G. WORTH has a room at Gott's Hotel. Where he is engaged in taking daguerreotype pictures. With a great deal of experience, and a superior apparatus, Mr. Worth is acknowledged to excel in producing fine and striking likenesses of "the human face divine," or of any thing else that comes within the range of his lens. Pictures made by this process are always necessarily accurate in outline; but the judgment and taste with which the lights and shades are arranged, and the general neatness and delicacy of finish given by Mr. W., are certainly superior to any we have ever seen executed here. Numerous specimens are open to inspection, which will not fail to satisfy the curious in this beautiful art. Those who wish to secure good pictures of this kind, we have no hesitation to say, would do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

GUILFORD VOLUNTEERS.

A company of volunteers was organized in this place, the 4th, and reported to the Adjutant General. The Officers were elected by the company as follows:

Robert G. Lindsay,	Captain,
Joseph A. Houston,	1st. Lieutenant,
Cyrus P. Mendenhall,	2d. do.
Albert Walker,	1st. Sergeant,
Christopher Moring,	2d. do.
George Hubbard,	3d. do.
William Locke,	4th. do.
John Wilson,	1st. Corporal,
James McGowan,	2d. do.
Pleasant Brown,	3d. do.
John Jackson,	4th. do.
Privates 83.	Total 94.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO & YUCATAN.
A revolution in the important Province of Jalisco, broke out on the 20th of May, and Santa Anna was proclaimed as the Chief, and for the war against the United States. This is a very important movement.—The United States Brig Somers, Com. Ingraham, received despatches from the Yucatan Congress, proclaiming their neutrality in the pending War, and offering their service to furnish the Somers with whatever the vessel might require.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The publication of the Independent, by Mr. Thomas Loring, has been transferred from Raleigh to Wilmington. It has been enlarged and improved, and comes out with renewed spirit.—We make several extracts from the Independent in this number of our paper, which we specially commend to the attention of the reader, for their strong sense and patriotism of tone.

You will read Brinkerhoff's speech on the Tariff on first page. Pretty hot, for a Democrat. But then, when the voting came on, Mr. Brinkerhoff and his dissatisfied colleagues were whipped in. In justice, however, it should be observed that the objectionable discretionary power of the Executive to lay duties on tea and coffee was stricken out.

It is stated in the papers, though not officially, that Mr. Buchanan has taken leave of the State Department, and has been nominated for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the circuit of Pennsylvania.

U. S. PUBLIC DEPOSITS.—Amount in banks, &c. 29th June, 89,311,255, of this sum five millions are in the banks at New York.

MARKETS.—Flour continues to decline, New York, price, \$4; Baltimore 3.75. Cotton is at a stand, and heavy at former quotations.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROANOKE.

The people of the border counties of Virginia are moving with much spirit on the subject of improving the navigation of the Roanoke river—an object which is certainly very desirable, and which, if it can be thoroughly effected, will result in great and obvious benefits to a large extent of country in North Carolina. We received in the Danville Herald the proceedings of a meeting lately held in Franklin county, Va., which the Patriot, among other N. C. papers, was requested to copy. The paper has been mislaid; but the object aimed at is so well set forth in the following circular letter, that we deem it proper to copy it entire:

DANVILLE, VA., July 9, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the friends of the "Roanoke Improvement," held in this place some time since, the undersigned were appointed a committee to conduct such correspondence as the furtherance of the proposed Scheme might require. The people of the Counties of Pennsylvania, Henry, Franklin, Tazewell, Carroll, Wythe and Patrick have recently met at their respective Court Houses and appointed individuals to attend a Convention of Delegates to be chosen by the Counties of North Carolina and Virginia interested in the prosperity of the Roanoke Country, to assemble at CHARLOTTE COURT-HOUSE, VA., on Tuesday the 4th day of August next. The object of that Convention is to consult as to the best and most practicable means of obtaining a cheap and speedy transportation of produce from Danville, or some other point on the Upper Roanoke, to the tide-water country.

A survey of the River from Weldon to Danville has been made by a competent Engineer appointed by the Board of Public works, under the direction of the Legislature of Virginia, and he reports that steam Boat Navigation may be established between these two points, at a cost which may be regarded as inconsiderable compared with the benefits to be derived from the improvement.

The Agricultural interest of your County is deeply concerned, in the proposed work, and your brethren in Virginia, who have a common interest with yourselves, are desirous to meet you in Convention, that there may be full and free consultation on this important matter.

