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PRICE, THREE BOLLARS A YEAR, OF SUPERBIFTION.

nance within the subscription year, will be considered distince of his wish to continuenthe paper.

#### THE BETDER OF SICES.

Even God's Providence

Where the lamps quiver
No far in the river,
With many a light,
From window and casement
From garret to basement,
She stood with amazement

The bleak wind of March

Madeher tremble and sh But not the dark erch. Or the black-flowing ri Mad from life's history, Glad to death's mystery

Swift to be hurl'd

In she plunged boldly. No matter how coldly. The rough river ran-Over the brink of it, Picture it—think of it, Dissolute Man! Love in. it, drink of it, Then if you can!

Take her up tenderly, Lift her with care; Fashion'd so slenderly, Young, and so fair!

Ere her limbs frigidly Stiffen too rigidly, Decently, kindly, Smoothe and compose

Dreadfully staring
Thro' muddy impurity.
As when with the durit
Leat look of despairing
Fix'd on futurity.

Periahing gloomity, Spurred by contunely, Cold inhumanity, Barming insanity, Into her rest— Cross her hands humbly, As if praying dumbly, Over her breast?

Owning her weakness, Her evil behaviour, And leaving with meekne Her sins to her Saviour!

THE WINTER ROBIN.

AN ENGLISH STORY.

And what of that? A good deal, reader, if you

We are all superstitious. There is a feeling

love to have kindness symbolized, and to catch

in every bosom which makes us desire to peer in-

to the unseen, and to dream over the spirit-won-

ders of the spirit-land. Hast stood upon the wild

prairie, when objects in the distance were growing

dim, and, as the twilight was rapidly passing a-

way, and making the treeless earth around look

like a sea, and its long waiving grass like undulat-

ing waves, and mused at such an hour and place

If so, you will remember well, how shapes rose

up before, and forest warrior bands, who had trod

the spot once as their familiar home, crowded a-

bout you, and you seemed to be mingling with

them as a friendly brotherhood. Or hast been in

the old country near some ancient castle, or upon

some wild Moor, about which tradition and song

tell many a sad and daring story, when the sun-

light was hid, and you saw objects as through a

mist, converting them into wild shapes, and vet

making each a representative of some humanizing

feeling stirring within your own bosom? If so,

you have peopled the region round about you with

knights and fair dames and your fancy has made

familiar acquaintance with the customs and cour-

teries, the rude generosiy and ruder violence of the

past. Superstition, in some form or other, sways

us, and when not narrow or harsh, weaves around

humanity a web full of beauty, touching our fines

feelings and softest sensibilities. Or hast lost a

a loved one round whom clustered all your holiest

affections, and been on the spot where oftenest

you have sported together, and given sweet play

to the heart's communion ? If so, you have seen

that loved one in the vacant chair, or on the emp-

ty bench with the very look and expression of life.

The bird may lead us whither he will under this

influence. It comes to us, indeed as a friendly

spirit, and speaks to learned and unlearned, the

rude and refined as the messenger of a purer and

No wonder, then, that the old grand mother, who

had sent her little Jane across the moor, and who

snow, that came feathering down on her return,

and was saved by the Winter Robin, believed that

Rookfield. It was the depth of winter. Fuel

better world.

the play of genius as it does it.

Houseless by night.

One more unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly importunate, Gone to her death!

Take her up tenderly, Lift her with tare; Fashion'd so slenderly, Young and so fair!

Look at her garments, Leok at her garments, Ulinging like cerements; Whilst the wave constantly Drips from her clothing; Take her up instantly, Loving, not loathing. Tauch her not scornfully; Think of her mournfully, Gently and humanly; Not of the stains of her; All that remains of her

Make no deep scrutiny Into her mutiny
Rash and undutiful;
Past all dishonor.
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still, f r all slipe of hers, One of Eve's family, Wips these poor lipe of h Oozing so clemmily.

Who was her mother! Had she a sister! Had she a brother? Or was there a dearer one Still, and a nearer one A'et, than all other?

'Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the store!
Oh; it was pitiful,
Near a whole city full,

sity of the step. She drew forth a gold wedding ring, a sacred memento of the past, and gave it to you want on my doorstep !" the girl, to pawn for money. Jane tripped away for Rookfield and soon was there.

She entered the pawnbroker's shop boldly for the was not ashamed of honest poverty, who have sought under temporary need the same accommodation, that it is better to borrow money of a radesman (not a usurer) in the way of business. than to ask a loan from a friend. The shopman. after many questions, and much impertinence, for he saw the girl was poor, and in his own opinion he was an individual of great importance himself, he consented to take the ring, but he would only lend her half of the money that her grandmother demanded.

"Five shillings, and if you don't redeem it I hall certainly lose by it," said the man with just as much apparent sincerity as if he had spoke the

" Well then, let me have five shillings," sighed

The ticket was made out. The money was paid, and Jane left the shop. It was a great disappointment to have got only five shillings for the ring. It would not last long, husband it as best they might. She was strongly tempted to Would her grandmother be angry ? It was market-day at Brookfield, and there were many well-dressed people walking in the streets-ladies with smiling, happy faces-some of them leading by the hand little girls, younger than herself, who were snugly wrapped up in furs and pelisses .-Then these ladies were buying at the shops-not mere necessaries, but luxuries and dainties-toys and fruits and preserves for their family enjoyfor their children, and ornaments for their houses,

"Ah," thought Jane, "these ladie swho have so much money to spend will not refuse to help me. won't show them the five shillings-but nono," and she hastily corrected herself, "I have five shillings, and that as grandmam says, will keep the wolf from the door. There are poor folks here perhaps, who have not a penny-let them get alms from those who are disposed to give. If I were to beg, I should only wrong such as have neither money nor food."

Thoughts akin to these passed rapidly through the girl's mind, and she determined to return home without delay, lest her grandmother should grow uneasy at her long absence. And, in the act of increasing her pace, she felt for her money, which folded in paper, she had thrust into her bosom to assure herself that it was safe. Alas, aias! it was gone! And not only that, the ticket was gone.

They were gone. With ashy face and palpitating beart, she felt and felt again. They were gone. Overpowered by her misfortune, she sat down upon a doorstep and wept in agony. The house to which the doorstep belonged was evidently the habitation of a wealthy individual. It was situated in the aristocratic quarter of Rookfield .-Moreover, it was exactly fronting the Church, whose taper spire pointed, like the clergyman's Sabbath finger, upward; and which being thus set, even on week days, before the eyes of those who dwelt in this and the adjoining houses, could not but revive in their minds each morning, and every hour of the days of labor, those lessons which had sunk so deep into their hearts therein, on the preceding day of rest and worship. Not that the owner of the house in question could be supposed o need such admenition,-for he-the proprietor of the doorstep upon which poor Jenny sat and wept-was the clergymen. Opportunely, or otherwise, it happened that at this critical time the reverend gentleman, who had been summoned half an hour before to attend the bedside of a dying man, returned home, accompanied by a friend who had joined him on the way.

elergyman, pointing with his gold-headed cane to and her supplicating attitude, attracted the worthy the weeping girl. " A child crying on my door, tar's attention. She told him her story, and the step! Really, how inattentive the servants are! humane seaman drew from his pocket a leathern The old cry, I dare say. Eh, Fisher? Want, purse, and placed five shillings in her hand, sayhunger, that's it eh !'

leman's companion, with a shrug.
"Come—come—speak out, child," -cried the pastor. "Didn't you hear me ask you what was the matter? Do you know who I am-eh? 1 am a clergyman and a magistrate! Do you hear that? I allow no beggar in Rookfield. I send them ail to prison. What, you an't frightenedan't you ?"

Certainly Jane Foster, although she had risen hastily and was wiping her eyes, was not in the least alarmed. She curtseyed to the gentlemen, and was in the act of moving away.

"Stop-stop-not so fast. I asked you what was the matter! She does look faint,-does she not, Fisher ?" said the clergyman.

+Y-e-s, I think she does, a lit-tle," replied came nigh being lost and hidden by the blinding Fisher.

And if she did, there was nothing extraordinary in the circumstance, for she had walked a long it was an angel. Gerrold tells the story beauti- distance, and had not broken her fast since the fuly. These two, the grandmother and Jane Fos- previous day, and then she had dined off potater, lived in a lone cottage, over the moor from toes.

"I feel confident that this is a case of imposithey had; but one crust of bread, and a few pence tion," whispered the clergyman to his companion, was all that was left them for food. That crust of with a singular inattention to his foregoing rebread Jane gave to her grandmother, and then mark. "I'll unmask it. Now, my little maid," said, "I will hie me to Rookfield." The ailing he added aloud, "what is your name, and where old woman objected, but the answer, "we have do you come from?"

no bread, no potatoes," satisfied her of the neces- The girl replied to each of his queries

"As if she were following the Hindoo method of sitting in dharna," said Fisher, who had been a

"I-I didn't mean any harm, sir." replied Jane, bursting afresh into tears. "I have lost five shillings; my grandmother sent me to pawn a ring, and I have lost the money."

The clergyman looked his friend solemnly in the face. "To pawn, to pawn!" he exclaimed, giving to each syllable its due impressive enunistion. "The vice of the lower classes is abom-

gentleman to contend against. He waved his and, saying. "There, get away child, get away;" and walked into the house followed by his friend.

Jane hurriedly left that neighborhood. No good, she thought, could come from such a vicin-But what was she to do ! She must bee now, and haply she might meet with those who imputed to the lower orders something which was not "wice." It was with a heavy heart that, turning out of the street in which the clergyman hived, she stood where the ladies passed home from the market, and looked in their faces with eager, hungry eyes. It began to snow just at this time. Tired and ashamed, she watched an opportunity to make her first appeal. But every one was in such haste to get home, now that the snow was falling, that her supplicating attitude, and pale, attenuated face were scarcely noticed, or gained only a cold, unsympathising stare. Ah, it was sad for the poor girl to see so many fellow-Christians, not one of whom was willing to lend to their Maker an unstateable fraction of the wealth He had bestowed upon them. It is true that she had not petitioned with her tongue,-but her eyes, her cheeks, her pinched limbs and bare attire, what eloquent tongues they had! How impressive their gratery! But it was week-day, and Charity was a theme for Sundays. Once in seven days, the rich folks in Rookfield condescended to call the poor their

Faster fell the snow. The girl's bonnet and hawl were white as the roofs of the houses. She hivered and her teeth chuttered. The marrow of her hones was chilled. She had addressed five or six individuals, none of whom deigned a reply, or recognized her existence by so much a shake of the head, or other mute rejection of her suite. "Only a penny,-'tis for my grandmother; I have lost five shillings and we have nothing to eat at home." Faster fell the snow. and those who were thus entreated walked faster

He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord. nasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me. Holy words, accredited by those who turned a deaf enr o the petition of the shivering beggar girl.

Upwards of two hours did Jane stand, exposed o the thickly-falling snow, and suffering the severest privation from the combined effects of cold and hunger. And during all that time she got angry and even abusive words, deprecating looks, and threats of Bridewell, but not one halfpenny, not

ne.

And now the day was so far advanced that the night would soon close in. It still snowed fast-The cold was extreme. As she hurried along the pavement, she caught frequent sights of rousing fires in grates, and happy people warming themselves thereby. The cold was in her limbs, and in her heart. She must hasten home, lest her poor grandmother should die with fright because of her long absence. Yet once more she would beg-yet once more, for her aged relation's sake, she would beg.

"What-what-what is this?" exclaimed the supplication, her pale face streaming with tears, ing that he gave it to her for the sake of his mo-"I shouldn't wonder," replied the reverend gen- ther, who was also an old woman, and whom he was burrying to meet, after a long-long absence -if she were still alive-if she were still alive. round him. This was mostly pine barrens of He should have a child, too, he said, but he thought she was dead .- he did'nt know.

> Oh joy-oh, light-hearted joy! Heaping uncounted blessings upon the head of the generous belonging to one Col. LAMAR, who lived in Charlesson of Neptune, our happy Jane set her face homeward in good earnest. She was on the moor now; but soaked to the skin by the penetrating snow, and chilled almost beyond the power of her slight, enseebled frame to bear. At every step she took, her strength grew less and The snow fell now so fast and thick, that objects at a triffing distance were obscured, and her little feet sank deeper every instant.

Oh-to die upon that lonely moor-how hor membered to have heard it told that people so had perished-to heap the snow wildly around her, and build herself a frightful tomb therewith upon heaven to sid her darling child !

Thicker and faster-thicker and faster yet. No sky, no horizon, no object on which to rest the eye, but all one waste of snow, that made the eveballs ache to look upon. Faster and faster yet, and feebler and feebler grew her steps. A ton road-he was crusty toward his customers- The one is a jewel and the other is a treasure.

around her heart. She could not hold out much eat or slept for several days and nights, for he had longer. She felt herself sinking-Yet one more set his whole soul upon buying the Lamar land. struggle for her young life.

A chirp, as of a little bird, sounded in her ear. It was close beside her—a robin—a winter robin.

ven for a moor. There was not a tree for a bird to perch upon. Only a few shrubs, and they were now hidden by the snow.

Chirp,-chirp.

It was only a simple robin .- but God alone knows how greatly its presence cheered our littie, melden, bettling against the storm on that shelterless and dreary moor. What trifling circumstance s infure new life into the desponding breast! The Scotch warrior gleaned new vigor from watching the efforts of a spider. Mungo Park, when resigned to die in the African desert, beheld a tiny weed lifting its obscure head to the heaven that encloseth all the world, and felt that God, who planted that humble vegetation there. and did not wubdraw form it His sustaining hand. but sent the breeze to fan it, and the rain to water it,-would succor the child of His own likeness also ;-and from that consoling thought, there grew such energy, that his limbs received new strength thereby, and he posecuted his path anew, and arrived safely at the villago he had despaired to reach. And this little robin,-this hamble robin, dearly beloved by tale and fable, and homely rhyme-of the music of its speech, its chirp, chirp, chirp-were begotten such resolution and courage in the heart of the sinking child, that there was no longer any question of her sinking and dying ; but a certainty that she should behold her grandmother again, and live, please God, to bless Him in after years for preserving her amidet the dangers of that afternoon.

