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The Mexican War.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

Dreadful Slaughter—Victory of the American Arms.

OFFICIAL.

From General Taylor's Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista,
Mexico, February 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th instant the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock A. M. a flag was sent, bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the ranchos of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself were likewise handsomely repulsed. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the Government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brigadier General Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

TRANSLATION.

Summons of Santa Anna to General Taylor.

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a rout, and being cut to pieces with your troops; but, as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance, that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character, to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.
God and liberty. Camp at Encantada, February 22, 1847.

ANT. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To Gen. Z. Taylor, commanding the forces of the U. S.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Near Buena Vista, February 22, 1847.

Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,

Maj. Gen. United States Army, commanding.
Senor Gen. D. ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA,
Commander-in-Chief, La Encantada.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Saltillo, February 25, 1847.

Sir: I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 25 missing. Our company of the Kentucky

cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major General U. S. Army, Commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving on that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I dispatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff fit to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. Our regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose corps of cavalry not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded, near the village of Martin, in destroying a train of supplies and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment on his march from Saltillo to Monterey, was infected by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters. He finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M. volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption; but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General United States Army commanding.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

OUR LOSS AT BUENA VISTA.

It will be seen from the official despatches of Gen. Taylor, published in another column, that the total loss of our army at the Battle of Buena Vista, in killed, wounded, and missing, is seven hundred and forty, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky cavalry. We are informed, on the authority of an officer who was present, and who left Saltillo in the beginning of last month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost in the action sixty-one men, viz. 23 killed and 38 wounded—which would make our aggregate loss eight hundred and one, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.

The despatches of Gen. Taylor also show that he has resumed his former position at Agua Nueva, from which he temporarily withdrew to Buena Vista, on the approach of the Mexican forces, only to secure what he deemed to be a more favorable battle ground.—National Intelligencer.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

From the Delta Extra, of March 23.

Gen. Taylor maintains his position.—Safe arrival of Col. Morgan at Monterey.

We have just received from our correspondent at Monterey more authentic accounts of the great victory of our arms at Buena Vista than have yet appeared, and, knowing the intense anxiety of the public respecting the particulars of this bloody fight, we hasten to lay them before our readers in an extra.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle by various maneuvers, attempting to outflank and utterly rout Gen. Taylor. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and cannonading, without much effect on either side. In the even time Santa Anna had sent a large force to Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day. The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impetuosity charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them most gallantly. Gen. Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight. He received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured. Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adjutant Lincoln, also of the Kentucky's staff, the intrepid young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed. The battle of the 23d lasted from early morning till about 4 o'clock, A. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army and retired to Agua Nueva to await reinforcement. It will be remembered that Santa Anna's corps de reserve, commanded by General Marquez, had been delayed in its march, and has not yet joined him a few days after the battle. But, in the mean time, his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting. Capt. Prentiss's strong artillery company

was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor with six cannon, two being 19 pounders. On the 7th March one of the Ohio regiments left Monterey to join General Taylor. If these and Capt. Prentiss's artillery arrive in time the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

General Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and "Old Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distinguished himself in the action, and all the officers fought like heroes. After the battle Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but, in return, required Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. In answer to the reply of "Old Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden.—GENERAL TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS.

Santa Anna's Adjutant General was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without interruption.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Martin. A detachment of three companies, under command of Col. Giddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded United States wagons, on their way to Monterey from Canargo, under an escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Martin. Three of the men made good their escape, the rest were taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she had been going to school, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The letter containing her narrative of this affair will appear to-morrow. The lady's name is Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Ureca, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river, about forty miles from Canargo. The Colonel has a fine force of volunteers, composed of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, a battalion of Virginia volunteers, and Capt. Hunter's company of U. S. dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Seralva, Chima, Mer, and all the towns between Canargo and Monterey.

Major Coffey, paymaster, will carry on Gen. Taylor's despatches from Monterey.

Mexican Accounts of the Battle.

Private letters had been received from Saltillo as late as to the 6th March, at which time Gen. Taylor was at Buena Vista. The following letter was received at Matamoros by a Mexican merchant of that place from a Mexican at Saltillo. It was dated the 6th of March, and gives the only account of the manner in which the battle was fought that has yet been received.—Pic. 23.

"At 3 o'clock on the 22d ult. the battle commenced at Buena Vista, five miles from Saltillo. The fight opened with artillery, and a destructive cannonade was kept up until sunset. No decided advantage was obtained by either side—the loss on both being very great.

"On the 23d, at 10 o'clock, the battle was again renewed and kept up without intermission until half-past 3 in the afternoon. Both armies were closely engaged during the whole time. Gen. Wool advanced with a strong detachment against the Mexican army, but was driven back with immense loss. The Mexican cavalry charged upon him with drawn swords and did great execution. As Wool fell back Gen. Taylor advanced with fresh troops, and repelled the Mexicans with great slaughter. This charge decided the battle, which was not again renewed. The number killed and wounded was very great on both sides. I can only estimate the number by the cart loads of wounded that have entered this city from both battle fields.

"On the 24th both armies hung off without coming to a general engagement—each occupied in carrying off the wounded and burying their dead. After the 24th there was no more fighting—the Mexican troops, famishing with hunger, became convinced that they could not triumph or drive Gen. Taylor from his position, and retired.

"As yet Santa Anna has only retired a short distance, but I do not entertain the belief that he will venture another engagement.

"Mexico has not the means to bear the burden of the war; it is opposing poverty to abundance—weakness to strength. In my opinion it would be best for the two Governments to enter into negotiations. With the power the United States possess it would be as dishonorable in her to force her treaties and advantages upon herself, as it would be for us to make concessions from necessity.

"It is reported that a train carrying provisions for the American army was attacked and captured at Martin, by Don Jose Ureca, and is yet in his possession, with a quantity of private merchandise, taken at the same time." &c.

The following, from the Tampico Sentinel, gives the Mexican account of the battle of Buena Vista, which, to our mind, is a conclusive proof of our victory as that which comes from Gen. Taylor's camp!

Our city was thrown into a great state of excitement yesterday by the receipt of news from San Luis Potosi giving the particulars of a bloody engagement between American forces under Gen.

Taylor and those of the Mexicans under Santa Anna at a point called Buena Vista. As these details are from a Mexican Journal, we of course have to receive them as such, and give them just so much credence as each individual may suppose them to be worth, making a proper allowance for the known disposition of this people to exaggerate every thing, from the noble conflict of two courageous armies to the allurements of the cock-pit.

CAMP NEAR BUENA VISTA, FEB. 23d, 1847.

"EXCELLENT SIR: After two days of battle, in which the enemy, with a force of 8,000 to 9,000 and twenty-six pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, three pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions,—not having a single biscuit or grain of rice left. Thanks to the position occupied by the enemy, he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both armies have been cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage. We have struggled with hunger and thirst during forty hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions we will go again to charge the enemy. The soldiers under my command have done their duty and covered the honor of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, nor the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigor of the season (for it has been raining during the action) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet, which left him terrified.

SANTA ANNA.