We respectfully urge you, therefore, to procure a meeting in your County, without delay, and appoint delegates to the Charlotte Court-House Convention.—It is hoped and expected that the other Counties in your State who feel interested in the Roanoke Navigation, will be fully represented in that Convention.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
TH. P. ATKINSON,
A. W. C. TERRY,
JOHN ROSS,
WM. R. HAGOOD,
THOMAS GRANTY.

The following remarks, which we find in Tuesday's *Pennsylvanian*, appear to us to be particularly just and well-timed:

LETTERS FROM THE ARMY.—The appetite, in the public, in regard to letters from the army, continues to be almost as voracious as it was directly after the news of the battles of the 8th and 10th of May. Like the horse-leech, "Give," "give," seems to be the universal cry. Most of these letters are full of interest, but we have been pained to see, on one or two occasions, that some of the writers from the army have abused the opportunity thus presented by publishing the little jealousies of the camp, and retelling personal enmity against the officers of the army. One letter that we read a few days ago, in the columns of a respected Southern contemporary, contained an attack upon Col. PERSIFER F. SMITH, and another reflected severely upon Gen. TAYLOR himself. This is a growing evil; and however much we may delight in reading the graphic scenes depicted in most of the letters from the army it is questionable whether it would not be the part of prudence, if not of patriotism, for the press to avoid the publication of all such as we have referred to. Where, indeed, is this serious evil to end, if it is encouraged and applauded by the press.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

We have received several Nos. of the Foreign Reviews from the republication office of Leonard Scott & Co. N. Y.

Last mail brought the June No. of Blackwood. Contents: The Literature of the Eighteenth Century—Reynard the Fox—The Americans and the Aborigines—The Fall of Rome—Elinor Travis: chapter the first—The People—The Rose of Warning—Greek Fire and Gunpowder—How to Build a House and Live in it—Rogues in Outline.

The Reviews and the Magazine may be seen by those who wish it, at our Office.

"THE FARMER'S GAZETTE."

A small but neatly printed paper, under the above title, has been commenced in Salisbury by Obadiah Woodson. It is Democratic in politics. Price \$1.25 a year.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. GILMER, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JAMES BRANNOCK, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce DARIUS H. STARBUCK, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce PETER ADAMS, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce EDMUND W. OGBURN, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County, in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce NATHAN HUNT, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN McLEAN, Esq. a candidate to represent the people of Guilford County in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH A. McLEAN, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Guilford County.

We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WINBORNE, a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Guilford County.

TO THE FARMERS AND SLAVEHOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Your attention is most respectfully solicited to the great injustice of the present system of taxation in North Carolina. By our present system of taxation, almost the whole burden of the taxes raised for the support of the State government and for County purposes, is borne by you. And although the net proceeds from land and slaves are continually diminishing in our State, yet your taxes are not proportionally diminished, but are constantly on the increase. It is true that the taxes imposed for the use of the State, have not been increased for several years past; but County taxes are every where becoming more burdensome. As our Counties increase in population, the money required for County purposes must be augmented, and according to our present plan of taxation, a very large proportion of it must be paid by the Farmers and Slaveholders. The fact cannot be any longer concealed, that the Legislature must in a very short time enlarge our taxes to a considerable amount, in order to meet the responsibilities which the State has incurred for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. There is likewise a proposition now before the People of North Carolina to erect a Penitentiary. If they should decide in favor of a Penitentiary at the ensuing election, as they probably will, it will then become necessary for the next Legislature to appropriate some two hundred thousand dollars for that purpose. This increase of the State debts, must be met by increased taxation. Are you prepared and willing to have your taxes doubled, while the products of your farms command such inferior prices? I presume, as rational men, you are not. It is also well known that independent of the liabilities of the State for the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, the present taxes are not adequate to meet the current expenses of the State Government; and the Legislature for several sessions past have been compelled to borrow a large sum of money from the Literary Fund, which is paid back with interest, out of the taxes paid into the Treasury on the October following. This system of borrowing from the Literary Fund is only putting off the evil day longer, and like all acts of procrastination, tend to increase the evil attempted to be prevented. The sum borrowed by the State from the Literary Fund is increased every year, which course of policy if persisted in, must eventually greatly cripple the Literary Fund, or entirely absorb it, and thus materially retard the progress of education.

