

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME IX.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 7, 1847.

NUMBER 18

Published Weekly
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR \$2.50, IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE
OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance within the subscription year, will be considered in violation of his wish to continue the paper.

INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE.

A mail arrived at St. Louis on the 10th from Santa Fe, bringing interesting details of the state of affairs in the latter country. The St. Louis Republican furnishes the following accounts:

The latest dates are to the 27th of May. One of the letters which we have seen states that on the 22d of May, Col. Price discovered that there were instructions from the War Department, which had been received by the last mail brought by Mr. Boggs, directed to the Colonel commanding in Santa Fe, in which it was announced that the President refused to sanction any of the acts of Gen. Kearny, so far as they confer any rights upon the citizens of the United States; and Gen. Kearny, or the officer commanding, was directed not to permit to be carried into effect such part of the organic and statute laws of the territory as confers such rights. On the strength of these instructions, Col. Price officially demanded the release and remission of sentence of Antonio Maria Trujillo, convicted of treason against the government of the United States. The accused was thereupon set at liberty.

The next step to be taken, says the letter, must necessarily be to announce to the natives that not being citizens of the United States, they cannot elect a delegate to Congress.

"What think you will be the effect of such an announcement to a people whom we have been for nearly a year past fighting, harassing, and talking into a belief that they are citizens of the United States, must enjoy rights and privileges as such, and must suffer all the penalties, when offending, that would fall upon the citizens of the United States?"

"The instructions go on to say that the laws for the internal government of New Mexico received the full sanction of the President, and of course we shall proceed to elect members of a Legislative Council, and do all other acts and things that a people not quite slaves may do."—This is the writer's deduction from the instructions, but we think that he will find that even the election of members of a legislature is not within the privileges conferred upon the people of New Mexico. If they, as citizens, can elect members of a legislative body, the distinction must be very nice which will prevent them from electing a delegate to Congress.

There has been a shameful *crafting* on the one part, or presumption upon instructions and orders not given on the other, in this matter of establishing a full grown territory in New Mexico. We shall see how this may be when all the instructions are laid before Congress; but as Gen. Kearny, in the matter of citizenship, has not varied his conduct in California, we feel bound to believe that he has not transcended the powers given to him in regard to New Mexico. "The government has *craftified*."

Except in the particulars which we have stated, the letter says all goes on as before. "Some fugitives from the valley of Taos, combined with guerrillas and Camanches, are committing depredations beyond the Moro. A day or two ago they ran off from Santa Clara, or the Wagon Mounds, 250 horses, killing one and wounding two of the party in charge. This has occurred, doubtless, from the most culpable neglect of duty."

The writer, alluding to the condition of things in Santa Fe, says: "One thing must be done speedily. This military mob must be relieved, or we must be relieved of them soon; they become more lawless and insubordinate every day." By the instructions lately received here, all the officers created under the government for this territory are declared *temporary*—to continue only until such time as the country shall be declared *annexed*, or its possession shall be renounced.

FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

"The 'Picayune,' of the 22d inst. states that a sumptuous dinner was given at Monterey on the 4th of July by the Merchants and principal citizens of the town, to Gen. Taylor. The principal incident at the dinner was a speech from Gen. Taylor, which was called forth by a toast associating his name with the Presidency. The speech was quite unexpected, and listened to with great interest and aroused the greatest enthusiasm. We understand that it was in the same spirit with the recent letters which have been published from him—that if he consented to use his name, it was at the call of the people of his country; and that, if elected he should serve to the best of his ability for the benefit of the whole country, and not of a party. We do not wish to give upon verbal report the sentiments of such a speech, more especially as a faithful report of it was made at the time by our correspondent—most competent for the task—and the letter is no doubt on the way to us.

It is represented to us that Gen. Taylor speaks freely upon the subject of moving to San Luis Potosi. It is said, he has written the War Department, advising that should it have been determined upon that no advance shall be made from Monterey, he has now as many troops as are required to maintain his line, and may even spare a Regiment from his present force; but if he is expected to advance into the interior of Mexico, ten thousand men will be necessary.

From Gen. Wool's camp we learn, that the 4th of July was celebrated by a splendid review of his troops, which now reach nearly three thousand men. The discipline of the Virginia and North Carolina regiments is said to be admirable—quite up to the standard of the Illinois Regiments under the lamented Hardin and Col. Bissell.

If we are, in the language of Mr. Polk and Gen. Scott, under the necessity of 'conquering a peace'—and then by taking the capital of the country—we must go to Vera Cruz, take that place, and then march on to the city of Mexico. To do so in any other direction, I consider out of the question. But admitting that we expect a peace by going so, say at the end of the next

twelve months, will the amount of blood and treasure which must be expended in doing so, be compensated by the same? I think not, especially if the country we subdue is to be given up; and I imagine there are but few individuals in our country who think of annexing Mexico to the United States."—Extract from Gen. Taylor's letter to Gen. Gaines.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

An intelligent officer writes on the 15th of March, from Monterey, in California, that Colonel Mason, of the first dragoons, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th February, and Colonel Stevenson on the 5th March, with three companies of his regiment from New York. The heavy ordnance and stores brought up by the regiment would be landed at San Francisco. The writer expresses the confident opinion that if California should be restored to Mexico she could not possibly hold it for three months; that the people in the territory as well as the emigrants would resist the Mexican authority, and would then fall into dissensions, quarrels, and fighting among themselves, till humanity would compel our Government to interfere for their relief. The Californians were quiet at the time he wrote, and the Americans would endeavor to keep them so by mild and gentle treatment.

He describes the climate as very healthy, the soil rich, and much unsettled land. At present the population is small—probably not exceeding twelve thousand, of which about one-fifth are emigrants. In addition to these there may be about fifteen thousand Indians, nearly one-third of whom are called Christian Indians, who speak the Spanish language, and perform the office of laborers. The rest are the wild Indians who live in the mountains, and subsist in a great degree upon the horses and cattle which they steal from the farms.—*Union*.

LATER ARMY NEWS. FROM VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

Gen. Pierce's March Resisted—Col. DeRussy's Engagement with Gen. Garay—Murder of Lieutenant Whipple, of the 9th.

The Steamship, New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at an early hour this morning from Vera Cruz via Tampico and the Brazos. Her latest dates from Vera Cruz are to the 17th inst. Her news is very important. First of all we give Capt. Auld's report.

Report of the U. S. Steamship New Orleans, Edward Auld, Commander, from Vera Cruz, via Tampico and the Brazos:

On her departure from Vera Cruz on the morning of the 4th inst., Gen. Pierce with his command of detachments from the third Dragoons, 4th Artillery, 3d Infantry, and the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 14th Infantry, a detachment of volunteers and a large detachment of marines, amounting to 2500 men and 150 wagons, had taken up their line of march towards Puebla.

