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SELECTED.

SONG.

"The rough winds were warring on broad Galilee."

The rough winds were warring on broad Galilee,
And the fathomless waters roll'd foaming and free.
The strong blasts of Hermon came down in their might,
And the palms of Manasse were bow'd on their height:

But no refuge was near for the perishing bark,
When the breakers were loud, and the surges were dark;
The storm was about with its riot and din,
And the mourners of Judah sat weeping within.

Through the rack of the tempest, the mist of the wave,
A wakeful preserver came hasting to save:
The turbulent waters rejoic'd on the shore,
And the lightnings rush'd thronging to welcome their God.

He spake, and the blue depth lay shining and still,
The voice of the cedars was hush'd on the hill;
The billow slept radiant with stars on the shore,
And the revelling thunders were dreadful no more.

Whatever may be the customs and laws of a country, the women of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our minds. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted them. Whether they are our idols or companions, our equals, slaves, beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect happiness with their virtue.

This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice; man cannot degrade woman, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the east and west. One half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous civilization; women there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the women here are loved and honored.

Which will you do—smile and make others happy, or be crabbed, and make every body around you miserable? You can live among beautiful flowers and singing birds, or in the mire surrounded by fogs. The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you will show a smiling face—a kind heart—and speak pleasant words. On the other hand, by sour looks, cross words, and a fretful disposition, you can make scores and hundreds wretched almost beyond endurance. Which will you do? Wear a pleasant countenance—let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy so great, as that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed—and you may feel it at night when you rest, in the morning when you rise, and through the day, when about your daily business.

The favorite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor Dervise, who had requested alms. The insulted Dervise dared not complain, but carefully searched for and preserved the pebble, promising himself he should find an opportunity, sooner or later, in his turn, to throw it at this imperious and pitiless wretch.

Some time after, he was told that the favorite was disgraced, and by order of the Sultan, led through the streets on a camel, exposed to the insults of the populace. On hearing this, the Dervise ran to fetch his pebble; but after a moment's reflection, cast it into a well. "I now perceive," said he, "that we ought never to seek revenge when our enemy is powerful, for then it is imprudent; nor when he is involved in calamity, for then it is mean and cruel."

In a free government the public press should be the enlightener and improver, as well as the organ of popular sentiment. Its conductors should labor not less assiduously to inform the understandings, refine the tastes and improve the hearts of their readers, than to give them correct intelligence of existing opinions and passing events.—Its contents should be designed to instruct and edify, while they gratify and amuse. Through its columns, the wise and learned, the experienced and prudent, the talented and ingenious, should communicate their views to the world.

Flights of genius are sometimes like those of a paper kite. While we are admiring its vast elevation, and gazing with boyish wonder at its graceful soarings, it often plunges into the mud, and becomes an object of derision and contempt.

Got them mixed.—A Norwich paper relates that two ladies at one of the Hotels, each presented her husband with a fine boy, at about the same time; and that in the hurry of the occasion the nurses placed both babies in the same cradle, and were afterwards unable to tell "which from father."

An Unfortunate Dutchman.—"Poor Hans! he bit himself with a rattlesnake, and wash into his bed for six weeks, in the month of August. And he couldn't speak till he complained of being a little better so as he could stand up on his legs. And eat a little tea."

SPEECH OF MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO, ON THE MEXICAN WAR. In the Senate of the United States, February 11, 1847.

The Senate having under consideration the bill making a special appropriation of three millions of dollars to bring the war with Mexico to a speedy conclusion, and the pending amendments proposed by Messrs. Berrien and Cass—

Mr. CORWIN rose and addressed the body as follows:

Mr. President: I am not now about to perform the useless task of surveying the whole field of debate occupied in this discussion. It has been carefully reaped, and by vigilant and strong hands; and yet, Mr. President, there is a part of that field which promises to reward a careful gleaner with a valuable sheaf or two, which deserve to be bound up before the whole harvest is gathered. And still this so tempting prospect could not have allured me into this debate, had that motive not been strengthened by another, somewhat personal to myself, and still more interesting to those I represent. Anxious as I know all are to act, rather than debate, I am compelled, for the reasons I have assigned, to solicit the attention of the Senate. I do this chiefly that I may discharge the humble duty of giving to the Senate, and through this medium to my constituents, the motives and reasons which have impelled me to occupy a position, always undesirable, but in times like the present painfully embarrassing.

I have been compelled, from convictions of duty which I could not disregard, to differ, not merely with those on the other side of the chamber, with whom I seldom agree, but also to separate, on one or two important questions, from a majority of my friends on this side—those who compose here that Whig party of which I suppose I may yet call myself a member.

Diversity of opinion on most subjects affecting human affairs is to be expected. Unassisted mind, in its best estate, has not yet attained to uniformity, much less to absolute certainty, in matters belonging to the domain of speculative reason. This is peculiarly and emphatically true, where we endeavor to deduce from the present, results, the accomplishment of which reach far into the future, and will only clearly develop themselves in the progress of time. From the present state of human mind this is a law of intellect quite as strong as necessity. And yet after every reasonable allowance for the radical difference in intellectual structure, culture, habits of thought, and the application of thought to things, the singularly opposite avowals made by the two Senators on the other side of the chamber, (I mean the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Calhoun, and the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass,) must have struck all who heard them as a curious and mournful example of the truth of which I have spoken. The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass,) in contemplating the present aspects and probable future course of our public affairs, declared that he saw nothing to alarm the fears or depress the hopes of the patriot. To his serene, and, as I fear, too apathetic mind, all is calm; the sentinel might sleep securely on his watch-tower. The ship of State seems to him to expand her sails under a clear sky, and move on, with prosperous gales, upon a smooth sea. He admonishes all not to anticipate evil to come, but to fold their hands and close their eyes in quietude, ever mindful of the consolatory text, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." But the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) summoning from the depths of his thoughtful and powerful mind all its energies, and looking abroad on the present condition of the Republic, is pained with fearful apprehension, doubt, distrust, and dismay. To his vision, made strong by a long life of careful observation, made keen by a comprehensive view of past history, the sky seems overcast with impending storms, and the dark future is shrouded in impenetrable gloom. When two such minds thus differ, those less familiar with great subjects affecting the happiness of nations may well pause before they rush to a conclusion on this, a subject which, in all its bearings, immediate and remote, affects certainly the present prosperity, and probably the liberty of two Republics, embracing together nearly thirty millions of people. Mr. President, it is a fearful responsibility we have assumed; engaged in flagrant, desolating war with a neighboring Republic, to us thirty millions of God's creatures look up for that moderated wisdom which, if possible, may stay the march of misery and restore to them, if it may be so, mutual feelings of good will, with all the best blessings of peace.

I sincerely wish it were in my power to cherish those placid convictions of security which have settled upon the mind of the Senator from Michigan. So far from this, I have been, in common with the Senator from South Carolina, oppressed with melancholy forebodings of evils to come, and not unfrequently by a conviction that each step we take in this unjust war may be the last in our career; that each chapter we write in Mexican blood may close the volume of our history as a free people. Sir, I am less inclined to listen to the siren song the Senator from Michigan sings to his own soul, because I have heard his notes before. I know the country is at this moment suffering from the fatal apathy into which it is lulled a few years ago. Every one must recall to his mind, with pleasing regret, the happy condition of the country in 1833, when that other question, the prelude to this, the annexation of Texas, was agitated here. We remember how it attracted the attention of the whole Union; we remember that the two great leaders of the two great parties, agreeing in scarcely any other opinion, were agreed in that. They both predicted that, if Texas were annexed, war with Mexico would be the probable result. We were told then by others, as now by the Senator from Michigan, that all was calm; that Mexico would not fight, or, if she would, she was too weak to wage the struggle with any effect upon us. The sentinel was then told to sleep upon his watch-tower. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," was sung to us then, in notes as soft and sweet as now. Mr. President, "the day" has come, and with it has come war, the most direful curse wherewith has pleased God to afflict a sinful world. Such have been the fatal effects of lulled apathy the public mind on a subject which agitated it, as well it might, to its profoundest depths.

I repeat, sir, the day has come, as was then predicted, and the evil predicted has come with it. We are here, sir, now, not as then, at peace with all the world; not now, as then, with laws that brought into your Treasury every thing adequate to its wants; not now, as then, free from debt, and the apprehension of debt and taxation, its necessary consequence. But we are here with a Treasury that is beggared—that lifts up its imploring hands to the monopolists and capitalists of the country—that sends out its notes and "promises to pay" into every mart and every market in the world, begging for a pittance from every hand to help swell the amount now necessary to extricate us from a war, inevitable, as it now seems to us, from that very act which was adopted under such flattering promises two years ago. Mr. President, it is no purpose of mine to arraign the conduct of the United States upon that occasion. It is no purpose of mine to treat this young and newly-adopted sister, the State of Texas, as an alien or stranger in this family of Republics. I allude to this only to show how little reliance is to be placed upon those favorable anticipations in which gentlemen indulge with regard to consequences which may flow from measures to which they are strongly wedded, either by feeling or party attachment.

Is there nothing else in our history of even the past year to justify the Senator from South Carolina in his public declaration that in the whole period of his life, comprehending the most eventful in the history of the Republic, there had never been a time when so much danger was threatened to the interests, happiness, and liberties of the people? Sir, if any one could sit down, free from the excitements and biases which belong to public affairs—could such an one betake himself to those sequestered solitudes where thoughtful men extract the philosophy of history from its facts, I am quite sure no song of "all's well" would be heard from his retired cell. No, sir, looking at the events of the last twelve months, and forming his judgment of these by the suggestions which history teaches, and which she alone can teach, he would record another of those sad lessons which, though often taught, are, I fear, forever to be disregarded. He would speak of a Republic boasting that its rights were secured, and the restricted powers of its functionaries bound up in the chains of a written constitution; he would record on his page, also, that such a people, in the wantonness of strength or the fancied security of the moment, had torn that written constitution to pieces, scattered its fragments to the winds, and surrendered themselves to the usurped authority of ONE MAN.

He would find written in that constitution, Congress shall have power to declare war; he would find every where in that old charter proofs clear and strong that they who framed it intended that Congress, composed of two Houses, the representatives of the States and the people, should (if any were pre-eminent) be the controlling power. He would find there a President designated, whose general and almost exclusive duty it is to execute, not to make the law. Turning from this to the history of the last ten months, he would find that the President alone, without the advice or consent of Congress, had, by a bold usurpation, made war on a neighboring Republic; and, what is quite as much to be deplored, that Congress, whose high powers were thus set at naught and defied, had, with ready and tame submission, yielded to the usurper the wealth and power of the nation to execute his will, as if to swell his iniquitous triumph over the very constitution which he and they had alike sworn to support.

If any one should inquire for the cause of a war in this country, where should he resort for an answer? Surely to the journals of both Houses of Congress, since Congress alone has power to declare war; yet, although we have been engaged in war for the last ten months—a war which has tasked all the fiscal resources of the country to carry it forward—you shall search the records and the archives of both Houses of Congress in vain for any detail of its causes, any resolve of Congress that war shall be waged. How is it, then, that a peaceful and peace-loving people, happy beyond the common lot of man, busy in ever laudable pursuit of life, have been forced to turn suddenly from these and plunge into the misery, the vice, and crime which ever have been and ever shall be the attendant scourges of war? The answer can only be, it was by the act and will of the President alone, and not by the act or will of Congress, the war-making department of the Government.