You will naturally ask, how are these responsibilities of the State to be met? and how are the defects in our present system of taxation to be remedied? My answers to these queries are,—*"tax the moneyed capital!"* Call on each citizen to state on oath, what amount of money he has at interest, and impose a tax of ten or twelve cents on each hundred dollars, and you would soon find the revenue of the State greatly increased. Several of the States in the Union tax moneyed capital, and why should we not do likewise in North Carolina? We all know that many of our wealthiest citizens do not pay a cent of tax on a large portion of their estates, and yet they enjoy all the privileges and all the blessings of our happy form of government. Why should this be so? Ought any of our citizens to be entitled to exclusive rights and privileges? I will put a case which is of frequent occurrence and which has often come within your observation, to show you the great injustice of our present system of taxation. We will suppose the case of two neighbors each worth the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. One of them has invested his whole estate in land and negroes, the other has five thousand dollars in land and negroes, and twenty thousand in bonds at interest. The first named person pays State and County taxes on twenty-five thousand dollars, while the other pays taxes only on five thousand dollars! The first person pays four times as much tax as the other. No one will pretend to say that this is either right or just. Citizens should bear the burdens of the government, in proportion as they enjoy its privileges and protection. But such is not the operation of our present system of laws. Let us next see how the question of profit and income stands between the two individuals above mentioned. I will venture the opinion without fear of contradiction, that very few farmers in the middle and western sections of North Carolina, make twelve hundred dollars clear of expenses on twenty thousand dollars invested in land and negroes? Indeed I believe I would hazard nothing by the assertion that but a small portion of our farmers make half that sum. Why then should the first named person pay four times as much tax as his neighbor, when probably his annual income is not half so great? That system of taxation is odiously unjust, which compels the industrious farmers of the country to pay four times as much in proportion, as the idle and lordly millionaire.

Let me ask then, are you prepared and willing to submit to this injustice any longer? You have the remedy in your own hands, and if you submit to this state of things any longer, it will be your own fault and folly.

The time is not far distant when you will be called on to elect members to the next General Assembly. Take care to select men who will carry out your wishes on this subject, and call on them during the present canvass to state whether they are in favor of taxing the moneyed capital in North Carolina.

I will in a future communication endeavor to assign some additional reasons why the changes above proposed should be carried into effect.

JUSTICE.

DIED.—In this county on the 16th of June, Mrs. E. LIZABETH ROSS, wife of Edward Ross, aged 60 years. She had been lingering under that painful and incurable malady, consumption, for several years. She made a profession of religion on her death-bed; she expressed a calm and confident hope of eternal life through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, and was anxious to depart and be at rest.—[Communicated.]

DIED.—In this County, July 1st, of cancer, DENNY ROAN, a respectable citizen, aged between 50 and 60 years.

LETTER FROM IOWA.

TERRITORY OF IOWA, 7

March County, May 3rd, 1846.
For the last 21 months previous to the 20th of March, we have been almost without rain or snow, though our crops the last season were good. The drought and the severe frosts entirely destroyed many fields of wheat during the winter. Some fields however look promising, and spring wheat is fine. Since the 25th of March we have had great rains. Red-Cedar river, that became so exhausted that a man could in many places step across the water without wetting his feet, has now water enough to bear a steamboat.

To-morrow our convention to form a State constitution meets at Iowa City. What they may do none can tell, though I have no fears that they will form a worse constitution than the one rejected by the people at the April and August elections of last year; and if not a better constitution than that one was, I hope that it will on the first Monday of August ensuing receive the doom that was meted out to its predecessor twelve months ago.

I learn from the "Patriot" that you will ask the people of North Carolina, at the ensuing August election, will you, or will you not have a Penitentiary? I have seen nothing on the subject except what has been published in the Patriot, and therefore have no means of knowing public opinion; though I flatter myself that a majority of the freemen of my native State will give a vote at the ensuing election contrary to the wishes of Sylvanus. Not being interested in the police of your State, it would be improper in me to undertake to instruct you what you should do; but if Sylvanus will come to Iowa, and on his way hither, tarry a time in Indiana as I did, I am fully persuaded that he will find that nine tenths of the people in those States are in favor of a Penitentiary. In twelve years that I have been in those States, I believe that I have not heard an individual express a wish that the Penitentiary system might be abolished. Were there but one crime to be punished in a Penitentiary, that of man-slaughter, I would give my vote for the system. I lived in a thickly populated part of Indiana for a space of ten years and the two last years in Iowa, and I believe that there has been no conviction for that crime within the compass of my acquaintance since I have lived in the West. It was not after this fashion in North Carolina. Conviction after conviction followed in quick succession; and I know of no other cause to have made the difference, except in the one case the criminal knew that his punishment would be only a slight burn in the hand; in the other confinement at hard labor for seven years, or probably for life.

You sometime since noticed with approbation, that two or three of the Eastern States had abolished military training: We of Iowa have done likewise. Our assessor at the time he assessed our taxable property, takes a list of the names of all able bodied men liable to do military duty, and returns them to the Clerk of the Court; the Clerks transmit the number thereof in their respective counties to the Adjutant General of the Territory, and he files said numbers in his office. Thus almost without cost or loss of time, our military strength can be ascertained with more accuracy than by keeping the whole population enrolled, and a day for each man worse than wasted one for three months at company musters.