The robin, too, became her guide. Not that she could have missed her way, but she trodden path being hidden by the snow, one direction, so that she did not wander far from the conjectured track, was as good as another. And the robin went right onward, hopping now, now flying, and mother's cottage, and then she saw the robin no

ore. She related her story to her grandmother while warming herself at the fireside which blazed on the hearth. And oh, what fervent thanksgiving ascended that night from the lowly roof to the Throne of Glory !

cottage door, and when Jane opened it, who should present himself but the sailor who had given her five shillings on the previous afternoon. He started with surprise at seeing Jane, and enquired whether Dame Foster lived there. When Jano replied that she did, the seaman gave a cry of joy.

"That's Richard's voice," exclaimed the old oman within. "I know it is. God be praised. He has sent me back my son."

" My mother, my dear mother, cried the sailor, rushing into the cottage.

We pass the scene which followed.

"And so this is my Jane,-my own child," said the seaman, presently, taking her in his lap, and kissing her for full five minutes without drawing breath.

"Yes, that is poor Mary's child," said the grandmother. "It was her mother's weddinging that she pawned yesterday."

The old woman, the neighbors, Jane herself, all essert that it was no robin; but an angel from the skies, that led her over the moor that afternoon. Who shall dare lough at their belief? For are not the resolves, which, nobly taken, enable us to battle successfully with the storms of life, and conduct us safely Home-angels, and guardain an-A sailor, rather an uncommon personage in gels, too? So, here's God speed the Winter Robin on repeated missions.

#### McAlphin's Trip to Charleston.

By the author of " Cousin Sally Dillard."

In the county of Robeson, in the State of North Carolina, there lived in times past a man by the name of BROOKS, who kept a grocery for a number but they began to bring in divner. Thinks I to of years, and so had acquired most of the land a- myself, here's a scrape. But I made up my small value, but nevertheless Brooks was looked with a gentle bow that I had no occasion to eat up to as a great landholder and big man in the neighborhood. There was one tract, however, ton, that "jammed in upon him so strong," and being withal better in quality than the average of his own domain, that Brooks had long wished to add it to his other broad acres. Accordingly he looked around him and employed, as he expressed Bowie knife, and a fork with a trigger to it on the it, "the smartest man in the neighborhood," to wit, one Anons McAlpin, to go to Charleston and negotiate with Col. Lamar for the purchase of this also. Being provided pretty well with bread, meat and a bottle of pale face, which were stowrible! To sit trantically down, and—as she re- ed away in a pair of leather saddlebags, and, like all other great Plenipotentiaries, being provided with suitable instructions, Mac mounted a piny- in Mrs. Lamar's lap! Well, you sees, Brooks, woods tacky (named Rosum) and hied him off to Were such to be her end, through the long hours Charleston. The road was rather longer than of that bitter winter's night, how would her old Brooks had supposed, or his agent was less expegrandmother rave in mad despair, and call vainly ditious, or some bad lack had happened to him, or something was the matter that Angus did not get back until long after the day transpixed which blame me! Do you ?" which was fixed on for his return. Brooks in the mean time had got himself into a very fury of impatience. He kept his eyes fixed on the Charles- the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. various useful Machines."

"And what-I ask you for the third time-do dizziness came over her-a strang sensation spread harsh toward his wife and children, and scarcely One day, however, Angus was descried s'owiy and sadly wending his way up the long stretch of sandy road that made up to the Grocery .-The moor was, in summer, particularly barren, Brooks went out to meet him, and, without farther ceremony, he accosted him,

" Well, Mac, have you got the land ?"

The agent, in whose face was anything bu sunshine, replied somewhat gruffly that "he might let a body get down from his horse before he put at him with questions of business."

But Brooks who was in a fever of anxiety repeated the question-

"Did you get it?"

"Shaw, now, Brooks, don't press upon a body in this uncivil way. It is a long story and I must

Brooks still urged, and Mac still parried th question till they got into the house.

"Now, surely," thought Brooks, "he But Mac was not quite ready.

"Brooks," says be, "have you any thing to

"To be sure I have," said the other, and immediately had some of his best forth coming.-Having moistened his clay, Mac took a seat and his employer another. Mac gave a preliminary hem! He then turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him straight in the eves, and slapped him on the thich-

"Brooks," says he, " was you ever in Charles-

"Why, you know I never was," replied the

"Well, then, Brooks," says the agent, "you ought to go there. The greatest place upon the face of the earth! They have got houses there on both sides of the road for five miles at a stretch. and d-n the horse track the whole way through! Brooks, I think I met five thousand people in a minute, and not a chap would look at me. They have got houses there on wheels. Brooks! I saw one with ax horses bitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a whirlwind. found herself, ere long, at the door of her grand- I followed it down the road for a mile and a half. and when it stopt I tooked and what do you think there was? nothing in it but one little women sitting up in one corner. Well, Brooks, I turned back up the road, as I was riding along I sees a fancy looking chap with long ourly hair hanging down his back, and his boots as shiny as the face of an up-country nigger! I called him into the -and a civil question you know, Brooks, calls for civil answer all over the world. I says, says I, Stranger, can you tell me where Col. Lumar and what do you think was the answer-

Go to h-l you fool!!" "Well, Brooks, I knocks along up and down, and about, until at last I finds out where Col. Lamar lived. I gets down and bangs away at the door. Presently the door was opened by as pretty, fine-spoken, well dressed a woman as ever you seed in your born days, Brooks. Silks! Silks thar every day, Brooks! Says I, Mrs. Lamar, I presume, Madam, says I. · I am Mrs. Lamar, Sir. · Well, Madam, says I, · I have come all the way from North Carolina to see Colonel Lamar-to see about buying a track of land from him that's up in our parts ?' 'Then,' she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out in the country, but will be back shortly. Come in, Sir, and wait awhile. I've no doubt the Colonel will soon return,' and she had a smile upon that pretty face of her's that reminded a body of a spring morning. Well, Brooks, I hitched my horse to a brass thing on the door, and walked in. Well, when I got in I sees the floor all covered over with the nicest looking thing ! nicer than any patched-worked bed quilt you ever seed in your life, Brooks. I was trying to edge come stepping right over it. Thinks I if that nigger can go it I can go it too! So right over it I goes and takes my seat right before a picture which at first I thought was a little man looking in at a window. Well, Brooks, there I sot waiting for Col. Lamar, and at last-he didn't come. mind to tell her, if she axed me to cat-to tell her But, Brooks, she didn't ax me to eat-she axed me if I'd be so good as to carve that turkey for her, and she did it with one of them lovely smiles that makes the cold streaks run down the small of a fellow's back. 'Certainly, Madam,' say I and walked up to the table-there was on one side of the turkey a great big knife as big as other side. Well, I falls to work, and in the first e-fort I slashed the gravy about two yards over

Napoleon said that a handsome woman pleases

the whitest table-cloth you ever seed in your life,

Brooks! Well! I felt the hot steam begin to

gather about my cheeks and eyes. But I'm not a man to back out for trifles, so I makes another

c-fort and the darned thing took a flight and li-

then I was taken with a blindness, and the next

thing I remember I was upon the harth a kick-

ing. Well, by this time I began to think of navi-

gating, so I gues out and mounts Rosum, and puts

# SOLOMON DE CAUS.

Among the highly valuable discoveries, we nus: place that of steam, for by its means distance is anninitated, trade rendered prosperous, human sabor saved, and a new importance given to the country. It is a curious matter to follow the progress of this discovery, which is, in a great measure, due to the children of beautiful France.

Anthemius, an architect and engineer, under the Emperor Justinian, mentioned by Agathias, in his history, book iv., having lost a law-suit a gainst his neighbor Tenon, resolved upon a singular species of revenge. He filled several large vessels with water, and closed them very tight; several pipes were attached to the covers, which decreased in size as they reached upwards. Fire being placed underneath, the steam escaped through the pipes in the covers, and not finding a free vent above, shook the ceiling and the rafters of his own house, and that of Tenon, to such a great degree, that the latter actually left it from

fright.
The power of steam was then known at that time; but the application of it, for want of means was never directed to useful purposes. Never-theless, in an article of M. Arago, to the "Annu-aire des Bureaux des Longitudes," for the year 1829, we read that, one hundred and twenty years before Christ, Hero, of Alexandria, called the Old. invented an apparatus presenting the first applicaspiritalia seu pnuematica.

Under the reign of Louis XIII., a man conceived the project of making use of steam, as a mouve power, on an extended scale ; but his genius experienced an oppression of a terrible nature. If Cardinal Richelieu is mentioned in history as a capable minister, we must not yet lorget that there were many victims to his pride and obstinaty, whose sufferings have tarnished his reputation for skill, and has shed many a bloody halo round his

The following is a letter addressed by Marion Delorme to Cinq Mars, the young man who entertained the silly project of overturning the cardi-

My DEAR D'EFFIAT.-Whilst you are forgetting me, at Marbonne, absorbed in the pleasur of the court, and of opposing M. le Cardinal, I. according to your expressed wishes, am doing the honors of Paris to your English lord, the Marquis of Worcester. I take him about or rather he inkes me about, from one curiosity to another.— Choosing always the most sad and serious, speaking but few words, listening with great attention. and fixing his large blue eyes upon every one of whom he asks a question, as if he could see into the depths of their souls. He is never satisfied with the explanations he receives, and does not look upon things exactly as they are shown to

him. For instance, when we visited the Bicetre, he pretended to see marks of great genius in a crazy man, whom, if he were not raving, I am sure your Englishman would have taken to London, if possible, and listened to his sonsense from morning till night. As we crossed the yard filled with these creatures, I was half-dead with fright, and leaned against my companion. Suddenly an ug-ly face appeared behind the bars, and a hoarse voice exclaimed :-

"I am not crazy. I have made a discovery which will enrich the country that so violently opposes it.

What is his discovery ?" I tasked of the man who showed us over the place.

"Ah !" exclaimed he, shrugging his shoulders,

"something very simple, which you would never guess : it is the use of steam." I burst out laughing.

"His name," continued the keeper," is Solomon de Caus. He came from Normandy, four years ago, to present a memoir to the king, on the subject of the marvellous effects to be obtained by his invention : according to him, machinery could be moved by it, carriages, propelled, and numerous other wonders produced. . . . The cardinal sent away the fool without listening to him. But De Caus, undiscouraged, followed him from place to place; so that Richelieu, tired of him, had him shut up in the Bicetre, where he has now been three years and a half, and where he tells every stranger, as he did you, that he is not crazy, but that he has made a great discovery. He has even written a book on the subject."

And he handed us a book. Milord Worcester

ook it, and after reading some pages, said-"This man is by no means crazy; and in my country, instead of shutting him up, we would have made his fortune. Bring him here: I wish

He returned from this conversation with a sac

"Ho is, indeed, crazy now," said he; "misortune and captivity have Jestroyed his reason forever; you have made him crazy; but when you put him in this dungeon, you placed there the greatest genius of your time.

Hereupon we took our leave, and since then he can only talk of Solomon de Caus. Adieu, my dear and faithful Henry; come back soon, and is the mean time be not too happy there, to preserve a little love for me. MARION DELORME.

The book shown by the keeper to the Marguis for North Carolina! Now, Brooks, you don't of Worcester, was, no doubt, that published by the unhappy Solomon de Caus, in 1613, by the title of " Considerations of Motive Forces, sails

The idea of raising water by means of the at-

astic force of steam, belongs then to Solomon de stands on the south side of the river San Juan, and were false, and were only made to induce you to cester endeavored to appropriate it to himself.

Side by side with the name of de Caus, stands that of Papin, the first who constructed a machine in which steam, under a high pressure, raised itself into the air after producing the desired effect. The atmospheric machine of the Englishman. Thomas Newcome, with the exception of a few trifling particulars, is precisely the same.

The inventor of the steam engine with pistons Papin, was the first man who perceived that steam furnished a simple means of creating a vacoum. He was also the first who thought of combusing the action of steam with its powers of con-

fle also proposed steam as a means of propelling vessels, forty-two years before Jonathan Hull, whom the English consider as the inventor.

## Late From the Rio Grande

A transport has just arrived with the Mobile vo-lunteers under Gen. Dzsha, who have been dis-charged by Gen. Taylor by orders of the War Department, as have also all the Louisiam volun-teers, six other companies more of Albanne volun-Department, as have also all the Louisians volunteers, six other companies more of Alabams volunteers, and the St. Louis legion. The two regiments fram this place under Cols. Peytox and Featments on a discharged because the Department do not consider them in service under any existing law. These are the two extra regiments that Gen. Gaines accepted under his own authority, over and above the requisition of Gen. Tayton. The other volunteers are dischaged because they would not extend their term of service to twelve months, or during the war. revice to twelve months, or during the war, then they were regularly and legally accepted waix months, and had made all their business and other arrangements for an absence of that person

Mobilians, under Desna, mustered and en-The Mobilians, under Dissia, mustered and entered the service and left that place in six hours after they had advice of Gen. Taxton's critical situation, and embarked from this city even ahead of any of the Louisiana volunteers; and now they are turned adrit in this way! So general and great is the indignation that out of all those from Louisiana, Alabama, and Missouri, that have fallen under the operation of this proceeding. I am Louisiana, Alabama, and Missouri, that have failen under the operation of this proceeding. I am informed not a single company, not a single man will remain, under the invitation of Gen. Taylor to form new companies of such as were willing to stay on the terms prescribed.