We arrived in Tampico on the morning of the 15th at 8 o'clock. Col. Gates informed us the two hundred American prisoners who had been released from the City of Mexico had been ordered down to Tampico and recaptured by Gen. Garay, at or near Huejutla, about ninety or one hundred miles up the river, and Col. DeRussy, with detachments of Louisiana Volunteers, parts of Capt. Wyse's company of Artillery and Capt. Boyd's (formerly of the Baltimore battalion) company of infantry, amounting to 115 or 120 men and officers, had left there by way of the river, on the Steamer Undine and Mary Summers, on the morning of the 8th inst., for the purpose of releasing the American prisoners. They had landed sixty miles unmolested, and the two steamers had returned to the City. At 2 o'clock P. M. an express arrived from Col. DeRussy, stating that they had been permitted to march up unmolested until they got into a narrow pass near Huejutla, where they were surrounded by twelve or fourteen hundred Mexicans, under Gen. Garay. They had suffered considerable loss, but by the assistance of Capt. Wyse's artillery, they had cut their way out and returned towards the river and wanted assistance. Col. Gates dispatched the New Orleans back to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four Companies of infantry, and also the steamers Undine and Mary Summers up the river with 150 men to the relief of Col. DeRussy. The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th at 2 o'clock P. M., when we found the City in great excitement.

Gen. Pierce had marched out as above stated, and encamped about ten miles from the City. When the scouts or out-guards came in and reported a large force of Mexicans at the National Bridge and marching towards the City. Every thing was got ready for an attack. The shipping were removed from between the City and the Castle. Gen. Pierce came in and took a reinforcement of seven hundred men, making in all thirty-two hundred. In consequence of the late difficulty the requisition of Col. Gates on Gov. Wilson, could not be complied with. We received on board 25 marines, from the U. S. sloop Saratoga, and on the morning of the 17th at 7 o'clock, sailed for Tampico, at which time General Pierce had marched out to meet the enemy. At 7 o'clock on the 18th inst. we arrived at Tampico, and heard that the two detachments had returned, and the result, as near as we could ascertain, was as follows:

The detachments had marched upwards their place of destination, unmolested, until they came in a narrow pass—7 miles from Huejutla, when they were surrounded by 1200 or 1400 Mexicans, who commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wyse got his piece of artillery to bear upon them, after giving them six or eight rounds of grape, which cut lanes through their ranks, they gave way and fled through the chaparral, on each side of the road. This was on the morning of the 12th. They continued fighting their way back towards the river, at intervals, until the morning of the 16th instant, when they were released by the reinforcement of 150 men sent by Col. Gates. They returned to the City late on the night of the 16th inst. with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded and two missing, and fifteen or twenty horses and sixty pack mules.—I regret to state that Capt. Boyd was the first who fell, with three balls through his body. Also his first lieutenant fell mortally wounded, and was left dying on the field. Col. DeRussy had several balls through his clothes. Capt. Wyse had three horses shot from under him. The Mexican loss, by report of a Mexican, was 150 killed and wounded. Their general had left the charge

to the second in command. The names of the officers who accompanied Col. DeRussy are not recalled.

Lieut. Whipple, acting adjutant of the 9th infantry, was issued by a small party of guerrillas on the 16th inst., when retreating from the cemetery, within four hundred yards of the walls of the City of Vera Cruz. They were pursued by the Americans who could not overtake them. The chaparral has been searched for miles around, but his body could not be found.

Capt. William Duff, of the 3d Dragoons, died of vomit at Vera Cruz, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The New Orleans sailed from Vera Cruz on the 16th inst., arrived at Tampico on the morning of the 18th, took in 1100 barrels of coal, 4000 gallons of water, and sailed on the same day at 6 P. M. arrived at the Brazos at 2 P. M., and arrived in the South West Pass, at 3 P. M., on the 21st, making the passage from the Brazos in 45 hours.

From Vera Cruz our news is less satisfactory than we could wish. On the 13th, our correspondent writes that two expresses had arrived from Puebla. The news had not fully transpired, but the report had got into circulation that the Mexican Government had sent three commissioners to San Maria Tescmelucan, about nine leagues from Puebla, to meet Mr. Trist and hear through him the terms offered by the President. This was but a rumor, in which we place little confidence.

Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott (a Mexican) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz was murdered near Jalapa. The guerrillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of his number. Our own express rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th inst. without his letters and severely wounded. He came by the route of Orizaba, and when six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerrillas and captured. They took from him his letters and inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a pistol and left him for dead. Had he not played possum a little he thinks they would have certainly finished him. After they had left him, he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that after putting the pieces together as well as he could he could only make out the following items:

Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 8th inst. well. The American army would march on to the City of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. [We never supposed there was any doubt about this.] The postscript dated the 11th inst. says that peace was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the prospect; he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with the great man.—*Picayune*, of July 22.

INDIAN DEPRIDATIONS.

The depredations committed by the Indians (Lawnees or Osages, Camanches, and others) upon the "trains" bound for Santa Fe, and returning to the United States, have called upon the Government for efficient means to repress them. Some of these measures were adopted in June last, in the orders that were dispatched to the commanding officer of the Missouri battalion of volunteers. But the time has now arrived for executing these orders, and making the Indians feel the power of the Government. To do this effectually, and to afford adequate protection to the United States "trains," a requisition has just been made upon the Governor of Missouri for one battalion—to consist of one company of artillery, two companies of infantry, and two of mounted men, to rendezvous at Fort Leavenworth, to be placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. ARBUCKLE, commanding 2d and 3d military departments. Gen. Arbuttle is empowered to call for a larger force if these should prove insufficient.

One mounted regiment and one battalion of foot from Missouri, and one regiment of foot from Illinois, have been ordered to the province of New Mexico; a part of which may, it is supposed, be employed by Gen. Arbuttle for chastising the hostile Indians, without interfering but little, if any, with their march to Santa Fe.—*Union*.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of July 13.

THE MEXICAN WAR.—Judging by the information we obtain from the Administration and its organs, we are now carrying on the war with Mexico for the purpose of "conquering a peace;" but from all we learn through the public press, as well as by private advices from Mexico, it would appear that there was but little prospect of the desired event being near at hand, either by "conquest" or otherwise.

The operations of our armies and the victories they have obtained have thus far been without results, and have really given us nothing more than the command of the places we have captured and continue to occupy, with no apparent approach of the conquest—either of a peace or the country at large, and we neither hold territory nor exercise jurisdiction except so far as we actually occupy with our bayonets.

The people of the United States have been fully convinced of this, but they have constantly looked forward to important and definite consequences from the capture of the capital; yet even in this their expectations seemed destined to disappointment.

Our capture of the city seems to be an event anticipated by the enemy pretty much as a matter of course, but so determined are they in their resistance, that if this or any other circumstance should induce those who may have the nominal government in their hands to enter into negotiations for peace, the individual States will not give their sanction to any such measure.

Already a coalition, composed of the five States of San Luis, Mexico, Zacatecas, Jalisco, and Queretaro, has been formed for the purpose, and they have promulgated an address through the Mexican papers, from which we make the following extract:

"Mexicans! The coalition has been formed not to be the echo of party interests, it is no mission has no other object than to defend the independence of their country and the free institutions by which it is governed. The coalition has met not to call to account the high dignitaries and generals of the Republic, but to aid them with the private resources of the States which compose it in the common defence of our national

ity. It has not met to cause divisions, but to unite all minds, and to make all Mexicans fix their attention on two capital points, *independence and liberty*.