Mr. President, was it not due to ourselves, to the lofty character for peace as well as probity which we profess to be ours, and which all recently we might justly claim—was it not due to the civilization of the age, that we, the Representatives of the States and the people, should have set forth the causes which might impel us to invoke the fatal arbitrament of war, before we made it? Even the Senator from South Carolina, attached as he has been by party ties to the President, and therefore, as we may suppose, acquainted with his motives for this war with Mexico, was compelled to say the other day in debate, that, up to that hour, the causes of this war were left to conjecture. The reason of this singular anomaly, sir, is to be found in the fact that the President and not Congress declared and commenced this war. How is this, Mr. President? How is it that we have so disappointed the intentions of our fathers, and the hopes of all the friends of written constitutions? When the makers of that constitution assigned to Congress alone the most delicate and important power—to declare war—a power more intimately affecting the interests, immediate and remote, of the people than any which a Government is ever called on to exert—when they withheld this great prerogative from the Executive and confided it to Congress alone, they but consulted in this, as in every other work of their hands, the gathered wisdom of all preceding times. Whether they looked to the stern despotisms of the ancient Asiatic world, or the military yoke of imperial Rome, or the feudal institutions of the middle ages, or the more modern monarchies of Europe, in each and all of these, where the power to wage war was held by one or by a few, it had been used to sacrifice, not to protect the many. The caprice or ambition of the tyrant had always been the cause of bloody and wasting war, while the subject millions had been trodden by their remorseless masters only as "mould in the hands of him who knew how to use them." They therefore declared that this fearful power should be confided to those who represent the people, and those who here in the Senate represent the sovereign States of the Republic. And securing this power to Congress, they thought a safe way to give the command of the armies in peace and war to the President. We shall see hereafter, how, by an abuse of his power as commander-in-chief, the Pres-

ident has drawn to himself that of declaring war, or commencing hostilities with a people with whom we were on terms of peace, which is substantially the same.

The men of former times took very good care that your standing army should be exceedingly small, and they who had the most lively apprehensions of investing in one man the power to command the army, always inculcated upon the minds of the people the necessity of keeping that army within limits just as small as the necessity of the external relations of the country would possibly admit. It has happened, Mr. President, that when a little disturbance on your Indian frontier took place, Congress was invoked for an increase of your military force. Gentlemen came here who had seen partial service in the armies of the United States. They tell you that the militia of the country is not to be relied upon—that it is only in the regular army of the United States that you are to find men competent to fight the battles of the country, and from time to time when that necessity seemed to arise, forgetting this old doctrine that a large standing army in time of peace was always dangerous to human liberty, we have increased that army from six thousand up to about sixteen thousand men. Mr. President, the other day we gave ten regiments more; and for not giving it within the quick time demanded by our master, the commander-in-chief, some minion—I know not who, for I have not looked into this matter till this morning—feeding upon the fly-blown remnants that fall from the Executive shambles and lie rotting there, has denounced us as Mexicans, and called the American Republic to take notice that there was in the Senate a body of men chargeable with incivism—Mexicans at heart—traitors to the United States.

I trust, Mr. President, that our master will be appalled by the facility with which, immediately after that rebuke of his minion, the Senate acted upon the bill and gave him the army which he required. I trust that he will now forget that law which, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States and President of this great North American Republic for the time being, he promulgated to us in the message, and those commands which he was pleased to deliver at the opening of this session to his faithful and humble servants, admonishing us that we would be considered as giving "aid and comfort" to his enemy—not ours!—his—if one word should be said unfavorable to the motives which have brought the royal will to the conclusion that he would precipitate this Republic into a war with Mexico! I trust his Majesty, in consideration of our faithful services in augmenting the forces of the Republic agreeably to the commands which we have received from the throne, will be induced to relax a little when he comes to execute that law of treason upon one at least so humble as myself. I do remember, Mr. President—you will remember, Mr. President—your recollection of history will furnish you with a case which will, I think, operate in my favor in a question of that sort. Some time in the history of the royal Tudors in England, when a poor Englishman, for differing from his Majesty or her Majesty on some subject—it might be religious faith—was condemned to be hanged and quartered and embowelled, out of special grace, in a particular case where penitence was expressed, the hangman was admonished to give the culprit time to choke before he began to chop up his limbs and take out his bowels!

Now, Mr. President, I have already stated that I do not intend to occupy the Senate with a discussion of those varieties of topics which naturally enforce themselves upon my attention in considering this subject. It must have occurred to every body how utterly impotent the Congress of the United States now is for any purpose whatever, but that of yielding to the President every demand which he makes for men and money, unless they assume that only position which is left—that which in the history of other countries, in times favorable to human liberty, has been so often resorted to as a check upon arbitrary power—withholding money, and refusing to grant the services of men when demanded for purposes which are not deemed to be proper.

When I review the doctrines of the majority here, and consider their application to the existing war, I confess I am at a loss to determine whether the world is to consider our conduct as a ridiculous farce, or be lost in amazement at such absurdity in a people calling themselves free. The President, without asking the consent of Congress, involves us in war, and a majority here, without referring to the justice or necessity of the war, calls upon us to grant men and money at the pleasure of the President, who, they say, is charged with the duty of carrying on the war and responsible for its result. If we grant the means thus demanded, the President can carry forward this war for any end, or from any motive, without limit of time or place.

With these doctrines for our guide, I will thank any Senator to furnish me with any means of escaping from the prosecution of this or any other war, for an hundred years to come, if it please the President who shall be to continue it so long. Tell me, ye who contend that, being in war, duty demands of Congress for its prosecution all the money and every able-bodied man in America to carry it on if need be—who also contend that it is the right of the President, without the control of Congress, to march your embodied hosts to Monterey, to Yucatan, to Panama, to China, and that under penalty of death to the officer who desobey him—tell me, I demand it of you, tell me, tell the American people, tell the nations of Christendom, what is the difference between your American democracy and the most odious, most hateful despotism that a merciful God has ever allowed a nation to be afflicted with, since this free government, but it is such freedom, and no other as of old was established at Babylon, at Susa, at Bactriana, or Persopolis. Its parallel is scarcely to be found, when thus falsely understood, in any even the worst forms of civil polity in modern times. Sir, it is not so; such is not your constitution; it is something else, something other and better than this.

I have looked at this subject with the painful endeavor to come to the conclusion, if possible, that it was my duty, as a Senator of the United States, finding the country in war, to "stand firm," as we say in the common and popular phrase of the time, to a just and honorable peace. Then could very easily conclude that to do so, my duty if I found my country engaged in a just war—in a war necessary even to protect that

fancied honor of which you talk so much. I should then have some apology in the judgment of my country, in the determination of my conscience, and in that appeal which you, and I, and all of us must soon be required to make before a tribunal where this vaunted honor of the Republic, I fear me, will gain but little credit as a defence to any act we may perform here in the Senate of the United States.

But when I am asked to say whether I will prosecute a war, I cannot answer that question, ye or any, until I have determined whether that was a necessary war; and I cannot determine whether it was necessary until I know how it was that my country was involved in it. And it is to that particular point, Mr. President—without reading documents, but referring to a few facts which I understand not to be denied on either side of this chamber—that I wish to direct the attention of the American Senate, and so far as may be, that of any of the noble and honest hearted constituents whom I represent here. I know, Mr. President, the responsibility which I assume in undertaking to determine that the President of the United States has done a great wrong to the country, whose honor and whose interest he was required to protect. I know the denunciations which await every one who shall dare to put himself in opposition to that high power—that idol god—which the people of this country have made to themselves and called a President.

But it is my very humility which makes me bold. I know, sir, that he who was told in former time how to govern a turbulent people was advised to cut off the tallest heads. Mine will escape! Still, holding a seat here, Mr. President, and finding it written in the constitution of my country that I had the power to grant to the President at his bidding, or not, as I pleased, men and money, I did conceive that it became my duty to ascertain whether the President's request was a reasonable one, whether the President wanted these men and this money for a proper and laudable purpose, or not; and with these old-fashioned ideas as unpopular I fear with some on this side of the chamber as we find them to be on the other—I set myself to this painful investigation. I found not quite enough along with me to have saved the unrighteous city of old. There were not five of us, but only three! And when these votes were called, and I was compelled to separate myself from almost all around me, I could have cried, as did the man of Uz in his affliction in the elder time, "What time my friends wax warm they vanish, when it is hot they are consumed out of their places!"

I could not leave the position in which it had pleased the State of Ohio to place me, and I returned again and again to the original and primary and important inquiry—how is it that my country is involved in this war? I looked to the President's account of it, and he tells me it was a war for the defence of the territory of the United States. I found it written in that message, Mr. President, that this war was not sought nor forced upon Mexico by the people of the United States. I shall make no question of history or the truth of history with my master, the commander-in-chief, upon that particular proposition. On the contrary, I could verify every word that he thus utters. Sir, I know that the people of the United States neither sought nor forced Mexico into this war, and yet I know that the President of the United States, with the command of our standing army, did seek that war, and that he forced war upon Mexico. I am not about to afflict the Senate with a detail of testimony on that point. I will simply state facts which few I trust will be found to deny.

One of the facts, Mr. President, is this: That in the year of grace 1836 the battle of San Jacinto was fought. Does any body deny that? No one here will doubt that fact. The result of that battle was that a certain district of country, calling itself Texas, declared itself a free and independent Republic. I hope the Senate will pardon me for uttering a thought or two which strike me just now while I see the Senator from Texas, the leader of the men who achieved that victory, before me. I wish to say a word or two about the great glory, the historical renown, that is to come to the people of the United States by the victories which we shall obtain over the arms and forces of the Republic of Mexico. I suppose, Mr. President, like all other boys, in my early youth, when I had an opportunity of looking at a book called history, those which spoke of bloody battles and desolating wars were most likely to attract my attention, and with very limited means of ascertaining that portion of the history of the human race, I nevertheless have impressed itself very vividly upon my mind that there have been great wars, and, as the old maxim has it, "many brave men, before Agamemnon."

Sir, the world's annals show very many ferocious sieges, and battles, and onslaughts, before San Jacinto, Palo Alto, or Monterey. Generals of bloody renown have frightened the nations before the revolt of Texas, or our invasion of Mexico; and I suppose we Americans might properly claim some share in this martial reputation, since it was won by our own kindred, men clearly descended from Noah, the great "prophets" of our family, with whom we all claim a very endearing relationship. But I confess I have been somewhat surprised of late that men, read in the history of man, who knew that war has been his trade for six thousand years, (prompted I imagine by those "moral instincts" spoken of by the Senator from Michigan,) who knew that the first man born of woman was a hero of the first magnitude, that he met his shepherd brother in deadly conflict, and most heroically beat out his brains with a club—I say, sir, I am somewhat puzzled when I hear those who knew all these things well, nevertheless shouting pranks of glory to the American name, for the few deeds of death which our noble little army in Mexico has as yet been able to achieve.

But, sir, let me recur again to the battle of San Jacinto. The Senator from Texas, (Mr. Houston,) now in his seat, commanded there. His army consisted of about seven hundred and fifty men. These were collected from all parts of the United States, and from the population of Texas, then numbering about ten thousand souls. With two army, well equipped, badly armed, and indifferently furnished in all respects, the Senator from Texas, a Mexican army of about thirty thousand men, took their command. Santa Anna, then President of Mexico, prisoner, with the whole of his forces. Texas declared her independence, and alone maintained it against the power of Mexico for seven years, and since that

time has been a State under the shield of our protection. It is against this same Mexico that twenty millions of Anglo-Saxon Americans send forth their armies. The great North American Republic buckles on her armor, and her mighty bosom heaves with the "guadalupe certamina," as she marches under her eagle banners to encounter a foe who, ten years ago, was whipped by an army of seven hundred and fifty undisciplined militia, and bereft of a territory larger than the empire of France, which her conqueror held in her despite for seven years, and then quietly transferred her territory and power to you. Sir, if the joint armies of the United States and Texas are to acquire renown by vanquishing Mexico, what honors are too great to be denied to Texas for her victory over this Mexico ten years ago. If by vanquishing such a foe you are to win renown in war, what laurels should you not wreath around the brows of those who fought at San Jacinto, especially when history tells of the killed and wounded in the latter fight—she records that just three were killed in mortal combat, whilst two died of their wounds "when the battle was done!" Oh, Mr. President, does it indeed become this great Republic to cherish the heroic wish to measure arms with the long since conquered, distracted, unarchic, and miserable Mexico?