I enclose you Gen. Taylon's general order.

HEATQUIRTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Hearquarens Arm of Occupation,
MATAMOROS, July 21, 1848.

It having been decided by the War Department that the Louisiana volunteers composing Gen. Smith's brigade, the St. Louis Legion, and the three companies from Alabama, under Capts. Desha, Platt, and Emore, cannot be legally retained beyond the period of three months, and a large number of them having expressed a wish for their discharge, they will be furnished as rapidly as possible with transportation to New Orleans, and will there be mustered out of service by Capt. McCall, 4th Infantry, who is specially detailed for that duty.

McCall, 4th Injanty, who be the War Depart-for that daty.

It having been decided by the War Depart-ment that the regiments of Louisiana volunteers commanded by Cols. Peyton and Featherton, and the battalion from Alabama under Lieut. Col. Raiford, are not in service under any existing law, they will, agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of War, be transported to New Orleans, and then be mustered out of soavice as above.

The volunteer troops above indicated will take their arms and accounterments, knareache and

their arms and accounterments, knapsacks and havesacks, to New Orleans, where they will be camp equipage of every kind will be turned over to the proper department. Their camp equipage of every kind will be turned over to the Charlesmaster of Preson Island as they

The regiments under the command of Gen. Smith will be prepared for embarkation in such order as he may prescribe. The other regiments will embark after Gen. Smith's command, and in

the order they joined the army.

At the same time the Department of War has found itself under the necessity of ordering the discharge of the above regiments and companies, discharge of the above regiments and companies. it makes provision for the retention of such as may be willing to serve for 12 month, or during the war, under the act of May 13th, 1846. Any comwar, under the act of May 13th, 1840. Any com-panies or battalions that may offer for such period will be received by the commanding General and duly mustered into service. The organization of a company will be 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenaut, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Sergeants, and 4 Corpor-als, 2 Musicians, and a number of privates not less than 50. than 64 men, or more than 80.

Individual volunteers who may desire to remain Individual volunteers who may desire to remain with the army for employment in the Quartermaster's Department, or elsewhere, will be permitted to do so, being mustered absent when the rolls are made up in New Orleans.

In thus executing the orders of the War Department to discharge a large number of patriotic volunteers, the Commanding General would do violence to his feelings were he to omit the ex-

volunteers, the Commanding General would do violence to his feelings were he to omit the expressiom of reget that these brave men have been disappointed in their wish to meet the enemy, and must now, under an inevitable necessity, be discharged from the service. The General cannot forget that, with an enthusiasm seldom exhibited in any country, they were the first to flock to his standard, when he was menaced with a suhis standard, when he was menaced with a su-perior force. That, with a generous desregard of self, they sacrificed the highest personal inter-ests to aid in sustaining the reputation of the A-

merican arms.

The prompt and and gallant movement to the scat of war will be held in grateful remembrance by their comrades in the regular service. The Commanding general wishes them a safe voyage and happy return to their families and friends. By order of Maj. Gen. Taylor:

W. W. S. BLISS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

We gather the following additional items from the New Orleans Picayune:

The brig Empressario arrived at the Barraks this morning, seven days from Brasos Santiago. When she left most of the regular troops had gone to Camargo. The Texan troops were about taking up their march for Mier.

Governor Henderson was lying dangerously ill at Matamoras at the latest dates—very little hope, if any, was entertained of his recovery.

Brig. Cen. Hamer was to be left in command at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers.

at Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by ar-

three miles only from the Rio Grande. Its population has been as high as 6,000; but previous to ment.

eight hundred and sixty houses—among them some of the best houses—were either much injured or totally destroyed, the frightened inhabitants flocking to the hills in crowds when they saw that the place must inevitably be inundated.—

The houses investigated. that the place must inevitably be inundated.— The houses immediately around the Plaza, including the church and the dwellings of the priest and alcade, were injured but little, although the waters gave even these a thorough soaking. To compute the entire loss sustained by Camargo were impossible; it would not amount to as much as many might suppose, for hundreds of the houses were of little value; yet the amount of suffering. were of little value; yet the amount of suffering, as most of the people have lost their all, has been

frightful.

The weather here is insupportably hot during The-weather here is insupportably hot during the middle of the day, with little air stirring, as was the case at Reynosa. On the march from that place to this the Infantry suffered dreadfully, especially this side of Laguna del Pajuritas, or Lake of the Little Birds, there being no water on the road and the sun pouring his hottest rays directly upon their backs. Several fell to the ground exhausted by the heat, while others were so much overcome that it was necessary to give them places. exhausted by the heat, while others were so much overcome that it was necessary to give them places in the forage wagons. This thing of campaigning in a southern latitude during midsummer is not so particularly pleasant, under any circumstances. To be sure, by sounding the reveille at half next two clock in the morning and starting half-past two o'clock in the morning and starting at three, much of the march is through with beat three, much of the march is inrough with be-fore the sun is yet up; but starting off at such an unseasonable hour and being obliged to lay about during the heat of the day without shade, for we have no tents, comes rather hard on the American people—on a portion of them at least. Bivouack-ng and all that sort of thing may sound very well in ballads, but when it comes down to the stern reality of the thing it is distinctly a different mat-

The companies of the 7th Infantry now here The companies of the 7th Infantry now here are E, C, D, K, F, and J. The entire force of regulars composing the advance guard of the army this side of Reynosa, is between 250 and 300, but to this force must be added McCulloth's Rangers, upwards of 70, making a force of between three and four hundred in all. The regulars are encamped in the houses around the Plaza; the Rangers under the falling roofs of some deserted jucales, higher up the river. The Mexicans here are much more friendly than those at Reynosa, and more reconciled to the appearance of the Americans among them.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the General Commanding the Army of the United States of America. To the people of Mexico.

After many years of patience and endurances he United States are at length constrained to acknowledge, that a war now exists between our Government and the Government of Mexico.— Government and the Government of Mexico.— For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, mained, imprismerchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation. At
length your Government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make
saticfaction, by payment of several millions of dollara, but this treat; has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dictator Paredes, and our minister of peace whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refuyour rulers had agreed to receive, has been refu-sed a hearing. He has been treated with indig-nty and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first pro-claimed by him has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy, against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neu-tral will not be molested.

tral will not be molested.

Your Government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State Governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the Press, despoiled you of your arms and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people by grievous 'axation, by forced loans, and military seizures, the very money loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cumanches, who not only destroyed your lives and property, but drive into a captivity more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have re-duced you to this deplorable condition. It is these to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future—we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties—but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Oumanches, to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you from captivity your long lost wives and children.—Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected, and remain inviolate.

Triver or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty."

Article 3.—In the future appropriations of the territory south of the 49th parellel of north latitude as provided in the first article of this trenty, the poasesory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory shall be respected.

Article 4.—The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the North side, of the Columbia river shall be confirmed to the

Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thou-We gather the following additional items from he New Orleans Picayune:

The brig Empressario arrived at the Barraks city and village of our Union, Catholic Churches city and village of our Union. Catholic Churches exist, and the priests perform their holy functions, in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such, shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army. want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid in cash the and Matamoras, where a regiment of volunteers was to be stationed and the forts garrisoned by artillery.

It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy, and character of our Government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our fiee institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes.

Mules for the expiration of six months from the date heref, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentaries have signed the same, and have affixed destined for the army in Mexico. This is the first lot of some ten thousand that are wanted. Ace erected at Point Isabel for the accommodation a large number of sick.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.]

CAMARGO, Mexico, July 17, 1846.

The city of Camargo—or what is left of it—

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The

hation has been as high as 6,000; but previous to la recciente as the people call the recent dreadful flood, it had fallen to 5,000, and is now much less even than that number. Many of the inhabitants, who have lost all, will never return, choosing higher ground in the vicinity on which to rebuild their jacules, as their houses or tenements are termed.

The extent of the freshet, or the rapidity with which the waters of the San Juan rose, have been exaggerated. In this place alone no less than we enrolled your name on the list of independent republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harrassing you with still more crievous tassion. Already they with still more grievous tanation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that Monarchy which it is their real purpose to proclaim and es

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who, whilst they have wrongthrow the tyrants, who, whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberties, but the Mexican people who remain neutral during the contest, shall be protected against their military despots, by the Republican Army

Z. TAYLOR, Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

THE OREGON TREATY.

The seal of secresy in which the Treaty and the President's Message and documents have been held under the rules of the Senate, has been violated by some one, and the whole are published in the Philadelphia North American, and thence transferred to the newspapers generally. We have not room for the Message and documents, but publish the Treaty below.

The Message shows it to be true, as was report ed, that the President declared, that if the Senate should refuse to advise him, by a vote of two-thirds, to accept this treaty, he would reject it; but would sign it if such a majority should advise him to do so. He declares that his opinions, as stated in his annual Message, remain unchanged, (i. e. that " no compromise which the U. S. ought to accept can be effected.")

Convention between tht U. S. of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concluded at Wash-ington the 15th of June 1846.

ington the 15th of June 1846.

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, deeming it to be desirable, for the future welfare of both countries, that the state of doubt and uncertainty which has hitherto prevailed respecting the sovereignty and government of the territory on the North West Coast of America, lying westward of the Rocky or Stony Mountains, should be finally terminated by an amicable compromise of the rights mutually asserted by the two parties over said territory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and a apectively named Plenipotentiaries to treat and a-gree concerning the terms of such settlement, that is to say, the President of the United States of Ais to say, the President of the United States of America, has on his part furnished with full powers James Buchanan, Secretary of State of the United States, and her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has on her part appointed the Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, a member of her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, who, after having communicated a each other their respective full powers, formed in good and due form, have agreed upon and conn good and due form, have agreed upon and con-cluded the following articles:

Article 1 .- " From the point on the 49th allel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates Great British and the Control States territories of her Brittannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the 49th parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which seperates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean; provided, however, that the navi-gation of the said channel and straits, south of the 49th parallel of north latitude, remain free and o-

pen to both parties."

Article 2.—" From the point at which the 49th parallel of north latitude shall be found to intersect the great northern branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's Bay Company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into pen to both parties." main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood, that all the usual portages along the line thus described, shall in like manner be free and

perty of every description, belonging to the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, on the North side, of the Columbia rivershall be confirmed to the

Article 5.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Brittannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London at the expiration of six months from the date heref, or report if possible.

Done at Washington, the 15th day of June, in

the year of our Lord 1846. JAMES BUCHANAN. RICHARD PAKENHAM.

"MEASURES OF CONGRESS We copy from the "Union" a summary of it iews on the measures of the late reasion. The

therewith:

We shall take a general view of the proceedings of the present Congress in a few Cays, and of the great measures which they have adopted.—
They have been faithful to their trusts, and true to their pledges, and they have, with one exception, carried out the great reforms which were recommended by the President's message, and demanded by the interests of the country. No session of Congress has been more decided, and none, we conceive, has been more marked in its character. Texas has been incorporated into the Union; the notice about Oregon given, and peace preserved with Great Britain; a state of war recognised with Mexico in the defence of our soil, cur rights, and Mexico in the defence of our soil, cur rights, and our honor, and the most vigorous measures adopt-ed for prosecuting that war to the most efficient yet amicable results. Our domestic policy has been characterized by reforms which have been been characterized by reforms which have been long attempted, and are finally consummated in pursuance of the will of the people. The turifi of 1842 has been superseded by a just and legitimate revenue bill which discards all minimums and specific duties, and is estimated on the ad valorem principle. This important measure takes effect on the 1st of December next. In connexion with this great measure, the present Congress has estimated to the present Congress has on the 1st of December next. In connexion with this great measure, the present Congress has established a warehousing system, to take effect also in December next. A constitutional treasury has been established, to go into effect on the 1st of January. The graduation bill alone has failed to day, owing to peculiar circumstances—but the great principle of the measure has been recognised by the votes of both houses. They differed only in some details. The bill lies on the table of the House—but when Congress meets here in December next, they will, in all probability, bring with them a disposition to oblige the west, and to serve their country, by the adoption of a fair and serve their country, by the adoption of a fair and equal graduation bill. Very little doubt is enterned that a proper system will be promptly esta blished at a very early period of the next ses-

The two bills providing for the admission of two new States into the Union, have also passed. The law respecting the Iowa Territory, will almost certainly usher in this new sister of the confederacy at the next session of Congress, with her two sepators and two representatives. Wisconsinguilly are to the next session of congress, with her two sepators and two representatives. will enter at the next session, or certainly at the will enter at the next session, or certainly at the next Confress, with her two senators and her two representatives, and thus we shall have four new senators and four new representatives to oppose the "repeal" efforts of the whigs, and to support the most glorious principles of the democratic nexts.

In a word, the republican party may well congratulate themselves on the results of one of the most brilliant sessions which was ever witnessed within the walls of the Capitol. And now who is not prepared to answer the whig question of 1844
—"Who is James K. Polk?" and "Who is George M. Dallas !"

Besides these measures, we must not pass over the firmness which the Executive, backed by a constitutional ratio of the House, amounting to alconstitutional ratio of the House, amounting to almost a majority, has shown in vetoing the river and harbor bill; thus protecting the constitution from encroachment, and the treasury from an expense which it could so illy sustain at the present moment. "There is a time for all things," according to the wise man in the Seriouses. In a cording to the wise man in the Scriptures. In a country require to be protected, it seems most wise to devote a large portion of our resources to this to devote a large portion of our resources to this object, and to postpone many other expenses to a period of peace. The majority against the veto was, in reality only 4. So that if the seven whig representatives had voted against the bill, as they did in March last, the vote would have been tied the House on the veto.

THE SEASON OF CALAMITIES.

