

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME IX.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 21, 1847.

NUMBER 20

Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
IN ADVANCE. IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE
OF SUBSCRIPTION.
A failure on the part of any customer to order a discontin-
uance within the subscription year, will be considered in-
dicative of his wish to continue the paper.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier
IT IS FINISHED.
BY REV. JAMES HILBORN LYONS, L. L. D.
It is finished—thy dwellings, O Salem! are strewn,
Thy daughters are weeping in exile alone,
The lances of Judah lie wasted with rust,
And the ramparts of Zion are laid in the dust.
The Cedron is dyed with thy gore as it runs,
The torch in thy temple, the chain on thy sons;
The blood of the Guiltless is laid on thy brow,
And the arm which upheld thee abandons thee now.
It is finished—the work of redemption is done,
The combat is ended, the victory won;
The spoiler of Eden has fled from the field,
The portals of glory stand brightly revealed:
The roll of a sinless Redeemer is past,
And the shout of the Gentile is loud on the blast;
A luminous day-spring has dawned on the night,
And the idols of the Heathen are waking in flight.

The Storming of the Redoubt.

I rejoined the regiment on the evening of the 4th of September. I found the colonel at the bivouac. At first he received me rather roughly; but after reading General B's letter of recommendation, he changed his manner, and spoke a few obliging words. He presented me to my captain, who had just returned from a reconnaissance. This captain, whom I had little opportunity to become acquainted with, was a tall dark man, of hard and repulsive physiognomy. He had been a private soldier, and had won his cross and his epaulets on the battle field. His voice, hoarse and weak, contrasted strangely with his gigantic stature. They told me he was indebted for this singular voice to a bullet that had passed completely through his body at Jena.

On hearing that I came from the school at Fontainebleau, he made a wry face, and said, "my lieutenant died yesterday." I understood that he meant to say, "you are to replace him, and you are not able." A sharp word rose to my lips, but I repressed it.

The moon rose behind the redoubt of Cheverino, situated at twice cannon-shot from our bivouac. She was large and red, as is common at her rising; but that night she seemed to me of extraordinary size. For an instant the black outline of the redoubt stood out against the moon's brilliant disc, resembling the cone of a volcano at the moment of an eruption.

An old soldier who stood near me, noticed the color of the moon. "She is very red," he said; "it is a sign that you famous redoubt will cost us dear." I was always superstitious, and this augury, just at that moment, affected me. I lay down, but could not sleep; I got up and walked for some time, gazing at the immense line of fires covering the heights beyond the village of Cheverino.

When I deemed my blood sufficiently cooled by the fresh night air, I returned to the fire, wrapped myself carefully in my cloak, and shut my eyes, hoping not to re-open them till daylight. But sleep shunned me. Insensibly my thoughts took a gloomy turn. I said to myself, that I had not one friend amongst the hundred thousand men covering that plain. If I were wounded, I should be in an hospital, carelessly treated by ignorant surgeons. All that I had heard of surgical operations returned to my memory. My heart beat violently; and mechanically I arranged, as a species of cuirass, the handkerchief and portfolio that I carried in the breast of my uniform. I was overwhelmed by fatigue, and continually fell into a doze, but as often as I did so, some sinister idea awoke me with a start. Fatigue, however, at last got the upper hand, and I was fast asleep when the reveille sounded. We formed up, the roll was called, then arms were piled, and according to all appearance the day was to pass quietly.

Towards three o'clock an aid-de-camp arrived with an order. We resumed our arms; our skirmishers spread themselves over the plain; we followed slowly; and in twenty minutes we saw the Russian pickets withdraw to the redoubt. A battery of artillery took post on our right hand, another on our left, but both considerably in advance. They opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy, who replied with energy, and soon the redoubt of Cheverino disappeared behind a cloud of smoke.

Our regiment was almost protected from the Russian fire by a ridge. Their bullets, which seldom came in our direction—for they preferred aiming them at the artillery—passed over our heads, or at most sent earth and pebbles in our faces.

When we had received the order to advance, my captain looked at me, with an attention which made me pass my hand two or three times over my young moustache, in the most cavalier manner I could assume. I felt no fear, save that of being thought to feel it. These harmless cannon balls contributed to maintain me in my heroic calmness. My vanity told me, that I ran a real danger, since I was under fire of a battery. I was enchanted to feel myself so much at my ease, and I thought with what pleasure I should narrate the capture of the redoubt of Cheverino in the drawing-room of Madame de B.—à la mode of Provence.

The colonel passed along the front of our company and spoke to me. "Well!" he said, "you will see sharp work for your first affair."

I smiled most martially, and brushed my coat-sleeve, on which a ball, fallen about thirty paces from me, had sent a little dust.

It seems the Russians perceived how small was the effect of their round shot, for they replaced them by shells, which could reach us better in the hollow where we were posted. A tolerably large fragment of one of these knocked off my shako and killed a man beside me.

"I congratulate you," said the captain, as I picked up my shako. "You are safe for to-day." I knew the military superstition which holds the maxim *Non bis in idem* to be as applicable on a battle field as in a court of justice. I proudly replaced my shako on my head. "An unceremonious way of making people bow," said I, as gaily as I could. Under the circumstances, this poor joke appeared excellent. "I congratulate you," repeated the captain; "you will not be hit again, and to-night you will command a company, for I feel that my turn is coming. Every time I have been wounded, the officer near me has received a spent ball, and," he added in a low voice, and almost ashamed, "all their names began with a P."

I affected to laugh at such superstitions. Many would have done as I did—many would have been struck as I was, by these prophetic words. As a raw recruit I understood that I must keep my feelings to myself, and always appear coldly intrepid.

After half an hour the Russian fire sensibly slackened; then we emerged from our cover to march against the redoubt. Our regiment was composed of three battalions. The second was charged to take the redoubt in flank on the side of the gorge; the two others were to deliver the assault. I was in the third battalion.

On appearing from behind the sort of ridge that had protected us, we were received by several volleys of musketry, which did little harm in our ranks. The whistling of the bullets surprised me: I turned my head several times, thus incurring the jokes of my comrades, to whom the noise was more familiar. "All things considered," said I to myself, "a battle is not such a terrible thing."

We advanced at storming pace, preceded by skirmishers. Suddenly the Russians gave three hurrahs, very distinct ones, and then remained silent, without firing. "I don't like that silence," said my captain. "It bodes us little good." I thought our soldiers rather too noisy, and I could not help internally comparing the tumultuous clamor with the imposing stillness of the enemy.

We rapidly attained the foot of the redoubt: the palisades had been broken, and the earth ploughed by our cannonade. With shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" louder than might have been expected from fellows who had already shouted so much, our soldiers dashed over the ruins.

I looked up, and never shall I forget the spectacle I beheld. The great mass of smoke had arisen, and hung suspended like a canopy twenty feet above the redoubt. Through a grey mist were seen the Russian grenadiers, erect behind their half-demolished parapet, with leveled arms and motionless as statues. I think I still see each individual soldier, his left eye riveted on us, the right one hidden by his musket. In an embrasure, a few feet from us, stood a man with a lighted fuse in his hand.

I shuddered, and thought my last hour was come. "The dance is going to begin," cried my captain. "Good night." They were the last words I heard him utter.

The roll of drums sounded in the redoubt. I saw the musket muzzles sink. I shut my eyes, and heard a frightful noise, followed by cries and groans. I opened my eyes surprised to find myself still alive. The redoubt was again enveloped in smoke. Dead and wounded men lay all around me. My captain was stretched at my feet; his head had been smashed by a cannon ball, and I was covered with his blood and brains. Of the whole company, only six men and myself were on their legs.

A moment of stupefaction followed this carnage. Then the colonel, putting his hat on the point of his sword, ascended the parapet, crying "Vive l'Empereur!" He was instantly followed by all the survivors. I have no clear recollection of what then occurred. We entered the redoubt, I know not how. They fought hand to hand in the middle of the smoke so dense that they could not see each other. I believe I fought, too, for my sabre was all bloody. At last I heard a shout of victory, and the smoke diminishing, I saw the redoubt completely covered with blood and dead bodies. About two hundred men in French uniform stood in a group, without military order, some loading their muskets, others wiping their bayonets. Eleven Russian prisoners were with them.

Our colonel lay bleeding on a broken tumbril. Several soldiers were attending to him, as I drew near—"where is the senior captain?" said he to a sergeant. The sergeant shrugged his shoulders in a most expressive manner. "And the senior lieutenant?" "Here is Monsieur, who joined yesterday," replied the sergeant, in a perfectly calm tone. The colonel smiled bitterly. "You command in chief, sir," he said to me; "make haste to quench the gorge of the redoubts with those stars, for the enemy is in force; but General C. will send you a support." "Colonel," said I, "you are badly wounded."—"Fouge, mon cher, but the redoubt is taken."