Mr. President, I trust we shall abandon the idea, the heathen, barbarian notion, that our true national glory is to be won or retained by military prowess or skill in the art of destroying life. And, whilst I cannot but lament, for the permanent and lasting renown of my country, that she should command the service of her children in what I must consider wanton, unprovoked, unnecessary, and therefore unjust war, I can yield to the brave soldier, whose trade is war, and whose duty is obedience, the highest meed of praise for his courage, his enterprise and perpetual endurance of the fatigues and horrors of war. I know the gallant men who are engaged in fighting your battles possess personal bravery equal to any troops, in any land, anywhere engaged in the business of war. I do not believe we are less capable in the art of destruction than others, or less willing, on the slightest pretext, to unsheathe the sword, and consider "revenge a virtue." I could wish also that your brave soldiers, whilst they bleed and die on the battle-field, might have (what in this war is impossible) the consolation to feel and know that their blood flowed in defence of a great right, that their lives were a meek sacrifice to an exalted principle.

But, sir, I return to our relations with Mexico. Texas, I have shown, having won her independence, and torn from Mexico about one-fourth part of her territory, comes to the United States, sinks her national character into the less elevated but more secure position of one of the United States of America. The revolt of Texas, her successful war with Mexico, and the consequent loss of a valuable province, all ensured to the ultimate benefit of our Government and our country. While Mexico was weakened and humbled, we in the same proportion were strengthened and elevated. All this was done against the wish, the interest, and the earnest remonstrance of Mexico.

Every one can feel, if he will examine himself for a moment, what must have been the mingled emotions of pride, humiliation, and bitter indignation which raged in the bosoms of the Mexican people, when they saw one of their fairest provinces torn from them by a revolution moved by a foreign people, and that province, by our act and our consent, annexed to the already enormous expanse of our territory. It is idle, Mr. President, to suppose that the Mexican people would not feel as deeply for the dismemberment and disgrace of their country as you would for the dismemberment of this Union of ours. Sir, there is not a race, nor tribe, nor people on the earth, who have an organized, social, or political existence, who have clung with more obstinate affection to every inch of soil they could call their own than this very Spanish, Mexican, this Indian race in that country. So strong and deep is this sentiment in the heart of that half savage, half civilized race, that it has become not merely an opinion, a principle, but with them an unreasoning fanaticism. So radically deep and strong has this idea rooted itself into the Mexican mind, that I learn recently it has been made a part of the new fundamental law that not an inch of Mexican soil shall ever be alienated to a foreign Power; that her territory shall remain entire as long as her Republic endures; that, if one of her limbs be forcibly severed from her, death shall ensue unless that limb shall be reunited to the parent trunk. With such a people—not, like you, as you fondly, and I fear vainly boast yourselves, a highly civilized, reasoning, and philosophical race—but a people who upon the fierce barbarism of the old age have engrained the holy sentiments of patriotism of a later birth; with just such a people, the pride of independence and the love of country combine to inflame and sublimize patriotic attachment into a feeling dearer than life, stronger than death.

What were the sentiments of such a people towards us when they learned that, at the battle of San Jacinto, there were only seventy-five men of their own country, out of the seven hundred and fifty who conquered them on that day, and that every other man of that conquering army, who fought that battle and dismembered their Republic of one-fourth part of its territory, had but recently gone there from this country, was fed by our people, and armed and equipped in the United States to do that very deed.

I do not say that Mexico had a right to make war upon us because our citizens chose to seek their fortunes in the fields of Texas. I do not say she had a right to treat you as a belligerent Power, because you permitted your citizens to march in battalions and regiments from your shores, for the avowed purpose of mercenary war in Texas, but I was not alone at the time in expressing my astonishment that all this did not work an open rupture between the two Republics at that time. We all remember your proclamation of neutrality; we know that, in defiance of that, your citizens armed themselves and engaged in the Texas revolt; and it is true that, without such aid, Texas would this day have been, as she then was, an integral portion of the Mexican Republic. Sir, Mexicans knew this then; they knew it, when seven years after, you boldly took this province under your protection and made it your own. Do you wonder, therefore, after all this, that when Texas did this forcibly pass away from them and come to us, that prejudice amounting to hate, resentment impenetrable as the range towards us, should seize and possess and

time has been a State under the shield of our protection. It is against this same Mexico that twenty millions of Anglo-Saxon Americans send forth their armies. The great North American Republic buckles on her armor, and her mighty bosom heaves with the "guadalupe certamina," as she marches under her eagle banners to encounter a foe who, ten years ago, was whipped by an army of seven hundred and fifty undisciplined militia, and bereft of a territory larger than the empire of France, which her conqueror held in her despite for seven years, and then quietly transferred her territory and power to you. Sir, if the joint armies of the United States and Texas are to acquire renown by vanquishing Mexico, what honors are too great to be denied to Texas for her victory over this Mexico ten years ago. If by vanquishing such a foe you are to win renown in war, what laurels should you not wreath around the brows of those who fought at San Jacinto, especially when history tells of the killed and wounded in the latter fight—she records that just three were killed in mortal combat, whilst two died of their wounds "when the battle was done!" Oh, Mr. President, does it indeed become this great Republic to cherish the heroic wish to measure arms with the long since conquered, distracted, unarchic, and miserable Mexico?

Mr. President, I trust we shall abandon the idea, the heathen, barbarian notion, that our true national glory is to be won or retained by military prowess or skill in the art of destroying life. And, whilst I cannot but lament, for the permanent and lasting renown of my country, that she should command the service of her children in what I must consider wanton, unprovoked, unnecessary, and therefore unjust war, I can yield to the brave soldier, whose trade is war, and whose duty is obedience, the highest meed of praise for his courage, his enterprise and perpetual endurance of the fatigues and horrors of war. I know the gallant men who are engaged in fighting your battles possess personal bravery equal to any troops, in any land, anywhere engaged in the business of war. I do not believe we are less capable in the art of destruction than others, or less willing, on the slightest pretext, to unsheathe the sword, and consider "revenge a virtue." I could wish also that your brave soldiers, whilst they bleed and die on the battle-field, might have (what in this war is impossible) the consolation to feel and know that their blood flowed in defence of a great right, that their lives were a meek sacrifice to an exalted principle.

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madden the entire population of a country thus weakened, humbled, contemned.

Mr. President, how would the fire of indignation have burned in every bosom here if the Government of Canada, with the connivance of the Crown of England, had permitted its people to arm themselves, or it might be, had allowed its regiments of trained and veteran troops stationed there to invade New York and excite her to revolt, telling them that the Crown of England was the natural and paternal ruler of any people desiring to be free and happy; that your Government was weak, factious, oppressive; that man withered under its baleful influence; that your stars and stripes were only emblems of degradation, and symbols of faction; that England's lion rampant on its field of gold, was the appropriate emblem of power and symbol of national glory; and they succeeded in alienating the weak or wicked of your people from you; should not then have waged exterminating war upon England, in every quarter of the globe where her people were to be found?

If, sir, I say, old mother England had sent her children forward to you with such a purpose and message as that, and had severed the State of New York from you, and then, for some difficulty about the boundary along between it and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, running up some little creek here, and going off a little degree or two there, should have said, "We have a dispute about this boundary; we have some forty thousand regular troops planted upon the boundary, and I wish you to understand that I am very strong; that I have not only thirty millions of people upon the soil of Great Britain that own my sovereign sway, but away upon the other side of the globe, right under you, there the lion of England commands the obedience of a hundred and twenty millions more. It becomes you, straggling Democrats, here in this new world, to be a little careful how you treat me. You are not Celts exactly—not are you quite Anglo-Saxons; but you are a degenerate, an alien, a sort of bastard race. I have taken your New York; I will have your Massachusetts." And all this is submitted to the American Senate, and we are gravely discussing what ought to be done. Would we be likely to ratify a treaty between New York and the Crown of England, permitting New York to become a part of the colonial possessions of England?

I should like to hear my colleague (Mr. Allen) speak to such a question as that. I should like to hear the voice of this Democracy that you talk about, called upon to utter its tones on a question like that. If he who last year was so pained lest an American citizen away—God knows where—in some latitude beyond the Rocky Mountains, should be obedient to British law; if he whose patriotic and republican apprehension was so painfully excited lest the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury, which every Englishman carries with him in his pocket wherever he goes, should be made to bear upon an American citizen—were called upon to speak upon such a proposition as that which I have supposed, I should certainly like to hear how he would treat it. Yet, the question being reversed, that is precisely the condition in which Mexico stood towards you after the battle of San Jacinto was fought, and on the day Texas was annexed.

Your people did go to Texas. I remember it well. They went to Texas to fight for their rights. They could not fight for them in their own country. Well, they fought for their rights. They conquered them. They conquered them in peace. They were your citizens—not Mexicans. They were recent emigrants to that country. They went there for the very purpose of seizing on that country, and making it a free and independent Republic, with the view, as some of them said, of bringing it into the American Confederacy in due time. Is this poor Celtic brother of yours in Mexico—is the Mexican man sunk so low that he cannot hear what fills the mouth and ear of rumor all over this country? He knows that this was the settled purpose of some of your people. He knows that your aversion had fixed its eagle glance on these rich acres in Mexico, and that your proud power counted the number that could be brought against you, and that your aversion and your power together marched on to the subjugation of the third or fourth part of the Republic of Mexico, and took it from her. We knew this, and knowing it, what should have been the feeling and sentiment in the mind of the President of the United States towards such a people—a people at least in their own opinion so deeply injured by us as were these Mexicans?

The Republic of Texas comes under the Government of the United States, and it happens that the minister resident at your court—and it is a pretty respectable court, Mr. President—we have something of a King—not for life, it is true, but a quadrennial sort of a monarch, who does very much as he pleases—the minister resident at that court of yours stated at the time that this revolted province of Texas was claimed by Mexico, and that if you received it as one of the sovereign States of this Union, right or wrong, it was impossible to reason with his people about it—they would consider it as an act of hostility. Did you consult the national feeling of Mexico then?

The President has now to deal with a people thus humbled, thus irritated. It was his duty to concede much to Mexico, every thing but his country's honor or her rights. Was this done? Not at all. Mexico and her minister were alike spurned as weak and trivial things, whose complaints you would not hear or heed; and when she humbly implored you not to take this province, declared that it might disturb the peace subsisting between us, you were still inexorable. During this time, she was forcing loans from her citizens to pay the debt she owed yours, fulfilling her treaties with you by painful exactions from her own people. She begged of you to let Texas alone. If she were independent, let her enjoy her independence. If free, let her revel in her new-born liberty, in defiance of Mexico, as she alleged she would and could. Your stern reply was, "No! we will, at your expense, strengthen our own arm, by uniting to ourselves that which has been severed from you by our own citizens; we will take Texas; we will throw the shield of our constitution over her rights, and the sword of our power shall gleam like that at Eden, turning every way," to guard her against further attack.

Her minister, his remonstrance failing, leaves you. He tells you that he cannot remain, because you had created by this act hostile relations with his Government. At last you are informed that Mexico will receive a commissioner to treat of this Texan boundary if you will condescend to negotiate. Instead of sending a commissioner to treat of that, then, only difficult question between the two Republics, you send a full minister, and require that he shall be received as such. If he could not be styled minister plenipotentiary, as so accredited, why then we must fight, and not negotiate for a boundary. The then Mexican President, the representative of some fiction, was wailing to his fall. His minister, he thought Mr. Sill, did not press his reception then. He was told that the excited feelings of the Mexican people were such that he must delay for a time. To this position what answer is returned?

You shall receive no more; you shall receive me as minister, and not commissioner; you shall receive me as though the most pacific relations existed between the two countries. "This, and not otherwise," shall it be. Such was the haughty imperious tone of Mr. Sill, and he acted up only to the spirit of his instructions. Let any one peruse the correspondence I have referred to, and he will see that I have truly represented its spirit, be it what it may. This is done under the instruction of a Cabinet here, who represented themselves in our public documents as sighing, panting for peace; as desiring, above all things, to treat these distracted, contemned Mexicans in such a way that not the shadow of a complaint against us shall be seen. From this correspondence it is perfectly clear that if Mr. Sill had been sent in the less ostentatious character of "commissioner," to treat of the Texas boundary, that treaties and not bullets would have adjusted the question. But this was not agreeable to the lofty conceptions of the President. He preferred a vigorous war to the tame process of peaceful adjustment. He now throws down the pen of the diplomat and grasps the sword of the warrior. Your army, with brave old "Rough and Ready" at its head, is ordered to pass the Nueces and advance to the east bank of the Rio Grande.