The European correspondent of the National ntelligencer thus discourseth of the " moving accidents by flood and field " that have occurred this cason :

The present summer teems with gigantic calam ities, the destructive earthquake in Messenia, ano-ther at Smyrna; the fire at St. Johns; submerther at Smyrna; the fire at St. Johns: submersions in mines; the burning of the theatre at Quebec, so like the o'd calamity at Richmond; more
deaths and conflagrations by lightning, more coupde soliel, more suicides, atrocious murders, and
mind, are recorded for France, within the two
months past, than in any former year for this generation. The extraordinary and profracted heat
of the weather has a large share in the assigned
causes. At Stockholm, on the 26th ultimo, it was
as cold that ice was formed in the open grounds.
Extensive strikes, popular tumults, sanguinary
affrays, romassic or curious trials, have been frequent in a rare degree. By the way, the two
persons, the doctor and the valet, accomplices of
the escape of Prince Louis Napoleon from the castle of Ham, and the commandant of the fortress
and two of the turnkeys charged with negligence. and two of the turnkeys charged with negligence, the have been tried by the crim accused; the accomplices were convicted on their own acknowledgement; the rest acquitted, though their remissness at least did not admit of doubt. their remissness at least did not admit of doubt. A few months' imprisonment was the sentence. The Government would gladly have saved Prince Louis the trouble of plot and flight; but he resembled the romantic girl in the comedy who saw no interest in marriage without an elopement.—France cares nothing now for any living Bonaparte. She mocks at an imperial pretender."

MR. DALLAS BURNT IN EFFIGY AT ALLEGHANY City.—On Monday evening, says the Pittsburg Chronicle, an effigy of George M. Dallas was par-Sound Agricultural Company, on the North side, of the Columbia rivershall be confirmed to the said Company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the U. S. Government, should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said Government at a proper valuation to be agreed upon between the parties.

Article 5.—The present Transportal the second property of the much be sound for the much contempt for the many the holds. Contempt for the man the holds of the much contempt for the much our feelings may be moved with contempt for the much our feelings may be moved with However much our feelings may be moved with contempt for the man thus held up to public contumely, we cannot but protest against riotous proceedings, such as this, so long as honest indignation has other and more worthy mediums through which to exhibit itself.

lot of some ten thousand that are wanted According to the "New Era," the great drain which has recently been made upon Missouri to supply the volunteers and the regular army has enhanced the price of both horses and mules full twenty-five per cent.

TURNEP SEED,

FOR sale by

DARE & CA

CONSUMPTION CURI

THE RETORT COURTEOUS .- In the Senate one day last week Mr. McDuffie alluded to Mr. Webster's having been an anti-Tariff mun in 1820. Government paper is of course much gratified and as such instrumental in getting up resolutions of that character at a meeting in Boston that year.

Mr. Webster spoke thus in reply: The honorable Senator from South Carolina will readorable Senator from South Carolina will readily admit that such is the infirmity of our mature that even an honest man may change his opinion; nay more, that he may may change his opinion; nay more, that he may may change his opinion in three years as well as in thirty years. Now, I think that the gracets and the ablest speech I ever heard against the annexation of Texas was from the Governor of the State of South Carolina, while a still greater speech in favor of annexation was delivered by speech in favor of annexation was delivered by the Senator from South Carolina. [Much laughter.] I adduce this merely as a proof tha honest man may change his opinion. Moreover, if I rightly remember, the Senator from South was once one of the most powerful advocates this country contained for internal im-

Mr. McDuffie. Yes, and I have never chang ed my opinion since on the question of power?"

Mr. Webster. "On the question of power?"

And why then was the Senator 30 zealous in favor of a barren power, which, according to him, ought never to be exercised? [A laugh.]

Mr. McDuffie was understood to say that he had only argued in favor of appropriations for

Mr. Webster. Again the same gentleman was, believe, once very favorable to a Bank of the United States.

Mr. McDuffie's reply was not audible in the gallery.

Mr. Webster. Then I stand before he Senate

as but affording the same proof with the gentle-man himself that an honest man may change his

GOVERNMENT STORES .- The steamer Archer will leave here to-day (the 31st) for Fort Leaven-worth, with 300 barrels of pork, and 1,200 sacks worth, with 300 parrels of pork, and 1,200 sales of flour, for the use of the army in the expedition against Santa Fe. The pork was purchased at \$100 per barrel, and the flour at \$1 80 per sack, \$10 per barrel, and the flour at \$1 80 per sack, each sack containing 100 pounds. The pork is carried to Fort Leavenworth for \$1 per barrel, and the flour 37\$ cents per sack. The transportation of a barrel of pork from Fort Leavenworth to Bent's Fort will be about \$5 and the prime cost and transportation to Santa Fe will make each and every barrel cost the Government \$53; at this rate the three hundred will cost \$15,900. At the same rate of transportation, a sack of flour will this rate the three hundred will cost \$15,900. At the same rate of transportation, a sack of flour will cost in Santa Fe \$18.70, the twelve hundred \$22,-440; making the total cost of about eighty-five tons of provisions \$38,340—about enough to ration an army of 1,000 men 20 days. And, by the same rule, if it will cost near \$1,500 per day to furnish 1,000 men in meat and bread alone, what will it cost to furnish all the other necessities. what will it cost to furnish all the other necesaries which soldiers use and are obliged to have during the time of war—and what will 20,000 men consume and destroy ? At the same rate the sum vould be enormous .- St. Louis New Era.

A Musical Bed .- A correspondent of the Boston Atlas notices a remarkable invention that has just been made in Germany. It is a musical bed, just been made in Germany. It is a musical bed, upon which a person no sooner lies than he finds himself transported to a real Elysium. This bed, invented by a common workman, belonging to Bohemia, is constructed in such a manner, that by the aid of some concealed mechanism, the pressure of that body on the bed immediately produces some of the most delicious notes of Auber's, which lasts long enough to lull even the most restless into profound slumber. At the head of the bed is a dial plate, on which they can indicate, by a hand, the hour at which the sleeper, desires by a hand, the hour at which the sleeper, desires to be awakened, and at the appointed hour this marvelous bed will play a march or quickstep by Spoduna, with an accompaniment of drums and cymbals, which makes a noise loud enough to awakem even the sleeping beauty in the wood.

This bed must prove an invaluable invention, a-like for those who sleep too little and those who sleep too long.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC CANAL.—The engineers dispatched by the French Government to take the requisite surveys for the projected canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which is to canal across the Isthmus of Panama, which is to join the two oceans, are stated, in accounts from thence, to have successfully accomplished their mission. The preferable point for the end of the canal on the Pacificaide was selected at vaca de canal on the Pacific aide was scienced at vaca de Monte, a few miles west of the city of Panama, in the valley of the Caimito. On the Atlantic side, the Hay of Leinon was fixed upon as affording superior convenience for shipping to the port of Chagres. The total cost of construction of the canal was estimated at 125,000,000 francs, or say five millions sterling. The total length would be 764 kilometers. There would be the necessity of cutting an "immense tunnel," which, for shipping, must form an important portion of the est be about seven yards, the width of the bottom twenty yards, and on the surface forty-five.

AMERICAN ICE IN LONDON .- A late London Three days were consumed in what was not sell rious at bottom. The crown prosecutor scarcely concealed his own desire for the acquittal of the accused; the accomplication of the acquittal of the accused; the accomplication of the accused; the accomplication of the accused; the accomplication of the accused is the accomplication of the accused; the accomplication of the accused is the accused in the accomplication of the accused is the accused in the accuse disement that a cargo of use it is worth three times as much as rough ice, (the ice formerly used in London being so called,) while the retail price is less. Price 10s. per cwt., while the retail price is less. Price 10s. per cwt., or if less than 281bs. 2d. per lb. Delivered twice daily in all parts of London." Along with the more general use of ice, "Refrigerators or Portable Icehouses" have become an article of very increased demand, and they are advertised at prices from £2 10 to £10 10. A company for the sale of ice and refrigerators has been established in London, with an agency in Liverpool. ed in London, with an agency in Liverpool.

There is little doubt that the demand for these

articles will very rapidly increase in England, and that agencies for their sale might be advantageously established in all the principal towns.

THE GRAVE OF RINGGOLD.—Lieut. Ridgely, in a letter relative to the removal of the remains of major Ringgold, gives the following description of the grave at Point Isabel :

"The grave now presents a very unique and appropriate resting place for a gallant soldier. Four posts, ornamented as well as the limited means would allow, are erected, one at each corner, connected by pieces of timber, the upper hav-ing holes bored at every six inches, through which musket barrels captured from the Mexicans are placed as a railing, reating on the lower one; the bayonets are all fixed, and the whole painted black.—Appropriate head and foot boards are

DARE & CALDWELL

CONSUMPTION CURED. WISTARS Belsam of Wild Cherry. For sale INK warranted good at the Drug Store of DARE & CALDWELL DARE & CALDWELL

House or Representatives, August 5, 1816.

To the Editor of the Union:
Sin: Yesterday's Union contains an article
headed "the river and harbor bill, and the veto," in which I am represented as having changed my vote in accordance with the views of the Presicent, in these words: "But in addition to the democrats who changed their votes, our eye catclies some few whigs who voted against the bill to-day, among whom we find Mr. Dockery, of North Carolina, who had voted for the bill before." This is a mistake. I never voted for the bill directly or indirectly. In the first instance I voted against it, on the ground of its partial benefits, without re-ference to the constitutional constitution. ference to the constitutional question. If I had changed at all, it would have been in the other direction—against the exercise of the "one-man power," never with it. I regret the necessity of requesting you to publish this note.

Respectfully,

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS.—The following was handed to us by an eminent merchant;

"It may not be generally known that goods nor yet landed at the custom-house are entitled to the benefit of the warehousing bill recently enacted into a law. We mention this fact that importers may avail themselves of the act, by the provisions of which they can store their goods to remain in the public stores until the 1st of De-cember next, and by that means have the benefit of the reduced tariff."

It will be seen by this that, so far as the effect is concerned, the new tariff bill operates at once.

[Philadelphia American.

High-PRICED PORK .- The Government has contracted, says the Cincinnati Commercial, for the delivery of five bundred barrels of pork at Santa Fe, for the use of the army. It is computed that this pork will cost the Government, when at that this pork will cost the Government, when at that point, fifty dollars per barrel, or for five hun-dred barrels twenty-five thousand dollars. The cost of other freights will be in proportion.—Bul-timore Sun.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,—SURRY County. Spring Term 1846.

Jacob A. McCraw and others. Original Bill.

Wm. Divis Adm'r. & Hugh Gwyn In Equity.

It appearing to the court that the Defendants, Edward McCraw, Stept en Boger & wife Nancy, David Collier & wife Elizabeth, John M. Pfeming, Jacob W. Fleming, Wm. H. Fleming, Martha and Iredell Davis, Mary Fleming, Ediridge Fleming, Sarah Fleming, James Fleming, Ediridge Fleming and Mordicai Fleming, ir, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Greensbore' Patriot, for them to appear and answer at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-house in the town of Rockford, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in August 1846—otherwise, the case will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment against them accordingly.

Test, Aug. 2d, 1846. 20-6 S. GRAVES, C. M. E. Pr. Adv. 85 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,-MOORE

July Term 1846. James Dunlap,

James D. Phillips, and others.

Scire facine against the Leirs of Lauchlin McNeill.

In this case it appearing to the ratisfaction of the Court that the Defendants James 12. Philips & Sarah his wife, — McGec & anny Jane his wife, william McNeill, Charles C. McNeill are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a public newspaper published in the town of Greensborough, in this State, for all the aforesaid Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held on the fourth Monday of October 1846, and then and there show cause if any they have wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have judgment and execution spainst the Real Estate of Lauchlin McNeill dec'd., in their hands as his heirs at law descended.

Witness Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said
Witness Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said
Court at Office, the 4th Monday of July, 1846.
Pr Adv 85. 20-6. A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: MOORE County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

July Term 1846. Angus Martin,

James D. Phillips and others. Scire facias against the heirs of Lauchlin McNeill dec'd, to sell Real Estate.

dec'd., to sell Real Estate.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James D. Phillips & Serah his wife. — McGee & Mary Jane his wife, William McNeill, John McNeill and Charles C. McNeill, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensbrough Patriot, a public newspaper published in the town of Greensbrough, in this State, for all the aforessid Defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of October 1846, and then and there shew cause if any they have, absorber the Plantiff shall not have judgen at and execution assists the Peal Estate of Lauch in McNeil dec'd, in their mands as his heirs at law descended.

at law descended.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday or July, 1846 Pr Acv 85 20-6. A. C. CURNY, Clk.

S TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -MOORE County, Court of Pieas and Quarter Sessions.

July Term 1846.

Mathew Shamburger,

James D. Phillips and others.

Scire facias against the heirs of Lauchlin McNeill dec'd., to sell Real Estate.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants James D. Phillips & Sarah his wife. — McGee & Mary Jane his wife, William McNeill, John McNeill, Charles C. McNeill, are not the satisfaction of the State — It is therefore ordered by McNeill, John McNeill, Charles C. McNeill, are not inhabitants of this State,—1t is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a public newspaper published in the town of Greensborough, in this State, for all the aforeasid Defendants to appear at the next term of this court to be held on the fourth Monday of October 1846, and then and there show cause if any they have wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have judgment and execution against the Real Estate of Lauchlin McNeill dec'd., in their hands as his heirs at law descended. Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July 1846.

Pr Adv 85. 20-6. A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.

MOTICE.

WILL be sold at the court house door in Greens-likely negro Woman about 19 years old, also one small girl about 7 years old. Also one plantation one small likely negro Woman about 19 years old, also one small girl about Years old. Also one plantation lying on the waters of North Buffaloe, with good buildings and every way well improved, adjoining the Lands of Major Robert Donnell, Thomas Denny and others. Also, one large Road Wagon the property of Bryant Percy, of the State of Missouri. Terms in de known on the day of sale.

19-2 JOS. A. McLEAN, Agent.