From the Louisville Examiner. DUELLING.

The Death of George C. Dromgoole, of Virginia, occasioned deep regret among a large circle of friends.

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary man. His mind was usually strong and clear, and had no adverse circumstances occurred, he would have been an ornament to society, and an honor to the nation.

But it was in private life he charmed. So simple, so kind, so true! We never knew a more generous man; he was wholly disinterested, and knew how to sacrifice self with a grace which won him the love of friends, and the respect of acquaintances.

In an evil hour he was tempted, acting upon false notions of honor, to peril his life and the life of another. His antagonist fell. From that hour he was an altered man; he knew no peace; and to drown the bitter thought that he was a murderer, he sullied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess! And in early life he was taken from us, a debased and self-blinded man.

Yet how like him was the last act of his life.—This little paragraph below, inserted in newspapers without comment, and glanced at by the reader, possibly without thought, tells, at once, the rectitude of his intentions, and his own estimation of the depth of his crime.

"George C. Dromgoole, in his will, gave all his property to the children of the individual who fell by his hand in a duel."

It has fallen to our lot, in days when we thought dueling no sin, if we could be said to have thought about it at all, to meet with many, to know well some, who had killed their men. We never knew one who lived in peace after the murder; we know only two who survive, and they are acts.

The first time we were called upon to witness a duel was in Augusta, Georgia, in 1829. We were just entering manhood. The parties were from our native state. We knew them both well. They were stationed at their places, and at the word *fire*, the elder of the two, a man of promise and place fell dead. We saw him—saw his brother who gazed wildly into his pale face, just now so full of life—saw friends as they hurriedly took up his body, and bore him onward to his home. And we saw afterwards the gray-haired father, as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with the palsy, for his prep, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and there was no longer happiness for him on earth!

But the survivor! Business relations brought us together; we were his attorney; and we had to see him at his home, and our house. In company, we saw no change in him; he was light-hearted, almost frolicsome in his gaiety. He never spoke of the murder; by an unuttered, but well-understood compact, (and how terribly did this describe that deed!) none ever referred to it. Soon after we found that he was fast becoming a drunkard, and scarce three years had passed since the duel, ere he was stricken down in early manhood, and laid near his antagonist in the earth.

But his death? We were present at it, and may we never witness such another! That subject—so long kept sealed up by himself—so long untouched by family or friend—the murder of his school companion and neighbor, was at last broken by himself. "I could not help it," said he, as his eyes glared upon us, and his breathing became painful from its quick and audible action. "We knew to what he referred and endeavored to direct his thoughts into other channels. In vain. 'I could not help it: I was forced into it; could I help it?' And all this was, in a duelling sentence. He had every excuse a man could have to fight; but when so assured, he exclaimed wildly, 'It will not do—I murdered him—I see him now—I have seen him as he lay dead on the field, ever since I slew him. My God! My God!'" And uttering these, and like sentences, with a shriek such as I never heard mortal utter, he died!

Another instance. A young Scotchman came to Charleston, S. C., and settled there. He gave offence to a noted duellist, and was challenged; fought and killed him. He removed afterwards to New Orleans; was engaged in successful business, and was regarded the merriest fellow about. His intimate friends thought the murder had made no impression upon him; not one of his relatives believed he cared anything about it.

In 1834 or '35, he was engaged in a large cotton speculation. News of a rise in price reached New Orleans, soon after he had shipped a large number of bales to New York. If he could sell, or make some particular arrangement, he could realize a fortune. But it was necessary to go to New York. He jumped on board a steamer, went to Montgomery, Alabama, and pushed rapidly on by land for Washington city. Over-excitement brought on fever, and he was obliged to stop in the interior of South Carolina.

Full fifteen years, or more, had elapsed since he had killed his man. For the first time he lay on a bed of sickness. He had fever, and delirium with it. And in that delirium, with terrible anguish and maniac fury, he spoke of this deed of death! It made those of us who heard him shudder as we listened! Was his laughter all along forced? Had his periment been lip-deep of the intellect, and not of the heart? He grew better, and his physicians thought him convalescent. Now and then he would start in his sleep,

exclaim, "Take him off me; don't tie his dead body to me;" but the fever had abated, and we all thought he would soon be well. He did grow better, but watching his opportunity, he went to a chest of drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthily took from it a razor and drew it rapidly across his throat! It was a dreadful gash that he made and would have been fatal had not one who was near struck his elbow, as he was making the attempt upon his life.

Poor man! He knew and had no peace, since the day he killed his opponent. When he thought his end near, he made the confession. "He felt," he said, "as if he was a murderer, though no one charged him with the crime."

And our belief is, that man who kills another never feels otherwise! The mark of Cain is upon him, and he sees it if no other eye does.

OUR TRUE MISSION.

It has now become a question of vast importance. What is the true mission of this Republic? We hear all around us the cry of conquest—sometimes open and undisguised, at other times in the deceptive strains of "our manifest destiny." "It is our manifest destiny," say these propagandists, "to occupy and govern the whole of the North American continent." Our territory is too small, too contracted, to give full development to the energies of our young Republic. We want more room; our institutions must be extended over the whole continent.

That there is a large party in favor of this policy, and who are resolved, at the hazard of all that Americans should hold, dear, to carry it out, no observer of the signs of the times can for a moment doubt. Now, we are as devoted to the cause of republicanism, as warmly attached to our institutions as the most enthusiastic of these propagandists; but we love our country too dearly, we appreciate too highly the blessings conferred upon us by our glorious constitution, to hazard them in a wild attempt to spread them, by sword and by fire, over other lands less favored than our own.

What is the true mission of our country? Not, as the advocates of conquest contend, to wage war upon others; not to engage in a crusade against the institutions of other countries. The great principle upon which our Republic is based is the right, inherent in the people, of self government. We took up arms in defence of this right against the mother country; and a career of seventy-one years has taught the enemies of freedom a lesson in the science of government, which, if left to work its own silent yet sure influence, will finally disenthral the oppressed of all nations. Those who advocate the extension of republicanism by conquest—who seek to spread our free institutions by the sword—forget that in so doing they would undermine the very foundation of the great political fabric which our forefathers have erected. If we would spread abroad the blessings of republicanism, it must be done by a good example: by strictly adhering to the principles upon which our Government is established; by observing justice and honor and truth—not by oppression and war.

Our example has had a glorious effect throughout the world. Monarchs have been made to yield to its influences; old dogmas, founded in tyranny and an utter disregard of the rights of man, have in many instances been abrogated by it; and the proud imperial oppressor been made to acknowledge the claims of humanity, and lift his foot from the necks of the down-trodden.

Never before has political reform made such gigantic strides in Europe as in this age—impelled, we believe, by the example of the United States. Wholesome, safe, and peaceful ameliorations are every day being made in civil and political reforms. The people of the old world are every where giving signs of advancement—gradual, healthful, but certain advancement. Truth is slowly working its changes. The sword has failed, and Reason takes the sway. Even Kings are uniting with the People in the efforts for reform—some willingly, some through necessity. The Pope is among the foremost in the work, and, if he goes on as he has begun, history will award him the first rank in the list of political reformers.

Of the progress of political freedom in Europe the following extracts from the European Correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier convey, we doubt not, a truthful picture:

"The Romans, after the long ages of deep political and social abasement in which they have been sunk, cannot all at once be safely trusted with wines. Giddy on their wings, and dazzled with its light, if the sun of liberty be set up too near them, in all its glory, they may fly into it, and be consumed. Let us hope that the wisdom of Pope Pius IX, aided by the restraining influence of the conservative party, and even by the malevolent influence of retrograde Austria, will save the Romans from so sad a fate."