There, sir, between these two rivers lies that slip of territory, that chaparral thicket, interspersed with Mexican haciendas, out of which this wasteful desolation war arose. Was this territory, beyond the river Nueces, in the State of Texas? Now I have said, but I would not state any disputable fact, it is known to every man who has looked into this subject that a revolutionary government can claim no jurisdiction any where when it has not defined and exercised its power with the sword. It was utterly indifferent to Mexico and the world what legislative enactments Texas made. She extended her revolutionary government and her revolutionary dominion not one inch beyond the extent to which she had carried the power of Texas in opposition to the power of Mexico. It is therefore a mere question of fact; and how will it be pretended that that country, lying between the Nueces and the Del Norte, to which your army was ordered, and of which it took possession, was subject to Texas law and not Mexican law? What did your General find there? What did he write home? Do you hear of any trial by jury on the east bank of the Rio Grande—of Anglo-Saxons making cotton with their negroes? No! You hear of Mexicans residing peacefully there, but fleeing from their court-rooms at the approach of your army—no slaves, for it had been a decree of the Mexican Government, years ago, that no slaves should exist there. If there were a Texas population on the east bank of the Rio Grande, why did not General Taylor hear something of those Texans hailing the advent of the American army, coming to protect them from the ravages of the Mexicans, and the more murderous onslaughts of the neighboring savages?

Do you hear any thing of that? No! On the contrary, the population fled at the approach of your army. In God's name I wish to know if he has come to this, that when an American army goes to protect American citizens on American territory, they flee from it as if from the most barbarous enemy? Yet such is the ridiculous assumption of those who pretend that, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, where your arms took possession, there were Texas population, Texas power, Texas laws, and American United States power and law? No, Mr. President, when Lee that stated in an Executive document, written by the finger of a President of the United States, and when you read in those documents, with which your tables groan, the veracious account of that noble old General Taylor of his reception in that country, and of those men—to use the language of one of his officers—fleeing before the invaders; when you compare these two documents together, is it not a biting sarcasm upon the sincerity of public men—a bitter satire upon the gravity of all public affairs?

Can it be, Mr. President, that the honest, generous, Christian people of the United States will give countenance to this egregious, palpable misrepresentation of fact—this bold falsification of history? Shall it be written down in your public annals, when the world is looking on, and you yourselves know that Mexico, and not Texas, possessed this territory to which your armies marched? As Mexico had never been dispossessed by Texas power, neither Texas nor your Government had any more claim to it than you now have to California, that other possession of Mexico over which your all-grasping aversion has already extended its remorseless dominion. [Conclusion next week.]

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1846.

FOR SALE BY ALGERNON S. PORTER,

At the New Drug Store, Greensboro, N. C.

Asparagus, large giant Beans, early 6 weeks "red speckled valentine" "red French" "white kidney dwarf" "London Horticultural" pole "large Lima" Beets, early blood turnip "rooted" "long blood" Cabbage, early York "sugar loaf" "flat Dutch" "large late drumhead" Carrot, long orange Cress, curled, or pepper Cucumbers, early cluster "frame" "long green" "small Gherkin" Celery, white solid Egg Plant, large purple Lettuce, early cabbage or "cutter" "royal cabbage" Mustard, white brown Nasturtium

Omon, white silver skin Parsley, double curled Parsnips, sugar Peas, extra early "early Washington" "frame" Pepper, large bell Radish, early scarlet top'd "red turnip rooted" "white" Squash, early bush Tomato, large red Bulbous roots Double Hyacinth, with names and colors "Hyacinth, without names" Single "with names & colors" Single "without names" Tiger Flowers Tulips, assorted Tube Roses Gladiolus Parrot Jacobean Lilies Upwards of 40 kinds of Flower seed, of the most selected and select variety.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 1846.

GREENSBORO High School.

ALL exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th day of January next.

By order of the Board, JED H. LINDSAY, Sec'y

BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND RABIERA WINE.

For Medical purposes, for sale at the New Drug Store, A. S. PORTER.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

SUMMARY.

On Thursday evening last, the New Orleans Picayune arrived with important news from the seat of war.—[North Carolinian.]

The Ship Onitaka, with some of the Louisiana volunteers on board, went ashore on the 1st of February, 45 miles south of Tampico. The rumor is, and it is only rumor—that the volunteers on board the vessel, succeeded in getting themselves and most of their baggage ashore, and encamped on the beach, under command of Col. De Russey, and were attacked by a very superior force of Mexicans, the result not known. But for fear the rumor might be true, a brigade had been despatched to their assistance from Tampico.

A Part of the 2d regiment of Mississippi volunteers had arrived off the bar of Tampico, and were suffering much from sea sickness. Many of them had died. The other portion and New York troops were in good health.

Lt. Gibson of the 2d Artillery, died fever at Tampico, on the 5th Feb'y.

Gen. Scott was looked for at Tampico about the 10th.

The correspondent of the Picayune, writing from near Palo Alto, dated 30th January, says that every thing betokens a sudden movement of troops. Gen. Worth, though lame, is about. Rumors were afloat that the Mexicans were moving from San Luis to attack Gen. Butler at Saltillo; and two regiments of volunteers were sent from Monterey to reinforce him. Nothing positive known. Nothing had been heard from Genl. Taylor since he left Victoria.

The same correspondent, dated 3 Feb'y, says that it was reported and believed, that Lieut. Ritchie, with ten dragoons, while proceeding to Victoria with despatches from Genl. Scott to Gen. Taylor, giving the plan of the Campaign, was captured and murdered by the Mexicans. The ten dragoons reached Victoria.

Lt. Miller of the 2d Ohio regiment of volunteers was murdered at Chichiriqui, about the 1st Feb'y. His heart was cut out and hung on a shrub.

A letter was also received by Genl. Worth, Point Isabel, from Capt. Chapman at Monterey, stating that Major Borland with 50 men and Cassius M. Clay, with 30, were surprised at Encarnacion, and taken prisoners, 45 miles below or south of Saltillo. There is said to be no doubt of this.

FROM MEXICO.

From the Picayune, Feb. 18.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the seizure of church property.—At the last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 25th ultimo announce that letters from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula. Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would move at the head of the main body of his forces. Letters on which we rely confidently say that his whole strength does not exceed 23,000 men, of all arms. They are represented to be in a deplorable situation for want of means. They are destitute of clothing and provisions, and one regiment had actually left for the city of Mexico. The latest accounts we have seen from San Luis say that Santa Anna would move upon Tula the morning of the 27th ultimo. This is stated in a letter dated the 26th.

General La Vega has been appointed Commandant General of Vera Cruz.

There does not appear to be any prospect of relief for the want of means which prevails in Mexico. The law authorizing the seizure of fifteen millions of property belonging to the church promises to be a dead letter. The property consists almost wholly of real estate in different cities of the Republic. Even if the law of Congress be enforced, it is said that no one will advance money upon the property so seized, much less purchase it. The whole body of the clergy had protested against the seizure as sacrilegious, and they were supported by a large portion of the lower classes of the people. Santa Anna gave in his adhesion to the measure with great reluctance. We find no mention made of the capture of Chihuahua, but there has been an action in the immediate vicinity of El Paso del Norte, in which our troops were entirely successful. The report of it is altogether Mexican, and was published in the capital on the 26th ultimo. Our limits compel us to condense it.

On the 25th of December, Senor Cuylu was at El Paso at the head of 480 regulars, who, added to the Pasenos, or troops raised near El Paso, exceeded 1,000 in number. The Americans were at Dona Ana, 400 strong. They advanced upon El Paso. Cuylu prepared to fight them, but the evening was so set forth on his march he was seized with a violent brain fever, which rendered him helpless. The command devolved upon Vidal, who possessed little military skill, and expected to surround and destroy the Americans like so many rabbits. He pushed forward 500 cavalry under Capt. Antonio Ponce, of which one-half were Pasenos. The Americans demanded a parley, which was denied, and the fighting immediately commenced. Ponce charged at the head of his cavalry, but in vain, as he was wounded in the first onset. Just then the Pasenos ran, and threw such disorder into the whole, that all took to flight, leaving a howitzer in the hands of the Americans, but carrying off three other pieces. Vidal returned with all speed to Carrizal, forty leagues from El Paso. The loss on each side was not known, or is not stated. On the 27th the Americans took possession of El Paso with 600 cavalry and 400 infantry. The cavalry immediately started in pursuit of the runaways, and although it was not known at Chihuahua on the 2d of January that they had overtaken them, it was thought likely that they would get possession of two wagons which were in the rear with the park, as well as of thirty men who escorted them.

This seems probable to us, too, though we much doubt if the Americans ever got up to the runaways.

The Mexicans appear to be particularly well informed of the movements and positions of our troops. They give, from time to time, the forces at Tampico, Saltillo and Victoria, and other places. Every where they see our arms advancing, and to the consternation of all parties, sweeping all before them. This occasions much speculation in Mexico, as may well be imagined, as to the final issue. Letters from Havana express the belief, founded upon information from high quarters in Mexico, that their Government will very soon enter into negotiations for peace, from total inability to subsist and protect the struggle. Still we read that one regiment of the Auxiliaries of San Luis had made a formal proclamation that they would allow no treaty to be negotiated with the Americans, until the latter had positively evacuated the country.

In all the papers we have examined we see no mention of any public action of Congress upon our proposition for peace other than referring them. On the contrary, it appears from their proceedings of the 21st ult. that the committee to whom our overtures were long since referred had not been reported.

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MURDER OF LIEUT. RITCHIE.

A letter dated 3d "Mouth of the Rio Grande, Feb. 3," has the following relative to the fate of Lieut. Ritchie, of Ohio:

On the 11th January I met Lieut. Ritchie of the 4th Infantry, but then acting with the 2d Dragoons, on his way from Saltillo, with ten dragoons, to Victoria, bearing important despatches to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Scott and others. It is said these despatches contained the whole plan of the operations in which we are about to engage. While on the road between Monterey and Victoria, but at what place I cannot learn, the party was attacked, young Ritchie was killed and dragged off! Lieut. Ritchie was one of the most distinguished and excellent young officers in the army. His conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca won the admiration of the army, and he was much esteemed for his talents and the excellence of his heart.

February 4, 1847.

We have received further intelligence respecting the fate of Lieut. Ritchie. It seems that the ten dragoons reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valuable young officer. The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance, when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him, full speed, across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

Tampico, Feb. 18.

The reports of sickness among the troops of Tampico have been exaggerated. The health of the troops was generally very excellent. There are about 7000 at Tampico, very eager for action, but they are kept profoundly ignorant of their destination. They only presume that Vera Cruz is to be the next point of attack. The general opinion was that they would get away from Tampico by the end of February, and they hoped sooner.

A company of deserters from the American army has been organized at San Luis. They are perfectly equipped and armed, and the San Luis paper says they are "for the most part Irishmen."

Later from Brazos.—The schooner Heroine has arrived from Brazos whence she sailed on the 10th inst.

Gen. Scott was still at the Brazos, but was expected to leave on the Alabama, which arrived there on the morning of the 16th.

All the private vessels at the Brazos had been taken up by Government, and were rapidly loading with mules, wagons and provisions. The camp at Palo Alto had been broken up, and Gen. Worth and staff were at the mouth waiting to embark. All the troops were in motion.

The roads between Camargo and Monterey were said to be almost impassable on account of robbers. The rancheros were gathering in all quarters. The accounts given in the Austin and Victoria papers of the raising of a regiment in Texas are not encouraging. Col. Hays was still at San Antonio and volunteers coming in slowly.

Latest from Vera Cruz.—An arrival at New Orleans with latest dates, has these particulars:

The Mexicans having become convinced that Vera Cruz is to be the object of attack, have set about fortifying the passes on the road to Mexico.

We do not find any thing later from San Luis, and cannot say whether Santa Anna has marched thence.

The Mexican papers are crowded with the movements of our troops. At San Luis, Tula and Jalapa they are on the alert for the advance of Gen. Scott.

NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

We paid a flying visit to Smithville, during this week, to see the boys, before their departure for the seat of war. We found the regiment in camp, about a half mile back of the town. There were 12 tents to a company, and about 28 separate tents for officers; in all about 140. It is called "Camp Graham," in honor of the Governor. The Company tents are laid off into streets, six ranged on each side of a street, and each street about 30 feet wide. At the end of each street, are two large company fires built on the ground, for cooking and sitting by. Beyond the range of fires, are the tents of company officers; beyond these again the staff officers; and still beyond, the field officers. All these are enclosed in a square, marked off by stakes, 20 feet apart; and around this square, guards are constantly on duty; and no soldier or other person can pass in or out, unless by permission of a sergeant or other officer, during the day; or during the night without the countersign. Six soldiers live in every tent, which is laid with straw, or hay, that answers for a bed, with one blanket for cover.

The companies drill separately twice a day, and the whole regiment is formed for drill every evening. The men seemed to take a pride in doing their best on parade, and their battalion movements were executed better than we expected; not rapid but slow and sure.

There were 75 on the sick list; but a few only very sick; mostly bad colds and some cases of the mumps. Companies B D and C, on duty left Smithville on Thursday last, and the balance will leave on Sunday, if not sooner. Lt. Colonel Fagg has gone back home to recruit the 10th company.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

Letter to the Editor, dated,

WILMINGTON, March 1.

Mr. Hale: Dear Sir—On Thursday last about 250 of the Volunteers embarked on the brig Sam'l N. Gott, towed out by the Steamer Gov. Dudley—Major Stokes in command. The detachment consisted of Cabarrus Company, Captain Shive; Wayne Company, Captain Roberts; Yancey and Orange Company, Captain Blalock; Dr. McRae, Surgeon. The Schr. Harrison Price is now ready, and will go down to Smithville to day, to take Company H, Capt. Price, and Company I, Capt. Kirkpatrick. The remaining Companies, Captains Henry and Williamson, will sail in Schr. Florida, on Wednesday or Thursday next. The Col. and Staff sail in same craft.—Observer.

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 as low as possible. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice. April 1846.

Dr. Foulkes's mill; Lidwick Summers's mill; Joshua Clapp's mill; Col. Daniel Clapp's mill; Robert Gilmer's store; John Perdew, at Lindsay's mill; James Parsons's mill; Nathan Hunt's store; Richard Mendenhall, at Jamestown; Joel Chipman's mill; William Watson's, near Friendship; Dr. John Saunders, at Saunders's mill; Col.

RELIEF MEETING FOR IRELAND.

MARCH 1, 1847.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting of citizens was this day held in the court-house in Greensboro to consider the subject of Relief to the Starving Poor of Ireland. For want of sufficient notice, there were not many persons in attendance; but the proceedings will show that active measures have been set on foot to effect the humane object proposed.

On motion of Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Dr. John A. Mebane was called to the Chair and L. Swain appointed Secretary.

John A. Gilmer was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, and after some feeling remarks from him, and from several other gentlemen, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted as the basis of operations:

In a land of plenty, where an abundance of the products of the earth blesses the labors of our hands, and a constant superfluity of food keeps away all apprehension of want, it is difficult to form any conception of the horrors of a Famine. The first great blessing of Almighty God, in bestowing food convenient for us, we are apt to enjoy without a sufficient appreciation of its value; because we have never been brought to know the wretchedness that would ensue, were Heaven to withhold the increase from our fields.

Nevertheless, it is with a deep feeling of commiseration, that we hear the accounts of suffering and of actual starvation for want of food among the people of several portions of Europe,—countries brought nigh to us by the modern improvements in ocean travelling, which have drawn closer the relationship of nations, made the foreigner our neighbor, and interlinked more strongly the mutual duties and obligations of our race.

More especially do we commiserate the condition of Ireland—the land of generous impulses—a country that has furnished more warm hearts and strong arms for American liberty than any other on the globe—the land of the fathers of multitudes among us, and the native soil of many whom we now cherish as our fellow citizens, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. The famine has waxed sore in that land. Mothers, and fathers, and children are perishing to death together there, for want of food. Distinctions of parties and sects and creeds are levelled beneath the desolating scourge; the awful voice of Human Nature alone is heard, in the deep wail of distress, crying to Heaven, and calling upon the world and upon us, the children, the brethren of the sufferers, for Relief!—Relief!

The Lord hath blessed us in our basket and our store; let us divide His bounty, as we hope for the blessing of those who are ready to perish.

Five months of destitution are yet in certain and gloomy prospect to the Poor of Ireland, before they can derive any sustenance from the products of their own soil. Our countrymen in numerous sections of the Union are humanely exerting themselves for the relief of the sufferers. Contributions of breadstuffs, as well as money, are made; the inland highways of commerce are offered for their conveyance; the warehouses of benevolent merchants are opened for their reception and forwarding in our seaport cities; ships are freighted to the scene of distress;—all free of charge. The movement is general—honorable to humanity, and to the United States as a Christian nation.

Resolved, That we, citizens of Guilford county, will add our mite to the Nation's contribution for the destitute Poor of Ireland.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to consider and report the best mode of affording such relief as may be given from among us.

The following named citizens were appointed the Committee under the last resolution: James Sloan, Jesse H. Lindsay, William S. Rankin, Richard Mendenhall and John A. Mebane.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, it was

Resolved, That the Committee be requested to report to the next meeting, to be held in the court-house, on next Saturday, March 6th, at one o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That a meeting of the citizens of Guilford be requested on each Saturday evening, in this place, at one o'clock, P. M., to concentrate and unite the action of our citizens in this work of christian charity.

Resolved, That the Committee now appointed, receive donations and subscriptions, in money or breadstuffs, until the next meeting.

Adjourning until next Saturday.

JOHN A. MEBANE, Chm'n.

L. SWAIN, Sec'y.

[The Committee appointed, as above,

immediately sent out the following notice through the county:]

For the purpose of seconding the humane movement begun in other parts of the county in behalf of the Starving Poor of Ireland, and of more effectually concentrating the action of our fellow citizens of Guilford in this matter, a public meeting was held in the court-house on Monday, the 1st instant.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to consider the best mode of affording such relief to the sufferers as may be contributed from among us, and report to a meeting of the citizens at the court-house on next Saturday, the 6th. As a part of our duty we have therefore to request that our countrymen will be present on that occasion, to devise and assist in measures for the alleviation of this most dreadful of all calamities which can afflict the human race.

In the mean time, the Committee would recommend to such of their fellow citizens as may be able and disposed to afford help, to make immediate contributions in Corn, Flour, Wheat, Bacon, or money. It is FOOD which the starving people of Ireland want. The following points in the county are suggested as convenient places of deposit for such provisions as may be contributed; and the gentlemen who own or attend the Mills and Stores here named, it is presumed will take pleasure in receiving such contributions until they can be removed for shipment to the scene of distress:—

Dr. Foulkes's mill; Lidwick Summers's mill; Joshua Clapp's mill; Col. Daniel Clapp's mill; Robert Gilmer's store; John Perdew, at Lindsay's mill; James Parsons's mill; Nathan Hunt's store; Richard Mendenhall, at Jamestown; Joel Chipman's mill; William Watson's, near Friendship; Dr. John Saunders, at Saunders's mill; Col.

Dr. Foulkes's mill; Lidwick Summers's mill; Joshua Clapp's mill; Col. Daniel Clapp's mill; Robert Gilmer's store; John Perdew, at Lindsay's mill; James Parsons's mill; Nathan Hunt's store; Richard Mendenhall, at Jamestown; Joel Chipman's mill; William Watson's, near Friendship; Dr. John Saunders, at Saunders's mill; Col.

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Wm. H. Brittain, at Bruce's Cross Roads; K. Clark's store; Mr. Summers's mill (formerly Scott's); James Sloan, William S. Rankin and Dr. John A. Mebane, at Greensboro.

Numbers of men who have hearts to feel and the will to give something, have not got the cash to spare; but have a surplus of provisions, which they would cheerfully divide with their famishing fellow beings.—Others again—mechanics, merchants and professional men—it would suit better to make their donations in money; and enough may thus be raised to defray the expense of wagoning and freightage.

Jesse H. Lindsay is requested and has agreed to conduct the correspondence with the Relief Committee at Fayetteville, in order to see that our contributions shall receive a proper and sure direction to the scene of suffering.

The famine in Ireland is occasioned by a complete failure of the potato crop, which formed almost the only source of subsistence to the common people. And five months must yet pass over, before they can reap any support from their own soil. The suffering there is already dreadful beyond any thing that has occurred in the human family for many generations. Men, women and children—fathers, mothers and their little ones together—are STARVING TO DEATH by hundreds; and such are the necessities of the survivors, that the dead are cast into their graves without coffins, shrouded only in the rags they die in! The details which come in the Irish papers, and in numerous letters from intelligent and well-known individuals in Ireland, would arouse a thrill of pity in the hardest heart. Shall we, as a christian professing people—as partakers in the common lot of humanity, withhold relief from these wretched sufferers, while our granaries and meat-houses are filled with such abundance? The humane every where over the United States are now actively engaged in this great charity. Fellow citizens of Guilford—in the veins of many of you flows Irish blood—all of us acknowledge with them the common brotherhood of man;—let us do our part.

JAMES SLOAN,
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
WILLIAM S. RANKIN,
RICH'D MENDENHALL,
JOHN A. MEBANE.
Committee,
March 2, 1847.

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; 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 trial. Of 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.

GALES, RICHES & CO.
Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy Store,
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 25-11

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Senate.—The three million bill was taken up. Mr. Evans addressed the Senate in an able and pointed speech in review of the war. The House passed the army appropriation bill.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Senate.—The three million bill was taken up, and Mr. Benton took the occasion to attack Mr. Calhoun as the author of the war. Mr. C. rejoined. A notice of these speeches will be seen in another place.

In the House, the entire day was spent in receiving and acting upon reports from committees, and in action upon the post office bills.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, to-day, during the morning hour, Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following joint resolution: which was read twice, and, after some debate, postponed until to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to place at the disposal of Capt. George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship *Macdonald*, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland, such contributions as may be made for their relief; and the sum of six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of repairing and fitting said ship for said purpose.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was next taken up and several important amendments were adopted.

The three million bill was then taken up. Mr. Davis addressed the Senate at some length. He entered into an elaborate review of the question of Texas annexation as connected with the origin of the war—reiterated and enforced the arguments employed in opposition to the acquisition of additional territory, and declared that he would vote for the Wilmot proviso as an amendment to the bill, because, in his judgment, the passage of that proviso would at once stop the war. The honorable senator concluded by explaining the circumstances connected with the failure of the two million bill of last session. When Mr. D. had concluded, Mr. Hannegan obtained the floor, and the bill was passed by until to-morrow.

The Senate then passed the bill to provide for the purchase of the manuscript papers of the late President Madison; and also the bill for the relief of the widow of the late Col. McRae, and, after a short executive session, adjourned.

The House spent the day in the consideration of a bill to erect certain light-houses—a bill making alteration in the Post Office law—the Post Office appropriation bill—a bill amendatory of the several acts in relation to the progress of the useful arts—and the Senate amendments to the bill for the support of the Military Academy; and to the Indian appropriation bill. A report of the action upon the same will be found in another column.—*Union.*

Friday, Feb. 26.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Ireland was read a second time, and laid over till to-morrow. The amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, granting to Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss the amount deducted from their accounts for printing and furnished prior to the passage of the recent law, was agreed to. Mr. Hannegan addressed the Senate on the three million bill in a speech, of which we give a full report.

The consideration of the civil and diplomatic bill was then resumed, and, at a late hour, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Niles has the floor on the three million bill to-morrow.

In the House, after the reception of a number of reports from committees, and the passage of the naval pension bill, and the bill to amend the act of June 30th, 1834, in relation to the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, each with amendments. Mr. Boyd, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the (Senate)—bill making provision for an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes; with amendments; the most important of which is as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered at his discretion to designate and assign any general officer of the rank of major-general, whether of the line or by brevet, and whether of the regular army or of volunteers, who may be in the service of the United States, without regard to date of commission, to the chief command of the military force of the United States. *Provided,* That the officer so designated and assigned shall cease to exercise the duties and powers of general-in-chief as aforesaid, upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace with Mexico.