Santa Anna's report of the battle of Buena Vista was received at Vera Cruz on the 4th instant. He claims an indecisive victory, with the capture of two banners and three pieces of artillery; admits the loss of 1,000 men, and asserts that the Americans lost 2,000; exaggerates the strength of our army by stating it at 8,000 or 9,000; and concludes the material part of his despatch as follows:

"The only painful reflection I have at this moment is, that not a biscuit nor a particle of rice can be had here for our sick and wounded. We have subsisted for many days on meat alone.—Thus is verified the complaint I have made heretofore of the neglect this army has suffered, from having to depend for supplies on its own resources during the last two months. I will now add, that it is not possible to carry on the campaign successfully unless the army is provided with all the supplies required in war. I therefore think of moving back my camp early to-morrow morning to Agua Nueva, three leagues distant, to provide myself with some necessities that must have arrived at the hacienda of Encarnacion; and if I succeed in obtaining those necessities, and relieve myself of the incumbrance of the wounded, I will return to the charge, in spite of my wound, which has reopened in consequence of being continually on horseback twelve hours of each day.

Form the Kentucky.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the General by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Crittenden occupied—and these were bubbling up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the general that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depended, for the time being, upon the gallantry of particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and with an eye fire with emotion, exclaimed, "By G—d, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle—it will not answer, sir!" and with this he clenched his teeth and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together.—Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular step of veterans of a hundred fields. On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley the countenance of the old General, who was regarding them with the intensest interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of its expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more

and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old General could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza.—"Hurrah for old Kentucky," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself and rising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it; give them h—ll, d—n them," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

Some of our readers may regard this incident, which we derive from one of the parties concerned as savoring more of profanity than generalship; but it must be borne in mind that under the excitement of such a terrible scene of havoc and bloodshed, those engaged in them use the name of the God of Battles with some degree of familiarity.

The Kentuckians that day did their duty as others did. They paid toll in travelling the high road to glory, as the list of killed and wounded shows.

LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM THE TWO ARMIES.

FROM THE N. O. EPICURUS OF MARCH 26.

The schooner Southerner, Captain Goodspeed, arrived yesterday from the Brasos, having left on the 19th inst. Major Coffey, of the paymaster's department, and Mr. Thomas L. CRITTENDEN, who acted as volunteer aid to Gen. TAYLOR in the late battle, came passengers on her; the latter bearing despatches from Gen. TAYLOR to the Government.

We have glorious news by this arrival. Santa Anna's infantry has already disbanded. He is now retreating on San Luis Potosi.

Gen. Taylor at last accounts not only held Saltillo and Buena Vista, but was himself quietly encamped at Agua Nueva—just before occupied by Santa Anna.

A letter has been received in the city from Gen. Taylor, dated the 1st instant, from Agua Nueva. He writes that his men had been so harassed with fatigues of the week previous, and his horses were so completely broken down, that he had been unable to pursue the enemy.

We learn from Major Coffey that Lieut. Sturgis, who had been taken prisoner by the Mexicans on the 20th ultimo and was subsequently exchanged, reported that Santa Anna had fallen back to Encarnacion, and even retreated further, under the pretext of giving up the accommodations of the place to his wounded. It was several days after the battle when Lieut. S. was in Encarnacion. Gen. Taylor, when he heard of Santa Anna being there, despatched Col. Belknap with five hundred men thither, but "the bird had flown."

We have been allowed to see letters from an authentic source, dated the 2d instant, from Monterey. They give the same deplorable picture of the destitution and demoralization of Santa Anna's army which have before reached us. Their situation is such that they must fight, or starve, or retreat. They cannot be brought again to the first; numbers are disbanding to avoid starvation, and Santa Anna and the army which remains to him are actually retreating. The only doubt is as to the route he will pursue. Some have conjectured that he will go to Mexico by the route of Zacatecas, on account of the greater facility of feeding his men. But the general opinion on the spot is that he falls back to San Luis, for which city he has actually struck his tents.

Letters from Monterey, of the 2d, further say that it is believed at Saltillo that Ureca and Canales have been ordered by Santa Anna to withdraw to the other side of the Sierra, and, if this be true, it indicates a real alarm on the part of Santa Anna for the safety of San Luis.

It is stated, on the best authority, that cabals and other symptoms of insubordination were beginning to show themselves in his army, and our officers predict his speedy downfall, to be followed shortly by peace—they believing that no other man in Mexico can rally around him the leaders in the army and other aspirants for power.

Some of the Mexican prisoners made by us declared that they had not tasted food in three days, and that the situation of the army was such that it could not hold together four days longer unless relieved.

We annex a very interesting letter from Paymaster J. B. Butler, with a copy of which we have been most politely favored:

MONTEREY, March 3, 1847.

I have no doubt of the dissolution of Santa Anna's army, morally and physically, and there will be no more fighting in this region, if there be any where.

Gen. Santa Anna is really to be pitied. His men are a wretched set. He had twice, during the battle, to interpose his lancers to prevent desertion, and they shot down some fifty at each time before he could prevent the flight of his infantry. The information comes from prisoners who deserted as soon as exchanged, and came into Gen. Taylor's camp. They report that Santa Anna is destitute of all kinds of provisions, and that he cannot keep them together.

Santa Anna expected an easy victory. His army was told that the Americans had an abundance of provisions and lots of money, and that they must enter Saltillo the day of the battle and take their supper at our expense. This is from reports of persons taken, officers as well as privates.

I send you an extract of a letter from an officer who distinguished himself on that glorious field, which is rendered, thrice glorious from the disparity of force and the peculiar circumstances under which the battle has been fought. It is dated at Saltillo on the 1st instant:

"Our scouts bring in word that Santa Anna has gone for good, that his whole infantry has

"We are informed that the same followed Santa Anna for miles."

dispersed. There is no doubt of it. We shall not see him again on this line.

"To-day Colonel Warren received a despatch from the Governor, informing him that the American Commissioners were now in the city of Mexico, and had written to the Mexican Congress saying that they were there to make an honorable peace."

"The Governor requested permission to return to Saltillo to assist in keeping order, and promising to comply with any requisition made on him."

All are curious to know the extent of the loss of the Mexicans in the battle. The Mexicans do not know themselves, and probably it never will be known. We have conversed with gentlemen who should be well informed as any one. None of them set down that loss at less than twenty-five hundred killed and wounded, and none of them would be surprised if it were four thousand or forty-five hundred. The slaughter was awful. The American loss was not less than seven hundred or seven hundred and fifty."

Major Coffey tells us that he heard nothing of the "Foreign Legion" in Santa Anna's army; but he mentions that two deserters from us were made prisoners by our army, and Gen. Taylor sent them both back to the enemy. They were foreigners."

Of the prisoners we took from the Mexicans none were of a higher rank than one of Gen. Torrejon's aids; but we took enough to get back all the party of Major Gaines and Burdall—officers and men."

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio regiment, has had no action with Urra. Urra attacked the train with which Mr. Crittenden and Major Coffey came down, near Seralva. His force was 1,600 cavalry against about 400 troops and Col. Giddings. The train consisted of 200 wagons, of which 36 were destroyed, it being extended so far—nearly two miles—that the whole could not be protected. Urra was routed with a loss of forty-five men, while we lost three soldiers and ten or twelve teamsters. It is believed that Urra has now fallen back to Victoria. Three Mexican generals were in this fight, two of whom are said to have been wounded—one in the hand, and the other in the leg."