The correspondent thus speaks of Prussia: "As for Prussia, no fear need be entertained for her. The Prussians are a moderate, reflecting, and comparatively enlightened people. They have, too, an enlightened and amably-disposed King. But no monarch now could stop their progress. Obsolete and indiscriminate opposition to the reform movement in his kingdom would prove the blindness of the monarch, and precipitate his ruin. The last accounts from Berlin are of the most satisfactory character. It is interesting and instructive to contemplate the march of events in that kingdom. The struggle between the great principles of popular rights and royal prerogative is not only witnessed in the Diet and among the people, but clearly—and perhaps it is there the severest struggle—in the breast of the

king himself. His intentions are evidently good; he wishes and aims at the well-being of his subjects; he is more than half-persuaded that that well-being and his own true glory consist in yielding to his own benevolent impulses, the wishes of his people, and the demands of the age. But how fondly he clings to the despotic traditions amid which he was born and reared, and by which he is surrounded! How loth to part with the flattering insignia of absolute power, and renounce in practice, and even in theory, the royal maxim of a past age, *L'état c'est moi!*"

In Bavaria the march of reform is onward. The correspondent of the Courier states that, on the 28th of May, the anniversary of the granting of the Bavarian constitution, his Majesty gave orders to have a great and salutary measure promised some time ago—the separation of the administrative from the judicial power—carried into effect. At the same time an ordinance was issued prescribing that the proceedings in all the courts of law, civil and criminal, should be public.

In Belgium, too, according to the same authority, changes quite in favor of popular liberty are quietly progressing by the force of public opinion. The legislative body of this kingdom is so constituted, that elections for members of the two houses take place every two years. The electoral law also provides that there shall be one deputy for every 40,000 inhabitants, and one senator for every 80,000.

Italy, too, the land of romance, of beauty, and of art—sacred to all lovers of antiquity—is awaking from her long slumbers and asserting her rights. So in Tuscany, Switzerland, and many other countries, the cause of popular freedom is gloriously progressing.

How the contemplation of these prospects in the Old World must make the heart of every American swell with pride when he reflects that our example, our noble Government, has contributed to the great work, not by blood, and arms, and conquest, but by the peaceful, slow, yet certain influence of Democratic institutions. But, if the propagandists of the present day succeed in their purposes; if the ruinous and anti-republican policy of Mr. Polk's Administration is carried out; if we are to *force*, at the bayonet's point, our system of Government upon the people of Mexico; if we are to engage in a universal crusade against all forms of Government not modelled after our own, and, like Mahommed, compel all nations *volens volens* to adopt our political religion; if this is to be the policy of the United States, then all the influences of our example will be paralyzed, and, instead of a light to be followed, we will become the accused of all people.

What is the true mission of this country? It is a mission of peace, of justice, and of truth!

[Cincinnati Chronicle.]

MILL'S ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The estimate of a timber track-way, brought the expense of constructing a road to the Pacific to \$500,000. If Congress, therefore, does not provide the means of executing this roadway, individual capital can effect it, and with a certainty of realizing an incalculable revenue from it, or profit on the investment. We annex from Mr. Mill's memorial the following facts on this important question:

"The success which has attended the introduction of steam carriages on the common road in England promises, for these vehicles, working upon an improved roadway, a complete victory over the same motive power operating on railroads and canals, simply on the ground of economy: as the main point of consideration with those who embark capital in works of this nature is, what plan will yield the best interest to the capital invested."

"Every investigation on the subject of steam carriages running on common roads goes to prove their practical utility, and that it only requires an improved state of roadway for their operation to secure their general introduction in preference to every other plan of transportation; nay, some of the advocates of steam carriages, working on common roads, have gone so far as to assert, on reviewing their efficiency and economy, that in comparison with railroads, *excepting in very peculiar situations, are behind the age, and that those who embark capital in constructing them will be great losers.*" Though the writer does not entertain this idea, yet his impression is that a more profitable investment of capital may be made in adopting the proposed movement of the common road, and putting steam carriages to work on the same, than in constructing either railroads or canals."

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE, \$5000 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid upon the production of legal proof that the following named gentlemen have either sons or sons-in-law in our army in Mexico, viz:

James K. Polk, President of the United States, James Buchanan, his Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, his Secretary of War, John Y. Mason, his Secretary of the Navy, Cave Johnson, his Post Master General, R. J. Walker, his Secretary of the Treasury, Nathan Clifford, his Attorney General.

As these persons, the President and his Cabinet, involved us in the war with Mexico, the country is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent their sons, or sons-in-law, to fight the foe; and as much difficulty has been experienced by the people in learning the facts, the above reward has been offered, in hopes of eliciting the truth. The evidence may be filed with C. B. Cole, President of the late Democratic Convention, and upon his certificate that such evidence has been furnished, showing that each of the before-mentioned gentlemen has either a son or son-in-law, in the army, the above reward will be paid by the

WISKS OF GEORGIA.

Editors friendly to the cause of knowledge, will please circulate the foregoing. Georgia Journal & Messenger.

FOG OR MIST.

The phenomenon of fog or mist occurs at all seasons, and it appears always under the peculiar circumstances explained by Sir Humphrey Davy. His theory is that radiation of vapor from land and water sends it up until it meets with a cold stratum of air, which condenses it in the form of mist—which naturally gravitates toward the surface. When the radiation is weak, the mist seems to lie upon the ground; but when more powerful, the stratum of mist may be seen elevated a few feet above the ground. Mist too, may be seen to continue longer over the water than the land, owing to the slower radiation of vapor from water; and it is generally seen in the hollow portions of ground on account of the cold air, as it descends from the surrounding rising ground and mixes with the air in the hollow, diminishing its capacity for moisture.

Mist also varies its character according to its electric state; if negatively affected, it deposits its vapor more quickly, forming a heavy sort of dew, and wetting every thing like rain; but if positively, it continues to exist as fog, and retains the vapor in the state in which it has not the property of wetting like the other.

The fogs in hollows constitute the true *sifaluf* cloud. We see vapor at a distance in the atmosphere, and call it cloud; but when it sinks to the earth, or will not rise, and we are immersed in it, we call it mist or fog. When immersed in a cloud on a mountain, we say we are in a mist; but the same mist will be seen by a spectator, at a distance in the valley, as a beautiful cirro stratus, resting on the mountain.

The magnifying power of mist is a well known optical illusion. Its concealing and mystifying effects may have been observed by every one;—and its causing distant sounds to be heard as if near at hand, may also have been noticed by many.—*Stephen's Book of Farm.*

ENGLISH WARS.

The first war of the revolution, in 1688, lasted nine years, and cost sixteen millions pounds in taxes raised at the time, and in loans twenty millions; besides the levies of eight hundred thousand soldiers. The next was the "Spanish Succession," which lasted eleven years, ending in 1714. It cost thirty millions in taxes raised, and thirty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds in loans. Then came "the Spanish War, and the War of Austrian Succession," which commenced in 1729, lasted nine years, and cost the country twenty-five millions in taxes, and twenty-nine millions in loans. This was followed by the "Seven Years' War" between the English and French about the banks of the Ohio. The quarrel soon spread into Europe—a fight about religion, and England paid about six hundred thousand a year in subsidy to Frederick of Prussia in consequence.—This "Seven Years' War" cost fifty-two millions pounds of taxes, and added sixty millions to the debt. Then followed the American war, which cost thirty-two millions in taxes, and no less than one hundred and four millions in loans. After this was the first French war, from 1793 to 1802, for which the enormous sum of two hundred and sixty-three millions five hundred thousand pounds was levied to the debt in loans. In the second French war against Napoleon, from 1803 to 1815, taxes were levied to the amount of seven hundred and seventy millions five hundred thousand pounds, and an increase was made to the debt of three hundred thousand pounds. So that altogether, from 1688 to 1815, England had sixty-five years of war, and paid for them the almost incredible sum of eleven hundred and eighty-nine millions pounds and have left the country with a burden upon it of nearly eight hundred millions pounds more!

DISCOVERIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

A Liverpool merchant and a sea captain, have succeeded in penetrating the interior of Africa by the River Niger, which river and its branches pass through it, it is found, an immense delta, containing thousands of miles of richly fertile and wooded country, and with iron steamers of small draft and great engine power, not only the Niger but its principal branches, may be navigated all seasons of the year. The unhealthy climate is found to extend but a little way inwards, and as the river was ascended the healthiness became equal to the tropics generally. Ivory, vegetable tallow, pepper, indigo, cotton wool, palm oil, dyewoods, skins, and a variety of produce but slightly known as yet, invite the trader. The highest point of the Niger reached by the enterprising voyagers was within 40 miles of the lowest point reached by Park, who it will be remembered went from the other side of Africa through Abyssinia and down the Niger to Boussa, so that only 40 miles of the river remain undiscovered. This is truly a successful private enterprise.