"In these solemn moments the Commissioners have judged it to be of the greatest importance to explain to the people the object of their meeting, and the sacred ends which so important and delicate a mission had in view. Upon this principle the coalition, in the name of the States which it represents, declares to the nation that their object is no other than to maintain their independence and the republican federal system; that in the event that the national representation should by any accident be unable to exercise its functions; or if, without any fault of its own, the sovereign General Congress should not have the requisite liberty in its deliberation, in the opinion of the coalition, then the coalition will resume the representation of the confederate States, as a centre of union for them. They protest that they never will consent to, nor be bound by, any convention or treaty of peace with the North American enemy, as long as he threatens or occupies the capital or any other point of the Mexican Republic. They also will not recognize any general suspension of arms which should comprise all the belligerent forces of the nation. The main objects of the coalition being to defend independence and the federal system, they protest in the same manner that, so far from separating from the national union, the States which it represents are determined to aid with their private resources the General Government, independent of the assistance they are by law bound to give; so that the one cause—common to them in its disgraces and in its perils—may be sustained, the national credit and honor re-established, and all possible opposition and resistance made to every attack upon the popular federal representative system."

This document not only shows a distrust of their own Government, but also a fear of its dissolution or dispersion, or of its being under the influence or control of the American army; and all such contingencies they are determined to be guarded.

Even before this step was taken by the Mexicans, it was evident there was no Government in Mexico with whom a treaty could be formed, having any certainty that its conditions would be executed; but we now have this solemn official declaration in advance, from five of the principal States of the Union, that they will not consider any stipulation for *truce or peace*, entered into by the General Government, binding on them.

It is very difficult to say what ought to be done under such circumstances, for we do not believe the capture of the city will have any more definite and positive results than the capture of Monterey and Vera Cruz, or the victories of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo.

We have never changed our opinion as to the mode in which the war ought to be conducted with such a people and in such a country. As we have long since stated, the true plan was, to capture every seaport, establish custom-houses, and collect their revenues, and thus cut them off from intercourse with the world, except through us, and on our own terms, leaving it to them, when tired of this state of things, to say they were willing to negotiate on fair and reasonable terms.

The attempt to march to and capture the capital was an undertaking of great risk, and could only succeed at a vast expense of life and treasure, as has been abundantly proved; and, even when successfully accomplished, would be productive of no practical benefits; at least nothing at all commensurate with the loss and expense it will have created.

We consider it an ill-judged proceeding, which has placed our Government in a false position, from which we do not see how it can extricate itself, except by a peace; for we are now really in that situation described by a Democratic member of Congress, of having the wolf by the ears, it being equally as dangerous to hold on as to let go. We do not, however, see how we can now halt in our progress towards the capital. Having advanced so far successfully towards that object of the campaign, we have no alternative but to persevere until we obtain possession of the city; and we by no means would counsel, or wish any change in the operations of Gen. Scott, until that object is accomplished.

But what course are we to pursue after we obtain possession of the capital? There could be no dependence upon any treaty that might be formed either with the present Government or any one that may succeed it, even admitting they were willing to enter into one. Our army would not have quitted their territory before the conditions would be violated, and we should be left either to submit to such a proceeding or renew the war, and go over all our work again. But suppose, after we capture their city, they should still refuse to enter into any negotiations, as there is every probability will be the case. What are we then to do? Continue to hold it? For how long? With what object? At what expense? We wish the Administration, who has placed itself and the nation in this false position, would give satisfactory answers to these questions.

We have conversed with almost every officer of rank that has visited or passed through this city from Mexico on the subject of our military operations there, not one of whom has estimated at less than fifty thousand men the force that ought to be employed in order to make an efficient impression.

Such we know have been the opinions and advice given to the Government on the subject by those who have had the best opportunities of judging, and some have gone even far beyond the preceding estimate.

Reos, who is decidedly one of the most able men in Mexico, and well qualified to judge on the subject, told one of our friends in Havana, where he then was, "You have begun this war, but it will be for Mexico to say when it shall end."—Present appearances we think, show that there was a great deal of truth in the remark.

When Gen. Scott has received all the reinforcements that are now on the way to him, he will, we presume, have sufficient force to advance and capture the capital, and if the enemy, as we believe, will still obstinately refuse to enter into negotiations, we see no other course for the Administration to pursue but to hold on to it, and wait until the meeting of Congress, leaving the National Legislature to decide on the future course to be pursued. It is, we think, very evident that we must either abandon the interior, and fall back on the seaboard and frontier, (from which we ought not to have advanced), or the more prudent

the war on a much more extensive scale of operations.

FEARFUL WORDS.—Mr. Calhoun by far the ablest and most powerful and clear-sighted man of the Democratic party, said in the U. S. Senate on the 24th of last February—

"Every Senator knew that he was opposed to the war; but no one knew the depth of this opposition but himself. In one short hour after the act of recognition of the war had passed, he said to his friends that a deed had been done from which the country would scarcely recover. A curtain had been dropped between him and the future, and for the first time in his life the future was shut out from his view."

MISCELLANY.

THE PRESENT SULTAN.

The present Sultan Abdul Medjid, is said to be a strange compound of weakness and energy, liberality and fanaticism. Although surrounded by all the luxuries of the East, he is represented as morose, sad, and splenic. He ascended the throne of Turkey at the early age of sixteen, and according to a writer in Blackwood, announced it to be his intention to change nothing that his father Mahmoud had established, and declared himself a partisan of the system of reform commenced by that sovereign. Notwithstanding the custom, rendered almost sacred by tradition, he renounced the turban, and was crowned with the fez. Contrary to the use of former Sultans, who on their accession put to death or closely imprisoned all their brothers, he allowed his brother Abdul Hazzin not only his life, but full liberty. At various times he has manifested a desire for instruction, and has taken lessons in Geography and Italian; he has also traveled over a part of his empire.

He is a young man of slender frame, of grave physiognomy, and a most *distingue* appearance. Abdul Medjid, who was the twentieth born child of his father Mahmoud, was born at Constantinople, on the 19th of April, 1823. His black and still beard causes him to appear older than he is in reality. His eye is very brilliant, and his features regular. His face is somewhat marked with the smallpox; but this is not very apparent, as the young Sultan, according to the custom of the harem, has an artificial complexion for days of ceremony. Naturally of a delicate frame, he has much enfeebled his constitution; his continual ill-health, his pallor, and his teeth already decayed, announce, that though so young in years, he is expiating the pleasures of Sultan by a premature decrepitude. Abdul Medjid has several children, who are weakly and sickly like their father, and the state of their health inspires constant anxiety.

AN INCIDENT.