Col. Curtis was at Seralva on the 13th, with his own regiment and some of the Virginia companies who have arrived on the Rio Grande."

The last train which came down saw the remains of the teamsters who were cut off by Canales some weeks before lying by the road side. From that moment they never passed a rancho on the route without burning it; they swept every thing before them. Communications are now considered safe for companies as large as fifty men."

The second Mississippi regiment left Matamoros on the 14th instant for Monterey, as we learn from the Flag. This regiment has suffered awfully. Originally consisting of 850 men, it now numbers 450. They have lost 135 by death alone, and 50 are now sick. The rest are eager for a fight."

Some Virginia and North Carolina companies were at Matamoros on the 17th, awaiting the arrival of the rest of their regiments."

Two Government boats, the Enterprise and Pandora, have been recently snagged and lost in the Rio Grande. Machinery and engines will be saved; the hulls are lost."

We conclude this long summary by stating, on the authority of Maj. Coffey, that General Taylor is shortly expected at Monterey and Camargo, and is very probably now in one of those places."

† Col. Warren is Governor and commandant of Saltillo. The Governor alluded to is the Mexican appointed by the Mexican Government to administer the laws within a prescribed territory, in which Saltillo is situated. The request was granted, and he is now acting in concert with Col. Warren to keep order and prevent rebellion."

IMPORTANT FROM VERA CRUZ.

SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF OUR FORCES!!!
WATER AND SUPPLIES CUT OFF FROM THE ENEMY!!!

From the N. O. Delta, March 25.

Reconnaissance—Landing of the American Forces—Loss of Capt. Alburto and seven men—Investment of Vera Cruz—Rescue of Midshipman Rogers—The Squadron, &c., &c.

By the arrival, at an early hour this morning, of the schr. Porcia, Capt. Powell, which left Sacrificios on the 15th instant, we are in receipt of the following highly interesting intelligence from the forces co-operating against Vera Cruz. For the facts detailed we are indebted to our correspondence and conversation with passengers:

Troops were landed, after a reconnaissance on the 7th, by Generals Scott, Patterson, Worth, Pillow, Quitman and Twiggs, with their aids and topographical corps, which approached near the shore, towards the direction of the castle, the guns from San Juan de Ulloa opening fire upon the party, throwing shell and round shot; but without doing any damage to the reconnoitering party—the round shot either passing over or falling short, and the shell, although thrown with precision, bursting at a considerable elevation, doing no harm. One shell passing over the steamer Petrita, (the vessel employed in the reconnaissance,) and another bursting under her bow, without doing her any injury."

The reconnaissance was made while the transports and convoys were lying off Anton Lizardo; after their return, and the last possible delay, transports and convoys weighed anchor and stood to the southward of Sacrificios, bearing in towards the main land, with a fair breeze and in gallant style, when they came to anchor, the convoys taking position in such a manner as to protect the disembarkation of the troops; the first 6,000 being landed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 9th, and the remainder during the day. The landing is spoken of by persons who were eyewitnesses, as a scene of magnificence, rarely witnessed more than once in a lifetime. The troops landed amounted to the exact number of 12,100."

After the landing, the different columns took up their line of march for the positions assigned to them in the important action and siege of Vera Cruz."

The steamers Vixen and Spitfire, lying under Punta de Hornos, opened on the city across the point, and in the direction of the castle, with shell and round shot, which was returned by the castle, but without any effect."

Gen. Worth's division, which, it is said, has been assigned to the operations on the left flank of the city, from the localities of the landing on the

south and under Punta de Hornos, had necessarily to move in echelon to the rear, pass the right, in order to gain its proper position—in the execution of which it became necessary to attack and take possession of the two redoubts thrown up by the enemy, on one of which was a piece of artillery, and both filled with infantry. The redoubts were attacked, charged and taken, a spirited resistance being made by the enemy, who lost several killed, wounded and prisoners—our loss some seven killed and several wounded. Captain Alburto, of the 2d infantry, was killed by a round shot, supposed to be from the castle. The ball severed his head from his body; the same shot taking off the arm of a drummer (a boy) and wounding a private. Captain Alburto was a Virginian, and formerly conducted a newspaper in Fredericksburg. Colonel Dixon was wounded in the breast by a musket shot."

The skirmishing was however no check to the advancing column, which passed steadily forward to its position on the left and rear of the city, where it halted and commenced the work of entrenchment."

The pipes used for the purpose of supplying the city with fresh water have been discovered and broken up; thus completely cutting off the supply from the tanks, which are situated some distance from the city."

During the advance upon the rear of the city, passed midshipman Rogers, who had not yet been sent from Vera Cruz, was bound on a cart and ordered to be conveyed, under a guard, to the prison at Perote, but fortunately, they were encountered by our forces, and Mr. Rogers was rescued, and is now on board his ship."

The city is now completely surrounded by our troops, each division having taken a strong and advantageous position, with entrenchments, completely cutting off all communication by sea or land, and, at the same time, are free from the fire of the castle. The positions of divisions were established on the 13th, extending from Punta de Hornos, on the right, to Punta de la Catita, on the left, in one unbroken line, and preparations were on foot for the immediate subjugation of this formidable place."

So closely is Vera Cruz now besieged, and so entirely is every means of communication cut off, that in a very few days the news must reach us that both the city and castle are occupied by our troops."

The general impression seems to be that the city will be surrendered in the course of ten days or two weeks. No doubt is expressed of the successful termination of the enterprise."

The Petrita was delayed from the 13th to the 15th by the prevalence of a Norther, during which time the discharge of heavy ordnance was frequently heard, which, doubtless, proceeded from the castle."

The vessels belonging to the squadron employed in the service as convoys, and for the covering the landing of troops below Punta de Hornos, are, the flag ship Raritan, frigates Putnam and Princeton, sloops St. Mary's, Albany, and John Adams, steamers Vixen and Spitfire, gunboats Reeler, Petrel, Bonita, and Bell. The gunboats carry medium 32's."

Correspondence of the Delta.
OFF ANTON LIZARDO, March 7, 1847.
On board U. S. Steamer Petrita.
Eds. Delta:—On 6th March 1847, at 9 A. M., we got underway to reconnoitre the city of Vera Cruz and the castle, (with the Petrita) bearing Com. D. G. Connor, in company with Gen. Scott, Worth, Patterson, and Pillow, with their aids and topographical engineers."

At 2 P. M., stood in between the Castle and Blanquilla, within a mile and a half of the Castle. After passing Blanquilla we stood in to the southward, and when we came within reach of their guns, they fired at us seven shells and four round shot; some of which went over us and some fell short."

It was pretty warm work, I tell you, for we had on board the chief commanders of the army and squadron. We returned to Anton Lizardo at about 4 P. M., and all the officers returned to their vessels."

P. S.—There are about eighty transports now at this place."

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the revenue cutter Ewing we have a little later news from Vera Cruz, which is thus chronicled by the Petrita:

"The Mexicans have been throwing round shot and heavy shells at our lines from the castle, but have done no considerable injury."