STEEL OF THE ANCIENTS. The steel of the ancients not being cemented, suffered itself to be hammered, and was not near so brittle as the hardest with which we are acquainted at present. The Celts in Spain prepared the steel used by them according to the account of Diodorus and Phylarch, by burying the iron in the earth and leaving it in that state till the greater part was converted into rust. What remained without being oxidized was afterwards forged, with which weapons, and particularly shields and helmets they could cut assunder bones—shields and helmets. However improbable this may appear, it is nevertheless the process still used in Japan.—The art of hardening steel by immersing suddenly in cold water, is very old. It is also a very ancient opinion that the hardening depends chiefly on the nature of the water; many wells and rivers were therefore in great reputation, so that steel works were often erected near them, though at considerable distance from the mines. Instances of this may be found in Pliny or Justin. The more delicate articles were not quenched in water, but in oil.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—This remarkable island was visited on the 26th of February by the British Government brig *Spy*. The officers went ashore and were received by George Adams, son of the colony. They met with a cordial welcome, and after partaking of a repast in Adam's old cottage, the party returned on board the *Spy*. Forty-six whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1846. It will be remembered that this Island (in the South Pacific Ocean) was settled about half a century ago by several Englishmen, members of an English ship, who took with them

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Improvement of Western Rivers, Lakes and Harbors.

The great interest looked to by this assemblage, and the constitutional doctrine involved in its discussions and positions, enable its proceedings to a fuller notice than it has yet received in our paper.

The object of this Convention, was to turn the attention of the General Government to the improvement of the navigation of the rivers, lakes and harbors of the West. And doubtless, the formation and action of this body had their immediate rise in President Polk's veto of the "river and harbor bill" before the late Congress. Both parties united in the movement. The convention was held at Chicago, Illinois, the 5th of July, attended by delegates from eighteen States, viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa. Letters were received from Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Lewis Cass and others, some of them hold and decided, in character with their authors; others temporizing and non-committal, according to the popular-favor-carrying dispositions of politicians who are looking ahead for themselves. The Convention was ably addressed by many of the delegates in attendance.

A long report was presented by Thomas Allen, Esq., on the commerce and navigation of the Mississippi. The following facts are embodied in this report:

"In 1846 the receipts at New Orleans from the upper country amounted to 77 millions of dollars; the steamboats engaged in the trade of St. Louis were 251; and the whole number on the Western rivers nearly 1200, valued at 17 millions of dollars, to which are to be added 4000 keel and flat boats. The annual cost of transportation is 41 millions. The total value of the domestic products put afloat upon the waters of the valley is 200 millions; and the value of the whole commerce afloat is 430 millions, being double the amount of the whole foreign commerce of the United States. The number of steamboats lost in 1842 was 68; in 1846 the number was 34. The annual loss of lives is 100. The snags, it is well known, have caused many of these disasters. But to this commerce of 400 millions the government does not give even a single boat, nor a farthing light to designate the place of danger." Nothing is given for this commerce, while the foreign commerce is protected at an expense of 9 or 10 millions annually."

Declaration of Sentiments.

The convention submit to their fellow-citizens and to the Federal Government the following propositions, as expressing their own sentiments and those of their constituents:

1. That the Constitution of the United States was formed for practical purposes, declared in its preamble: "To provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty," and was mainly designed to create a government whose functions should and would be adequate to the protection of the common interests of all the States, or of two or more of them, which could not be maintained by the action of the separate States. That in strict accordance with this object, the revenue derived from commerce was surrendered to the general government, with the express understanding that they should be applied to the promotion of those common interests.

2. That among these common interests and objects were—1st. Foreign commerce, to the regulation of which the powers of the States severally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d. Internal trade and navigation, wherever the concurrence of two or more States was necessary to its preservation, or where the expenses of its maintenance should be equitably borne by two or more States; and where of course those States must necessarily have a voice in its regulation; and hence resulted the constitutional grant of power to Congress, "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States."

3. That being thus possessed both of the means and of the power which were denied to the States respectively, Congress became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice, to cherish and increase both the kinds of commerce thus committed to its care, by expanding and extending the means of conducting them, and of affording them all those facilities and all that protection which the States individually would have afforded, had the revenue and authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognized from the foundation of the government, and has been fulfilled partially by erecting light-houses, building piers for harbors, breakwaters, and sea walls, removing obstructions in rivers, and providing other facilities for the commerce carried on from the ports of the Atlantic coast; and the same obligations have been fulfilled to a much less extent in providing similar facilities for a "commerce among the States"; and the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the western lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous light-houses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority.

5. That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States, and of every department of the federal government, under all administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the constitution, in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been manifested, and has been confirmed by the people, and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any of its most explicit provisions.

6. That the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, and with the Indian tribes," is on its face so palpably applicable in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated, equally and in the same manner, as to render any attempt to make it more explicit idle and futile; and that those who admit the rightful application of the power to foreign commerce, by facilitating and protecting its operations, by improving harbors and clearing out navigable rivers, cannot consistently deny that it equally authorizes similar facilities to commerce among the States.

7. That "foreign commerce" is a dependent relation, and that the States have no right to interfere with the means of paying for them, so that

whatever improves the one advances the other, and they are so inseparable that they should be regarded as one; that an export from the American shore to a British port in Canada, as much foreign commerce as if it had been directly to Liverpool, and that an exportation to Liverpool, or to any other port, is as much foreign commerce as if it had been directly to Liverpool, and that the characteristics of foreign commerce by the directness or circuitry of the route; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or descends through that river and its connecting canals to the ocean, or whether it passes along the artificial communications and natural streams of any of the States to the Atlantic.

8. That the General Government by extending its jurisdiction over lakes and navigable rivers, subjecting them to the same laws which prevail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not only for purposes of revenue, but to give security to life and property, by the regulations of steamboats, has precluded itself from denying that jurisdiction for any other legitimate regulation of commerce. If it has power to control or restrain, it must have the same power to protect and assist, and facilitate; and if it denies the jurisdiction in the one mode of action, it should renounce it in the other.

9. That, in consequence of the peculiar dangers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Western rivers from snags and other obstructions, there are no parts of the United States more emphatically demanding the prompt and continued care of the Government to diminish those dangers, and to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard provisions for those purposes as sectional, local and not national, must be wanting in information of the extent of the commerce carried on upon those lakes and rivers, and of the amount of teeming population occupied or interested in that navigation.

10. That having regard to the relative population or to the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and lakes and the streams connecting the ocean, have not been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast; and that the time has arrived when this injustice should be corrected in the only mode in which it can be done, by the united, determined, and persevering efforts of those whose rights have been overlooked.

11. That, independent of the right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right of "common defence" guaranteed by the constitution entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and rivers to such safe and convenient harbors as will afford shelter to a navy, whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors, and that the construction of such harbors cannot safely be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use.

12. That the argument most commonly urged against appropriations to protect "Commerce among the States," and to defend the inhabitants of the frontiers, that they invite sectional combinations to ensure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the republican principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest representatives. That it may be urged with equal force against legislation upon any other subject, involving various and extensive interests. That a just appreciation of rights and interests of our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, disclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead intelligent representatives to such a distribution of the means in the Treasury, upon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those jealousies and suspicions which threaten the most serious danger to our Confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceiving the difference between a harbor for shelter and harbor for commerce, and suppose that a mole or pier, which will afford safe anchorage and protection to a vessel against a storm, must necessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to commercial purposes.

14. That the imposts on foreign goods and the public lands being the common heritage of all our citizens, so long as these resources continue, the imposition of any special burden on any portion of the people to obtain the means of accomplishing objects equally within the duty and the competency of the General Government would be unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to connect the cause of internal trade and "Commerce among the States" with the fortunes of any political party; but that we mean to place that cause upon such immutable principles of truth, justice, and constitutional duty as shall command the respect of all parties, and the deference of all candidates for public favor.

Speech of Mr. Corwin.

We subjoin the speech of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, as one of the best specimens of argument—and quite the finest specimen of wit—before the Convention:

As the Rev. Orator took his seat, Tom Corwin was loudly called for from all parts of the assembly. With his proverbial and characteristic modesty, he seemed anxious to hide himself among the crowd, but he was too well known, and being discovered, was fairly lifted from his seat and forced to the stand. He was greeted with an outburst of applause, which showed how deeply seated was the admiration and respect all felt for the Wagon boy of Ohio.

Mr. Corwin said he would have been most happy could he be excused from answering at this time, to the imperative call which had brought him before the audience. He complimented the Rev. gentleman who had preceded him, and united with his tribute to the Puritans; one of whom he presumed the gentleman was himself (a laugh). As for himself he thought it must be evident to every one who saw him from a *prima facie* view, that he could not be descended from the same stock (a laugh). It almost seemed as if he was brought forward directly after the Rev. gentleman, to produce a sort of discord, by comparison. Yet however much we may have been indebted to the hardy and noble sons of New England for much that elevates and ennobles the West, he would venture to say that if any one would enter the interior of Illinois and Iowa, he would find many of the strong-armed sons of Pennsylvania, many from the good old State of Kentucky, and huge swarms (turning to Mr. Allen) from Ohio.