Amendments limiting the number of brigadier generals appointed under this act to "three," and of major generals to "two," were also submitted.

After a debate of two hours in committee, these amendments with others were agreed to, and the bill was reported back to the House.

The question being taken upon the first amendment stated above, the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas 112, nays 57.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 121, nays 75.—*Union.*

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Senate.—Many bills were acted on. Mr. Niles spoke 3 hours on the Three Million bill. The question was not taken on the bill, (the Senate refusing 27 to 23,) and Mr. Clayton having the floor for Monday.

The bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the relief of Ireland and Scotland was passed, 27 to 13. **House.**—A substitute for the bill taxing tea and coffee, &c., was adopted, 105 to 103. By the substitute, tea and coffee are not taxed, and the duties are increased on iron, sugar, spirits, wines, manufactures of silk, linen, flax, cotton and wool.

Remarkable prophecy of Cobbett, respecting Ireland, and the failure of the Potato. [From the London Economist, Dec. 19, 1846.]

"To the Editor: Lexington—My Dear Sir: Last evening, I met, at dinner, a Roman Catholic priest, a Doctor Smith, from Connemara County, Galway; who related the following conversation he had with that extraordinary man, Cobbett, in 1829. While speaking of Ireland, Cobbett said, that the dirty weed, sliding to the Potato, would be the curse of Ireland. 'How so?' replied Dr. Smith, 'what must the people do without it; they live upon it.' They have had it in cultivation for 188 years." Cobbett answered, 'they must go back to the same food they were accustomed to live upon previously to the general cultivation of the dirty weed; and that is to grain, wheat, oats, rye, &c. You have four million of souls in Ireland, and eight millions of acres of uncultivated ground. This ground must be drained and brought into

cultivation, and you must again grow wheat, oats, rye, &c. The potato will not last more than twenty years, when it will work itself out and then you will see to what a state Ireland will be reduced. You must return to grain crops; and Ireland, instead of being the most degraded, will become one of the finest countries in the world. You may live to see my words prove true, but I never shall."

Doctor Smith made a note of the above in 1826, and the same opinion and prophecy, concerning the potato occurs in one of Cobbett's books, *Cottage Economy, or Cottage Comforts*, I forget which.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, February Term, 1847.

John M. Lindsey, vs. Original Attachment.

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 as 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. Pradly \$5 45-6

ACCOMMODATION SHOP.

IF you want BEDSTEADS of the best quality, either French or turned post, call on the subscriber. If you want TURNING done of any variety, call. If you want CUPBOARD WORK made in the most neat and durable style, call. If you are under the necessity of burying a friend, and wish to do it neatly yet cheap, call. The shop may be found on the first lot beyond H. T. Wilbur's dwelling on South street.

BENJAMIN E. WOOLLEN. Greensboro', Feb. 1847. 45-6

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 been 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 on it is 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 *St. and Nervous Headaches*, and an excellent preventive of *Constipation and Low Spirits.* It is anti bilious in its effect, and cures 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 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 safest 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 Byrnes, 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 A. S. PORTER, 121 Fulton St., New York, by W. J. McCONNEL, Greensboro', and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1. Large bottles, Six bottles for \$5.

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.—43-3no.

*The Salisbury Watchman will copy 3 months.

DR. EDWIN WATSON

HAVING located permanently in Greensborough offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and its vicinity. Office on north street, opposite Mr. Eckel's Jewelry Store. 52-11

JUST received a large lot of Bacon which will be sold low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL. August 17th, 1846.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia chewing Tobacco, just received and for sale at the Cheap Cash Store of W. J. McCONNEL.

3,000 Pairs of Shoes and Boots for sale. Bro. gaiters from 75 cents to \$1.50. Bro. gaiters \$1.50 to \$6.00. W. J. McCONNEL.

A SUPERIOR CHEMICAL TOBACCO and CIGARETTES (Principle pure Havana) for sale at the New Drug Store, No. 1-36. A. S. PORTER.

JUST received a large lot of fine MOLASSES which will be sold low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL. Dec. 11, 1846.

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.

Fresh Herring.

No. 1, for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

CONGRESS.

The 29th Congress expired last Wednesday. The synopsis in another column shows the proceedings up to Saturday last. What a mass of unfinished business has been crowded into the last three days of the session! The vote of the Senate on the Three Million bill had not been taken, and what its fate has been we cannot guess—whether it has passed, with or without, the Wilmot proviso—whether it has been rejected—or spoken out of existence simultaneously with the expiration of the session, like its illustrious predecessor of last session.

We think it certain that the session will have expired without a sufficient provision of the "sinews of war" for vigorous action, and without any thing like adequate provision for an increase of revenue to meet the vast demands which must inevitably come against the treasury for the war expenses. This is something astonishing and unaccountable, when we reflect that the Democratic party, who claim the responsibility and honor of being the War party, *par excellence*, have a majority of some sixty in the House of Representatives and a decided majority in the Senate!

Many believe that an *Extra Session* of Congress will have to be called. The intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Washington Feb. 21, nine working days previous to the expiration of the session, says:

An extra session *must* come! With such revenue bills, loan bills and appropriation bills as have been, or will be, passed during the present session, the government cannot carry on the war for any length of time, and pay all its expenses! The thing cannot be done! For that, if for no other reason, Mr. Polk will be obliged to call an extra session of Congress! Another reason may be supposed to have some weight. The next House of Representatives will be Whig, in all human probability. Will not Mr. Polk desire to shift from his own shoulders to those of that Whig House the responsibility, in part at all events, of the expenses of carrying on this war?

But what are the means by which any body expects the government can carry on the war and meet all its expenses, until Congress assembles in regular session next December?

A loan or treasury note bill for \$23,000,000 has been passed. How long will it last towards paying out arrearages and meeting current expenses, at say \$5,000,000 per month?

What amount of revenue will the tariff of 1846 yield? By statements from the Treasury Department, it appears, that the revenue for the last quarter from which we have returns, (embracing two months of the tariff of 1842, and one month of the tariff of 1846,) amounted to \$3,645,000. Take this as a guide (which is too favorable to the new tariff), and multiply it by four, and you have the sum of \$14,580,000 as the annual amount of revenue to be realized from the tariff of 1846, as it now stands!

But Mr. Walker proposes to levy additional duties, and a new bill has been framed in consequence! And what amount of revenue will it raise? I have a carefully prepared statement, which says the increase of revenue by the increased duty on iron will be \$169,000! On coal, \$22,000! On sugar, \$13,000! And the whole additional amount to be raised by this supplemental bill, exclusive of the tax on tea and coffee, and the graduation of the public lands, will be but \$199,000. Add to this an increase of \$500,000 from the land sales under the reduced prices, and we have the sum \$699,000! To this add \$2,000,000 from a tax of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee, and we have about \$3,000,000 additional duty from the supplemental tariff bill, which, added to \$14,580,000 raised by the tariff of 1846, and we have \$17,580,000 in all! A pretty sum for Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker to expect to get along with!

I repeat, there must be an extra session of Congress!

A BRACE OF SCAMPS.

In the month of December last an imposition was attempted, with partial success, upon the people of this town, by a person who represented himself as a deaf mute, by the name of Melville, and went on to Hillsboro, where he attempted the practice of similar arts; but was detected by some one who had seen him somewhere else and heard him talk. He left with all convenient despatch, and joined his accomplice here. The news of the dumb man speaking at Hillsboro' at once produced a similar miracle here—the elder brother also found the use of his tongue, to talk and swear withal, as glibly as if he had been bred to the business!

The feelings of our people were very much exasperated at this deceptive conduct. But the scamps told a very pitiful story about having been first compelled to resort to this innocent deception a few weeks before, at some village in South Carolina, in order to procure something to eat; and had since kept it up for the same necessary purpose. If this was true, it were some extenuation; and a doubt that it might be true, was all that prevented their arrest and punishment. They left here on foot towards Virginia. We noticed the facts in our paper, at the time, supposing that if they were innocent men, they would not again attempt the same hazardous imposition.

But we have good reason to believe that this some precious pair of rascals have since continued the practice of their deception, in Pennsylvania county, in Lynchburg, Lexington, and perhaps other towns in Virginia—swindling the people out of their money and their wits by exciting sympathy for an affliction that does not exist. We have just learned that a couple of deaf mutes (by the name of Monteville, a very easy transition from Melville,) have lately been operating about

Lexington, Va.; and that one of them had succeeded in winning his way to the good graces of many citizens, and of the students of the literary institution, in that town. We apprehend that they have been scandalously imposed upon. But the following description, as near as we can recollect, of the Melville who was here, will satisfy them whether he is the Monteville there.

He was apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, possibly not over 25; about five feet eleven inches high; rather spare, but well built and erect in figure; his face rather sharp and bony; cheek bones pretty high and prominent; wide through the temples, but rather high, narrow, receding forehead; black hair, combed back; shrewd, intelligent countenance, with an archness of look out of the eyes; his eyes a little inclined to redness, and sometimes watering at the corners; his upper lip protruded more than ordinary; he was remarked for chewing his tobacco very fast, and for his loud and ready laugh; while he wore a moustache; on the whole, a pretty dashing and specious exterior, and he mimicked the actions of a deaf mute with wonderful facility. He exhibited a fondness for cards; but finding few if any persons here who had a taste for such amusement, there was no opportunity to develop his talents in that department of education. The young man who passed for his brother was considerably shorter in person; lighter hair and complexion, and wore a rather subdued appearance.

They had some letters from respectable and charitable men, whom they had no doubt imposed upon in their deaf and dumb character. If Melville and Monteville are in fact the same, society would be well served if they could manage to break into some penitentiary.

CORWIN'S SPEECH.

This speech has not, we dare say, proven one of the most effective upon the present legislation of Congress; but it is the *great speech* of the session. Replete with truth—historical and moral truth, boldly spoken, in a strain of lofty eloquence, it must inevitably tell upon the Mind of the People. We regret the necessity of dividing this speech; but its length is too great for one paper.

THE FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

See the new advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., 112 Fulton street, New York.

The Westminster Review, for January, has just been received; it contains over 150 pages of matter. Contents:—Revelations of the Telescope; Grote's History of Greece—the Homeric Poems; British Ferns; Carlyle's Cromwell; Camp and Barrack Room; Bankruptcy and Insolvency; Travels in Lycia; The Spanish Marriages; Foreign Literature and Correspondence; Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

Blackwood, for January. Contents:—The Court of Louis Philippe; Mildred, a tale, chaps. 4, 5, 6; Eugene, Marlborough, Frederick, Napoleon and Wellington; Lays and Legends of the Thames; Prussian Military Memoirs; Lapenberg's Anglo-Saxons; Scottish Melodies, by Delta; General Mack, a Christmas carol; Reflections suggested by the Career of the late Premier, (in which Sir Robert Peel is handled with quite as much severity as are ever the Cabinet Ministers at Washington by our own political reviewers.)

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.

This work is still continued; compiled with care and a special view to the suitability of its articles to our soil and climate. Monthly, by Thomas J. Lemay, Raleigh; price one dollar a year, in advance—otherwise \$1.50. The following are the principal articles in the February number, just received: an account of some of the splendid plants of China; statistics of the wages of labor in Europe; on compost manure heaps; best regulated farms, as examined by a committee of the Prince George county agricultural society; the plough and deep ploughing, extracted from Gardner's Farmer's Dictionary, with cuts; on the breed of cows; Jerusalem artichoke, from the Southern Planter; marling, original,—with a number of useful short articles. The numbers for December and January, stitched together, contain a long and interesting article from the Farmer's Dictionary, on *Insects*, illustrated by handsome cuts.

MESSES. CALHOUN AND BENFON.