"During the night (between the 12th and 13th instant) a reinforcement of 500 Mexicans entered the town by the beach, north of Gen. Twiggs' position, the investment not being there quite complete."

"Owing to the rough weather but a portion of the heavy artillery intended for the attack had been landed previous to the sailing of the Ewing."

"Gen. Scott gave the foreign residents notice to leave the town. They are generally on board of the foreign vessels or war of tonnage."

"Many of the citizens of Vera Cruz, seeing the inevitable reduction of the place, are in favor of an early capitulation. The military, however, violently oppose any movement of that kind; and it is reported by the foreign residents that several citizens have been shot for proposing a surrender, although few doubt that our troops will carry the place in a short time."

"Col. Harney's dragoons arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th instant, after having been east away near Anton Lizardo. They reached the scene of operations in good condition."

"On the evening of the 12th the South Carolina regiment had a brush with a body of some 200 lancers, and defeated them."

"We regret to learn that the report of the recapture of Midshipman Rogers was premature. He was still, unfortunately a prisoner."

STILL LATER.

CAMP NEAR VERA CRUZ, March 14.
I have just got hold of a report, direct from Vera Cruz by one of the foreign vessels, which I believe. It is said that the revolution against Gomez Farias in the city of Mexico is making headway, and it is thought he will be put down. The coalition now is, Santa Anna and the Clergy, and it is reported that the priests have already sent him on \$200,000 as an earnest of their determination to support him."

Day before yesterday Gen. Scott received notes from the French and Spanish Consuls in Vera

Cruz, or rather they were dated on the day and came to hand last night. The writers ask his protection for the subjects of their respective Governments, and this morning he sent two officers of his staff, Capt. Lee and Scott, under a white flag to the city, with answers to these notes. Whether these officers will be permitted to enter the city is questionable. Gen. Scott sends a safeguard to the Consuls, and promises that the property of their citizens shall be protected as far as possible; yet this will afford them little safety from a bombardment of the city. The safeguards will protect them in case the place is taken by storm or assault, as the penalty of forcing them is death."

At this time, half-past 3 o'clock, they are throwing 13-inch shells from the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and one of them has just burst a short distance from where I am writing, yet without doing any harm. I wish you could hear one of these huge projectiles in the air as they are coming, and see the scattering they make. The roar they make may be compared to that of a tornado, and every man within a quarter of a mile of the spot where they strike thinks they are about to fall on his individual head. The consequence is, that there is a general scampering to and from—I mean when the men are lying idly about camp—and so deceptive is the sound that one is just as apt to run directly towards as from them. It takes two men to pack the mere shell itself, yet I intend sending one of them to New Orleans if possible as a sample."

A large number of vessels have come in within the last twenty-four hours, some of them doubtless laden with ordnance and ordnance stores. So soon as the northern blows over they will be landed and placed in position, and then we shall be able to talk back at the Mexicans. So far, they have had the argument entirely on their own side, if I may except the skirmishing with light arms, of which there has been far from inconsiderable."

P. S. Captains Lee and Scott, who went out with the white flag with notes to the Consuls, have returned. As was supposed, they were not allowed to enter the city, but were detained some three or four hundred yards outside the walls. Three officers came out to meet them, one of whom took the notes, and afterwards brought a receipt that they had been delivered. Many of the inhabitants—ladies among them—were seen upon the walls and adjoining houses. The line of investment is now complete, and all communication with the city landward cut off. Two French vessels have succeeded in eluding the blockade, favored by the wind, and have doubtless taken in "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The firing from the castle and also from the batteries continues."

From the Fayetteville Observer.
We are indebted to the N. O. Picayune for an Extra of the 23th, with news from Vera Cruz to the 15th, and from Brazos to the 22d. Some slight skirmishing was going on at Vera Cruz, and the Mexicans were throwing shells, but with very little effect. 800 Mexicans passed into the city in the night, before the place was completely invested, as it was on the 11th. This caused great rejoicing in the city. Three supposed spies had been captured hovering about our camp. Lieut. Col. Dickinson's wound is improving. The French and Spanish consuls had solicited protection from Gen. Scott in case the city is captured. The works around the city seem to be complete and strong, and no doubt is entertained that they will be obstinately defended, and that much blood will flow before they can be taken. A Norther had driven ashore some vessels with troops on board. Whether any lives were lost was not ascertained. The stores could not be landed during the gale, though the army stood in much need of them."

LATEST FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.

CAMARGO, Mexico, March 19, 1847.
I have just seen and conversed with a gentleman direct from Monterey—his information I think can be relied on. He states that Gen. Taylor has returned, since his last battle, to Monterey, with a portion of cavalry and four pieces of light artillery, and left Monterey with about 1,500 troops to look up Gen. Urra, who is on this side of the mountains, and said to have 5,000 troops—cavalry and infantry. Gen. Taylor marched in the direction of Mt. Morales, a town about 120 miles south of this; and report says, on Tuesday night Gen. Taylor was within twelve or fifteen miles of the Mexicans. If Gen. Taylor overtakes them—peace be to their ashes. He whipped Santa Anna on the other side of the mountains and now he has come to clear out all the bottom land."

The following letter, received by a merchant in Philadelphia from a friend at Tampico, communicates intelligence of the highest importance, if true:

"TAMPICO, MARCH 12, 1847."

"A gentleman direct from San Luis Potosi arrived in this city to-day, and states that Santa Anna had forwarded a recommendation to the Mexican Congress to sue for peace. Five or six thousand Mexican soldiers had deserted, and the balance of the army was represented as being in a deplorable condition. Upwards of 3,000 were killed and 1,700 wounded during the late battle near Saltillo."

HATS! HATS!

To Merchants visiting Petersburg and Richmond, to purchase Goods for Spring Trade of 1847.

I take pleasure in informing you that my Stock, as usual, is large and well assorted, comprising all qualities of
FUR, MOLE-SKIN,
LEGHORN, PANAMA AND PAUL LEAF
HATS,
which I am disposed to sell to my old customers and others, who may favor me with their trade, on my usual terms. I have removed on the West side of Sycamore Street, opposite the Town Court House, where I am conveniently located, and prepared to sell all articles in my line as low as any regular House."

FRANCIS MAJOR,
Petersburg, Virginia.

HALF BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND
BUCKETS, manufactured by Joseph Conrad and son, Lexington, N. C.—just received and for sale. Also, a lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding
PLANK, from Davidson county, for sale by
Feb 1848
RANKIN & McLEAN

The Union gives the following particulars on the authority of Mr. Crittenden, the volunteer aid of Gen. Taylor:

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

The pass of Buena Vista is about one and three-quarters of a mile wide, the road being in the middle. Gen. Taylor's right rested upon the road, and was so protected by the broken nature of the ground as to secure against any attempt to flank him on that side. From the road to the mountains on the left is 700 or 800 yards, the first half of the distance being a good deal cut up by short ravines, running to the road. Beyond the heads of these ravines the plain extends to the mountain, which is steep and almost inaccessible. On this plain the battle was mainly fought. Most of Washington's battery was planted on the right, to defend the road. Bragg's and Thomas's batteries, and others were on the plain, and were used with tremendous effect upon the enemy, whose dense columns had at one time approached so near as to threaten, by their mere weight the complete overthrow of our army, when a destructive fire from Bragg's battery appeared to open whole streets through the solid mass in front, and to bid defiance to any nearer approach."