Gentlemen had all heard of Ohio—he resided there himself—if they doubted the existence of such a place, and would put him upon the stand, he would prove it to them—yet there are some in our wide world who have not a very clear idea of it. He once met a Frenchman who complained bitterly of our diplomats. He enquired what was the matter with them? were they not dignified and gentlemanly in their deportment? Yes, but they spoke no language at all—What, said their own mother vernacular? No; they spoke a kind of patois he believed, they called it *Ohio*. (A laugh.)

He spoke of the involuntary impulse which had gathered together from all parts of the Union, men of the highest respectability and most exalted worth. In this remark he meant by no means to be egotistical. (A laugh.) They had here united, forming a great Congress of the American People. It is a far nobler patriotism than conquering distant nations with our war clad armies, thus to assemble to secure the blessings of a free government. There is no people under the wide heaven who would have exhibited, as you do to day, so keen and true an estimate of this great truth. This impulse had moved men from every part of the land to this gathering point.

Away from distant Massachusetts, from the city of the merchant princes, the old Bay State has sent her sons.

And from the old colony of William Penn, come representatives to this Congress of American People, without any per diem allowance or mileage, to marry the good old drab city of Philadelphia to the young city of Chicago.

And from distant Saratoga comes one, to learn whether our glorious republic is destined to be composed of widely disjointed fragments, or whether it is to become and remain united until the "last syllable of recorded time."

Was not this a noble Congress? He had been for many years a member of another Congress, but could he transplant this one to the Ten Miles Square, he would gladly swap the old one for it.

Congress has power to regulate commerce between several States. If you send a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of 1000 miles, crossing lake after lake, stretching away in their magnificent length, would not one naturally think that this might be called *Commerce*? But no, that is a mistake, we are told. What is it then my brother? Why, that is *Trade* (a laugh).—But if you send the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it then? Well, then it is *Commerce*. Why is it not in the first instance as well as in the last? Oh! it is not on salt water (a laugh).

He begged gentlemen would notice this nice distinction between *Commerce* and *Trade*. If we are engaged in business upon salt water, it is *Commerce*. If upon fresh water then it is *Trade* (a laugh).

Such is the beautiful construction of that clause in the Constitution as given to it in various parts of the Union. If you are desirous of knowing the construction of that clause, recollect! you are not to ask the opinion of some able Lawyer or erudite Statesman, but you must seek some distinguished Chemist and have the water carefully analyzed to discover whether it is salt or fresh (a laugh).

It would be interesting to enquire what influence *Commerce* has had in producing the success of our own good city, and in building up the abodes of civilization where, but yesterday as it were, the wild savage ruled our prairie land. Without *Commerce*, it would never have existed and we should not be assembled here to-day. *Commerce* and *Christianity* have marched hand in hand—the pioneers of the West. It is *Commerce* which builds up and enlarges a nation. Countries are prosperous, as an almost universal rule, exactly in the relative proportion of the seaboard to the inland extent of territory. Africa at this day is as dark and desolate as ever; her seaboard is only one square mile to 900 inland. Even our New England, without *Commerce*, notwithstanding her stern and heroic sons, would have sooner become barbarous than what she is now.

He spoke of the future greatness of the country between the East and the Rocky Mountains—it would at no distant day become the arbiter of the destinies of the Republic—it would make our Presidents and enact our laws. (Turning to Mr. Allen.) It is well, sir, that you have come among us to see your future masters (a laugh)—its rights will be maintained; the ballot box will secure us the same privileges accorded to our brethren. I have never seen a disease in the body politic that could not be cured by the ballot-box. Shall treasure be poured out for the ocean mariner? and shall not a dollar be given to remove impediments from the lakes and rivers? No, we do not believe this. The same indomitable energy which brought our pilgrim forefathers through the snows of winter and the perils of the deep is fast bringing their descendants hitherward, with their notions (a laugh).

He need not argue more on this occasion. Every man present had an opinion in accordance with his own. In this Congress there would not be a dissenting voice.

Let us not then allow any discord to creep in to our councils, to mar the harmony of the present, or to jeopard the vast interests of the future. Let the bugles of party, have no sound in this Convention. Let there be here, no Whig, no Democrat—nothing but Americans. Let us here form a new party, and let it be the boast of us all, in future years, that we aided harmoniously in urging on this great movement.

Turning to Mr. Wentworth, the Representative in Congress from this District, he continued:

Gentlemen when he and I can agree on any subject, there must be harmony. He had the pleasure to know that that gentleman was warmly enlisted in favor of the objects of this Convention. He might say, he was *latitudinarian* upon the subject; perhaps this was owing to his longitude. He goes his whole length.

If any of the empires on earth injure or assail us, we are ready to arm ourselves to the teeth and go forth to do battle; to spend immense treasures, and draw upon all our resources; but here upon these lakes, and in our western rivers, thousands of lives are lost; more than have fallen in the Mexican war, for want of small appropriations. A single ship of the line destined to protect our foreign commerce, costs us more than a million of dollars. That same gallant ship which bore the name of his State, Ohio, cost a million and half of dollars. Four of these ships have cost us more than has been expended for our western harbors since the formation of our government. Every gun that you will find on board these ships costs you fourteen thousand dollars. Would it not be better to take some of these fourteen thousand and improve our harbors at Chicago, Milwaukee and other places, or to remove snags and sawyers from the Ohio and Mississippi?

It is a curious fact that 82 per cent. of our revenue have gone to supply our armies, our forts and our ships, leaving 18 per cent. to be invested for the purposes of peace. He thought this state of things had better be reversed. There is no fear that this money will be invaded. He did not think there was a country in God's creation which would invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

He alluded also to the fact that these obstructions of the lakes reacted to the great injury of the farmer, as well as commercial men. If the farmer, raised any more produce than he desires to use himself, he wants a good market for the surplus. If he cannot sell his produce to advantage, he is prevented from giving good education to his sons and daughters; who are to be the future saviors and better mothers of the land.

Our Union ought to be so connected and consolidated that all parts can be accessible to all.—It should be bound together, hooped round with railroads as with iron ribs. The true definition of a commonwealth is that land where all parts are equally protected and equally accessible.

It is said that Thomas Jefferson violated the Constitution to acquire Louisiana; his design being to prevent, what he feared might take place—that the West at some future day would seek to divide the Union, making the Alleghenies the separating line. If a railroad had then extended from East to West, we should not have needed to acquire Louisiana for any such reasons. The sons of the Pilgrims will look out upon Asia, and have commercial associations with her. If proper appropriations are not made to bind the growing West, to the distant East, their swarming Puritans will build upon the shore of the Pacific an independent Republic of Anglo-Saxon blood.

But this great work on which we are engaged will be accomplished. Since these same Puritans have taken it in hand, they will never rest nor sleep until it is done.

He thanked God that he had the assurance in this vast and intelligent assemblage that the hopes of the West were not to be disappointed.

Lord Palmerston and our Indebted States.

Among the intelligence brought by the ocean steamer Washington, a few weeks ago, was an extraordinary threat of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, uttered in Parliament, against the indebted and defaulting States of our Union. It appears to be a pretty general impression among our own newspapers, that his lordship has "struck the wrong vein" to find the "gold."

It was expected that the Queen would, on the 23d July, announce the close of the Parliament, which has now been in existence seven years. We suppose the Minister intended his speech about American debts rather as a *parting salute*—more for noise than effect.

ENGLISH LOANS TO FOREIGN STATES. A long correspondence has been laid on the table of the British house of commons with Austria, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Mexico, and the states of South America.—Lord Palmerston, in explanation of the omission of the United States from the document, according to the terms of the motion, said, "that the greater part of the debts due by the North American States were due by the local States, and not by the Union, as an aggregate body." He added, emphatically, "Of course every one must feel, that in the case of a great body, an entire nation, like the United States, which attach so much value to their character, to their high character, whatever difficulties may occur, those difficulties, cannot stand long in the way of the fulfillment of their engagements, or long postpone an arrangement for adjusting the debts contracted by the United States."