These giants came in collision in the Senate on the 24th. Mr. Benton made a furious onslaught upon the Senator from South Carolina, charging him with having been the conductor of the abolitionists in 1819, and as being responsible for the war with Mexico, by the part he took in the annexation of Texas. His speech is characteristically egotistical as to himself, and bitter towards Mr. Calhoun, to whom, it must be admitted, he has dealt some severe hits. Mr. Calhoun's reply was more dignified. The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette furnishes a sketch of this "passage at arms":

"On Wednesday, in the Senate, the Three Million Bill being taken up, Mr. Benton launched out at once against Mr. Calhoun and charged him with being responsible for the war. If the Senator from S. C. believed that the march of the army from Corpus Christi would lead to war, it was his duty to have attempted to arrest it by representing his views to the President, and it was incomprehensible to him (Mr. B.) how such a statement of his views could have lessened his influence with the President on the Oregon question."

"Mr. B. then traced various causes which had led ultimately to the war. The first cause was the dismemberment of the great valley of the Mississippi by the treaty of 1819, and Missouri compromise, which not only circumscribed the extent of slave-holding territory, but extinguished it for ever. He charged Mr. Calhoun, by his act in 1819, with being the conductor of the abolitionists of the north, and he denied his right to appear now as the champion of the slave-holding States—especially of the State of Missouri—after he had done so much for the extinguishment of slave-holding territory."

"Mr. B. then went back to the circumstances connected with the recognition of the indepen-

dence of Texas, and Mr. Calhoun's anxiety at that time to have the annexation go hand in hand with the recognition."

"Mr. Calhoun replied. There was one thing to be inferred from the speech of the Senator from Missouri, which was important. It showed that the war was unpopular. It ought to be so, and its unpopularity would soon bring it to a termination."

"The Senator from Missouri had said that he (Mr. C.) was the sole author of annexation. It was not more than twelve months since there were many competitors for it. The organ of the administration had claimed it for Mr. Polk, and it was only at this late hour when it was found necessary to serve a certain purpose that it was thrown wholly upon his (Mr. C.) shoulders. He took it and claimed it."

"Mr. C. had been warned that the Senator from Missouri was preparing to make a tremendous attack upon him, and he had been told to beware of annihilation. Well, after so much preparation he had certainly expected that there would have been some force in the assault, but he had never in his life listened to such a weak, trashy argument, and he really thanked the Senator from Missouri for the attack. It could do him (Mr. C.) no harm, but was calculated to benefit him and place him right before the people."

"Mr. C. then rebutted the charges of Mr. Benton, and gave an interesting account of the connection between the Oregon and the Mexican questions, and made a brief defence of his course."

"Mr. Benton rejoined, and the Senate then went into Executive Session."

HORRIBLE!—A gentleman of our acquaintance received lately a letter from a friend in Henry county, Indiana, stating the awful result of a piece of sport among some youngsters there, which we will mention for the benefit of some in these parts, who, we are informed, indulge in the *polite* practice of serenading marriage parties with bells, horns, &c.

The wedding party, in Henry county, were proceeding on horseback to the house of some of the relatives or friends, as is customary after the celebration of a marriage, when some rude youngsters appeared among them making a noise with bells and horns. The horses were frightened and became unmanageable. The bridegroom's horse threw him and broke his neck! The bride was thrown, but her foot hung in the stirrup, and the horse ran until her brains were beat out and her body torn nearly to pieces. The horse had to be shot down before he could be caught, and the mutilated remains of the woman rescued!

We would not mention these revolting particulars, were it not for the hope that they will meet the eye of some who have indulged in the vulgar and irrational sport alluded to above.

IRISH RELIEF.—The Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of provisions to be sent to the Government of Great Britain, for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland and Scotland. Several Senators, particularly Messrs. Crittenden and Cass, spoke very eloquently on this bill. We should be glad to lay their speeches, and also the speech of Mr. Clay, in New Orleans, before our readers.

Contributions from societies and individuals are still going on. Mr. Packenham, the British Minister at Washington, has given 100l. for his suffering countrymen. Many wealthy farmers and merchants at the North have given liberally.

HON. ALFRED DOCKERY.—We are authorised to state, that Gen. Dockery is not a Candidate for re-election to Congress.

We regret the retirement to private life of an able and honest man, and true Whig, such as Gen. Dockery. But we learn that he is influenced in his decision by the change made in his District by the act of our late Legislature.

Fayetteville Observer.

SUSPENSION OF THE BRITISH CORN AND NAVIGATION LAWS.—The N. York Journal of Commerce remarks that the Act recently passed by the British Parliament, effects an abandonment of the duty of 4s. per quarter levied on corn, until the 1st of September of the present year. Another Act effects a partial abandonment of the Navigation Laws, which prevent the introduction into Great Britain of any produce but that of the country to which the ship that carries it belongs, by suspending their operations so far as regards corn, until the first of September next.

For the Patriot.

Leaksville, N. C. Feb. 25, 1847.

Messrs. Editors:—I feel it incumbent on me to hold up to public view, the conduct of one of the representatives of this county (Rockingham) and to warn the people of Rockingham from entrusting their interests at any future time to Don't W. Courts. I esteem it not only the privilege, but the duty of any citizen of this or any other State, enjoying the blessing of a republican government, to observe closely the conduct of those to whom they entrust the management of their interests, as agents authorised by them to act in their behalf. Believing, thus, I feel it my duty to raise my voice at least, against the continuance in trust of any one who has proven so recreant to the trust, and false to the interest of his constituents as Don't W. Courts. I shall content myself with bringing only one charge against Mr. Courts, and leave the public to judge from that of the rectitude of his conduct, though it is not the only one that could be alleged against him by the people of this vicinity. Very soon after the convening of the late Legislature, the people of this neighborhood, conscious, that by death and removal from the county, Magistrates were very much wanted in the neighborhood, a petition was gotten up, and that by a Democrat, for several gentlemen to be commissioned as Justices of the Peace. This gentleman who got up the petition, (which was signed indiscriminately by democrats and whigs), looking to the qualifications of the men, and their location in the neighborhood, happened to recommend several who were not of the neighborhood, feeling deep interest in the subject of their petition, await with deep anxiety the action of the Legislature upon it. Nothing is heard by the petitioners from their representative (whom they pay three dollars per day to represent their interests in the Legislature), until his return to his constituents; when he informs them that Mr. Boyd, our Senator, who is totally ignorant of the condition of the neighborhood, told him that no magistrates were needed in their neighborhood. The representatives from this county were suffered to take their seats in the Legislature without opposition, and it was hoped that they would represent the wishes of the whole people without descending to petty acts of demagoguery.

Now if Mr. Boyd knows better what the people want than the people do themselves, Mr. Boyd had better take the election of the representative of the

people out of their hands; and elect somebody to represent them by his single vote. And if Mr. Courts prefers representing Mr. Boyd's or his own interest to that of the people, then he should draw his three dollars per diem from Mr. Boyd, or his own pockets. A CITIZEN.

DEAFNESS ENTIRELY CURED.

By the use of McNair's Acoustic Oil, those laboring under this dreadful complaint can be perfectly cured. It has cured persons who have been deaf for years. Persons stand ready to give their testimony to its usefulness who have been cured by using one bottle of the Oil. If you wish to throw away your money, buy other articles put up in imitation of this. Prepared and sold by Comstock & Co., 21 Court and street, New York.

For sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; E. Belo, Salem; J. A. Bittling, Hittsville; Dennis Heart, Hillsborough; P. Thompson, Mocksville.

MARRIED.

In Randolph County, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, by Rev. John A. Greiter, ALEX. H. HUGHAN, Esq., the present Senator for said county, to MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Gen. Alex. Gray.

DIED.

In this place, on Saturday morning Feb. 27th, of consumption, Mrs. MARY MOREHEAD, wife of JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq.

In this county, on the 5d inst., of pneumonia, Miss MIRA EVELINE PHIPPS, in the eighteenth year of her age.

The death of this young lady, so amiable, so affectionate, so correct in her deportment, that she was a favorite in the family and in the neighborhood, has caused a wound which will not be soon healed, and made a vacancy at the domestic fireside which will not be soon filled; but while her friends here are sorrowing, she is no doubt rejoicing

THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE.

No sable pall, no waving plume,
No tapers and torch-lights to illumine;
No parting glance, no heavy tear,
Is seen to fall upon the bier.
There is not one of kindred clay,
To watch the coffin on its way;
No mortal form—no human breast
Cares where the pauper's dust may rest.
But one deep mourner follows there—
Whose grief outlives the funeral prayer,
He does not sigh, he does not weep,
But will not leave the soulless heap.
'Tis he who was the poor man's mate,
And made him more content with fate;
The mongrel dog that shared his crust,
Is all that stands beside his dust!

He bends his listening head as though
He thought to hear a voice below—
He pines to mix that voice so kind,
And wonders why he's left behind.
The sun goes down, the night is come,
He needs no food—he seeks no home;
But stretched upon the dreamless bed,
With doleful howl calls back the dead.
The passing gaze may coldly dwell
On all that polished marble tell;
For temples built on churchyard earth
Are claimed by riches more than worth.
But who would mark with undim'd eyes
The mourning dog that snarls and dies?
Who would not ask, who would not care,
Such Love and Faith to guard his grave?

DROPS OF DEW.

A little wealth will suffice us to live well; and
less to die happy.
Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it
were plate; and not less great is the man to whom
all his plate is no more than earthenware.

As life is short and uncertain, and its pleasures
intermingled with pains and sorrows, it is absurd
to make it the sole object of your thoughts and
pursuits.

Hypocrisy may for a while deceive the world,
but sooner or later it will be detected, and render
the hypocrite as odious to man as he is to God.
He that goes to the tavern first for the love of
company, will at last go there for the love of liquor.

Let those who would affect singularity, first de-
termine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure
to be very singular.

When you find sorrow asleep do not disturb
it.

A mind without principles is like a ship with-
out rudder or ballast, having nothing to steer its
course or keep it even.

A small neglect sometimes breeds a great mis-
chief—for want of a nail the shoe is lost, for want
of a shoe the horse is lost, for want of a horse the
rider is lost.

An itinerant preacher, out West, declares that
the miser, when he dies, and attempts to fly up
to heaven, will find a bag of gold tied to every
feather of his wings, the weight of which will sink
him to perdition.

Always keep in mind the great and important
purpose for which you came into existence—the
honor of your Maker, your own happiness, the
benefit of your friends, and the good of mankind in
general.

That woman deserves a husband's generous
love who will greet him with smiles as he returns
from the labors of the day, who will try to charm
him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a
cheerful hour.

There is a value in money, which those who
have never given freely, cannot dream of.
Men, like books, have at each end a blank
leaf—childhood and old age.

Esteem is the mother of love, but the daugh-
ter is often older than the mother.

Graves are but the prints of the footsteps of
the angel of eternal life.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue
is its sun, and the two are never apart.

The gifts that circumstances make in our
character, we are apt to regard as its native fruit.
He who dreads giving light to the people is
like a man who builds a house without windows
for fear of lighting.

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which
seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as
they approach.

How to eat Eggs.—Haile, of the N. O. Pic-
ayune, thus describes the Mexican process of eat-
ing eggs:

Boiled eggs were brought on. They were cook-
ed soft, the shells being merely scalded, and set in
little cakes of raw dough. The tops were opened,
and a little stick about three inches long and of
about the size of a large knitting-needle, handed
to each of us. As Lewis did all the Spanish for
both, I looked to him for instructions how to eat
with these sticks. He was at the time turning
side glances to see me begin. At last I asked
him to show me, as the job appeared as difficult
as eating soup with a knitting-needle. After
hesitating a moment in evident confusion, the Ma-
jor "fessed cold," and enquired of the Senor.

"She informed us that the sticks were to stir in
the salt, after which the eggs were to be sucked.
How stupid we were not to have understood this
simple process!

"Susan, stand up and let the gentleman see
what you have learned. What does cha-ir-
apell!"

"I don't know, marm."

"Why, you ignorant critter! What do you al-
ways sit on!"

"Oh, marm, I don't like to tell."

"What on airth is the matter with this gal—tell
what it is."

"I don't like to tell—it was Bill Cross's knee-
but he never kissed me but twice!"

"Airhquakes and apple-sauce!" exclaimed the
school mistress, and she fainted!