In the mean time, the superior numbers of the enemy had passed our left flank, while their artillery endeavored to maintain a raking position upon us from the foot of the mountain. Some 1,500 of their cavalry, besides infantry, had got to and in that direction, and maintained a severe conflict for a time. General Taylor directed Lieutenant Colonel May, with four companies, to charge this large body of cavalry; but when he got within about one hundred yards, the enemy fled, and the infantry in that quarter was soon after seen in full retreat. This was about two o'clock, and Gen. Taylor dispatched Mr. Crittenden with a flag of truce, to say to the commander of these retreating forces, if they would surrender, he would not fire on them. Mr. C., on horseback, with his interpreter, soon overtook the rear of the retreating party, and after passing many of the stragglers, was required to stop, which order was enforced by the presentation of a gun, until the interpreter explained."

They were then blindfolded, and carried forward, Mr. C. occasionally inquiring for the officer in command of that corps. They as often said, "A little further on!" and at one time, when he refused to proceed, an officer told him he could not be answerable for the consequences from his own men if he did not go on to Santa Anna. When he reached the latter, in a sort of ravine, below the fire, on the plain, Mr. C. soon informed him that his errand was to the officer in command of the retreating body, and not to himself. After a while a tremendous flourish of trumpets and instruments was the signal for the bandages to be withdrawn from their eyes, when Santa Anna demanded the surrender of General Taylor's army. With a smile, Mr. C. replied, "General Taylor never surrenders." An officer present who understood English, explained to Santa Anna the nature of the answer, when he said—"then, both armies are in like condition," or words to that effect."

Mr. C. then asked for a conductor that he might return. When he reached the plain again, the two armies seemed engaged in a tremendous struggle, and after taking leave of his conductor, he made his way back, as best he could, in greater peril from the fire of our own guns than from those of the Mexicans."

It is not true, as heretofore reported, that Lieut. Col. May, in his reconnaissance, had lost Lieut. Wood and ten men. They became separated, but all got back safely to camp. Lieut. Sturges was taken prisoner, but was released under the subsequent arrangement for an exchange of prisoners."

Mr. C. thinks the Mexican infantry behaved much better than their cavalry—the latter would not wait for a charge from even one-fifth of their number."

We are glad to learn from Mr. C. that Lieut. Col. May who is reported having received "a severe contusion," was out and considered well again, before Mr. C. left the army."

THE CARDINAL SPIDER.—A large breed of spiders abound in the palace of Hampton Court. They are called the "cardinals," in honor, probably, of Cardinal Wolsey. They are full an inch in length, and many of them of the thickness of a finger. Their legs are about two inches long, and their bodies covered with a thick hair. They feed chiefly on moths, as appears from the wings of that insect being found in great abundance under and amongst their webs. In running across the carpet in an evening, when the light of a lamp or candle has cast a shade upon their bodies, they have been mistaken for mice, and have occasioned no little alarm to some of the most nervous inhabitants of the palace. A doubt has even been raised whether the name of cardinal has not been given to this creature from an ancient belief that the ghost of Wolsey haunts the place of his former glory under this shape. At all events, the spider is considered a curiosity, and Hampton Court is the only place in which it abounds."

SECESSIONS TO ROMANISM.—We see by the English papers that the secession from the Established Church of England to Romanism are still quite frequent. One of these papers says: "The number of clergymen who have joined the Church of Rome in the course of the last eighteen months is now about seventy," while "the converts from the middle and upper rank of society considerably exceed that number. The London Record, organ of the evangelical portion of the Established Church, speaks quite despondingly in respect to the future. "Grounds of hope or of confidence," the editor says, "have been advanced from time to time—such as, that the evil had seen its length and was passing away; but we confess that we can see at present no ray of hope in this direction."—Boston Traveller."

The finest specimen of casting we have ever seen, is one representing John, the evangelist, when the Angel appeared to him saying "write." The picture and frame are cast together, of the common pot metal; but it is so smooth and so devoid any person, without handling. The work was done in our presence by Mr. E. S. Edwards, at Brevard's Furnace, and is only intended to show that our resources are not limited, and that it requires but mechanical genius and application to develop them. Mr. Edwards is of Baltimore, but has been resident in this county about six months.—Lincoln Courier

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

ALSO OF BULBOUS ROOTS, Warranted the growth of 1846.

FOR SALE BY ALGERNON S. PORTER, At the New Drug Store, Greensboro', N. C.

Asparagus, large giant	Onion, white silver skin'd
Beans, early 6 weeks	Parsley, double curled
"red speckled valentine	Parsnips, sugar
"red French	Pears, extra early
"white Kidney Dwarf	"early Washington
"London Horticultural" polk	"Frame
"large Lima	Pepper, large bell
Beets, early blood turnip	"radish, early scarlet top'd
"rooted	"red turnip rooted
"long blood	"white
Cabbage, early York	Squash, early bush
"Tanger loaf	Tomato, large red
"flat Dutch	Bulbous roots
"large late drumhead	Double Hyacinth, with
Carrot, long Orange	names and colors
Cress, curled, or pepper	"Hyacinth, without names
"grass	Single "with names &
Cucumber, early cucumber	colors
"Frame	Single "without names
"long green	"Flowers
"small Gherkin	Tulips, assorted
Celery, white solid	Tuber Roses
Egg Plant, large purple	Gladioli Parrot
Lettuce, early cabbage or	Jacobean Lillies
"butter	Upwards of 40 kinds of
"royal cabbage	flower seed, of the most
Mustard, white	estimated and select variety.
"brown	
Nasturtium	

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of 5th mo (May) next, each session to consist of twenty four weeks.

Terms—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, at six dollars per session. English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology, Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, at eight dollars per session.

Boarding may be obtained in the neighborhood on reasonable terms. DAVID MARSHALL, Teacher and Proprietor

Springfield, Guilford county, N. C.

P. S. Every student with whom he is not personally acquainted will be required to produce a certificate, signed by two or more respectable persons stating that he sustains a good moral character. He has some apparatus now on hand and expects to gradually increase it.

43-13

Piano Fortes.

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!" This expression often falls from the lips of persons when looking over our list of Piano's sold; and the fact may be readily accounted for by considering the superiority of our instruments, and the unusually low prices asked for them."

In the short time we have been selling them, nearly fifty have been sent to the different sections of Virginia and North Carolina; and we have never sold a bad one. We will guarantee to furnish the best PIANO FORTES in this country, at prices greatly below the rates recently charged for similar instruments in Petersburg—being determined to sell them as low as they can be bought in the northern markets; and we beg those in want of them to give us a fair trial."

Our Piano Fortes we can speak practically, as our experience (fifteen years) in making, tuning, &c., is well known, and we feel ourselves competent to judge of them."