In the debate which followed on the 6th instant, on the motion of Lord George Bentinck, for an address to the Crown to take such steps as might be advisable to secure for the British holders of unpaid Spanish bonds redress from the Government of Spain, Lord Palmerston, whilst opposing the motion, agreed with the principles of public policy laid down by Lord George Bentinck, but differed as to their limited application. Lord P. after recapitulating all the arguments which had weighed with successive Governments to induce them to show forbearance to the various indebted States, when applied to by the creditors in Europe, thus concluded:

"I remember," said his Lordship, "talking one day with a very intelligent citizen of one of the states in the North American Union, who made an observation which I believe to be as perfectly true as it is undoubtedly striking.—'The difference,' he said between us who belong to the United States, and the South American States, is just this—they settle all their disputes by the cartridge box, whilst we settle ours by the ballot box.'—We," he added, "think the latter is an infinitely less troublesome and more convenient method of adjusting our various differences, because it leaves us at liberty to mind our domestic affairs." I am happy to say that I believe the South American States are beginning to leave off the cartridge box. Some of them have set a very good example to the others, by paying what is due from them, and I hope the rest will soon follow it. And if a good example is set by those who hitherto have been in the habit of dealing with the cartridge box, I should hope it would not be lost upon those who deal with the ballot box. But the North American States, who really are able to pay, and who have no excuse whatever for not paying—who have no internal revolution, no military dictator, no civil war to justify their breach of faith—I should hope would not wait for the example of their southern brethren, but would themselves wipe from their history that blot, which must be considered a stain upon their national character. I do not differ from my noble friend as far as this goes; but if it were the policy of England—the wise policy of England—to lay down a rule that she should enforce obligations of a different kind, I think we should have a fair and full right, according to the laws of nations, to do so. Although I entertain the house, upon grounds of public policy, not to impose at present upon her Majesty's Government the obligations which the proposed address would throw upon them, yet I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when the house will no longer sit patient under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country. I would warn them that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquility the sum of one hundred and fifty millions due to British subjects, and the interest not paid.—And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfill their engagements, the government of this country, whatever men may be in office, may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament, to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice of England, and to insist upon the payment of debts due to British subjects. That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects; I am not prepared to dispute. It is not because we are afraid of these states, or all of them put together that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us. England, I trust, will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth. But this is a question of expediency and not a question of power; therefore let no foreign country which has done wrong to British subjects deceive itself by a false impression, either that the British nation or the British Parliament will forever remain patient acquiescents in the wrong, or that, if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, the Government of England will not have

ample power and means at its command to obtain justice of them."

From Niles' (Baltimore) Register.
THE PALMERSTON "WARNING."

It is lamentable to record such a specimen of impudence and folly, as will be found under the foreign head in this number. After loudly cheering and applauding such a speech from the minister in charge of the foreign relations, the British parliament may well close their seven years' labors and stand dissolved.

Whether Lord Palmerston's speech on this occasion is most characterized by impudence, or by folly, might be difficult to decide. Probably it is because we have been more accustomed to specimens of impudence from that direction, that we are at the fully exhibited in this instance. A discussion relative to difference with the Spanish government gave his lordship no feasible pretext for logging in a reference to the United States. It was done so gracefully as well as gratuitously, that nothing but an inveterate propensity to quarrel with the United States, can account for it.—The posture of affairs at this time, either as between the British government and ours, or as existing in this country, would have made such a ridiculous bravado the very last thing that a British statesman should have dreamed of uttering; any man of common sense must see this, and so pronounce. It is absolutely an occasion for pity—for deep sympathy with a people whose affairs are committed to the charge of a man so far subject to prejudices—to passions—to antipathies, as Palmerston undoubtedly is. The display of such a "convulsive paroxysm" is lamented for the sake of humanity. We cannot help pitying even the man himself. His lordship distinguishes the rising of a rival to all of England's greatness—and that rival, this Republic. He sickens as he recognizes this rivalry, and looks in vain through the vista in the foreground, for an alternative.—One burst of pent up feeling he must indulge. Weak, wicked, bootless is the effort. Sad the spectacle. A man that from his station might be—ought to be great and good, makes an absolute fool of himself in the face of all the gazing world.

Accustomed as the people of the United States long have been to witness little effusions of spite and malice from "the mother country," they will peruse this latest specimen of British ministerial weakness and parliamentary subserviency, with more of sadness than of resentment.—Mrs. Trollope has reached the "wool sack." It is indeed a melancholy proof of degeneracy, else would we laugh the bravado to scorn.

If Lord Palmerston wanted an expedient for arresting the exertions making in every indebted State in this Union to redeem their financial obligations, none could be imagined more likely to effect the object than that of his attempting to threaten them into the measure. If any one thing could induce the people of this country to hesitate as to fidelity to their engagements, it would be the idea that there was an attempt to impose it, even by the faintest shadow of compulsion,—and especially from that quarter.

Lord Palmerston, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the last man in England that could escape with the imputation of ignorance as to American institutions and the forms of our government. He knew well, the relation of the states to the general government and the extent of authority and responsibility in the premises. It was not ignorance but sheer impudence in him to assume to lecture either the one or the other on moral obligations. The theme is an admirable one truly for a British Minister. We commend his lordship to the perusal of British history.

GEN. TAYLOR'S "SPEECH."—The annexed toast was given by Lieut. Fuller, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, at the dinner of the officers of Gen. Taylor's army, on the 4th ult., at Walnut Springs:

Gen. Taylor—We hail him as the next President; may his civil be as brilliant as his military career.

This sentiment was drunk with three times three. Gen. Taylor rose to respond to this sentiment, and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen—I have never had the vanity to aspire to or look for that elevated situation, which has just been alluded to; but if my fellow countrymen think proper to elevate me to so distinguished and honorable a position, I certainly shall do my best to discharge the duties of that responsible position faithfully. But if any other candidate is preferred and offered, who may be more competent than myself, I need not say that I shall acquiesce most cheerfully in their decision, and shall rejoice that there is one more worthy to represent them in the highest office in their gift.

He then gave as a toast: The State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston—The place where our liberties were cradled; whose soil have borne so conspicuous a part in the establishment and maintenance of the principles of our independence and the constitution, and have gallantly maintained the same by sea and land.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. }
Greenbrier Co., Va. }

This is an interesting spot, not only on account of the valuable properties of its celebrated White Sulphur Spring and the great salubrity of the mountain region in the midst of which it is located, but also for the extent of its accommodations, the beauty of the place and its improvements, and the number and respectability of its visitors.

There are at this time some four hundred persons here, attracted from various quarters of the Union, but chiefly from the South and South West.

Among them I may name the Patriot and Statesman Henry Clay; Gov. Branch of North Carolina; Gov. Gilmer of Georgia; the Right Rev. Bishop Johns of Virginia, and Okey of Tennessee; the Honorable Reverdy Johnson of Maryland; John S. Skinner, Esq., the first friend and able champion of the cause of Agriculture in the United States; besides many other gentlemen of standing and influence in the section to which they belong.

MR. POLK'S DILEMMA.—Mr. Polk's predicament with regard to the war (says the Nashville Banner) is very much like that of another unfortunate wight who was run off with by a horse.—He mounted him of his own accord, with the intention of showing off—of cutting a dash. But the charger could not be managed, and he swept by at the top of his horse's speed, some sympathizing friend called out to him to jump off. His reply was, "How can I let go when I can scarcely hold on?"

FROM THE ARMY.—We make copious extracts from the Picayune relating to the operations of the Army in Mexico. It will be seen that the reported capture of the city of Mexico turns out to be, (as we expected) without foundation; although there is every probability that Gen. Scott is now in possession of the city. We look anxiously for further arrivals.—*Freightville Ohio.*

THE MEXICAN TAHOE.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta from Tampico, says:—"About seventy thousand dollars have been collected at this port since the 1st of May. With a few modifications it will be a source of much benefit to our government."

We confess this statement disappoints us.—Tampico has been the second port in Mexico, and lately has outstripped Vera Cruz itself. If, therefore, in two months and a half only \$70,000 have been received there in duties, the annual receipt will not reach \$850,000. Put Vera Cruz at as much more or even twice as much more, and the receipts at both ports will only reach \$1,050,000. Yet the government has estimated that \$15,000,000 can be derived from the tariff!

A correspondent of the N. O. Times writing from Vera Cruz, says on this same topic: "Five millions might have been secured by the establishment of a common-sense rate of duties, and reasonable facilities of payment and trade; but I can assure you, that, under those adopted, not one million, including all duties received, and all bonded, will be realized within one year from the date of opening the ports."

The Times is a Whig paper, the Delta is a neutral one, with Democratic sympathies. When, therefore, journals of such opposite political sentiments corroborate each other on a matter of fact, their statements must be taken as correct. We fear that our own government has sadly deceived itself in relation to the efficacy of this tariff as a source of revenue.—N. O. Bulletin.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT.