"In Iowa, it is said, they weigh their pork by putting a plank across a rail, with the hog on one end, and then piling stones enough on the other to balance; they then guess at the weight of the stones."—(Patriot of March 24.)

Ah! Mr. Patriot, and how did you acquire such extensive wisdom as to be able to detail the method that we pursue in our commercial transactions? Have you been to a guessing school and learned to be an adept in the art? For my own part, poor ignorant soul, I had supposed that our pigs, tho' of respectable magnitude, had to submit to a like process in being weighed that other quadrupeds of the kind underwent, until mine eyes were enlightened and my judgment better informed by reading the above intelligence. But lest your tar-bellies may be afraid that if they should turn into hawkeys, that their pork will grow so large that they may suffer great inconvenience in consequence of an inability to procure steyls of sufficient capacity to determine the magnitude of the pig, I shall for their consolation assure them that if they will pursue our course in the premises, no danger need be apprehended. As proof positive of this we will give the weight of four pigs butchered by ourself last season, and weighed with a steelyard brought here from Hoosierdom when we came, to wit:

No.	Months old.	No. weeks fattened.	Net weight.
1	6	0	102
2	13	7	208
3	21	4	361
4	27	1	401

None of those pigs were fed to the amount of one bushel of grain, until they were penned for fattening. And now, Messrs. Tar-bellies, we assure you upon the honor of a gentleman, that we have room for many of you in one of the healthiest and pleasantest countries on the face of the globe, and that if you will pursue our practice in raising pigs, that you will arrive at a like result, and that you need not fear an inability to ascertain the weight of your pigs, the declaration of the Patriot to the contrary notwithstanding.

HAWKEYE.

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.
One dollar per square (15 lines) for the first week and 25 cents for every continuance. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, as follows:

Three months. Six months. One year			
One square, i. e. 15 lines	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares, i. e. 30 lines	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (14 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column, i. e. 7 lines	18.00	25.00	35.00

THE EXAMINATION

At the Union Institute, will take place the 13th and 14th of August next.
B. CRAVEN, Principal.

WAREXPENSES AND WAR DEBT.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making additional appropriations to the amount (within a fraction) of Twelve Millions of Dollars for the expenses of the war with Mexico; and also a bill for borrowing, in the form of Treasury Notes of Loan, Ten Millions of Dollars towards paying those expenses. A slender provision for the next six months!—*Intelligencer.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Thomas L. Harper, of Ohio;
Joseph Lane, of Indiana;
James Shields, of Illinois;
Thomas Marshall, of Kentucky;
Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee; and
John A. Quitman, of Mississippi.

to be Brigadier Generals in the military service of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act [for the organization of the volunteer forces, &c.] approved June 26, 1846.—*Int.*

One effect of the passage of the Tariff bill in the House of Representatives will be to prolong the Session of Congress to an indefinite length. Had the bill been rejected, the session would, in all probability, have ended on this day [fortnight].—*Int.*

THE ANNIVERSARY

Of the Guilford County Bible Society will be held at Greensboro, in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock. Besides the usual business of reading the annual report and electing officers, there will be several addresses by gentlemen well known to the community. By order of the Executive Committee.
S. C. LINDSEY, Sec'y.

DAGUERRETYPE PORTRAITS.

B. G. WORTH has his Apparatus now fitted up at Gott's Hotel, where he is prepared to execute superior likenesses, by the above process. Persons wishing work done in his line will please call and examine specimens. Family and Family Groups taken well and at very reasonable prices. He will remain but a short time in the place. Room open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
July 10.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties that he has just opened a
NEW DRUG STORE IN GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
4 doors north of the courthouse,
where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of pure and fresh

Medicines, Paints, Oils.

PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine his stock before sending north, as he is confident he can make it to their interest to purchase of him.

N. B. Physicians' prescriptions compounded with the greatest care and most perfect accuracy at all times, day or night.

He would say to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity that he may always be found in the Store day or night.
July, 1846. 15:11
A. S. PORTER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE for sale at their Distillery in Fayetteville, S. C. Turpentine in lots to suit purchasers. Persons who usually buy in Wilmington will save the expenses up the River, by purchasing of us. Also No. 1 and 2 Rosin. T. S. & C. LUTTERLOU.
June 27, 1846. 15:3.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Boys & Sec'tt: Attachment levied on land.
Thos. L. Sharpe.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, the Court therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for him to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the courthouse in W. W. W. on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted. Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, 1846.
Pradv 95 1:5 T. B. WHEELER, c. l. c.