A gentleman standing, the other day, in the fourth story of one of the large stores in Front street, snapped a match, and, after lighting his cigar threw it from the window into the street.—The flame, or rather heat, about the burning end, gave it more buoyancy, so that the little missile preserved something near a perpendicular position, as it descended towards the pavement. When, however, about half way down, the thin vapour around the upper end became condensed, adding a little more weight, and it shot in a lateral direction, which a soft of rainbow plumage curling in its wake. Unluckily for misguided innocence, ours were not the only eyes that were upon this little wanderer. A beautiful white and blue pigeon, it seems, had been contemplating it from her perch, and, just before it struck the earth, she darted down, caught it in her little bill, and wove out her festoon, by soaring up to an unusual height. When perhaps an hundred yards from the earth, we noticed a quick convulsive tremor in her wings. This was immediately followed by another, and then another, until, finally, all effort to maintain herself seemed to cease, and the poor bird fell lifeless upon the pavement. We took her into our care, but could do nothing to rekindle the spark which had gone out. Our first impression was, that she had been burnt to death; but we found, on examining her closely, that this was not the case; there seemed to be upon the point of the bill, a thin, pale concretion, like congealed vapour. Our conclusion was, that the pungent vapour had proved too much for so delicate a creature, from the first inhalation, and that a good portion of her upward flight, was the result of the impetus before acquired. At all events, so died a little unoffending, but perhaps useful creature.—*Pennsylvania*.

THE RIFLE.—We find in "The Yankee," the following in reference to the principle of construction in the rifle, which is so peculiarly the American weapon, that all should comprehend its principle of action:

"Many persons who are very expert in the use of the rifle, know nothing of the principle on which it operates, and would be at a loss if asked why a grooved barrel throws a ball truer than a smooth bore. The reasons are these:

In the first place, no bullet is or can be cast perfectly spherical. One side is always heavier than the other, and the ball, therefore swerves from the right line of projection. However hard it may be to prove this, theoretically, practice demonstrates it. The same smooth bore, invariably fixed, twice loaded, with the same charge, of the same power, and with ball cast in the same mould, will not plant them both in the same spot, at the same distance.

The rifle barrel is a female screw, which gives the tightly driven ball a rotary motion, so that if the bullet, or rather the slug, swerves with one twist of the screw, another revolution corrects the error. There are but three motions in a rifle ball, the straight forward, the spiral and the downward, caused by the power of gravity. A rifle of thirty to the pound drops its ball about a foot in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, therefore, to meet this deviation. On leaving the barrel, the ball moves above the line of sight, continually falling in a parabolic curve, till it intersects it. The point of intersection is called point blank.

Who invented the rifle is unknown. Its principle was known to the North American Indians before the discovery of the continent. Their arrows are feathered spirally and move precisely in the manner of a rifle ball.

A SUNDAY SCENE.

Yesterday a German boy led his aged and blind father from the wharf up through State street to the Capitol Park. From their appearance, it was evident they had just arrived from the Fæderland, and were seeking a home in this country, to which all exiles flee. Sorrowing and infirm, the parent suffered his cheerful son to guide his tottering steps. Time had dealt severely and frostily with the one,—the other it seemed to touch only to invigorate and adorn: The blossom of the Spring with the ripened fruit of Autumn.—Under the shade of a large tree, the boy seated the old man on the railing, and wiping the moisture from his face, sat down. He then took a well-worn book from his pocket, and as the venerable man drew nearer to the youth, he read to him the word of life from the New Testament. Alone, far from their native land, and far from their kindred, those exiles worshipped God, in His own Temple. The numerous bells were then inviting the citizens to Church. A fashionable audience was collecting in a fashionable House of Worship.—Wealth and Beauty were there. The Marston and the Maid condescended to devote a few moments of a Sabbath morning to slumber or to sleep. Does the listening Cashier tremble for his securities or for his soul?—Can the meek and devout man in the pulpit bring his hearers to realize the folly of this world, or the next? Does the man of half a million, with white neckcloth and cadaverous cheek, who boasts of saving all that he pinches—does he realize the source or destination of his wealth?—are not his descendants already chewing the scanty crust of penury and want?—When winter chills, and the rude winds pierce their tender frames, as the miser counts his warm and sordid treasure, or laughs mechanically at an unappreciated jest, are they not destitute of a garment that he is too penurious to bestow?

From these reflections we turned again to the "Patriot" in the Park. They were kneeling on the turf, with their faces resting upon the railing. The exiled Patriarch, with one hand raised toward Heaven, and the other resting on the head of his boy, was at prayer!—*Alb. Eve. Journal*.

FATE OF SEMMES.—The Charlottesville Republican gives the following account of the sad fate of Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the Virginia University:

We learn from an authentic source that Joseph G. Semmes, respecting whose career our readers will be curious to hear something certain, brought his life to an end by his own hand, the morning of the 9th ult., at the house of his brother, in Washington, Georgia. He shot himself with a pistol, the ball entering the left eye and penetrating the brain, and lingered in a state of total insensibility from about 7 o'clock, A. M., when the family was called to his room by the report of a pistol, until half past 1 P. M., of the same day. When his room was entered he was found in a chair, placed at a table. A pistol was lying across his lap, and on the table was an open razor. On the table was found also a note, stating, in the form of a certificate, dated July 9th, 1847, that his death was occasioned by himself, and was brought about either by pistol or razor.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.—The ambition of adopting a professional life, of all kinds at the present day, is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the meagre subsistence becomes difficult. The "three black graces, law, physic and divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perdition of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude—chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments figure before the public eye, and every aspirant sets down the humble gained, when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into the sea of troubles which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in their pursuit, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough; thousands in the desperate struggles of a thankless profession, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy, and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principles of honor within them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society, the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertions.—*Blackwood*.

READING.—Dr. Johnson says, that reading makes a full man; but how many great readers are miserably empty; and how few do we find unfurnished with ideas, that are in the habit of sober collectedness of mind, and frequent meditation on important topics! The truth is, we do not so much want new materials, as skill and readiness in a analysing, combining, and new modifying the materials, that we are already in possession of. Were we to be accustomed more to such exercises, I am convinced that the results would be happily conspicuous in a copiousness and fertility, both of just thoughts, and appropriate illustrations, to which they are entire strangers who pace round in the same dull track, which thousands have paced before.

Range of the Beaver in the United States.—In Silliman's Journal for May is a communication from S. B. Buckley, in which he says of the range of the beaver: "In De Kay's Zoology of the State of New York it is erroneously stated the most southern limit of beaver within the United States is the northern part of the State of New York. There were beaver living among the mountains of North Carolina in the year 1812, where Mr. B. saw trees newly cut down by them, and he was informed by his guide that he had seen the beaver. This was in Haywood county, a few miles from Waynesville, on the Big Pigeon river—a wild, rough region, abounding in grand scenery and rarely visited by men, being little known even to the hunters."