No. 1 of THE UNITED STATES REPORTER, A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative and General News.

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V. Early intelligence of all important movements in the Legislatures of Great Britain and France will be communicated by every steamer from Europe, through reporters in London and Paris, who possess peculiar facilities for obtaining information.

VI. Copious Reports of all cases in the Supreme Court of the United States which possess general interest. Great care will be bestowed upon this department of the Reporter. These reports alone, to the members of the profession, must entitle the Reporter to their patronage and support.

VII. The General News of the Day will be given in a condensed form, with industry and attention. Such is a brief view of what the "United States Reporter" is designed to be: All the plans and arrangements have been well matured, and the hope is confidently cherished that the United States Reporter will prove an energetic, industrious, dignified, and perfectly independent journal. It will have no party views—no political bias. The proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that he shall contain no political discussions except the "debates." It will be a vehicle of news—not the organ of any set of opinions. The grand aim of the subscriber is to establish at the seat of Government a faithful and prompt reporter of all sorts of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician, the business man, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every one interested in the affairs of Congress and the Government may rely at all times with implicit confidence.

It is believed that the establishment of such a reliable journal of intelligence, on terms which place it within the reach of the great masses of the people, at the commencement of what promises to be a most interesting and eventful period in the history of Congressional proceedings, will be regarded with favor by all classes of the community; and having thus stated his objects, the subscriber respectfully solicits a liberal and general support from the enlightened public of the United States.

JAMES A. HOUSTON, Stenographer to the U. S. Senate. The "United States Reporter" will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning except Sundays, at the rate of six dollars per annum; single copies, two cents. In connection with the daily paper, there will be issued from the same establishment, THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS.

This publication will contain exclusively the Reports of the proceedings and debates of the Congress of the United States. It will be issued semi-weekly, in an elegant quarto form, throughout the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of two dollars for the long session, and one dollar for the short session. It is believed that this great national work will be deemed indispensable in the library of every public institution, politician and professional man, throughout the country; and that it will be regarded by the great mass of the people as the very best political text book for their own instruction and that of their children.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Throughout the sessions of Congress, extras will be issued from the office of the "United States Reporter," containing the reports of all such debates as may possess particularly exciting interest.

All newspapers throughout the United States who publish this prospectus once a week from this date till the meeting of Congress, will be entitled to an exchange with the United States Reporter, and will be placed on the list of those to whom the extras will be dispatched.

All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter, Washington, D. C."

July 29

RANKIN & McLEAN, NOW have on hand quite a good stock of Groceries, consisting of 150 Sacks Liverpool Salt, 50 Sacks Molasses, A good lot Brown and Java Sugar, Rio Coffee, &c. Also in addition to their Groceries usually kept in such establishments, they have on hand a lot of HAMS and LARD—TAKEN AND CORN MEAL—Three times a week, &c. Aug. 1847

LATER FROM MEXICO:

General Scott at Puebla July 30th—about to advance—General Pierce at Perote—An action with the Guerrillas—Chances of Peace—Our Proposals referred back to the Executive—The Peace Party strong—Almonte still in Prison.

The New Orleans papers announce the arrival of the steamer Fastidon, with Vera Cruz dates to the 2d inst.

Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the 30th of July, but there was a probability of an immediate advance.

Gen. Velencia was reported to be in the vicinity with 4000 troops.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an action with the guerrillas near the National Bridge.

Lieut. Tipton, of Indiana, and Surgeon, of Pennsylvania, had died.

The Courier of the British Legation arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st, with correspondence from the capital to the 29th and Puebla to the 30th. Mr. Kendall represents the chances of peace as unfavorable, but says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the first week of August, and more than probable the hardest fight yet will take place at the city of Mexico; that the Mexicans are prepared to meet him; having all their fortifications completed, and twenty-five thousand men as the garrison.

He also states that the British legation were secretly employing every influence to keep the Americans out of the capital.

Other letters in the Picayune represents the chances of peace as more favorable, and think that the resistance to Scott's advance will be almost nominal.

The Mexican Congress had referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown on him the responsibilities of the War. The peace party in the capital was strong, and increasing rapidly. They have no faith in their Generals.

The Sun of Anahuac says, in describing the guerrilla attack upon Gen. Pierce, that a body of 600 Americans approached, under a brisk fire, until about a hundred yards from the Mexicans, when a deadly fire was opened upon the enemy, forcing them to commence a hasty retreat. At this moment, a spirited charge was made upon the retreating Mexicans, by the American cavalry, in which at least one hundred of the enemy were cut to pieces. The position occupied by the Mexicans was one of the strongest in the country, but the Americans passed the Bridge after this engagement, and arrived in safety at Perote. Gen. Scott despatched Gen. Smith's brigade from Puebla, to meet him at Perote.

The Commercial Times considers the news a full confirmation of the failure of Mr. Trist's mission, and that all prospects of peace were dissipated. Its correspondent states that there has been a contest of etiquette about constitutional rights between Congress and Santa Anna, each charging the other with the responsibility of making peace. It is, however, shrewdly supposed that the latter personage sincerely desires patching up the differences between the two countries as the sole means of securing the grand object of his ambition, the Dictatorship.

When Congress was dissolved, it was done by the withdrawal of such a number of the members, as to leave the remainder too few to form a quorum.

Santa Anna held a council of his general officers, when it was resolved to try the effect of another struggle, either by marching out to meet Gen. Scott, at Puebla, or rejecting the proposition of Mr. Trist, or calmly to await Scott's advance, and act upon the defensive.

In order to be free to act, the Government has issued a decree suspending the publication of all the newspapers except the government organ.

The Delta says that Congress had met and adjourned without acting on the peace propositions of our Government; that all their letters agree in expressing the belief, that Gen. Scott can take the city without difficulty, and that the foreign residents there are anxious for his arrival.

Lieut. Whipple had arrived there; he was well treated, and expected to be exchanged shortly.

Com. Perry has withdrawn his forces from Tobacco, in consequence of the sickness prevailing there; he expects to return when the sickly season is passed.

The Sun of Anahuac attributes his withdrawal to an overwhelming force of the enemy being in the vicinity, and the fear of an attack.

Gen. Almonte was in confinement at Tufamingo. Gen. Alvarez was at the Capital in the middle of July, and had several long interviews with Santa Anna.

Mr. Trist had been indisposed, but had become convalescent.

FURTHER DETAILS OF MEXICAN NEWS. RICHMOND, August 15.

No papers have been received at Richmond by the mail south of Charleston, S. C., but I am again indebted to Mr. Hull for the Picayune of the 8th, containing further details, but no later arrivals.

The news from Vera Cruz and Puebla differ materially. The intelligence from the former place is decidedly more favorable than that from the latter. The Picayune's correspondent says that the impressions at Vera Cruz are derived very much from the English residents, who are aware of the efforts making by their Ministers to bring about negotiations of peace, and in that way to prevent the capital from falling into our hands.

A letter in the Picayune, dated at the capital, on the 29th ult., says that Santa Anna is sole dictator; that Congress can do nothing, because there is never a quorum present; that the Government is seeking a closer union with the European powers, and with this view have given orders for the liquidation of the claims of their subjects.

There were about 550 men at Vera Cruz when the Fashion left, who were expected to march for headquarters under the command of Col. Wilson.

VOMITO AT VERA CRUZ.—The number of deaths at Vera Cruz of vomito from the 15th to the 31st July were—Soldiers, 43; Quartermaster's Department, 11; Mexicans, 42; other 2—total 108.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847

We had the pleasure of an interview, yesterday morning, with Lieut. E. W. HANCOCK, late of Capt. Henry's Company, who left Saltillo the 16th and Monterey the 24th July. Lieut. H. resigned his commission on account of ill health ever since he has been in Mexico. He confirms the accounts we have heard of the bad health of the Regiment; but was under the impression, when he left, that the sickness was abating. Measles, in a severe form, had run their course through the Regiment. He thinks that hereafter, in the high country of the interior, there is much less to be feared from ill health. There have been five additional deaths in Capt. Henry's Company since our last accounts, to wit: Alexander M. Strong, 2d sergeant, James P. Wright, 3d sergeant, corporal John Boling, Lexy Newnam and Junius A. Krouse. Some others who were sick, were in a recovering way. A certain notorious character, Sam. Franklin, of this county, had runaway while the company was at Camargo, and it was the impression of some that he had been murdered.

Lieut. H. speaks in the highest terms of praise of Gen. Taylor, a plain farmer-looking old gentleman in personal appearance. The whole army, officers and men, love him; and he is their undoubted choice for president.