JOS. A. McLEAN, Agent.

# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

#### Election Returns.

THE OLD NORTH STATE ERECT!

Sufficient returns have been received to justify the announcement that the Old North State still firmly and nobly maintains her stard among the Whig States of the Union. The result more deeply fixes our confidence in the firmness of her principles and her determination to vindicate and support them through every vicissitude. It has been a constant and hard struggle on the part of the Whigs to keep down the brood of gerrymanders which was littered in the State by Locofocoism in 1842; but we are satisfied that they have now been a second time beaten down in the contest for the Legislature-though they necessarily still paralize bur strength in Congress.

Governor .- The returns for Governor show an immensely large increase of majority for GRAHAM. So uniform and so great has been this increase, that we have not deemed it worth while to cypher it up. The returns received are all embodied in the table, in another column, where the reader is referred for more minute information. Mr. Shepard, notwithstanding the tremendous splurges he made himself, and the blustering predictions of his organ, the Standard,—has evidently run behind his party strength. This, we think, should be a warning to all future young aspirants for the high post of Executive of North Caro- of Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes-no change. lina, to "tarry at Jericho till their beards be

Legislature .- We have returns and reports of the election for Members of the Legislature from about 50 counties of the State. We are satisfied that the whigs have the majority on joint ballot, and incline to the opinion that they have a majority in each House. The Whig losses reported are as follows : Davidson 1, Orange 1, Moore 1, Rutherford and Cleaveland 1, Haywood 1, Halifax 2-in all 7. Whig gains : in Granville 1, Franklin 1, Person 1,-in all 3. Leaving a nett Whig loss of 4. In the last Legislature there was a tie in the Senate, and a majority of 22 Whigs in the Commons. The Counties to be heard from will probably not materially change the present aspect of the Wilson and John Webster-no change. returns. In the Senate, as it now stands, we have lost two and gained 3, which would give us the majority in that body.

The Penitentiary has been effectually knocked on the head. Most of the counties gave on overwhelming majority against it, and not one, so far, is returned in favor of it. The subject is probably put to rest for many years.

The reader is refered to a table exhibiting the votes for Governor, so far as heard from, compared with the vote of 1844, and also the returns on the Penitentiary question.

In the returns from the election for Members of Assembly, below, the names of Democrats elected are distinguished by being printed in italies.

#### LEGISLATURE.

Surry.
Senate-McMillan 453, Murchison 561. Mc-Millan elected in the district of Surry and Asheno change.

-Puryear, Sheek, Gwyn-nochange. Poll: Puryear 2143, Sheek 1110, Gwyn 1105, Hunt 1103, Whitlock 1086, McLean 1067.

Davidson. Senate-Samuel Hargrave-Dem. gain .-Poll: Hargrave 484, Thomas 482.

Commons-C. Hoover and H. Wa chage. Poll: Hoover 981, Walser 931, Clemmons 663, Richards 650. Sher:ff-J. Adderton 1032, D. Hefter 610.

Stokes.

Senate-J. F. Poindexter, without opposition-Whig gain. Marshall, Martin, Golding - Dem.

gain of one. Poll: Marshall 1128, Martin 1102, Golding 1063, Cole 940. Sheriff-Hill 1540, Stone 304.

Rockingham. Senate-Boyd, without opposition-no change Commons-Courts and Neal without opposit cion-no change.

Sheriff-Edwards 866, without opposition. Orange.

Senate-Hugh Waddell-no change. Poll: Waddell 711, Berry 707. Commons-Mebane, Leathers, Faucett and

Smith-Whig loss of one. Poll: Mebane 1644, Leathers 1616, Faucett 1613, Smith 1606, Mc-Dade 1601, Patterson 1537, Pratt 1535, Stafford

Sheriff-Turrentine 1850, Nichols 1197. Randolph.

Senate-Alex. Hogan-no change. Poll: Hogan 481, Bulla 148, McCain 144, Stinson 148. Commons-Alfred Brower and Isaac Whiteno change. Poll: Brower 935, White 589, Rush 500, Burgess 335, Birkhead 217, Billy Stinson

Sheriff-Andrews 1083, Dougan 167. Rowan.

Senate-Kerr 405, Fraley 363-Kerr elected Lassiter 1023, Waddell 989, Harris 786, Rives in the district of Rowan and Davie-no change. 761, Ragland 607. Commons-Ribelin and Ellis-no change.

Pall: Ribelin 706, Ellis 777, Henderson 753, Sheriff-Turner re-elected.

A vote taken on the adoption of the commo School system, resulting for School 1137, no School 184.

Davie. For Governor and Penitentiary returns incom

Senate-Kerr 206, Fraley 144. Commons-Miller elected-no change. Poll: Miller 456, Hobbs 345.

Sheriff-March elected over Trevillian by Sheriu - area very large majority.

Person.

Senate-Hester elected over Barnet by only 21 votes-no change. Commons-Holman elected over Cunningham

by a majority of 29-Whig gain. Sheriff-Winstead elected. Caswell.

Senate and Commons, all Democrats of course; but we have not received the returns. Cumberland.

Senate-T. N. Cumeron-no change. Commons-G. W. Pegram and Duncan Shan -no change. Poll: Pegram 747, Shaw 674, No School 131. B. F. Atkins 604, Mims 500. Sheriff-Alex. Johnson 1160, J. Green 346. Sampson.

Senate- Gavin-no change. Poll: Gavin 380, Slocum 311. Commons-Murphy and Brown-no change. Poll: Murphy 699, Brown 664, Royal 502.

Buncombe Senate-N. W. Woodfin elected for the district of Bancombe, Henderson and Yancey-no

change. Commons-John A. Fagg and Alfred B.Chunn -no change.

Burke and McDowell. Senate-Gen. Patterson elected in the district Commons-Erwin and McKesson-ro change Haywood.

Senate-Francis no doubt elected in the district of Haywood, Macon and Cherokee-no change. Commons-Ferguson elected by 5 votes over Keener-Whig loss.

Macon. Commons-Hicks no doubt elected-no change. Henderson. Commons-Baxter elected-no change.

Rutherford. Senate-Mills elected in the district of Rutherford and Cleaveland-Whig loss. Commons-Wm. F. Jones and Simeon McCurry-no change.

Lincoln and Catawba. Senate-L. Storce-no chance. Commons-J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. New Hanover.

Senate-William S. Ashe. Commons-Williams and Hall. No change. Wake. Senate - George Thompson, no change.

Commons-Berry Sims, Gaston H. Wilder and Wm. W. Holden-no change. Poll: Sims 1164, Wilder 1149, Holden 1097, Battle 1016, Hayes, 953, U:ley 921. Warren

Senate-Gen. M. F. Hawkins. Comr A. A. Austin and Gen. J. H. Hawkins. No

Wayne. Senate-John Exum. Commons-Elias Barnes and Curtis H. Brogden. No change. Halifax. Senate-Col. Andrew Joyner-no change.

Commons-Whitaker and Long-Whig loss Franklin. Senate-J. E. Thomas-whig gain.

Commons-Martin and Collins-no change. New Hanover. Senate--Wm. S. Ashe. Commons-Ed. Hall Thomas Williams. No change. Brunswick

Senate-R. Melvin elected for the district of Brunswick and Bladen-no change. Commons-Henry Waters-no change. Granville.

Senate-Dr. Russell, by 18 votes over Eat -whig gain. Commons-Gilliam, Bullock and Stone

change. Poll: Gilliam 1063, Bullock 1027, Stone 1022, Venable 1011, Littlejohn 983, Wil-

Anson. Senate-D. D. Daniel. Commons-Hargrave and Richardson. No change. Chowan.

Commons -- Robert T. Paine. Lenoir.

Commons-Jesse Jackson re-elected. Pledged to vote against any Democrat for Senator who may be in favor of the Sub-Treasury.

Moore. Senate-Alex. Kelly for the district of Moore and Montgomery-no change. Commons-W. B. Person-a whig loss. Pasquotank.

Commons-Charles elected-no change. Perquimmons. Commons-T. Skinner elected-no change.

Pitt. Senate-B. F. Eborn. Commons-Elias J. Blount and H. F. Harris. No change.

Martin. Senate-Daniel Ward. Commons-A. H. Chatham.

Chatham.

Senate—Wm. Albright. Poll: Albright 535,
Marsh 419.

Commons—Daniel Hackney, Thomas Lassiter
and M. Q. Waddell. Poll: Hackney 1102,
Lassiter 1023, Waddell 989, Harris 786, Rives

The Standard's correspondents were like the Feditor, himself-sites and with the free Feditor, himself-sites and the standard's correspondent were like the Feditor, himself-sites and that the fight of that service; we know of very many who wish to be present on that solemn occasion.

THE CABINET.

The Union informs the public that there is to be no change in the Cabinet—" and with the free Feditor, himself-sites and the treatment of the public that there is to be no change in the Cabinet—" and with the free Feditor, himself-sites and the treatment of the public that there is to be no change in the Cabinet—" and with the free Feditor, himself-sites and the treatment of the standard's correspondents were like the Feditor, himself-sites and the treatment of the standard of the s

Sheriff--Harman, by 561 over Edwards

Northampton. Senate-John M. Moody. Commons-E. J. Peebles and D. A. Barnes. No change. Robeson.

OUR MAILS FROM RALEIGH.

Raleigh, from Fayetteville-in short all who de-

tious disappointments in the receipt of their news.

The fault must be in the Office at Raleigh, - be-

cause the Raleigh papers, as well as those from

the North, and from Fayetteville, often come to

us from the West several days after they are due.

For instance, the Raleigh Register of Friday, and

the Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday, the In-

telligencer and Union and other northern papers

due here on Saturday, sometimes come back to

us in the Salisbury mail on Tuesday night, some-

times not until Thursday night, and sometimes not

thrown into the through bag to Asheville, we are

unable to say. And we have no business to in-

quire; but there is a great fault of negligence

omewhere-we believe at Raleigh-which de-

mands correction. The fault affects one party no

curring disappointments. Is there any remedy?

MR. HAYWOOD AND HIS PARTY.

Not content with the savage excornations of the

Union" and the imputations against the political

course of Senator Haywood,-the Simon Pures a-

mong the President's presses and politicians come

The Richmond Enquirer—the second epistle to

the great organ at Washington-charges in most

flatly out with charges of personal corruption .-

Commons-Regan and McNeill-no change. Stanly. Commons-Palmer elected-no change.

Cabarrus. Commons-J. W. Scott and L. B. Kriminger. Bladen. Commons -- McDowel elected --- no change.

Johnston. James Tomlinson. Commons ... S. L. Richardson and Ashley Saunders. No change. Richmond.

Senate---Gilchrist elected for the district of Richmond and Robeson---no change. Commons --- Walter L. Steele --- no change. Nash.

Senate ... Drake. Commons ... II'm. D. Harri-

Edgecomb. Senate ... Louis D. Wilson. Commons ... Wyatt Moye and William F. Dancy. A vote was taken on the adoption of Common Schools which resulted as follows: School 1203,

Senate--- David Carter no doubt elected in the district of Beaufort and Hyde. Commons .- Stanly and Smaw.

B. aufort.

Washington. Senate---Mr. Halsey elected in the district of Washington and Tyrrell. Commons---Nicholas elected---no change.

Duplin. Senate ... James K. Hill. Commons ... Isaac P. Kelly and J. P. Davis. No change.

Greene. Senate-Edwin G. Speight for the district of Greene and Lenoir. Commons ... Edwards re-clected.

Craven. Senate ... Street said to be elected by 2 majority. Commons---Washington and Guion. No

Votes for Governor, and on the Penitentiary.