D. L. J. M. LINDSAY would earnestly request those against whom he has obtained, and who failed to settle at the customary period on the expiration of the year past, to come forward now and make settlements and payments.

Dr. LINDSAY would also say to his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote himself to the duties of the Medical Profession, and will be happy to wait upon those who may desire to avail themselves of his services in the various branches of his profession. Office on West street, north-side, between Mabane's store and Gott's Hotel, Greensboro, March, 1846. 5:11

COME AND TRY ME.

THIS is to inform the citizens of Greensboro, and its vicinity that I have opened a SHOP and BOOT MAKER'S SHOP in this place, four doors north of RANKIN'S & McLean's store. I shall work good materials, and make strong and faithful work and hope to gain a reasonable share of patronage. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms. (14-11)
J. N. WOOD.

TO THE PUBLIC.

If any body wants to borrow my Buffalo Robe, they can't get it at this time, as it is out on loan and I don't know who has it.
July 3.
C. P. MENDENHALL.

STILLS—STILLS—STILLS.

TIN WARE.
TO induce the payment of cash for Copper and Tin, the following are the present cash prices at the old Tin and Copper shop in Greensboro:
New Stills at 50 cents per pound—a fine lot on hand. A new supply of Copper just arrived; and all kinds of repairs will be done at the shortest notice and the lowest prices.

TIN WARE—wholesale.
One Gallon Coffee Pots, at 25 cts. each
3 quart " do. 35 "
2 " " do. 20 "
3 pint " do. 16 "
Pint cups at 4 cents each
Half pint cups at 2 1/2 "

Gallon measures at 28 cts.
Half gallon " 20 "
Fourth " 9 "
Pint " 5 "
&c., &c., &c.

A first rate assortment of Tin Ware on hand. The above cash prices are cheaper than they have ever been sold in this market. The above articles will be sold on a credit likewise, at a small advance on the above prices.
July 1, 1846. 14:11

THE HOUSE THAT ZACK BUILT.

Fort Brown.
This is the house that Zack built.
The Cannon.
These are the Bull dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
The Garrison.
These are the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
Gen. Taylor.
This is the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
Gen. Arista.
This is the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
Mexican Troops.
These are the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
Capt. May, of the Dragoons.
This is the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
Gen. Vega.
This is the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
The Mexican Army.
These are the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
The American Army.
These are the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.
The Press.
This is the press with its newsmen's horn, that told of the yankees American born, that defeated the men all weary and worn, that abandoned the prisoner all forlorn, that was taken by the captain not shaven or shorn, that charged the troops all tattered and torn, that followed the leader that rose in the morn, to meet the general as sharp as a thorn, that led the men, that fed the dogs, that lay in the house that Zack built.

Well Answered.—Uncle Bill Fidd was a drover from Vermont. Being exposed to all weather his complexion suffered some; but at the best he was none of the whitest. Stopping at a public house near Brighton, a man rich in this world's goods, but of notoriously bad character, thought as Uncle Billy came in, he would make him the butt of a joke. As the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared in the door-way he exclaimed—
"Mersey on us, how dark it grows!"
Uncle Bill, surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied—
"Yes, sir; your character and my complexion are enough to darken any room."
Rather Bitter.—A bachelor's reply to a young lady, who significantly sent him a present some wormwood:
"I'm glad your gift is not a miss.
Much worse might befall;
The wormwood's bad alone, but worse
The wormwood and the gal(l)."

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

The exercises of this Institution were commenced on the 15th of April last, according to public notice, previously given. To meet the enquiries which have been frequently made, this further notice is deemed advisable.
The College Rooms have been neatly furnished for the accommodation of sixty students. The Dormitories are large and airy, furnished in the most comfortable manner, with entirely new furniture. No pains have been spared by the Trustees, to secure the safety and health of the student; and they cordially invite the visits of parents and others who are interested in Female Education, that they may examine for themselves.
The present Session will continue, without interruption, until the second week in July; at which time the regular Session of five months will commence. It is highly important that those who wish to take a regular course be present by the first of July, that they may enter the several classes according to their grade of Scholarship.
All communications in future should be addressed to Rev. B. T. Blake, at College.
On the thirtieth day of June the Trustees are earnestly requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Board, in the Trustees' Room at College. Business of the first importance will be brought before them, at that time.
G. C. MENDENHALL,
President of the Board of Trustees.
B. T. BLAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