We have many letters from persons to whom we have sold Pianos, assuring us of their superiority. We do not, and we will not keep any but the best. GAINES, RICHES & CO.

Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy store, Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 28-1f

SAMUEL G. 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. 34f

THE NEW

SHOE AND BOOT MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

I have moved my shop to NORTH STREET, opposite Lindsay & Hogg's Store, where I am prepared to execute all orders in my line of business at the shortest notice. I keep an assortment on hand, I have put my work at such prices that you cannot complain. Call before you purchase elsewhere. Two or three good WORKMEN of steady habits, can have employment at my shop. One or two ladies are waiting as soon as possible. J. N. WOOD.

Jan. 1847.

TO MILL OWNERS.

I HAVE the Agency for the sale of Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel, in the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Surry and Stokes. I am a practical Millwright and accustomed to putting and improving in operation, and will take pleasure in attending to calls in the counties above named or elsewhere. A letter directed to Greensboro', N. C. will find me. SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 1847.—42-3mc.

DOCT. ROBT. C. LINDSAY

TEACHERS his services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country in the various branches of his profession.

The circumstance of his having had fourteen years experience in the practice of medicine, together with the assurance that his efforts to heal the sick shall be constant and untiring, inspire him with the hope that he will receive a portion of the public patronage.

His Office is on north street in the room that has been occupied for the last 12 months as a Postoffice. March, 1847. 49 f

RANKIN & McLEAN.

WOULD again return their grateful thanks for the patronage they have received at the hands of a generous community, & Solicit a continuation of the same. Their Stock of goods is now quite good for the season. They respectfully call upon all persons having open accounts to call and close them by cash or note (cash preferred). Those failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from January 1, 1847.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO and CIGARS (Principe and Havana) for sale at the New Drug Store. Nov. 1846 A. S. PORTER.

The New York Tribune says:—“We learn that Major Gen. Gaines received a Telegraphic Despatch from the War Department yesterday, requiring him to forward whatever soldiers had been enlisted, under authority of the Ten Regiment bill, immediately to the Brazos. 150, we hear, is the total number thus far enlisted.”

“We beg leave to suggest to the Department the expediency of forming into companies the four hundred officers appointed by virtue of the provisions of the said bill—and ordering them to immediate service! For such is probably the only way in which their qualifications can be made available during the war.”

Irish Politicians.—Three gentlemen were conversing together in the city of P., when instantly a gust of wind took a parcel out of the hand of a young lady. One of them was an Englishman, another an American, and the last an Irishman. The Englishman wished to lift it, and the American felt for her misfortune, but the Irishman ran after it, and brought it to her, saying:—“If you were as strong as beautiful, the wind could not have carried away the parcel.” To which she replied:—“I do not know whether to thank you for your politeness or compliment.” “A smile from you,” he replied, “compensates for both.”

Doing what the Devil never did.—A worthy clergyman somewhere on the Cape, was told that a portion of his flock were dissatisfied with his ministry, and anxious to get rid of him. Determined to be beforehand with them, on the next Sunday morning after service, he addressed them as follows:—

“My dear hearers, in the course of the ensuing week, it is my intention to do what the Devil never did yet. I am going to leave Cape Cod!”

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office, at Greensborough, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1847, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A	L	
Shadrach Andrew	Thomas F. Lowrey	
James C. Anderson	John Lambeth	
Robert Armfield, sen.	Mrs. Julia A. Long	
R. F. Armfield	Isaac Lane	
Obed Anthony	Alpheus C. Lindsay	
Benjamin Allen	G. B. Lamb	
William Allen	M	
	Mrs. Huldah Miner	
B	Miss Sarah Rebecca	
William H. Brittain	McKnight	
Hon. D. M. Barringer	Mary C. Mills	
Mrs. Louisa Bland	Calvin Moore of the 7th	
Henry Bennett	day Baptist Church	
John A. Bain	in Guilford County	
Balesley & Moring	William Mills	
Jeremiah Browder	Miss Martha McGib-	
Levi Biedelove	bany	
Jesse Benson	John C. Mendenhall	
	Jacob Mumma	
C	Littleberry Melton	
Jemima Coffin	Miss Amanda Men-	
John Copeland	dennhall	
Kelita T. Clark	Philip Mitchell	
Dr. Jas. W. Cabaness	William McLean	
James Crowson	George C. Mendenhall	
Miss Ely Carter	Letitia Mitchell	
George Cook	Cyrus P. Mendenhall	
Peter Clapp	Mrs. Nancy Mayo	
Polly Camack	Mrs. Ann D. Masten	
Mrs. Ann Cranor	Madison Martin	
Abner Coltrane	N	
William Cummins	R. H. Napier	
	O	
D	Edmund Donnell	Howard Ozement
James Drummond	Col. D. F. Deane	Wm. G. Ogburn
Col. D. F. Deane	Mej. Robert Donnell	Miss Mary Overman
Miss Rachel Donnell	Any Daguerrian artist	P
James H. Davis	William H. Davis	Fountain Price 2
William Donnell	Allen Powell	Zebulon Pritchett
	Genl. J. F. Poinde-	ter.
E	John Eleon	Rev. John Perdue
Meshack Edings	Marcellus Edwards	William Parker.
Spencer D. Elliott	F	R
George Fulton	Dr. John A. Foulkes	John L. Ross
Stanley or Th. Frazier	William Fike	Thomas Rose
Henry Fisher 2	Wm. L. Scott	James L. Ryan
G	E. W. Smith 2	S
S. D. Green	Mrs. Martha P. Shep-	perd.
Denny Griffin	Robert Simson	Jesse Suferight
John Graham	Alexander Gray	Sewell Smith
Mrs. Sophia Gorrell.	H	Thomas Sherry
C. S. Harris (of New York)	George Hendricks.	Charlotte Sherley
John Hughes.	Mrs. Dicy Humphreys	A. B. Smith & Co.
Mrs. Dicy Humphreys	Irwin Heath	Shelly & Field
Nathan Hunt Jr. 3	Patrick M. Henry	Henry T. Smith
William Hickman	Orrin Hearn	William Sketer
Ellis Hoskins	Jane Hanner	Samuel Sullivan
James Hackett	Richard Hargrave	Willie P. Stallings
Melton T. Hughes	Roddy K. Hendricks	John Stewart
Isabel Ann Hoskins	W. H. Howlet	T
John Hobbs	I	Umsted Tate
Alfred Ingole 2	J	Musician Frederick
John Jarrell	Alfred B. Johnston	Tharcher
K	James A. Knease	W
Mr. Kirkpatrick	WILSON S. HILL, P. M.	David Wilson

A CARD.
DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL
TAKE occasion, respectfully to say to their friends and the public, that they have disposed of their Drug Store to Doctrs. Holcombe & Watson. Their entire attention, will, in future, be devoted to the duties of their profession, and they solicit and hope to merit the continued confidence and patronage of their friends.

They have taken the old stand of Caldwell & Donnell, west of the courthouse, where they will be pleased at all times to receive the calls of such as may desire their services.

Some of our books are away from home, can't they return? (Conf.)