From the Home Journal.

I CANNOT FORGET THEE.

I cannot forget thee, I've striven in vain,
The effort but fruitless can be,
A thousand remembrances still must remain
To tell of the past and of thee.

I cannot forget thee, thou vision of light,
Though fleeting and transient thy stay;
Like the gleam of a star, on life's wearisome night,
Thou hast passed in bright beauty away.

I cannot forget thee; each look and each word
Is lingering in memory still;
As a dream of soft music, thy voice is oft heard
Giving every pulsation a thrill.

I cannot forget thee; I live in the past,
Though its hopes and its joys are all fled,
Like summer plants, that, too beautiful to last,
Shed their fragrance when faded and dead.

I cannot forget thee; my life's but a dream,
A long, changeless, day-dream of thee;
Thou star of my destiny! still may thy beam
Shed radiance o'er life's troubled sea.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Rev. Professor MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of De-
cember, and close the Academic year on the
13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class.
Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek,
French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the
several branches of Science, are entrusted to Profes-
sional instructors of much experience, who devote all
their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifices and accommodations are ample for
thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal
and ornamental education. These, with the daughters
of the principal families of Greensboro, form Classes
of most convenient size in each of the four years
into which the prescribed course is distributed.

Good order, kind feelings, and great improvement,
are the well-known characteristics of Edgeworth.

The expenses, for 5 months, are \$75.00, for tuition,
board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; \$20.00 for Music;
\$20.00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; \$10.00
for Drawing; and for either of the above named
Languages, \$50.00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed
their surprise that the high character of the instruc-
tion, with the limited number of pupils, can be main-
tained at these prices.

10,000 LBS. OF REINSWAX WANTED,
for which the highest market price will be
paid on trade. Ready exchange for all kinds of country
produce. Dec 11, 1846. W. J. McCONNEL.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE present session of the Greensborough Female
College will close on the 4th of December.
The next session will commence on the 4th of
January, 1847.

There will be an examination of the pupils of this
institution on the 16th of December, before the Trustees.
Parents and guardians of pupils are invited to
attend.

The vacation, embracing so short a time, will
scarcely interrupt the regular exercises. Boarders
in College can have every advantage of study they
may wish, during that time, as the members of the
Faculty will not leave; and the same attention will
be given as at other times.

Scholars should be entered at the commencement
of the session, or if convenient, during the vacation,
as this is important in view of regular classification.
Charge will be made only from time of entering, but
no deduction for loss of time, except in cases of abso-
lute necessity. Terms are heretofore.

The second or trustees are hereby notified to meet
at the College on the 16th of December, at 9 o'clock,
A. M. GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.

B. T. BLAKE, Sec'y.
Greensboro, Nov. 1, 1846.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tavern House and Lots, with
all the fixtures. It is situated on the North-west
corner of the courthouse, long known as the

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The House is roomy and more convenient to business
than any House in the Town, with many out houses
consisting of a Kitchen, Negro Houses, large Barn
Corn Houses, and almost all convenient houses for
Tavern. Connected with the House is a first rate

STORE ROOM.

now occupied and has been for many years. Also,
a good well of water in the yard, a fine garden lot,
and many valuable considerations pertaining thereto too
tedious to mention in an advertisement. The whole
will be sold without reserve; title good and unques-
tionable. Any person wishing to purchase can have
a good bargain and almost their own time as to pay-
ment. I have determined to go west, and intend to
sell on good terms. The Proprietor will take pleasure
in showing the property to any one desirous of purchasing.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Greensboro, N. C.

December, 1846. S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The House will be kept as a Hotel,
until disposed of by the Proprietor. (36) S. H.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1846.
John Goode, Timothy Goode, Sally Goode, Richard
Goode and Joseph Goode,

vs.
Edward Goode, Nancy Goode, Mary Goode and Mar-
tin Westmoreland.

Petition to sell Land.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Edward Goode, one of the defendants in this case, is
not a resident of North Carolina,—it is therefore or-
dered that publication be made in the Greensboro
Patriot for six weeks, for the said Edward Goode to
appear at the courthouse in Greensboro on the 2nd
Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then
and there full, true and perfect answer to make
upon oath to all the allegations and charges contained
in said petition.

Witness, F. Fries, Clerk & Master of our said Court
at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday
in September, A. D. 1846.

Prad \$5 45c F. FRIES, C. M. E.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citi-
zens of Guilford and the adjoining counties that
he has just opened a

NEW DRUG STORE IN GREENSBORO, 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 pur-
chase 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 Greensboro and
vicinity that he may always be found in the Store day
or night.

July, 1846. 15cfr A. S. PORTER.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all dis-
eases arising from an impure state of the blood,
or habit of the system. The operation of this prepara-
tion 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 princi-
ple of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the
skin and may be administered with favorable result
in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bil-
ious complaints—and when the system has been de-
bilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medi-
cines or other causes it will be found an excellent
restorative.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County.

Davis Hix, Adm. vs. Solomon Farmer & wife & others.
Bill to settle Richard Laffin's Estate.

Timothy Griffin maketh oath that Susannah New-
by, Isaac Luther, Lewis Shaw, Sawney Ingram, as he
is informed and believes, are not inhabitants of this
State.—Therefore I direct advertisement in the
Greensboro Patriot, a paper published in this
State, 6 weeks, for the aforesaid persons to appear at
the next Term of this Court at Ashboro on the 4th
Monday of March, 1847, and plead, answer or demur
to the Bill in Equity filed in this cause, or the same
will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and
heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in
Equity for our said County, this 4th Monday in
September, 1846. Issued the 9th of February, 1847.

JONATHAN WORTH, C. M. E.
Prad \$5 45c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH County.

Davis Hix, Adm. vs. Solomon Farmer & wife & others.
Bill to settle Richard Laffin's Estate.

Timothy Griffin maketh oath that Susannah New-
by, Isaac Luther, Lewis Shaw, Sawney Ingram, as he
is informed and believes, are not inhabitants of this
State.—Therefore I direct advertisement in the
Greensboro Patriot, a paper published in this
State, 6 weeks, for the aforesaid persons to appear at
the next Term of this Court at Ashboro on the 4th
Monday of March, 1847, and plead, answer or demur
to the Bill in Equity filed in this cause, or the same
will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and
heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in
Equity for our said County, this 4th Monday in
September, 1846. Issued the 9th of February, 1847.

JONATHAN WORTH, C. M. E.
Prad \$5 45c

I HAVE been put in possession of a Cast Iron
Pump, said to be just such an article as will suit
a great number of purposes, and many of the adjoining
Counties. The price runs from \$2.50 for one horse
to \$6.50 for a very large heavy one horse Plough
Call and see the ploughs before you buy others.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of
Abraham Coble, deceased, on Tuesday the 9th
day of March, A. D. 1847: at the dwelling of the
said deceased, I will expose to public vendue, on a
credit, the personal property of said deceased, consist-
ing of the following property, to wit:—

TWO HEAD OF HORSES,
and about Six Hundred Gallons of Brandy:
300 gallons being Peach Brandy. Terms made known
on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased
are hereby notified to make immediate payment and
settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given;
and all persons having claims against said estate will
present them for payment within the time prescribed
by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their
recovery. This the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847.

463 JOHN CORSBIE, Ex'r.

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 op-
eration in Cumberland county. When properly intro-
duced, 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 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, Guilford,
A. Graham, Dr. Foulkes,
Cumberland, Lenoir,
Col. James Murchison, Thomas Rouse,
Christopher Murrell, Mr. Lassiter,
Cox Williams, Jones,
Fol A. S. McNeill, James McDaniel,
Jarquard Smith, Craven,
John McDaniel, John Bryant,
John Evans, Columbus,
J. W. Howell, Lot Williamson,
Bladen, Robinson,
Gen. James McKay, W. C. McNeill,
Robert Melvin, Richmond,
S. N. Richardson, John C. McLaughlin,
Thomas C. Smith, John L. Fairley,
Isaac Wright, Anson,
John Smith, A. Bauchum,
Sampson, J. R. Reid, Millwright,
G. T. Barksdale, Caneel,
Patrick Murphy, J. T. Dodson, Millwright,
John H. Spearman, Chatham,
Hardy Royal, Cole & Brantly,
New Hanover, Smith & Pullen,
James Murphy, N. Clegg,
Charles Henry, Wake,
Robert Annan, S. Beasley,
Greene, Johnston,
Thomas Hooker, J. T. Leach.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.
With such a deservedly high character, the Sub-
scribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the
Public. They will sell individual or county rights on
reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on
hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit
different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington,
Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by
John T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from
paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized
Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

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,
ARCHD McLAUGHLIN,
A. A. McKEATHAN,
Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1846. 491y

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 in-
dividual right, to dispose of as he may please.

PRICES OF FURNITURE GREATLY REDUCED.
Owing to the facilities which the subscriber now has for manufacturing
GABRIEL WYOMER

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
GOOD 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 re-
spect, from the very best and best materials and made by the most
skilful and experienced workmen. He is now in the city of New York, and
will be in Greensboro, April, 1846.

PETER THURSTON.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S Vermifuge or Dead Shot.

THE exceedingly small quantity of this Medicine,
required to test the existence of worms, or to re-
move 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 purgative. Therefore in ur-
gent cases, as those of Fits, Spasms or Convulsions,
caused by Worms, its unrivaled Superiority is mani-
fest.

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

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

Almanacs For 1847.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac published
at Salem, N. C. by M. M. & Son, for sale by the sub-
scribers, at the publishers price.

Oct 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

FRESH MEDICINES.

WE take pleasure in returning our thanks to such
as have patronized us, and while we solicit a
continuance of their encouragement, we respectfully
invite the attention of the public to our stock of
DRUGS, to which we have just received an addition-
al supply direct from the northern cities, all of which
are unusually low, either by retail or wholesale.

Persons wishing to purchase by the quantity we
particularly invite to give us a call, as we are deter-
mined to sell at such terms as will make it their in-
terest to purchase of us. We will warrant every ar-
ticle offered by us for sale, not only to be UNQUALITY-
NATED, but fresh. Gentlemen living at a distance
can have our prices current sent to them.

DARE & CALDWELL.

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

And Vegetable Tonic and Resto-
rative Bitters.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Veg-
etable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how
high is the position which these invaluable prepara-
tions sustain with the public; nor of their great su-
periority 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 vir-
tues, the proprietor will insert one of the many certi-
ficates 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 hereby certify, that I have used Spencer's Veg-
etable Pills during the last and present years, and find
them to answer the purposes as stated by the Propri-
etor, viz: to act (in small doses) as mild and ready
aperient to the System—to remove or prevent consti-
pation—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 the
mildest and most effectual. JOHN HARRISON,
Sumpter Dist. So. Ca.

AGENTS.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C.
& W. Smith, Alamance. 32:212

DR. EULL'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. Eull's Cele-
brated 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 re-
medy which possesses all 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. Eull's Fever and Ague Pills for
two years past I can most cheerfully testify 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 in-
stance 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 ac-
cording to directions. I have also made considerable
use of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,
and as a mild, yet active and effectual Cathartic, it
has, within my knowledge—no Superior.

JOHN H. INGRAM,
AGENTS.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, N. C.
& W. Smith, Alamance. 32:212

General Receiving and Forwarding AGENCY.

THE subscriber has been extensively engaged in
this line of business, and observing the adven-
tisement of the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. of the
Village and the surrounding Country, from whom he
solicits a liberal share of public patronage. As heret-
ofore 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, un-
less absent on professional business.

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

COMMITTED.

TO the jail of Surry county, N. C., on the 7th of
December, 1846, a runaway negro who calls him-
self S. M., and says that he belongs to the widow
McKee of Raleigh, N. C., and that he had been
hired to Bishop Ives. Said negro is about 20 years
of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerably stout and heavy.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove
property, pay charges, and take him out of jail; or-
otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.
Rockford, N. C. Dec. 7, 1846. 33-17

RANKIN & McLEAN.

WOULD again return their grateful thanks
for the patronage they have received at the
hands of a generous community, & solicit a contin-
uance 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.

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 as-
sortment 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