ON the second Monday in August next, at the courthouse door in Rockford, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Landon M. Armstrong, I will sell to the highest bidder all that valuable tract of **Land and Elegant New Forge on Bull Run**, in said county of Surry, containing **460 ACRES** of heavy timbered land, GOOD ORCHARD and an excellent NEW FORGE lately built. There is on the premises water power to any extent. Iron Ore Bank inexhaustible. To a person wishing to amass a fortune in the Iron business this location holds forth inducements seldom met with.
Also, on the same day I will sell for cash one **NEGRO BOY BOB**, aged about 35 years, an excellent Shoe and Boot maker.
A credit will be given on most of the purchase money by giving bond with unquestionable security.
JOHN A. GILMER, Trustee.
June 21, 1846.
P. S. Any person wishing to view the premises will please call on Mr. Job Worth, near Mount Airy, who will take pleasure in rendering such service as may be necessary.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
AGAIN return their thanks for the liberal patronage received at the hands of a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their stock is now quite good for the season. They also request all persons indebted to them by Book Account, to come forward and close them by cash or note (cash preferred). All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from the 1st of January, 1846.
Fresh Herring.
No. 1, for sale by **RANKIN & McLEAN.**

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Greensboro N. C., the 1st of July, 1846, which if not taken at or within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
Alford Amick
Elihu Apple
Isaac Albright
Mrs Susan Allen
William Arnsfield
Bodie Allen
Miss Lucy A. Bevil
J. M. Bland
Smith Barnard
Madison Brown
J. F. Bevil
James M. Bland, Robert
Kerr, J. A. Gilmer
Mr W. L. Gilmer
Wm. Coble Esq.
Jacob Clapp
John Crager
Miss Margaret Cathey
Alford Cocklewhite
Miss Margaret Clark
E. P. Cummins
John Crumack
Elihu Coffin
Martha Carfield
Mrs Elm Cove
Mr F. Dunn
Mrs Hannah Donnell
William Denny 2
Miss Martha V. Duckens
William Dennis
Mrs Harriet H. Dunsons
Evens Donson
Major John Donal
Barges Perry
Joseph Heynolds
John Russell 2
Forth L. Russell
John C. Rankin sen.
Wm. Ahy Reavis
Jed Sullivan 2
Francis Stewart
John Shely
M. J. Julian Sanders
Henry Suits
Sarah Scott
Eliza Smith
Rev. Joseph Goodman
Thomas A. Gray
Mr. Goran
Mr. James Gwyn
Mrs Nathan Hunt Jr.
William Hockett
Presley Hathe
Miss Grace Horney
Wilson Hendricks
Thomas K. Horney
Mr Wm. D. Harris
Mr Micajah Holgin
Hazeliah Howerton
Mr John Hunt
Messrs Hunt & Gardner
Abraham Heister
J. S. Haskell
Miss Ruth Hall
John Hopkins
Dr W. R. Holt
G. F. Hucksbee
Peter Isely
John Irwin 2
Henry H. Irwin
Allen Jones
Samuel W. Johnson
Alfred Riley Jenkins
James Kirkman
J. M. Lindsay Esq.
William Lewis
A. H. Lindsey 2
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
JULY 1, 1846
WILSON S. HILL, P. M.
14-3t

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HENRY T. WILBAR
BEGS leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, which will be found to be the largest and best selected assortment ever offered in this borough.
His stock has been selected with care and attention and purchasers will find them inferior to none in the market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please all.
Merchants from the country can be supplied with Hats and Caps at northern prices, and Boots & Shoes at a very small advance.
He is now making up a very desirable Russia and Furlet especially for the Farmers, which cannot fail to please and give entire satisfaction.
HATS.
Beaver, Nutria, Mole-skin, Brush, Russia, Smooth Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats—White and Black, and of every shape, to suit the fancy of all.
CAPS.
Fur Caps of Otter, Seal, and Muskrat. Cloth and Velvet, of all styles now worn. Hare, Seal, and Glazed Caps.
Boots and Shoes.
The assortment of LADIES' SHOES will be found very extensive and of superior quality. CHILDREN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every style, thick for wet weather. Thick Brogans, Kip and Wax Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and Boy's which can be called for.
His whole stock will be sold as low for cash or to punctual customers as can be purchased in the village.
CASH Paid for Furs, such as Otter, Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange at market prices.
Oct. 1845.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term 1846.
John Hampton
vs.
Clement Reed,
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is a non resident of this State. It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of August next, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.
Witness F. K. Armstrong clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of May 1846.
13-6 Pr adv. \$5. F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

SAMUEL C. THOMAS

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBORO, N. C.
HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
April, 1846. 3-1t.