March, 1847.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.
Martha Bannor
vs.
John D. Salmon & wife & others } Petition for divorce.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that John D. Salmon and his wife Ann I. Salmon, 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 Greensborough Patriot, printed at Greensborough, that they personally appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court at office, the second Monday of March, 1847.
JOHN HILL, c. c.
Pradv \$5 52 6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County. Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, A. D. 1846.
Wm. Stanley to the use of Wm. Shields, } Original Attachment levied on Land and Garments.
vs.
Jephtha Payne.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the Defendant in this case personally to be and appear before the judge of the next Superior Court of Law at the Court House in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1847, then and there to reply and plead, answer or demur, to the plaintiff's action, otherwise judgment by default final will be taken against him and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Test: THOS. CALDWELL.
JOHN HILL, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.
Lewis Blum
vs.
Benjamin B. Blum. } Original Attachment levied on land and personal property.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Benjamin B. Blum, the defendant 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 Greensborough Patriot, printed at Greensborough, for the said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in Germantown on the second Monday of June next, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court at office, the second Monday of March, 1847.
JOHN HILL, c. c.
Pradv \$5 52 6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.
James W. Seales & others } Probate of Joseph H. Seales's will, Issue devisavit vel non.
vs.
John Seales & others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that 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 Greensborough Patriot, printed at Greensborough, that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said issue will be tried ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court at office, the second Monday of March, 1847.
JOHN HILL, c. c.
Pradv \$5 52 6

STOLEN
FROM my stable on Saturday night last, a gray HORSE, a fine gelding, five years old, shod all round, racks well; the thief also took at the same time my saddle and bridle. The saddle is an old one; but has recently been repaired with a new seat; the stirrups are heavy, with an open ring in bottom, and having once been in a burning house, are somewhat burned. The bridle is a common wagon blind bridle, has been used some. Any information of said horse thankfully received. Any person that will secure the horse, so that I get him again shall be reasonably rewarded for doing so. I live in Randolph county, about 5 miles north-east of New Salem, at which place letters to me should be directed.
WILLIAM COLTRANE.
March 21th. 1847. 51-4

NOTICE.
THE subscriber would respectfully notify all persons against any further tree-pass upon my lot, where Jacob Hubbard lately resided, as they will surely be prosecuted if detected. Past offences of the above kind may possibly be compromised.
JOHN A. GILMER.
April 2nd, 1847. 52 3

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery Establishment.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by wholesale and retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for cash, and otherwise at auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families, and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state that almost every desirable article will be found at the establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States; and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street, Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 52 1m

General Receiving and Forwarding AGENCY.
THE subscriber has been extensively engaged in this line of business, and observing the advertisement of the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. of their desiring to forward Goods and a reduction of the freight in consequence, offers his services. And from his long experience, hopes to give satisfaction. Refer to Messrs. J. B. & J. Sloan, Messrs. Thos. Caldwell & Sons, E. W. WILKINS, Jan. 1847. 43-4 Fayetteville, N. C.

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.
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. Physician's prescriptions compounded with the greatest care and most perfect accuracy at all times, day or night.

He would say to the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity that he may always be found in the Store day or night.
July, 1846. 15-1f A. S. PORTER.

Dr. WOOD'S
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.
For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an impure blood, impaired digestion, morbid state of the liver and stomach, weakness of the nervous system, bilious fevers, fever & ague, female complaints, and a disordered habit of constitution, and the whole class of diseases, for which the medical faculty have for years united in prescribing the celebrated Sarsaparilla and the Bark of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, is the only medicine ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtue extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its universal power and efficacy, and will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above.

THIS PLEASANT MEDICINE
Is a never-failing remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous Affections. It is a certain cure for Stomach and Nervous Headaches, and an excellent preventive of Constipation and Lipo Spirits. It is anti-bilious in its effect, and corrects a morbid state of the Biliary Organs. It is very efficacious in relieving Flatulence, Colic, and similar complaints of the Stomach and Bowels. It speedily promotes the return of Strength and Activity in all cases of Debility; restores a healthy Appetite, where this greatest of blessings is deficient, and, as a natural consequence, gives Tone and Vigor to the whole system.

From the Boston Daily Mail.
A New and Excellent Remedy.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of a new and efficacious remedy, Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Although this fine preparation has only been offered for sale during the past year, it has already won the confidence of the public, as a most skillfully prepared, and delightful combination of two of the latest and most active remedial agents in the vegetable world. It is the first preparation, we believe, ever made which unites the peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry. Of either of these articles of the Materia Medica it is unnecessary that we should speak. They have attained such celebrity and confidence both with medical men and the public, that the only object is now to procure preparations of them which can be trusted by the invalid as genuine and powerful. In this respect, Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters are all that can be desired, as it is carefully prepared of the best materials. Those who have used it have not been backward in expressing to the proprietor their sense of its virtues, and gratitude for its benefits, as numerous certificates and letters from the most respectable sources in his profession testify.

Col. John Baylies, Deputy Sheriff of Bristol Co., Mass., has voluntarily certified that he was cured by the Bitters, of Jaundice, Indigestion, Head Ache and vertigo.

Col. Gibbs, of Sandwich, testifies that several persons in that town, well known to him, have been benefited by the use of the Bitters, and in every case they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

J. R. Perkins, Esq., Attorney at Law, of New Bedford, was cured of an unpleasant eruption of the face, by the use of the Bitters.

Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton St. New York, A. S. PORTER, Greensborough, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1. Large bottles, Six bottles for \$5. 47

ACROSTIC.
Pieria's daughters ne'er a theme have sung
In breathing numbers from the golden lyre,
Like this for which my harp all ruddy strings,
Essays to pour its trembling notes along—
Science our theme! Her works our thoughts inspire
Compared with her, when to the healing art
United,—where is the power on earth
Remaining, which yields or can impart
Ease to the writhing frame, joy to the heart?
Disease by her alone is driven forth!

For though the earth her generous power is known
O'er every land her ever crowning tone
Roots up disease and hurls it from its throne!
Long hath she battled with that scourge the Piles
In vain, but now with Upland's magic art,
Force racking pains give place to cheerful smiles,
Each former sufferer owns a grateful heart.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY, for the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver, and Spleen, Indigestion, Stomach, and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTRICITY is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the PILES, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application—and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation, without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks disease at its source, and REMOVES THE CAUSE, renders the cure CERTAIN AND PERMANENT.

Sold wholesale and retail by WYATT & KETCHUM, 121 Fulton St. New York; A. S. PORTER, Greensborough, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 a box. 47

TO THE SICK.
I KEEP on hand at my shop opposite Rose's carriage shop, a quantity of MEDICINES of various kinds. I have had some opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine, and have had a great deal of experience in nursing and attending in cases of sickness; any person wishing my services in that way, are informed that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistance within my power.

G. R. CROWSON.
Greensboro, Oct. 31st. 52-1

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. The operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic strengthening the digestive powers, and restoring the appetite as an aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its laxative effect—and as an antiseptic purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints—and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes it will be found an excellent restorative.

For sale by
A. S. PORTER.

DR. HULL'S
Vegetable Fever and Ague and ANTI-FEVER PILLS.