CAUSE OF WAR.—Mr. Calhoun says, "if the annexation of Texas had not taken place, there would have been no war with Mexico, but that annexation was not the cause of the war. The immediate cause of the war was the marching of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte. If Gen. Taylor had remained with his forces where he was, there would have been no invasion—there would have been no troops to march from Corpus Christi."—*James K. Polk*.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

And one not often seen by an American, the annual review by the Emperor of the Russian Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg, numbering some thirty thousand men, is thus described in a letter in the New Haven Register. The account will be read with interest:

St. Petersburg, June, 1847.

"Every year this Review takes place at the Imperial City, preparatory to the departure of the troops for their summer quarters. For about four hours I had a good view of the magnificent sight, and my hurried pen will fail to give you an adequate description of its exceeding splendor. When I arrived upon the ground, the troops had already begun to march. The balconies and the windows of the public buildings and elegant private residences surrounding the field, were filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the sides of the field itself covered with a dense mass of men, women and children. On one side of the field a gorgeous tent was pitched upon a raised platform for the Emperor, and before her Majesty and the Emperor, the troops were to pass in review. The panoramic view of the whole field you can readily imagine was beautiful. But to the Review itself, of this great body of 60,000 troops, who in part only, compose the *garde Imperiale* of the Emperor Nicholas, and who are distinct from the main army of Russia, which I believe numbers near one million rank and file.

The foot soldiers, infantry principally, first passed in review, marching by platoons of companies, containing perhaps 150 men each, and in double order. As the several platoons arrived opposite the Emperor, the peculiar Russian hurrah went up the whole length of the line, making the welkin ring. The soldiers were all picked men, tall, athletic, and every one of them with a heavy black moustache. They moved with mathematical precision, and whether on a slow or quick march, seemed like pieces of mechanism, and their muskets not varying, it seemed, an inch, either in height or inclination given to them. Of all the marching I have seen—the American, French, Dutch and Prussian soldiers—none will at all compare with the Russian. The uniform of the infantry was blue and red, not unlike our militia uniform in Connecticut. It was about two hours before the infantry had passed in review, and then came the cavalry, advancing in double order, by platoons of sixty horses abreast; and here was a sight that beggars description, and which, when I recall it, seems like a magnificent vision. First came the Cossack Princes, mounted upon black, coal black fiery steeds, with long manes and tails, almost sweeping the ground. The Cossacks were dressed in a red garment fitting closely to the skin, and over this a finely wrought steel chain armor covering the entire body, from their head loosely over their neck and shoulders; and upon their feet wore a kind of sandal, and upon their legs leather leggings, similar to those of our Indian warriors; across their backs they carried a bow with well filled quivers; in their hands a carbine, and in their girdles the savage looking *uyghachuk*.

They are a fierce, tough handsome looking set of fellows. Next came the *Tatars*, upon their wild looking, fleet, little horses—the horses, after their heads high up in the air, as if snuffing the breeze, or, so uniform was the line of heads, as if they were all drawn up by pulleys. The costume of the *Tatar* soldier is a blue frock, trimmed with silver, and a kind of skull cap, bound with fur; in his hand he carries a spear, the end of which he rests upon the head, between the ears of his horse. Then came the *Chevalier Lancers*, splendid looking men, dressed in white casimere, with heavy and highly polished breast plates, and brass helmets surmounted by the Imperial eagles, all mounted upon most elegant horses. Regiment after regiment passed by, each regiment with different colored horses, and the horses in each regiment so well matched in size, form, color, and indeed every respect, that to distinguish them, each had braided in his mane his number, upon a small plate. The *Lancers* are all picked men, and are of the flower of the Russian army, the officers being of noble birth; and were it not for the different colored pennants they carry upon their lances, and the color of the horses, no one regiment could be distinguished from another, so nearly alike are they. After the *Lancers*, came the Imperial Hussars, in their costume of red, with high fur caps, and mounted every one upon white steeds. This regiment, it is said, is the favorite regiment of the Emperor. Then came the Imperial Carabiniers, mounted on black horses, and dressed like the *Lancers*, except that their helmets and breast plates were steel, highly polished. Following these came the Cossacks—their black steeds carrying their heads high in the air. The dress of the Cossacks is similar to that of the *Tatars*, which I have above described, except in their caps, which are high and of fur; their weapon is a steel, sharp pointed lance.

The rear of this immense body of cavalry, amounting to over 30,000, was brought up by regiments of mounted artillery, six horses, three abreast, to each gun, and of sappers and miners; and then came the baggage wagons, and the ponton train. But the greatest sight was the marching of the horses attached to the different regiments. They seemed like machines. You think it "strange," no doubt, and yet 'tis no less "strange than true," that every horse in marching kept perfect time, with his feet, with the music. I never saw soldiers on foot do it better—indeed, not so well, for when a quick, lively tune was played by the music, every horse commenced a trot and kept up the same uniformly, as before when on walk. And then to see those horses wheel by companies, and in double order, coming round with the precision of a compass describing a circle! it exceeded any thing I ever imagined.

After the whole army, for the Imperial Guard is organized as an entire and distinct army, had passed in review before the Emperor, the infantry left the field, and the cavalry remained in full possession of it, and went through with some evolutions. First the Cossacks came at a full run down to the field, and then the other regiments in succession. After this the whole body stationed themselves at some distance opposite the Emperor, in close order, and at a given signal half of this body, over 25,000 horsemen, started on a run and suddenly halted a few feet in advance of the Emperor, preserving as they halted the same compactness and the same perfect front which they had before starting. A few more evolutions which I have not time to write about now, finished the review of the day—a day which has done much to impress on me the remark of Napoleon, that with an army of Russian soldiers he could conquer the world. He spoke of the soldiers not of the officers, of whom he had not a high opinion. The Russian soldier is a mere machine, and has not a thought beyond his Church and Emperor—and for both he believes in his duty to live and die. Most of the army is composed of *serfs*—that is slaves, and the pay of the soldier is only about three *solovye* per month. He is not upon equal terms with his officers, and then some.

For day he is given meat as a luxury. The pay of the Russian officers is very small. A Lieutenant gets but 500 rubles per annum, which is a little more than \$100; a Captain 700 rubles, and a Colonel only 2,000 rubles. You ask how they live? The officers generally have a competency beyond their pay; some few there are who have not, and their condition is worse than the soldier's, for the latter is provided with a uniform, and is fed at the expense of the Emperor.

I finish this letter by daylight, and yet it is after 10 o'clock, P. M. The sun does not set here, at present, until 9 P. M.

THE MOON—TYCHO CRATER.

Modern improvements of the telescope seem to have given a new impulse and interest every where to astronomical research. We have a remarkable description of one of those vast caverns or craters in the moon, from City to sixty miles in diameter, to which the telescope of Lord Rosse has introduced the inhabitants of our earth. To this crater the name of Tycho has been given, and the following highly graphic though somewhat indistinct, account of it is taken from Dr. Nichol's "Contemplation of the Solar System."