		1844		1946		tentiar	y unequivocal language that he was bribed by the
	C.K.	,	GREE	SIL	FOR		manufacturers:
			Ē	ARD		TRET	"He is condemned forever, (says the Enquirer,) and the country will naturally ascribe his conduct
Anson	107			2 812	27	8 68	terday it was asserted on all hands that he had
Buncomb Bertie		5 45	95	1 431	13	3 123	
Bladen	27			2 392			his strange and unjustifiable conduct has been in-
Brunswic		2000					duced by simister influence? What possible mo-
Beaufort	88	2 23					tive, save that of self-interest, can be conceived for his putting off his decision till the last moment?—
Cabarrus	75	0.110					He could have certainly formed an opinion upon
Columbus		0 34	2				the great question many days ago, and the coun-
Carteret	45						try could then have known what result to look for. We are forced, then, to the conclusion that his
Chatham	115		Marin Cartheon	521	971	1189	weak principles and political integrity could not
Chowan	28		A Marie Contract of the Contra		~"	1100	resist the pressure of the manufacturing interest.
Camberla	Harry Control			2 701	379	2 908	He fell a victim to their insidious designs, and sa-
Camden	51 27	20 . 2	4 8 260	996	00		crificed his principles and himself forever."
Craven	68			000	28	716	
Cherokee	38		571				by the Locoforo presses of New York, about some
Caldwell	54	4 26			-		project on foot among the Whige to bribe Demo- cratic Senators to vote against the new Tariff bill.
Cleavelan	d 336	3 72	0 492	681	53	770	We suppose the Progressives got the intimation
Duplin	21			917	- 89	987	
Davidson	91	65	8 1004		167	1 1130700	even some Democratic Senators to swallow, and
Davie	500		Z	1004			determined to frighten them into its support by
Edgecomb Franklin	36				151		this sort of talk. But their scheme failed of its in-
Granville	970	21		122.00		1127	
Gates	359				-		now, forsooth, they make it a groundwork of these
Guilford	1920			900	-		foul charges against his personal honor Lisall
Halifax	569	0.1 -0970		369 457	702 165	7/2/(23/2)	among them ; they accuse no Whig Senator of
Hertford	309				100	000	taking a bribe; the corruption they charge is
Hyde	401			200	7523	1	with themselves-let them make the most of it!
Haywood Henderson	370 565			347	88	646	For ourselves, we do not undertake to be the
Iredell	1527			193			apologist or defender of Mr. Haywood, His
Johnston	639	10000		675			course is to us an incomprehensible one. But we
Jones Lines	195				1000	100000	never shal! believe until we have evidence of much
Lincoln*	911	7.000	P. C. WODENER	301	114	944	more reliable character than the Locofocos have
Macon	371			301		390	yet produced, (they have produced none) that a
Moore	584						NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR is capable of personal
Mecklenb'							corruption of so black a die. What! a man en-
Martin	316		N 72002	504	133	594	joying the smiles of power-one of the leaders of
McDowel	642				,	051	a great party—a man of competent fortune withal
New Hano		0.0020	V 07/07/20	019	235	769	of high associations and unsullied connexions
Nash Northampte	70			827	149	688	to say nothing of his public professions of chris- tianity,—to sell his fair name and his honor in this
Onslow	178						life, and his soul to the devil hereafter, for as
Orange	1756	1555	1711	1444	678	2138	much trash " as you can grasp thus !" " Tell it
Person Pasquotank	287 593	622	302	516			to the marines—the sailors won't believe it."
Pitt	607	177	650	308			As we said, his course is to us mexplicable;
Perquimon		217		000		- 1	we do not understand him; and sure we do not
Rowan	809	736		698	171	1018	covet any services of his in the Whig ranks. But
Randolph Rockingh'n	1082	319		213	496	830	we await his promised exposition of his conduct ;
Richmond	678	981	387 715	761 54	260	857 398	and we think that charity alone demands of his
	1402	435		231		1136	own party a pause in their denunciations, until
Robeson	559	599					they see what he has to say for himself.
Sampson Surry	1032	727 1023	504 1103	692 1044	71	1088	ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.
Stokes	1105	1165	995	951	518	1028	A second bles to secolarity Community
Stanly	541	81	562	29			12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th. All the appro-
Tyrrell Union	311	137				1	priation bills were passed; but a vast amount of
Washington	368	136	351	114			business, in various stages of progress, was left
Wilkes	1333	167					unfinished. Among the bills left without final
Warren	127	716	161	616	87	646	action was the navy pension bill, the post diffice
Wayne Wake	1073	1271	317 1060	884 1101	259 717	1016	route bill, and the bill authorising the President to
	A-14.5		A LINE			******	

Wayne 259 828 717 1016 1073 1271 1060 1101 Yancey 310 614 Graham's majority in 1841 was 3,153. The vote of Catawba for Governor is here counted with Lincoln. THE YEOMANRY OF SURRY. Where is that correspondent of the Standard

Failures of the mails from Raleigh have be come so frequent as to demand public notice. We would ourselves suffer considerable inconvenience without parading our grievances before the pub-

any of our neighbors. But the grievance is a and Reid for their polite remembrances of our of public one, and the subject of much public com- fice. plaint. All who take papers from the North, from We tender our thanks to friends in the pend upon the Raleigh Post-Office as a forwarding medium, are subjected to frequent and vexa-

sorrounding counties, for the promptness with which they furnished us returns of the late elec-

THE MEXICAN NEGOTIATION BILL.

In pursuance of a Message of the President to McKay for making an appropriation of Two Millions of Dollars to enable the President to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Mexico, "including most plainly," as remarked by a cotemporary, "the acquisition, by force or purchase, or by at all. Whether these stray bundles are placed both means conjointly, of a greater or less portion in the mail by way of Ashboro' to Salisbury, or of Mexican territory." In the course of the discussion of the bill Mr. Wilmot, of Penn., another C favorite of the Executive, moved and carried a provision to the bill "that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United more than another; and we believe it does not States, by virtue of any treaty which may be neaffect the reading public around Greensboro' a- gotiated between them, and to the use by the Exlone, but the whole northwestern section of the ecutive of the moneys herein appropriated, neith-State. In these times, when the public are par- er slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever ticularly anxious to receive their newspapers as exist in any part of said territory, except for soon as they are due, it is not to be wendered at crime, whereof the party shall first be duly conthat they should be sorely vexed at these off-re- victed." This amendment made the bill so very unacceptable to its most ardent friends that many of them voted against its passage, and even Mr. McKay would not vote for his own bill. The bill passed, however, on Saturday night, without his the Senate in time to be acted upon that night.

On Monday the bill as it passed the House came up in the Senate some twenty minutes before the ime of final adjournment. Debate arose; and while Mr. Davis was speaking the Senatead journed

"He is condemned forever, (says the Enquirer,) and the country will naturally ascribe his conduct to the most corrupt motives. On the streets vesterday it was asserted on all hands that he had

while Mr. Davis was speaking the Senateadjourned.

"Thus" remarks the Intelligencer, "fell through the proposition, recommended by the Executive, for an appropriation to buy territory and a peace from Mexico.

"It is not to be disguised that the effect of the passage of the Tariff Bill and the Veto of the Harbor Bill has been to reduce greatly, if not below par, the influence of the Executive in the two Houses of Congress. Of this the failure of the Land Graduation Bill afforded decisive evidence; which the failure of this Mexican War (or Peace) Bill serves to confirm."

ATTENTION:

ATTENTION:

ATTENTION:

ATTENTION:

ARTTENTION:

AND Mexicans dended of Difference of the 57th and Seith Regiments and the Volunteer Regiment of Guillord Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Greensboro, on the 24th day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs for Drill parade.

Also the Captains of the Companies belonging to said Regiments will appear, with their respective Companies, in Greensboro, on Friday, the 25th day of September, at the hour of 10 o'clock, for general review and inspection.

By order of the Brigadier General,

F. I. SIMPSON,

Col. Com. 1st Reg. terday it was asserted on all hands that he had been bought up by the gold of the munifacturers to betray his principles. Can any one doubt that his strange and unjustifiable conduct has been induced by sinister influence? What possible motive, save that of self-interest, can be conceived for his putting off his decision till the last moment?—He could have certainly formed an opinion upon the great question many days ago, and the country could then have known what result to look for. We are forced, then, to the conclusion that his weak principles and political integrity could not resist the pressure of the manufacturing interest.

We learn from the Milton Chronicle that the onvention which assembled at Charlotte courtouse, Va., the 4th, to deliberate on the improvement of the Roanoke, after two day's discussion ecommended a railroad from Richmond to Danville!! A fine scheme this, to invite the people of North Carolina to partake in ! A wise means

a common but expressive phrase, " the thing was run into the ground." But a Convention of those friendly to the imtended effect upon Mr. Haywood and others; and

be done by concert among the citizens of the border counties of the sister States, to open up this to effect the improvement; if so, it is worth the trial; and we have no doubt but the enterprising town of Petersburg, which would be greatly benefitted by it, would cheerfully lend a full and helping hand.

information on this subject from any citizen of the Roanoke country. Guilford, Stokes, Rockingham, &c., would have an interest in this improve

THE GRADUATION BILL. The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the es, on being returned from the

LEXISOTON, August 8, 1846. As we said, his course is to us mexplicable;

they see what he has to say for himself. ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. Agreeably to resolution Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th. All the appropriation bills were passed; but a vast amount of business, in various stages of progress, was left unfinished. Among the bills left without final action was the navy pension bill, the post dffice route bill, and the bill authorising the President to employ \$2,000,000 in facilitating the settlement of peace with Mexico. The Union says the latter was lost by Senator Davis speaking against time. The President vetoed the French spoliation bill.

A FUNERAL OCCASION.

It is not our disposition to exult over a defeated of June 24, who was so bewitched by Mr. Shep- opponent. But Mr. Shepard spoke very confi- the battle could be again contested—not upon the siasm in the Democratic ranks never before with Gov. Graham's funeral" in August. We desire

1845, so it will be in August, 1846."

We owe public acknowledgments to Hon. Messrs. Mangum, Haywood and Webster, of the Senate, and Reid, Dockery, Barringer, Graham, Davis of Ky., Stewart of Pa. and Toombs of Ga. for their favors of public papers and documents lic; although the expeditious and regular receipt during the recent session of Congress. Our heartof the public papers is more important to us than iest thanks are specially due to Messrs. Dockery

Congress, appealing for advice and aid in bringing to a close the War with Mexico, a bill was on aturday last introduced in the House by Mr. ote, by a majority of six votes, but did not reach

this, to render the Roanoke navigable! To use

provement of the Roanoke, Dan and Stanton, is called at Oxford N. C., on the 3d Nov. next. And we have no hesitation to say that much may then der counties of the sister States, to open up this highway of nature, the Roanoke river, as far or the following are the present cash prices at the ion. We understand that \$360,000 are sufficient

We should be gratified to have some further

public lands was laid on the table by the House Senate, by a majority which at once decided its fate for the session.

Mesers. Swaim of Sherwood:

While it is my gratifying duty to communicate the intelligence of the official statement of the elec-tion in Davidson county, showing an increased majurity of 160 votes for Gov. Graham and a clear gain of 210 for him, and the election of both our Whig Commoners by a very largely increased vote over the previous election, -it is a duty no less mortifying to add that the apathy of our friends on the day of election, together with the strong personal popularity of the Democratic candidate for the Senate, the superior activity of his friends, the sympathy elicited in his fourth trial for a seat in the Legislature, the waiving of principles and the refusal of many of the Whige to vote at all, are some of the many causes which have contributed to the election of Col. Samuel Hargrave, by two votes, over the Whig candidate ex-senator Thomas. But it cannot be claimed as a Democratic triumph, as he owes his election to at least 100 Whig votes. And the triumphant shout which Democracy raised at the result has aiready wrung and long will wring expressions of regret from those of our Whig friends who have either waived their principles in voting for him, or have refused to vote at all. And if ard at Mt. Airy? What became of that "enthu- dently at this and other places of "preaching strength of the many illegal votes cast, but de nesiasm in the Democratic ranks never before witnessed in Western Carolina?"—and that feeling aroused by Mr. Shepard in the hard working yeomanry of Surry, that was going to hurl that frightful federalist Graham from power?—and all that sort of thing? Has that correspondent examined the returns of his own county? It no doubt afforded a world of satisfaction to him?

The Standard's correspondents were like the Fedure himself—they puffed themselves out of breath before the election.

Siasm in the Democratic ranks never before witnessed in March 1 and other places of "preaching to many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the many illegal votes cast, but de new to the saying that this result would to know what day his reverence has appointed to know what day his reve

MARRIED,—In Wentworth, the 11th inst, by P. W. Archer, Mr. NUMA F. REID to Miss ANI WRIGHT, daughter of James Wright, Esq. On Wednesday evening last, by William Rankin, Esq., Mr. Wm. Chilton to Miss Mary Holder.

DIED.—In this county, the 9th inst, after a short in-ness, WILLIAM F. JEAN, a man who for his many vir-ques had secured the love of a large circle of acquaintances.

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions;
July Term, 1816.
John Morison to the use of Josiah T. Phillips,

James D. Phillips and others,

Scire facias against the heirs of Lau?hlin McNeill dec'd., to sell Real Essate.

dec'd., to sell Real Estato.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James D. Phillips & Sarah his wife, — McGee & Mary Jane his wife, William McNeill and Charles C. McNeill, are not inbabtants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greens-borough Patriot, a public newspaper pulished in the town of Greensborough, in this State, for all the aforessid Defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the fourth Monday of October 1846, and then and there shew cause if any they have wherefore the Plaintiff shall not have judgment and execution against the Real Estate of Lauchlin McNeill dec'd., in their hands as heirs at law descended.— Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 4th Monday of July 1846.

Pr Adv 85. 20-6 A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. ANSON COUNTY.

ANSON COUNTY.

Henry B. Jarnagan & Samuel Jarnagan, jr,
Bill in Equity.

Elijah Roleff and others.

It appearing to my satisfaction on the affidavit filed
and it being required by the Plaintiffs in this cause
that publication be made as to the non-resident Defendants:—Therefore L. William E. Troy, Clerk &
Master in Equity in and for Anson Court of Equity,
do hereby direct that publication be made for six
weeks in the Greensborcogh Patriot, a newspaper
published in this State, for James Everet & Judith his
wife, Joseph M. Terry & Margery bis wife, Issand
Jainagan, Clement Jarnagan, John Clark & Manilla
his wife, to be and appear at the new Term of this
Court, to be held on the 2nd Mondy of September
1846, and then and there to plead answer or denur
to the bill and amended Bill of the Plaintiffs, or the
same will be taken pro confesso and set for hoaring
and heard exparte as them.

Tost,

WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Pr Ave 55. 20-3

Test, Pr Adv \$5. 20-3 WM. E. TROY, C, M. E.

Col. Com. 1st Reg. C. A. BOON, Col. Com. 2d Reg. JOAB HIATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.

August 12, 1846.

COMMITTED. TO the jail of Guilford county, on the 6th day of July 1846, a negre boy taken up as a runaway, who states that his name is William of Bill; that he belongs to Mr. William Starr, of Orangeburg district S. C. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a scar on his left arm near the elbow and many on his back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.

Greensboro', Aug. 13, 1846. 20-tf.

STILLS-STILLS-STILLS.

the following are the present cash for Copper and Tin the following are the present cash prices at the old Tin and Copper shop in Greensborough.

New Stills at 50 cents per pound—a fine lot on hand. A new supply of Copper just arrived; and all kinds of repairs will be done at the shortest notice and the lowest prices.

TIN WARE—wholesale.

One fielder Lefter Pate—wholesale.

One Gallon Coffee Pote, at 3 quart do. 2 " do. 3 pint do. Pint cups at 4 cents each Half pint cups at 2 1-2 Gallon measures at

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

July 1, 1940.