NONE need suffer with that distressing complaint Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Hull's Celebrated Anti-Fever Pills. They are what the public have long wanted—a remedy certain and immediate in its effects, and a remedy which never fails, curing, even in cases of 6, 8, or 12 months standing, a remedy which possesses not the beneficial, and none of the injurious effects of the Quinine in the system.

Price 75 cts. for a box containing 20 doses of Pills.

Kershaw Dist. S. C., May 20, 1846.
Having used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills for two years past I can most cheerfully certify to the certainty and safety of their effect—Out of at least one dozen boxes, which I have used, none have ever failed to effect a cure. Often two, and in one instance three cases were cured by one box: I believe them to be a speedy and permanent remedy, in all cases of Chills and Fevers, when taken strictly according to directions. I have also made considerable use of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, and as a mild, yet active and effective Cathartic, it has, within my knowledge—no Superior.

JOHN H. INGRAM.
AGENTS—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough, E. & W. Smith, Albemarle. 32-12

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS
And Vegetable Tonic and Restorative Bitters.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert one of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

Price 25 cents for the Pills, \$1.00 for the Bitters.

The following Certificate is from the Rev. John Harrison, Sumpter District, S. C.

June 6th, 1846.
I herewith certify, that I have used Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills during the last and present years, and find them to answer the purposes as stated by the Proprietor, viz: to act (in small doses) as mild and ready aperient to the System—to remove or prevent obstructions—as may be required without pain or sickness.—Of the many remedies I have made use of during a period of thirty years affliction, I believe them to be the mildest and most effectual.

JOHN HARRISON.
Sumpter Dist. S. C.
AGENTS—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough, E. & W. Smith, Albemarle. 32-12

DR. GORDON'S
Vegetable Anti-Bilious FAMILY PILLS.
The unrivalled Purifier of the Blood and restorative of the system in all morbid secretions of the glands, skin and liver, morbid humors and vitiated state of the system.

THE indications requiring Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Family Pills, and when they should be used without delay, as a preventive to the formation of Acute Diseases, are—

When there is pain in the back or head;
When the Tongue is turned;
When the urine is very highly colored;
When the skin is hot, dry, or yellow;
When the Appetite is poor;
When there is pain in the stomach or bowels;
When there is nervous irritation;
When there are cold chills;
When the dreams are bad and starting in sleep.

When taken upon the occurrence of any, or all of the above indications of approaching disease—much pain and sickness will be prevented.

We have room only for the following:

GENERAL REMARKS.
There are many complaints which have not been enumerated in the above catalogue, for which Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills have been found to be an effectual cure. It is unnecessary to search the Medical Books for a specific name for every pain and ache which may afflict us; sufficient is to know, that in almost every disease to which the human system is liable, a judicious use of Dr. Gordon's Pills will be found beneficial. Hundreds of certificates, detailing the wonderful and almost miraculous cures performed by these Pills, can be shown to those who wish to see them. But it is deemed a waste of time and trouble to publish certificates. The best certificate of the virtues of these pills, and one in which there cannot possibly be any deception, is the pills themselves. A few doses taken while the patient is suffering from disease, will give more satisfaction than a volume of certificates. Therefore try these pills without the least fear of any injurious effect, but with the utmost confidence in their efficacy as a FAMILY MEDICINE.

For sale in Greensborough by A. S. Porter, Dare & Caldwell, and J. R. & J. Sloan,—and for sale at all the villages and country Stores throughout the State.
Feb 10 52-1y

DR. HULL'S
ANTI-CHOLERA
PILLS

ARE now established as the most safe, certain, and a speedy cure of the fever and ague, of any article hitherto offered to the public. In fact, they have been thoroughly tested in the practice of a great number of eminent physicians, who have expressed their opinions of their merits, in terms of the highest commendation.

For sale in Greensborough by A. S. Porter, Dare & Caldwell, and J. R. & J. Sloan,—and for sale at all the villages and country Stores throughout the State.
Feb 10 52-1y

I HAVE on hand a lot of country IRON of good quality, such as bar iron and shovel moulds, at 1-2 cents per lb. W. J. McCONNEL.
December 11, 1846.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1847.
Elizabeth Albright } Original Attachment levied on Land and Negroes.
vs.
Isaac Albright.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant 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 Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensboro, on the third Monday of May, next, then and there to answer or reply, or otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said court at office, the third Monday of February, 1847.
JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.
Pradv \$5 52 6

DR. PETERS' PILLS.

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS & THEIR WONDERFUL VIRTUES.—It is like gilding refined gold and painting the lily to eulogize Peters' Vegetable Pills, for the world has decided on their merits, and the issue is, that wherever civilization has extended, there have the reputation, the sale, and the usefulness of Peters' Pills extended also.

The complaints in which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are most effective, and which, when administered according to direction, they can scarcely fail to cure, are as follows:—yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick head ache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heart-burn, furred tongue, nausea, distensions of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

For sale in Greensborough by A. S. Porter, Dare & Caldwell, and J. R. & J. Sloan,—and for sale at all the villages and country stores throughout the State.
Feb 10 52-1y

DOCTORS
H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON.
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and the surrounding country.

And having succeeded Doctors Dare & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines.

They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel, Greensboro, N. C. March 12, 1847. 49-1t



DR. B. F. PEERY'S
Vermifuge or Dead Shot.
THE exceedingly small quantity of this Medicine, required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated and never to be followed by any other purge. There are in urgent cases, as those of Fits, Spasms or Convulsions, caused by Worms, its unrivalled Superiority is manifest.

Although prompt in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

For sale by
A. S. PORTER

DR. JAMES T. WOODSON,
HAVING located himself at Wentworth, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of the Village and the surrounding Country, from whom he solicits a liberal share of public patronage. As heretofore he holds himself ready at all times to attend to the calls of such as may need him. He will at all times be found at his Office at James Wright's, unless absent on professional business.

JAMES T. WOODSON.
Wentworth, Nov., 1846. 33-6m.

Spring Stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

The subscriber has received by recent arrivals, direct from the Manufacturers in Europe and the United States, his Spring Stock of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c., all of which are offered to the Trade on terms which cannot fail to please. Merchants visiting this Market, will find it to their interest to call, as every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Physicians and Families may rest assured, that every attention will be given in filling up their orders, with Medicines which are perfectly fresh and genuine. All favors thankfully received, and goods warranted in all cases. Particular attention paid to packing.

WM. R. HILL.
Agent for F. Major.
Importer & Dealer in Medicines, &c.
March 6, 1847. 49-4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County. February Term, 1847.
John M. Lindsay, } Original Attachment.
vs.
John M. Bright.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, for the Defendant to appear, at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in May next; then and there to reply and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's action, otherwise Judgment by default will be taken against him.

Witness Thomas B. Wheeler, Clerk of Our Said Court at office, the 4th Monday of February, 1847.
T. B. WHEELER, C. C. C.
Pradv \$5 4-6

BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND MADEIRA WINE,
FOR Medical purposes, for sale at the New Drug Store.
A. S. PORTER.

I HAVE in store a lot of BACON of superior quality
Dec 11, 1846 W. J. McCONNEL.