"Wandering through a district perhaps the most chaotic in the moon, where ranges, peaks, round mountains with flat tops, are intermingled in apparently inextricable confusion; where there is plain larger than a common field, and that cut by fissures and strewn with blocks that have fallen from the overhanging precipices, we descry in the horizon what seems an immense ridge stretching further than the eye can carry us, and reflecting the sun's rays with dazzling lustre. On approaching this wall, through a country still as tame, it appears not so steep, but to have an outward sloping, which, however rough, is yet practicable to the strong of hand and firm of knee. Ascend, then, oh traveler!—Averting your eyes from the burning sun, and having gained the summit, examine the landscape beyond. Landscape? It is a type for the most horrible dream—a thing to be thought of only with a shudder."

"We are on the top of a circular precipice, which seems to have enclosed a space fifty-five miles in diameter from all the living world for ever and ever. Below, where the wall casts its shadow, it is black as Orcus; no eye can penetrate its utter gloom; but where daylight has touched the base of the chasm its character is disclosed. Gaily it must be to stand on the summit of Mont Blanc, or the Jungfrau, or Teneriffe; but suppose Jacques Balmet, when he set the first foot on that loftiest Alpine peak, had found on the other side, not the natural mountain he had ascended, but one unbroken precipice thirteen thousand feet deep, below which a few straggling bushes, and at some ten miles distance from its base, a chasm deeper, from where he looked, by two thousand feet than Mont Blanc is elevated above the level of the sea—would even the stout Swiss have brought home his senses? or rather would he have returned at all, and not lain there to this hour, fascinated as by ten thousand rattle snakes?"

"But onwards, and to the bottom of this mysterious place! No foot of man can take us there, so that we must borrow a wing from the condor. Off, then—down, down, and arrive! It is, indeed, a terrible place! There are mountains in it, especially a central one, four thousand feet high, and five or six concentric ridges of nearly the same height, encircling the chasm; but the eye can rest on nothing except that impassable wall, without breach, only with a few pinnacles on its top, towering seventeen thousand feet aloft on every side, at the short distance of twenty-seven miles, and baffling our escape into the larger void. Nothing here but the scorching sun and burning sky; no rain, ever refreshes it, no cloud ever shelters it; only benign night, with its stars, and the mild face of the earth. But we tarry no longer; so off again, and rest for a moment on the top of the highest pinnacle. Look around now, and away from Tycho. What a scene! Those hills with flat tops are craters, and the whole visible surface is studded with them; all of less diameter than Tycho, but probably as deep."

"Look yet further. What are those dazzling beams, like liquid silver, passing in countless surfaces away from us along the whole surface of the moon? Favorites they are of the sun; for he illumines them more than all else besides, and assimilates them to his own burning glory. And see! they go on every side from Tycho. In his very centre, overspreading the very chasm we have left, there is, now that the sun has further ascended, a plain of brilliant light; and outside the wall, at this place at least, a large space of similar splendor, from which these rays depart. What they are we know not, but they spread over at least one-third of the moon's whole surface. And so this chasm which, in first rashness, we termed a hideous dream, is bound indissolubly to that orb, on which, when the heart is pained, one longs to look and be consoled, and through her to the beneficent universe, even by those silver though mystic cords."

A BURNING JUDGE.—Judge Canon, of New Orleans, enjoys the reputation of being one of the most plain-speaking, straight-ahead Judges that ever sat upon the Louisiana bench or any other. He is said, moreover, to have about him "a fearless independence and quiet simplicity that have long been the admiration of the bar." The Delta of a recent date furnishes an instance illustrative of his mode of doing things. It shows pretty conclusively that the Judge is at all impartially-mouthed in the expression of his opinions. Just see how he walks into a decision of the Supreme Court and raps the Judges of that tribunal over the knuckles. The Delta says:

We happened yesterday in the Second District Court, during the trial of a rule to release a man under arrest, on the ground that he was an unfortunate debtor and was only about to leave the State temporarily; as the best proof of which he would leave a wife and three children behind him. The lawyer sustaining the rule to discharge the arrest, made quite a strong speech, dwelling on the hardship of arresting a man merely for debt, and incriminating him in prison on suspicion of his running off, when he had a wife and three children in the city to attach him to. He cited the case of *Hayes vs. McCrory*, lately decided by our Supreme Court, in support of his position.

The Judge in deciding the rule said that the gentleman's declaration would be more appropriate to another bar than that before which he was now pleading. As for himself, he had but little sympathy for any other debtor but those who get into debt by keeping from traveling. He did not subscribe to the fashionable democracy, which represents the creditor as a tyrant, avaricious, and the debtor as a high-minded, but unfortunate and much persecuted republic.

lives, relaxed greatly the law of arrest, but he would not relax the law as they made it. The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Hayes vs. McCrory*, was a most stupid one, and he would not regard it. The Judges of that Court had no doubt their political motives in giving so stupid a decision, but he (Judge Canon) had no such motives. As to the fact of a man having a wife and three children proving his intention to remain here, he could not consider conclusive. He knew men whose chief inducement to run off was, that they had wives and children to support at home. He had known, too, men who had wives and children wherever they went, and would therefore, under the view of the counsel, have as many domicils as they had wives and children.—The best way to keep from being arrested, was to keep out of debt. That was his prescription and his judgment.

FROM THE REGISTER.

MR. GALEY: On a recent visit, Westward of your own highly favored City, I was forcibly struck with the distinguished and eminent Educational advantages which attracted my observation, in every Village through which I passed; giving sure and unmistakable indications of the exalted intellectual cultivation of those regions. First of all, as we went our way, we find the stately Halls and Buildings of our venerated University, from whence have been developed some of the brightest geniuses and lofty intellects that have graced the annals of our country's history. Then again as we advanced, and before we leave the County in which this ancient seat of learning is situated, we find another Institution, distinguished for the proficiency and high intellectual taste of its Faculty; I mean the "Caldwell Institute," located at Hillsboro'. Besides these two there are several Academical Institutions, of deservedly eminent standing, in the same County. So much for Seminaries of Learning for the rising generation of the sterner sex.

Leaving Hillsboro', we next reach the beautiful and hospitable Town of Greensboro', where ample opportunities are afforded, for the most cultivated and refined improvement of the intellects and manners of our daughters and sisters. The proper exaltation of the female character, requires that a full development of all those nobler as well as gentler endowments with which she is blessed, should be afforded. And in proportion as they are educated and enlightened in the higher branches of Literature, may we expect to see the rising generation intelligent and wise, and consequently virtuous and good. I did not have an opportunity of visiting either the "Female College," under the superintendence of your former esteemed and accomplished fellow-citizen, Professor BENNET BLAKE, or the "Feminine Seminary," under that most successful of Preceptors, Professor MORRIS; but I learned that both were in the full tide of successful experiment, the number of Pupils in each being larger than at any previous Session, and are daily receiving accessions to their numbers. I was much pleased with the people, the situation and appearance of Greensboro', and am clearly of opinion, that among a population so intelligent, temperate and industrious, is a most suitable place for the education of our young ladies. The Town cannot be otherwise than healthy, which will also form a strong inducement for denizens of the low country to patronize these most worthy Institutions. After remaining all night in the capital Hotel of Col. GORR, and partaking of an excellent breakfast, we resumed our journey for Salem.