14-tf.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Guilford County. Notice is hereby given to Perry Underwood, Alfred Underwood and Polly Malene, legatees and heirs at law of Joshus Underwood, dec'd, or their legal Representatives, that their distributive shares of the Estate of said deceased has always been ready, and is still on hand ready to be paid to the proper authority, whenever application is made, and said Executor does not intend to pay interest on said money.

June 23, 1846. EDW. WATLINGTON Ex'r 18:3 of Joshus Underwood deceased.

DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL,

HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine respectfully offer their professional services to the public, from whom they wiel' to merit a liberal support. As heretofore they hold themselves ready, at all times, to attend to the calls of such as may need them. Their contrance upon the drug business is not intended to interfere with their practice, but, they concieve, will give them increased lacilities, for prosecuting the duties of their profession, by placing a greater variety of remedies in their hands. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support already received, and soficit a continuance of the same.

They have ordered and shall shortly receive a supply of medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, and fancy articles which they intend selling cheap for cash or to punctual dealers. DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL,

A SODA FOUNT, FOR sale by August 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Come at Last! 2 boxes of Superior Aromatic CHEWING TO-BACCO, inquire of DARE & CALDWELL

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE,

safe cheap at the Drug Store of DARE & CALDWELL.

10 bb a LINSEED OIL, for sale by Dec. 27th 1845. J R. & J. SLOAN;

TO MY WIFE.

BY REV. O. W. PETHUNE. Afar from thee! The morning breaks, But morning brings no joy to me; Alas! my spirit only wakes To knew that I am for from thee: In dreams I saw thy blessed face, And thou wert nestled on my breast; In dreams I felt thy fond embrace. And to mine own thy heart was press'd.

Afar from thee! 'Tis solitude, Though smiling crowds around me be, The kind, the beautiful, the good-For I can only think of thee : Of thee, the kindest, loveliest, best, My earliest, and my only one; Without thee, I am all unblest, And wholly blest with thee alone.

Afar from thee! The words of praise My listless ear unheeded greet ; What sweetest seemed in better days, Without thee, seems no longer sweet: The dearest joy fame can bestow, Is in thy moistened eye to see. And in thy cheek's unusua! glow Thou deem'st me not unworthy thee.

Afar from thee! The night is come, But slumbers from my pillow flee; I cannot rest so far from home, And my heart's home is, love, with thee I kneel before the throne of prayer, And then I know that thou art nigh; For God who secth every where, Bends on us both, his watchful eye.

Together in His loved embrace, No distance can our hearts divide; Forgotten quite the 'mediate space, I kneel thy kneeling form beside: My tranquil frame then sinks to sleep, But soars the spirit far and free; O welcome be night's slumbers deep, For then, dear love! I am with thee.

THE CORPORAL'S HORSE.

An anecdote has been related to us of an inci dent in camp life, in which one of our volunteers was made the victim of a practical joke, a description of jesting to which he is not at all partial, and which he considers no joke. Although "rankwhich he considers no joke. Although "rank-ing" a corporal by many grades, the hero of this camp tale, from his not being of grenadier size, and from his peculiar manner, has invariably been dubbed the "corporal," often "the little cor-poral," a designation of which he ought to be proud, for the greatest general that ever led a con-quering army obtained that sobriquet. The corporal's rank made it incumbent upon him to be mounted, and accordingly he obtained a very darge sort of animal with ar sort of animal with an uncommon long tail-might be termed " all sorts of a horse." short time ago a regimental parade was ordered, and when the staff appeared, to the surprise of all except a few choice spirits, the little corporal ap-peared on foot. "Flow is this?" said the colonel war horse?" "Picketed out sir," replied the your horse!" "Picketed out sir," replied the little corporal, "but I preferred coming on foot, sir, to riding a horse—." "You did, sir!—Well, sir, I prefer having my staff mounted, sir; and you will be kind eaough to join me mounted sir." "But, colonel, suffer me to explain sir. . I have no time for explanations, sir," replied the colonel, and cantered to the head of the coloun followed by his staff. "This is too bad, upon my word," muttered the little corporal, and he stalked off as fast as his little legs would let him. In the mean time the line was formed and the colonel and staff waiting to trot down the line as soon as the band should strike up. "All ready as soon as the adjutant, riding up and touch-Colonel," said the adjutant, riding up and touch-ang his cap. "Forward then," said the colonel, "Present—arms!" and ching! ching! was heard along the line as the order was obeyed, the mus-kets brought into place, and the officers' swords described a semi-circle and were extended to the Clatter! clatter! clatter! clatter: reseat." Clatter? clatter? clatter? clatter?
went the hoofs of the horses of the regimental
staff, as they trotted along the line. The men sil
looked finely and resembled so many statues, until the staff reached about the centre of the line,
when a loud, ringing, beisterous shout of laughter
burst from the ranks. The rapid galloping of a
horse was heard behind, and the little corporal
dashed up. "What the devil is the meaning of dashed up. "What the devil is the meaning of this laughter?" said the colonel, very much in-censed and surprised. Nobody could imagine; but as the staff advanced along the line so did the laughter-all efforts to repress it were in vain .sent the adjutant to demand the cause of such In a few seconds back came the adju tant with the information that the men were laughing at the little corporal was a few paces in the rear. "Capt.—," said the colonel.—"Here, cir," said the corporal, jamming the spurs into the horse and blushing like a full-bloown peony. "Why, what the devil have you got under you?" exclaimed the colonel, bursting into shout of laughter, in which the staff joined. "Horse, sir!" said the corporal, the big drops of perspiration standing on his face. "And in the name of all that is curious what is that lusus nature behind?" "A sorry tail for him to tell!" said the major, laughing. "Why, sir," said the corporal, "it's no joke, colonel; and, sir I'm surprised that you laugh. Some scoundrel, sir, has shaved all the hair off my horse's tail." He wheeled about and, as a proof of his assertion a long, black stump of a tail projected from the horse's rump at an angle of about forty-five degrees, as destitute of hair sas rai-tailed file, and very closely resembling that instrument. The corporal was excused from the colonel. The little corporal was a few paces that instrument. The corporal was excused from any further attendance that day, and rode off amid a roar of laughter .- Picayune

Doo Stories.—Dogs are now becoming ex-ceedingly sagacious—the schoolmaster has evi-dently been at work among them. The New York Gazette tells a story of a fine spaniel, mex-Fork Gazette tells a story of a the spaniel, mer-rice according to law, who was taking a promen-ade in the streets, a few days since, when to his rest consternation, the mazzle dropped off.— Knowing that without a muzzle his life was in amminent danger, after a moment's reflection, he seized the muzzle in his treath, arranged it in a way to look as natural as possible, and trotted off home as quick as he could go. That was a knowing dog—very—but not so much so as the dog mentioned by the Times. He found a bank bill in the street, picked it up, examined it, and wagged his tail in delight. Suddenly his countenance his tall in dengan. Changed—he tore it in pieces, and trampled it beneath his feet! A gentleman who saw the transaction, examined the fragments of the bill, and found it was a counterfeit one!

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

An amusing incident occurred in a court room, ome years ago, in one of the back counties in iri. I do not now recollect whether I heard it related, or read it; but any way it is too good to be lost. If it has ever been published, I beg par-don of the author of the original for using my own words in giving a version of the matter,

think it has not.

The court on the occasion alluded to was seat ed, and a case about to be tried. Now his honor, the Judge, was a man well stricken in years, yet he could ride a race, shoot a rifle, "shuffle and deal" as well as the "next man," and when not engaged in his official duties, was exceedingly affable with everybody. Indeed such were his manners, that had he lived in the vicinity of Manners. manners, that had he lived in the vicinity of Man-hattan—without stepping over the strictest bounds of propriety. I think I can safely say, he would have been termed "one of the b'hoys"—yet with all his playfulness, when fairly seated on the "wool-sack," he was like Moses of old, "an aus-tere man;" and he who presumed to trifle with the dignity of "the court" on these occasions gen-

the dignity of "the court" on these occasions generally suffered some.

Well, as I was saying—"his honor" was scated, and a cause about to be commenced, when in a voice of thunder the sheriff proclaimed "silence."

There was a pause—the Judge looked up and saw an elderly man near the lawyers' table, who had not yet succeered his head. The court could not brook such disrespect to the ermine; its dig-nity was assailed, and his honor called out in an

utheritative tone:
"Mr. Sheriff, remove that man's hat." That functionary, who had until now stood in a corner leaning upon his rifle, stepped up and politely knocked off the hat with the muzzle of his murderous weapon, whereupon Mr. Badger—Badger was the offender's name—seized, not the Sheriff, but the hat, and clapping it upon his head ex-

"Judge, I'm bald !" " Mr. Sheriff," said the court, " we instruct you again to remove Mr. Badger's hat from his head." The order was instantly executed, and no sooner done than Mr. B. replaced the hat on his head the second time, again insisting that he was

The offended Judge now waxed warm, and rising in his seat, ordered the clerk to enter up a fine of five dollars for contempt of court.

Mr. B. was thunderstruck! He deliberately walked up to the bench, and laying down a half dollar before his honor, in a solemn tone thus gave his views of the case to the "law's expoundable."

I have a man a man from you."

"Oh! you shall be gratified: your grandfathers were both weavers;" and then, to the infinite enjoyment of the son, he amused him and the company with anecdotes of their exploits on the loom.

Your sentence, Judge, is dmanly, but the law un-perative, and I reckon I'll have to stand it, so here is, four bits, and the four dollars and a half that you owed me when we quit playing poker' this morning makes us

MUSQUITOES.

Old Parson M-, of Worcester county, some times used to be sent on a missionary tour. Once on a time, having just returned from one of these excursions, he found his congregation quite drowsy, and wishing to wake them up, he the midst of his sermon, and began to tell them of what wonderful things he had seen in York State. Among other wonders, he said he had seen monstrous great mesquitoes, so large that many of them would weigh a pound. The people were by this time wide awake.
"Yes," continued M-, "and, moreover, they

ere known to climb trees and bark !" The next day one of the deacons called upon him, and told him that many of the brethren were much scandalized by the stories he told the day

"Why, sir, you said that the mosquitoes in York State were so large that many of them would weigh a pound." "Well," rejoined to

"Well," rejoined the minister, "I do really think that a great many of them would weigh a

pound."

But," continued the deacon, "you also said they would climb trees and bark!"

Well, sir," said Parson M——, "as to climbing upon trees. I have seen them do that same; haven't you, deacon?

"Oh, yes."

"Well, how could they climb upon the trees, and not climb on the bark?"

MOONLIGHT MIDNIGHT. Bright and pure and all serenely Shine the mocnbeams on the bay, Pale and proud, alone, and queenly Moves Night's Goddess on her way!

Deep and dense and dark and heavy Hangs the foliage on the trees, Softly awaying, rising, falling With the fitful evening breeze.

Trembling pendant drops of silver Glisten through the sombre shade, Flashing like the radiant lewels Hung in locks of raven braid.

Dim and deep and strange the music Of this moonlight wind at play-Like the moan the heart sends upwards Dreaming of some by-gone day.

Not to sleep, oh, not to slumber May the senses now be given; My sad soul must pause and wonder, Longing for the peace of Heaven,

Spirit-bound and apirit-guided, Wrapped about by viewless wings-Earthly pulses, slowly beating. Feel the power of sacred things,

In the day-light, broadly burning. When the world is robed in fire, Earthly passions, earthward turning, Harshly sweep the spirit-lyre.

Midnight beauty! oh, pervade me, Bind me in thy calm control, Spirit-bound and spirit-guided. Till I reach the spirit's goal!

Mexican Politeness .- If a well-bred Mexican offers you a cigar in his own country, he first lights a for you and gives a few whiffs. He then hands it over gracfully to your lips. The women, of course, do the same,

> TO A LADY SINGING. Sweetly you breathe the melting lay. And oh! how happy should I be, If I might to your lip repay The pleasures it has given me '

THE DREARY EARTH.

I've seen the bride turn pale Beneath the wreaths she wore, The mother weep and wail Above the boy she bore ; I've seen the bud decay Before it bloomed to birth ; And such is aye the way In all this dreary earth !

And all the flowers that ope Before the noontide, die, And every syren hope Will sing young Love a lie; And every smiling Spring Will die away in dearth, For death is tyrant king Of all this dreary earth !

And glory !- 'tis deceit,-The bigh-born Spirit's curse ! And beauty is a cheat, The lovelier the worse! And heaven the only sight That gilds our meaner birth; 'Tis God's unchanging light

A Good Rebuke .- The Pittsburg American tells the following very good story, and we dare

Must cheer this dreamy earth!

say it is a true one : Judge B. had agreed to an arrangement for marrying his daughter to a blacksmith. His son, who entertained ideas more elevated than any of when this astounding information first reached him sought an immediate interview with his fa-ther, whom he found in company with several

others.
"Sir," said he to his father, " is that true which I hear, that you intend to marry my sister to a blacksmith?"

"And pray who are you, sir; and who were your ancestors?" That, sir, replied the son, "I should expect

Preservation of the Tomato. —Mr R. B. Morrel gives us the following: —"The tomato, which has come into universal use, and is deemed a has come into universal use, and is deemed a luxury by almost every one, may be preserved for winter use in the following manner: When ripe, let them be prepard by stewing as for the table, and seasoned to the liking; put them in small jars (one quart) with covers over the topput a piece of linen or cotton cloth, which will cover and press the cover on; then pour into the cavity melted mutton tailow, and keep them in a cool and dry place in the cellar, until required for use. They need only to be warmed to serve them for the table. I use small jars for the reason that when exposed to the air they soon ferment.'

Giving Anodynes-Caution to Mothers .- The giving of paregoric or Godfrey's Cordial to children for the purpose of making them sleep, is a prac-tice that should be stamped with the condemnaion of every well-wisher of the human family .children to whom it is given must sooner or later sink under its effects. It will undermine the best constitution that nature has formed. It is the many people when they arrive at the years of maturity, and finally brings them to a premature grave. These, and many other evils, says the New York Evening Post, arise from the use of paregoric administered to children.