The subscribers

BEG Leave to say to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties that their future operations in the Mercantile line will be carried on strictly on the CASH principle.
So soon as our spring supplies can be had from the Northern Cities, we flatter ourselves that we shall have at least a share of the Trade of our Town. In the meantime our present stock is offered at such prices as will be our constant view of purchasers.
J. R. & J. SLOAN,
Greensboro Feb. 21st 1846

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the gentlemen and citizens of North Carolina that he has between THREE AND FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying in Carroll county, Virginia, thirteen hundred of it on the new Pipe's Gap road, near the Gap, and the balance adjoining, all which he is desirous to sell.
There are several fine Mill Seats on the possessions, and a number of Orchards. There is the best prospect for fruit this year that I have ever seen; and to any person or persons purchasing I will give up the fruit this fall. There is also a Tanyard on the possessions in good repair.
Any person wishing to purchase GOOD STOCK FARMS would do well to come and examine. Those coming to see the Land will inquire for Jeremiah Word, who will direct them to me. I want to move to the West in September, and if any one wishing to buy the land—the sooner the better. The various properties of this extensive body of land are too tedious to mention; but I will show the good and the bad to all who desire to see, and they must judge for themselves.
May 7, 1846.
ROBERT CRAWFORD.
(S—cow for 2m)

PRICES OF FURNITURE GREATLY REDUCED.

of all kinds, and having at all times a very large stock of work on hand, he has determined to reduce his prices to such a rate that no person wanting FURNITURE shall have cause to complain of the price. He has now on hand the most complete assortment of work that has ever been offered in this section of country, all of which is warranted in every respect, from the very finest and best Mahogany and Maple finish to the more plain and cheap Walnut, Birch and Cherry Furniture.
GREENSBORO, April, 1846.
PETER THURSTON.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPLICATION OF
The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The Foreign Quarterly Review,
The Westminster Review,
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New-York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.
The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. A literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.
They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticism on foreign Continental Works.
The prices of the REPRINTS are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all the advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum
For any two, do. 5.00 "
For any three, do. 7.00 "
For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.
Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers. The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, Post-paid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-paid, directed to the publishers.
N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.
In all the principal cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the city of New-York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
10-ly 112 Fulton St., New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
June Term 1846.
Martha Ayres
vs.
Elizabeth Ayres and others,
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Wright, who intermarried with Mary Jane Ayres, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that he personally appear before the Justices of our County of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him and heard ex parte.
Witness John Hill Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday of June 1846.
Pr adv. \$5 13-6 JOHN HILL, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON

County. May Term 1846.
Daniel Leonard & wife Betsy, John E. Everhart & Susanna his wife, Robert Cox & wife Sally, George Grubb & wife Peggy,
vs.
Peter Hedrick, Executor of Adam Hedrick, John Shoaf & wife Anna, Suffronan Hedrick, (alias Berrien), infant.
Petition for an Account.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Shoaf & his wife Anna, George Grubb & wife Peggy, Suffronan Hedrick, (alias Berrien), are non residents of this State.—It is therefore ordered adjudged and decreed, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said John Shoaf & his wife Anna, George Grubb & his wife Peggy, and Suffronan Hedrick, to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead answer or demur to said Petition—otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.
Witnesses, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and in the 70th year of American Independence.
(S3) 10-0 CICERO F. LOWE, Clk

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.
The price of an individual right for one pair of wheels is \$50.
We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 21 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Fayetteville.
A. Graham.
Cumberland.
Col Alex. Murchison
Christopher Munroe
Cox Williams.
Fol A S McNeill
Jaqubard Smith
John McDaniel
John Evans
J W Howell
Bladen.
Gen James McKay
Robert Melvin
S N Richardson
Thomas C Smith
Isaac Wright
John Smith
Sampson.
G T Barleslie
Patrick Murphy
John H Speerman
Hardy Royal
Jethro Swain
Geo. R. Swain Esq.
Daniel Stockton
W. Ship Esq.
James Spoon
Drucilla Sherley
Miss L. P. Sutherland
Eley Smusers
John M. Stafford
Margret Tucker
John S. Tatum
Weaver Thornberry
Dabney Terry
W. L. Vapeston
Lydia Watkins
Samuel B. Williams
Allen Woodburn
Thomas McWoodburn 2
Col. Wm. B. Walton
Miss Sarah M. Wiley
Hugh Waddell Esq. 2
J. A. or H. F. Wiley
David Wilson
Dr. Turner Wilson
Rev. A. Wilson D. D.
Jemima Whitworth
Miss Epey A. Woodlen
Jonathan Wood or Isham Hunt
W. Young.
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
JULY 1, 1846
WILSON S. HILL, P. M.
14-3t

TO EDITORS.

Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.
NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCHIB McLAUGHLIN,
A. McKEATHEN.
49-ly
Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1846.

PILOT MOUNTAIN.

THIS natural curiosity of this State has been much neglected by strangers and travellers, from its remoteness and the difficulty of road and a convenient house of accommodation. The public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half mile from the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public road from Salem, Germantown and Hartsortown—18 miles from the two latter each, and 25 miles from the first. This road leads by Rockford, to Jonesville, to Wilkesboro' and by a new road lately opened by myself into the Hollow Road, as near as the old Hollow Road by Mt. Airy, and across the Ridge to the Grayson, White and Red Sulphur Springs. I have made considerable improvements to accommodate visitors and travellers, and a good road from the house to within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle, and shall be ready at all times to wait on those who may wish to call.
WM. GILLAM.
Sept 1, 1845 32-ly.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term 1846.
Elizabeth Edwards
vs.
The heirs at law of James Edwards, dec'd, to wit: Joseph Edwards & wife Philis, Hannah Edwards, Samuel Sapp & wife Rebecca, John Murphy & wife Sarah, Absolem Edwards, David Edwards, Ebenezer Edwards, James Edwards.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Court that

John Murphy & wife Sarah, Absolem Edwards, David Edwards and Ebenezer Edwards, part of the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the said Defendants personally to appear before the Justices of our County of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday of August next, then and there to answer, or judgment by default will be entered against them according to Setin, and the land sold for plaintiff's debt.
Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3rd Monday of May 1846.
Pradv \$6 12-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term 1846.
John Webb, Exr. to use of Adam Houser,
vs.
David Hudspeth and John Coe.
Original Attachment levied on land & personal estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants are non-residents of this State.—It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for the Defendants to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of August next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be granted against them, and the property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debts.
Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1846.
Pradv \$5 11-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

THE CULTIVATOR.

THIS valuable paper, published in Albany, N. Y., which should be in the family of every farmer, can be had of the subscribers by sending your names and 70 cents. It is published monthly and will be regularly mailed to subscribers by the publishers.
Dec. 27th 1845. J. R. & J. SLOAN
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
For sale cheap at the **DRUG STORE,**
April, 1846.

DARE & CALDWELL

TAKE pleasure in announcing that their extensive

purchase of **Medicines.**
PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE STUFFS.
have just been received and opened. The following are among the articles offered for sale:
DEAD SHOT.
Caster oil capsules,
Balsam "
Soda Powders,
Seidlitz Powders,
ESSENCE of Orange,
" Lemon,
" Roses,
" Cinnamon,
" Peppermint
" Butternut,
" Jalap,
" Colony,
" Stramonium,
" Peru'n b'ks
" Quilla,
" Cox's Live,
" Bull's Sarsapilla
OILS, fixed and volatile,
ACIDS, mineral & veget.
TINCTURES, a large variety,
Ginger, Clove,
Mustard, black and white,
Cinnamon, ground,
Nutmegs, Mace,
Vanilla Beans,
Tonquin,
Tamarinds, Liquirice,
We have got Madder, Indigo, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting, White Chalk, Red Chalk, French Chalk, Pumice Stone, Allum, Copars, Brazil Wood, Cam Wood, Logwood, Fustic and Red Saunders.
1 Cask of Superior wine.
1 bbl. Alcohol, rect.
1 Spt. Turpentine and almost every other article in our line, including a
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY.
Prepared especially for us from the best materials and warranted genuine.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term 1846.
Paul C. & William Hill
vs.
Christopher C. Carter,
Paul C. & William Hill
Justice's Execution and levy on land.
In these two cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant lives beyond the limits of the State. It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro Patriot, for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of August next and plead; otherwise judgment will be taken against him and an order of sale granted to sell the land levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.
Witness F. K. Armstrong clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of May 1846.
13-6 Pr adv. \$5. F. K. ARMSTRONG Clk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May Term 1846.
Deborah Perkins
vs.
James H. Unthank,
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant Jas. H. Unthank is not a resident of this State. It is ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro Patriot for the Defendant to appear and plead at the next court to be held for the County of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of August next; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and an order of sale granted to sell land to satisfy the plaintiff's debt. Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of May 1846. F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk. Pr adv. \$5 13-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
May term 1846.
Elizabeth Banner & Mordica Fleming
vs.
William H. Carter Jonathan Carter, C. C. Carter
Johnson & wife Mariah E. & Elbridge G. Carter.
Petition to divide land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant in this case are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of August next and plead; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them and an order made for the division of the lands mentioned in the petition.
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