I had often heard much of this Town, and its renowned Female Seminary of Learning, and my expectations were highly raised; but extravagant as they were, they were more than realized on this visit. As soon as you enter the suburbs of Salem, you are struck with the neatness and comfortable appearance of every thing, and, as you advance, the active industry, and tidy cleanliness of the inhabitants. I had an opportunity during my stay in this delightful place, of visiting the various picturesque promenade grounds, lovely gardens, and regularly and tastefully arranged Cemetery, as well as also the neat and curious little Museum, gotten up by the citizens for the amusement and edification of themselves and visitors to their village. I had also the pleasure of going through the entire School Department of the flourishing and justly celebrated Female Seminary at Salem. Accompanied by the accomplished and obliging Superintendent, Rev. Mr. BAKER, I visited every department of this large Institution, from the basement to the dormitory, and I can with truth say, that such neatness, comfort and convenience, has seldom fallen to my lot to see combined. I here found Young Ladies from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, as well as our own State; and all seemed to be joyful and happy. There were about 140 Students present, and others daily arriving, it being the commencement of a new Session.

During my sojourn in Salem, the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of North Carolina was holding its Quarterly Session there. Their Sessions were held with closed doors, and, of course, not being one of the initiated, I am unable to say anything of their proceedings. On Wednesday afternoon of last week, however, a Public Lecture was delivered in the Town Hall, by Mr. A. M. GORMAN, of Raleigh, upon the "Principles, objects, and designs of the Order of the Sons of Temperance," the Fraternity being present in full Regalia. The spacious Hall was crowded to overflowing, with the most fashionable and intelligent of the citizens, the larger portion of the audience being of the *beauty* of the place. The Address was a most appropriate production, and received from all quarters the highest commendations for its chasteness, beauty and eloquence. Every one present seemed delighted with the Exercises (Singing, &c.) and I doubt not much good was effected, and the cause of this youthful though rapidly increasing Fraternity greatly promoted. The Address being concluded, the impressive Closing Ode of the Order was most beautifully sung, and the audience dispersed, pleased and interested with the intellectual entertainment of which they had partaken.

I would not forget mine worthy Host of the "Salem Hotel," T. J. BOSCH, Esq.—for I assure you, he deserves every good thing that could be said of him and his House. He is a clever fellow, a beautiful and luxurious provider, knows when and where things ought to be about a Hotel, and is sure to keep them there. In a word—whenever steps with him, will always find a plenty, and that of the best.

In short and finally, we can only say in conclusion, that if the people of Salem are ever taken by strangers as a specimen of North Carolina generosity and hospitality, the character of the Old North State will not suffer in those particulars.

FAYETTEVILLE.

"BUT," said Bob, "why is that tree called a weeping willow?"

"Cause one of the snaking strated things grew near a school-house and supplied the master with the sticks that did all the boys' backin'—that's why."

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.

RUMORS OF NEGOTIATION.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.

VERA CRUZ, (Mexico), July 12, 1847.

We had an arrival from Puebla during the night, with dates from that city to the 4th instant, and bringing very important intelligence. A letter of the 2d instant, from one of the first merchants of the place, assures his partner here that three Commissioners have been appointed by the Mexican authorities to proceed to San Maria Teme-lucan and treat with Mr. Triet. These commissioners are Ternel, Gorostiza, and Baranda, three men who would sell, as I heard a gentleman remark to-day, not only their country, but their fathers and mothers for a consideration in cash.—We have, therefore, strong hopes that regular negotiations will immediately follow the preliminary arrangements which they are to make, and that peace will again dawn upon this unhappy country before the new year does.

Per contra, (not to allow our wishes to mislead our judgment too far) allow me to say that this very intelligence, excellent and direct though it be, wants that confirmation which I always require news to have before it receives my endorsement. Two other merchants of this city have letters up to the 4th, two days later, in which nothing is said of this matter. The report, however, has universal credit here, and is supported by every consideration of probability. God grant its truth!

July 13.—Nothing further has transpired with regard to the peace rumors floated yesterday, but I find the list of doubters increased somewhat during the past twenty-four hours. It seems strange that one man only should have received the news if it had been correct, and that several letters of later date, from well-informed persons, are silent on the subject.

General Pierce's train commenced moving this morning, but does not fairly start until to-morrow. The escort counts three thousand two hundred men, but the train is less valuable than several others that have gone up.

I am sorry to hear that there is a good deal of fever in Commodore Perry's Squadron, and that one of its victims is the gallant Lieutenant James L. Parker, one of the heroes of the Creola exploit under the walls of San Juan de Ulua.

July 16.—I have been much disappointed by the return of the steamer *New Orleans* with a sorry tale from Colonel GATES at Tampico.

Captain AULD informs us that three days ago a detachment of two hundred men were sent out some miles in the interior by Col. GATES to bring in a party of prisoners. The detachment proceeded without molestation until it reached the neighborhood of Panuco, where it was attacked by a large number of Mexicans, and suffered a heavy loss. The few men (some fifteen or twenty) who came in reported twenty-five killed and the remainder completely surrounded when they left the field.

The *New Orleans* was at once dispatched for this place, with a requisition on Gov. Wilson for reinforcements. Our Garrison is too small to permit the Government to send any part of it away, but he has written to Gen. PIERCE, who has not yet left the camp, to learn if he will fill the Colonel's requisition. A reply has not yet (5 P. M.) been received. Capt. FAIRBANK, of the ship of war *Decatur*, which ship now lies off the town, offers to send his marines, twenty-one in all, and I presume his offer will be accepted.

We learn from other sources that Col. Wilson could not furnish any reinforcement, but that the marines were sent.

The Vera Cruz *Sum* of the 13th instant, though not quite so late as two of the above letters, presents some of the rumors to which they refer in a more favorable aspect, as follows:

"A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from General Cadwalader and Pillow's trains. The express left Puebla on the 3d instant, and brought private letters dated the same day.

"News had been received the day previous from Mexico that Commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Triet at San Maria Teme-lucan, eight leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 4th of July.

"The express-rider met with Generals Cadwalader and Pillow and their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at La Hoya and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trains had arrived in Perote; which place, a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 6th instant.

"We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 24. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the Commissioners. He also says that the peace party has become so considerable in the capital that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace.

"A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, states that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not give our readers the whole contents of this letter, because it is full of rumors which had not been realized at the latest dates.

"The Mexicans were still fortifying the city of Mexico, but the means of the Government were so limited that we do not doubt that it will not be more than a day's work for General Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance."

The Pennyone contains some additional information, besides an expression of its opinion on the above news, as follows:

"From Vera Cruz our news is less satisfactory than we could wish. On the 13th our correspondent writes that two expresses had arrived from Puebla. The news had not fully transpired, but the report had got into circulation that the Mexican Government had sent three Commissioners to San Maria Teme-lucan to meet Mr. Triet, and hear through him the terms offered by the President. This is but a rumor, in which we place little confidence.

"Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott, (a Mexican) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was murdered near Jalapa. The guerrillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of their number. Our own express rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th instant, without his letters and severely wounded. He came by the route of Orizaba, and when six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerrillas, and captured. They took from him his letters, and inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a poniard, and left him for dead. After they had left him he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces, and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that, after putting the pieces together as well as he could, he could only make out the following items:

"Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 13th, all well. The American army would march on to the city of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. [We never supposed there were any doubts about this.] The postscript, dated the 11th instant, says that peace was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the prospect; he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with the great man.

"Our correspondent writes that large part of the command of Gen. Pierce left on the 15th. The General was expected to get off on the evening of the 16th. Our letters say nothing about the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose our advance. Gen. Pierce had been ill, but had recovered from his attack.

"The Governor of Vera Cruz had received such information as led him to suppose an attack would be made upon the city as soon as Gen. Pierce left, and precaution had been taken to defend that place. General orders were issued for every citizen to enroll himself under Capt. Tibbits, and hold himself in readiness for any emergency."

HJGAN & THOMPSON, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, No. 30 North Fourth Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Have for the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants and others, a large and complete assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

H. & T. are the publishers of School and Standard Books, Manufacturers of Blank Books and most of the articles of American Stationery; and keeping also a handsome assortment of FOREIGN FANCY STATIONERY.

They are enabled to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, in the prices, variety, and extent of their stock. Having recently become the Commission Agents of some of the most extensive Paper Makers, they can offer to wholesale or retail dealers and to printers and binders, LETTER, CAP, LEDGER, WRITING & PRINTING PAPERS, at very low prices. They will also keep constantly on hand a stock of WALL, WINDOW, AND SCREEN PAPERS, of the most beautiful patterns and brilliant colours, at moderate prices.

Blank Books. Of their own superior make, are always kept in quantities to supply orders, or made up to such particular patterns as may be required.

Merchants' Show-bills. Or Advertising Cards for New Goods.

H. & T. have been printing these Show-bills for the last year or two for their customers in a very beautiful style, but for the approaching season they have had some New and Extraordinary Designs engraved, which will make a more showy and attractive advertising sheet than has before been printed, and they particularly invite the attention of merchants to this article, which will be furnished at a very moderate price.

Desirous of retaining their old customers, and of adding as many new ones as possible to their list, H. & T. will endeavor always to have such a stock of articles in their line as not to be found in any other establishment, and their prices will be found to range as low as in any other house, they hope, therefore, the advantage which they can offer will induce all dealers in these articles to call at No. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET, whenever they visit Philadelphia.



REMOVAL. The subscriber would inform the public that he has recently removed to the Shop on West Street, nearly opposite Dr. Caldwell's residence, where he will continue the manufacture, in his well-known and fashionable manner, of all kinds of

CABINET WORK, NEW FURNITURE ROOM,

from the very finest and best Mahogany and Marble finish, to the more plain and cheap Walnut, Birch and Cherry Furniture. Two doors from his Shop is situated his

where a large variety of his work is exhibited for sale. Those wishing to purchase any article of furniture, or a full assortment, to suit out their rooms in comfortable and fashionable style, might do well to call and examine. Prices greatly reduced to suit the times. PETER THURSTON, Greensboro', April, 1847.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber is very thankful for past and present favors, and would now that Lane Carding of Wool and weighing of the Rolls at 5 cents per pound for cash, at 6 1/4 in trade, selling rolls at 40 cents per pound. I will be liable for all losses or damages, while in my custody, of Wool or Grain; but no liability will be incurred or admitted, unless weighed or measured and entered in my mills, and weighed or measured out again. Losses on the road will not be assumed or paid by me. And I hereby warn persons weighing or measuring after me, to do so with sealed weights and measures, as I am determined to risk suit against any or all persons worthy of notice, that circulate reports injurious to my business as a manufacturer in my line, or in derogate to my credit as a man of business.

My Mills and Machines are all in excellent order, and will be attended by experienced hands. Work in all attended to quick and cheap, at the above terms and no other. L. D. ORRELL, July, 1847.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, the night of the 23th inst., his boy Isaac, between 20 and 25 years old, very black, stout built and a little stooped, slightly bow-legged, rather shy appearance, and full smooth face; was once stabled in the side by another negro, leaving a slight scar; had on when he left a black fur hat, fine black summer coat, other clothing not recollected. He is a good fiddler. He possibly has free papers—if so, he probably aims to get to a free state. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again. GEORGE ALBRIGHT, 17-11, Greensboro', July 1847.

DOCT. ROBT. C. LINDSAY

TENDERS his services to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country in the various branches of his profession. The circumstance of his having had fourteen years experience in the practice of medicine, together with the assurance that his efforts to heal the sick shall be constant and untiring, inspire him with the hope that he will receive a portion of the public patronage.

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

Kirkpatrick's PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.

The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated, and at that machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro'. SOLOMON HOPKINS, 27-11, July, 1847.

THE POOR HOUSE LAND

Will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on Monday of August Court next. Terms made known at the time of sale. By order of the Committee. DANIEL HOBBS, Chairman. July 29 1847. 171a

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. their agent and attorney to sell and dispose of some 3000 Acres of Land, belonging to said Seminary, which land is situated in the County of Surry, 6 or 8 miles above the courthouse, in a high and healthy region, and is well watered and well timbered. The whole tract has been surveyed and been divided into smaller sections. All persons who may be desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of said lands, can have an opportunity of so doing by calling on me at Rockford. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers and bond and approved security required. J. R. McLEAN, Rockford, July 3d, 1847. 18-13

DOCTORS

H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country. And having succeeded Doctors Dare & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines. They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel. Greensboro', N. C. March 12, 1847. 491

Piano Fortes.

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

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

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

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

Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy store. Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 25-1

MEDICAL.

DRS. MCBANE & WATKINS having associated themselves in the town of Greensboro' for the practice of medicine, have taken an office on North St., next door to Dr. Potter's Drug Store and opposite the Post Office, where they hold themselves in readiness to attend all calls in the various branches of their profession. Calls left at their office or at Dr. Mcbane's residence will be promptly attended to.

It may not be unwise to remark that we are both graduates in medicine and our united efforts and consultations can be had without any additional expense. Our best efforts and exertions shall be given to serve and relieve all who may command our services.

P. S. Dr. Mcbane returns thanks to his numerous friends, and hopes by having a partner and an office down street to be able to serve them better than he has ever done. He would request his friends to come forward and settle accounts due him. June, 1847. 91

NOTICE.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE into the qualification of Common School Teachers in Guilford County, will meet again, in Greensboro' on Wednesday, the 11th day of August ensuing. [By order of the Committee.] July 29th, 1847. 17-2

PIG METAL.

1 Ton for sale cheap. We are prepared to make arrangements for the delivery of Pig Metal in this or the adjoining counties upon favorable terms. October, 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN, 141a

A GOOD LOT OF BACON—for sale by

June 23 RANKIN & McLEAN.

Sale of Valuable Negroes.

PURSUANT to an order of