Answer to Geographical Enigma, No. 2. "THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN." Solutions-Bothnia, Don, Morgan, Ontario, Frio, Mediterranean, Berne, Hainan, Kong, Madeira, Ambro, Bremen, Berrien, Bogota, Georgia, North, Kenmare, Man, Marmora.

Geograhical Enigma, No. 3. I am composed of thirteen letters. My 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, is a river in Africa. 9, 5, 13, 3, 8, is a town in Switzerland. My 12, 6, 9, 8, is a river in Europe.

My 5, 3, 2, 13, 8, is a lake in Lapland.

My 16, 7, 5, 12, 1, 8, 3, is a province of Europe.

My 2, 3, 1, 12, 10, is a range of mountains in uth America. My 11, 12, 3, 2, 5, 10, 10, 8, 5, is one of the Uai-

ted States.

My 7, 12, 10, 11, 5, 13, 3, 10, 11, 2, 11, 8 10 will be found in the Western States.

My 1, 5, 12, 13, is a lake in North America.

My 8, 13, 4, 5, is a lake in the United States.

My 4, 13, 8, 6, 2, 3, 1, is a province of Great Britain.

My 1, 5, 2, 1, is a sea in Asia. My 10, 2, 13, 1, 4, 3, 4, 2, is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.

My 13, 5, 1, is a sea in Africa. My 9, 8, 13, 6, 4, 3, is a city in Prussia. My 5, 2, 10, 11, 8, 13, is an island in the Atlantic

My 2, 10, 4, 2, is one of the five great divisions of the earth.

My whole is an eminent American statesman. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter May Term, 1846. Boyd & Scott vs.
Thos. L. Sharpe.

Thos. I. Sharpe. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitent of the State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court. that publication be made for eax successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for him to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer or demor, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, 1846.

Prady \$5 15:6 T. B. WHEELER, c.c.c.

COME AND TRY ME.

HIS is to inform the citizens of Greensboro', and its vicinity that I have opened a SHOE and BOOT MAKER'S SHOP in this place, four I have opened a SHOE and BOOT MAKER'S SHOP in this place, four doors north, of Rankin & McLean's-atore. I shall work good materials, and make strong and faithful work and hope to gain a reasonable share of patronage. Repairing done on the most reasonable terms.

(14-tt.) J. N. WOOD.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia cheewing To bacco, just received and for sale at the Cheap Cash Store of WJ.McCONNEL.

PIANO FORTES.

AINES, RICHES, & Co. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va., have recently received an additional supply of Pianos from the manufactures of Messis. Chickering (of Boston) and H. Worcester, late Stodart, Worcester & Dunham, and Nunnnr Clark of New York. Amongst those received from Boston is a seven octave finished in the most modes style, and by those who have seen made trial of its pronounced to be an instrument of rare quality adtone and beauty of exterior.

The prices of their present supply range from \$225 to \$500, so that they will have no difficulty in turnishing their friends upon such terms as will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

Petersburg, June 18th, 1846.

DR. I. J. M. LINDSAY would carnestly request those against whom he has claims, and who failed to settle at the customary period on the expiration of the year pust, to come forward now and make settlements and payments.

Dr. Laspaay would also say to his friends and the

Dr. Languar would also say to his refends and the public that he is prepared to devote himself to the ducties of the Medical Practice, and will be happy to wait upon those who may desire to avail themselves of his services in the various branches of his profession.

Office on West street, north-side, between Mebane's store and Gott's Hotel.

Greensboro', March, 1846.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

AGAIN return their thanks for the liberal patrondage received at the hands of a generous commuty, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their stock
is now quite good for the season. They also request
all persons indebted to them by Book Account, to come
torwar and close them by cash or note (cash preferred.) All persons tailing to do so may expect to be
charged with interest from the 1st of January. January, 1846.

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 tull and succeesful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes perminate. duced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguing 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.

Werefer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 21 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Guilford, Dr Foulkes A. Graham. Cumberland. Lenoir. Thomas Rouse Col Alex Murchison Christopher Munroe CAxWilliams Fol A S McNeill Mr Lassiter Jones. James McDanies Jarquhard Smith John McDaniel John Bryant Columbus Craven. John Evans J W Howell Lot Williamson Robeson. W C McNeill Bladen. Gen James McKay Richmond. John C McLaurin
John L Fuirley
Anson

A. Bauchum
J R Reid, Millwrigh Isaac Wright John Smith Sampson.
G T Barksdale
Patrick Murphy
John H Spearman
Hardy Royal
New Hanover. J T Dodson, Millwright Chatham.
Cole & Brantly
Smith & Pullen N Clegg Wake.

Robert Aman

B Beasly
Johnston.
J T Leach Besides many others in different parts of the State.
With such a deservedly high claracter, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or county rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly no hand tor 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

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 MENELLL,

ARCH'D McLAUGHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1846.
49:19

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

PRICES OF FURNITURE GREATLY RE

Owing to the tacilities which the subscriber now has, for

of all kinds, and having at all times a very large stock of we
has determined to reduce his prices to such a rate that no p
GOOD FURNITURE shall have cause to complain of i
has now on hand the most camplete assortment of work that
offered in this section of country, all of which is warrantee
peet, from the very finest and best Mahogany and Marble fin
plain and cheap Walnut, Birch and Cherry Furniture.
Greensborough, Arvill, 1846.

PETER TY k of workon hand, l at no person wantin in of the price. If that has every re-tranted in every re-ble finish to the mo

REDUCED.

ACAIRID.

HAVING sold my entire interest in the Greensborough Drug Store to Drs. Caldwell & Dare, I would respectfully request all who are indebted to me by book account to make it convenient to call as early as possible and close them by note or cash, the latter would be desirable.

To the citizens of Greensborough and County of Guillord, I would return my sincere thanks for the patronage I have received in the Practice of Medicine for the past script years, and would respectfully partolage 1 have received in the Practice of Medi-cine for the past eight years, and would respectfully request a continuance of the same, as my undivided attention will now be given to the duties of my pro-fession in all its branches. I may be found during the day at my office adjoining the Patriot office and at night, at my residence on West street.

April 5, 1846.

D. P. WEIR.

NOTICE.

ON Monday of August Court ensuing, the Wardens of the Poor of Guilford county will proceed to bind out several children coming under their care Persons wishing the services of such children, and who can furnish them good places, are requested to attend in Greeneboro' on the above named day.

By order of the Warden Court,

O. S. HANNER, Clerk.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review The Edinburgh Review, The Foreign Quarterly Review The Westminster Review,

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New-York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are taithful copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edi-

tion.
The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodica The wide-spread rame of these springs. A literary organs, they stand for in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party char

For any three, do. 7,00
For all four of the Reviews, 8,00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10,00

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any call of the above works will be ant to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis. CLUBBING. agription for three—the fourth copy being gratus.

(C)—Remittances and communications must be made in allicasee without expense to the publishera.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail, Post-paid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post-Paid, directed to the publisherr.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post-Office law, to about one third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

the cycenae to mail subscribers.

\*\* In all the principal cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Rail Ruad or Water communication from the city of New-York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF DINCTAGE.

LEONARD SOOTT & CO., Publishers, 10-1y 112 Fulton St., New York

TRANSYLYANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE Medical Lectures will commence, as usua on the first Monday of November, and continu four months, under the following arrangement:

The Principles and Practice of Surgery, by : Professor DUDLEY. Materia Medica and Therapeu-Materia Medica and Therapcutes, by : : : ... MITCHELL. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by ... PETER. Special and Surgical Anatomy, by ... BUSH. General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology, by : LAWSON. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by : ... ANNAN. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by : ... BARTLETT. Demonstrator of Anatomy, by : ... E. L. DUDLET, M. D.

Demonstrator of Analomy,
by::: E. L. Dudley, M. D.
The whole Course costs \$105; and as we have utterly abolished the credit system, cash will be invariably required. The matriculation and library ticket, is fee dollars; the hospital ticket, fee dollars; dissecting ticket, ten dollars; graduating tee, \$25,—Boarding and lodging, from two to three dollais per week, fuel and lights included.

By order of Faculty,
THOS. D. MITCHELL, M. D., Dean.
Lexington, Ky., July, 1846.

Lexington, Ky., July, 1846.

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 GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. 4 doors north of the courthouse. where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of pure and fresh

Medicines, Paints. Oils.

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

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

He would say to the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity that he may always be found in the Store day or night.

A. S. PORTER.

or night. July, 1846, 15:tf

PILOT MOUNTAIN. SURRY COUNTY N. C. TillS natural curiosity of this State has been much

This natural curiosity of this State has been much neglected by strangers and travellers, from the representations of the difficulty of road and a convenient house of accommodation. The public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed to half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half intellefrom the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public are informed to half much the south set of the

GREENSBOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of July. The members of the Facul Rev. E. W. CARUTHERS, A. M. President and Professor of Greek Language, SILAS C. LINDSLEY, A. M. Professor of the La-

tin Language. Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN, Professor of Mathe-

matics.
Prices of Tuition as heretotore.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.
June 20, 1846.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLGEE

Tile carreises of this Institution were commenced on the 15th of April last, according to public notice, previously given. To meet the enquiries which have been frequently made, this further notice is deemed advisable.

have been requestly made, deemed advisable.

The College Rooms have been neatly turnshed for the accommodation of sixty students. The Dormitories are large and siry, furnished in the most comfortable manner, with entirely new turniture. Nogains have been spared by the Trustees, to secure the safety and health of the student; and they cordially invite the visits of parents and others who are interested in Fernale Education, that they may examine for thesseables.

male Education, that they may examine for these selves.

The present Session will continue, without intermission, until the Second week in July; at which time the regular Sessiou of five months will commence. It is highly important that those who wish to take a regular course be present by the first of July, that they may epter the several classes according to their grade of Scholarship.

All communications in future should be addressed to Rev. B. T. Blake, at College.

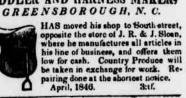
On the thirtieth day of June the Trustees are earneally requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the

estly requested to attend an adjourned meeting of the Board, in the Trustees Room at College. Business of the first importance will be brought before them, at that time.

G. C. MENDENHALL.

President of the Board of Trustees. B. T. BLAKE, Secretary.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER-



THE CULTIVATOR.

THE CULTIVATURE

THIS valuable paper, published in Albany, N. Y.,
which should be in the family of every farmer,
can be had of the subscribers by sending your names
and 70 cents. It is published monthly and will beregularly mailed to subscribers by the publishers.

Dec. 27th 1845.

1 R. & J. SLOAN Almanacks for 1846.

THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC
for 1846, published by Blum & Son Salom, N. C. for
male at the publishers' prices
Sept 17th, 1845

JR & J SLOAN The subscribers

The subscribers

BEG Leave to say to the citizess of this and the adjoining counties that their future operations in the Mercantile line will be carried on strictly on the CASH principle.

So soon as our spring supplies can be had from the Northern Cities, we flatter ourselves that we shall have at least a share of the Trade of our Town.

In the meantime our present stock is offered at such prices as will we are confident meet the riews of purchasers.

J. R. &. J. SLOAN.

Greensboro' Feb. 21st 1846.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HENRY T. WILBAR

BEGS leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of Hats, Cape, Boots and Shoes, which will be found to be the largest and best selected assortment ever offered in this borough.
His stock has been selected with care and attention and purchasers will find them inferior to none in the market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please

all.

Merchants from the country can be supplied with
Hats and Caps at northern prices, and floots & Shoes at a very small advance.

He is now making up a very desirable Russia and
FurHat especially for the Farmers, which cannot fail
to please and give entire satisfaction.

HATS.

Boaver, Nutris, Mole-skin, Brush, Russin, Smooth Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats—White and Black, and of every shape, to suit the fancy of ail. CAPS.

Fur Caps of Otter, Seal, and Muskrat. Cloth and felvet, of all styles now worn. Hare, Seal, and lased Care.

Glazed Caps.

Boots and Shoes. The assortment of LADIES' SHOES will be found

The assortment of LADIES' SHOES will be found very extensive and of superior qualities. CHILDREN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every style, thick for wet weather. Thick Brogans, Kip and Wax Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and Boy's which can be called for.

His whole stock will be sold as low for each or to punctual customers as can be purhased in the village.

CASH Paid for Fuia, such as Otter. Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange at market prices.

Oct. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day associated with them as a partner in the Mercantile business i Greensboro', their brother John Sioan.

To our many friends who have sustained our operations for the past twelve years we tender our grateful thanks.

The Business will be caried on under the style and firm of J. R. & J. Sloan, with the Japrovement of making the same a CASH ESTABLISHMENT—where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers.

Greensborp', Feb. 26th, 1846.

IMPROVED THRASHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the sale of Kirk-patrick's Portable Horse power and Thrashing Machines, respectfully notificathe public that he continues to dispose of this valuable labor saving machinery on the same terms as herotoore. The character and success of these Machines are now too well established to require any elaborate description or recommendation.

WILLIAM J. McELROY.

ommendation. WILLIAM J. McELROY.
Oakes' Ferry, Davie County, N. C.
OA supply of these Machines to be had at Fay-April 25th, 1845.

A Large Lot of Bacon FOR SALE on commission low for each or to punc tual dealers. RANKIN & McLEAN. ne Ju3.

HALF BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND BUCKETS, manufactured by Joseph Courad and son, Loxington, N.C.—just received and for sale, Also, a lot of Flooring and Wentherboarding PLANK, from Davidson county, for sale by Feb 1846 RANKIN & McLEAN

JUST RECEIVED 2000 the mixed and Dry White Lead exceedingly low for cash.
W. J. McCONNEL