Col. Paine he speaks of as a man of undoubted bravery, and a most strict disciplinarian—rigid, perhaps to a fault, for an officer of volunteers. Col. Fagg had not been there long enough for him to judge of his character among the troops. Major Stokes was well liked.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS. The result has been ascertained beyond doubt, and the members elect to next Congress, as indicated in last paper, stand six Whigs to three Democrats.

So far as complete returns have been received from any districts, they are subjoined: where there are only partial returns, it is unnecessary to insert them, as the full returns will all be copied as soon as received.

First District. Clingan elected over Bynum by a majority in the neighborhood of 1000. Cherokee and Yancy counties not heard from.

Second District. Boyden's majority over Bogle stated at 871. Vogler's vote, 563.

Third District. Barringer. Leak.

Anson 586 16
Cabarrus 511 34
Lincoln & Gaston 321 303
Mecklenburg & Union 519 148
Montgomery 345 12
Moore 386 233
Richmond 410 33
Stanly 328 00

Barringer's majority 2620. As there was no regular opposition, the vote was small. Stanly county gave every vote cast for Barringer, a unanimous vote.

Fourth District. Kerr. Venable.

Orange, 1021 1437
Chatham, 1194 620
Granville, 986 881
Caswell, 208 1081
Person, 336 509

1435 4588
4435

Venable's majority, 153

Sixth District. Daniel. Arrington. Toole

Wake, 927 670 56
Franklin, 560 395 30
Warren, 610 113 13
Halifax, 452 303 8
Edgecomb, 632 787 60
Nash, 272 723 3
Johnston, 413 398 41

3809 3419 214

Seventh District. Hall. McKay. Bryan

Robeson, 343 325 2
Bladen, 186 249 12
Columbus, 73 228 2
Brunswick, 196 123 22
New Hanover, 114 729 74
Onslow, 61 436 18
Duplin, 148 672 8
Sampson, 295 524 8
Cumberland, 411 608 53

1827 3891 199

Eighth District. Donnell, whig, received 1158 votes; Lane, loco, 777. Donnell's majority, 381.

Ninth District. The majority of Outlaw, whig, over Biggs, loco, is between 700 and 800.

THE PETERSBURG DISTRICT. In the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Dromgoole, in the Petersburg district, Meade, the democratic candidate, was elected over Bolling, whig, by about 300 majority.

ADMIRAL APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.—Among the recent "General Orders" from the War Department, we find the following:

First Lieut. Charles R. Jones, to be Captain, July 16, 1847, vice Manegault, promoted to Third Lieut. Infantry.

William P. Graves, of North Carolina, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, July 14, 1847, vice Whitaker, deceased.

STATE ELECTIONS.

We republish below, in a form the most convenient for ready reference, a corrected, list of the Representatives elected to Congress from the several States in which elections were held in the beginning of this month, so far as the names of the successful candidates have been ascertained. The list is complete, and believed to be correct, as regards the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, and Alabama. In Tennessee, however, three Congressional districts remain to be heard from, all of which were represented in the last Congress by Democrats. In all these States there has been a large increase of the popular vote in favor of the Whigs, and, thus far, they have gained five Members of Congress.—Intell.

NORTH CAROLINA. Whigs. Thomas L. Clingan, Nathaniel Boyden, Daniel M. Barringer, Augustus H. Shepperd, Richard S. Donnell, David Outlaw.

Democrats. Abraham Venable, J. R. J. Daniel, James J. McKay.

KENTUCKY. Whigs. Aylett Buckner, John B. Thompson, Green Adams, Garrett Duncan, Charles S. Morehead, John P. Gaines.

Democrats. Lynn Boyd, Beverly L. Clarke, Samuel O. Peyton, Richard French.

INDIANA. Whigs. Elisha Embree, Caleb B. Smith, George G. Dunn, Richard W. Thompson.

Democrats. Thomas J. Henley, John L. Robinson, William W. Wick, John Pettit, Charles W. Cathart, William Rockhill.

ALABAMA. Whigs. John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard.

Democrats. Sampson W. Harris, S. W. Inge, George S. Houston, W. R. W. Cobb, Frank W. Bowdon.

TENNESSEE. Whigs. William M. Cocke, John H. Crozier, Meredith P. Gentry, Washington Barrow, William T. Haskell.

Democrats. Andrew Johnson, H. L. W. Hill, George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.—A loss of one Whig member.—In two of the districts considered decidedly whig, the election of Democrats was effected by personal and local causes. It is believed the people have given an overwhelming majority in favor of a Convention to revise the State Constitution.

INDIANA.—Whig gain of one member. The political complexion of the Legislature doubtful.

ALABAMA.—Whig gain of one member.—Gov. Gayle, of the Mobile district, where, at last election Dargan, dem. carried the district by 311; Gayle's majority is stated at about 500.

TENNESSEE.—Neil S. Brown, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected over Aaron V. Brown, the loco incumbent, by a handsome majority—some of the Tennessee papers estimate it at 2,000. There was a whig gain in Maury county, (the residence of Col. Polk and Gen. Pillow,) of 149 votes. The vote for Andrew Johnson, for Congress, was brought down from some 1,300 to about 250. It is said the Legislature will be Whig.

YADKIN AND CAPE FEAR. Agreeably to request, we call public attention to the following notice, published in the last Fayetteville Observer. It were to be desired that some intelligent citizens of this and the adjoining counties would be present at the proposed meeting at Troy, in order to satisfy themselves as to the practicability of the proposed connection of the Yadkin and Cape Fear.

The Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription to the Yadkin and Cape Fear Canal Company, invite a Meeting of Delegates from the several counties interested in the scheme, at the town of Troy, in Montgomery county, on the second day of September next, at 11 o'clock, to take the matter into consideration, and to advise with the Commissioners in the premises.

THE MARKETS. FAYETTEVILLE, August 17.—Bacon 9 1/2 to 10 1/2. Cotton 11 1/2 to 12. Flour \$5.50 to 6.00. Corn 50 to 60. Wheat 90 to 100. Whiskey 35 to 40.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 13.—Cotton 11 1/2 to 12 1/2. Flour, old stock \$5.50 to 5.75; new \$6.00. Wheat \$1.10 to 1.15. Corn 60 to 65. Bacon, hog round 10 to 10 1/2.

WILMINGTON, August 14.—(Wholesale.) Bacon, leg round, 10 1/2. Corn 60 to 70. Flour \$6.00.

CAMDEN, S. C., August 11.—Corn 64 to 68. Flour \$5.25 to 5.50. No Bacon coming in.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 12.—Cotton 11 1/2 to 12. Flour \$4.50 to 5.25. Corn 55. The price of Bacon is not given in either of our Camden or Columbia papers.

SUPREME COURT. This body is now in full session at Morganton. The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of law in the Superior Courts of this State:

S. T. Brown, Washington, N. C.
C. S. Winstead, Person.
E. C. Grier, Mecklenburg.
S. N. Hutchinson.

B. W. Aiken, Rockingham.
Thomas Barlin, Jr., Orange.
The following were admitted to practice in the County Courts:

John Pool, Elizabeth City.
James Joyner, Pitt.
M. W. Ransom, Warren.
J. W. Davis, Halifax, Va.
J. A. Graves, Yanceyville, N. C.
Samuel J. Calvert, Jackson.
H. D. K. Cabannis, Cleveland.
Charles A. Parks, Surry.
A. W. Burton, Lincoln.

Lincoln Courier. Food of MAN.—The ancient Athlete of Greece were fed upon new cheese, boiled grain and water and sometimes on bread, water, cresses and salt.

COMMENCEMENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C. This anniversary of the rising College was spoken of by its friends as claiming some precedence. The class were said to have sustained their examination before the Faculty and Trustees with great credit. The whole of Wednesday was occupied with the literary exercises of the Eumenian and Philanthropic Societies, which bear an honorable comparison with those of our University.

The graduating class pronounced the following Oration on Thursday, 12th, before a large concourse of intelligent ladies and gentlemen from our own and adjacent States.

1. The Latin Salutatory. A. ENLOR, York, S. C. It was classic, ornate, and admirably spoken.

2. The Graduate. J. S. BARN, Rowan, N. C. [N. B. As the idea of remarking on these exercises did not occur till the distinct impression was effaced, silence well imply no want of merit.]

3. Influence of Woman. J. T. K. BELK, Lancaster, S. C. This was so in unison with the reality, that the orator was greeted with a salutation on rising.

4. Greek Oration. S. R. PHARR, Iredell, N. C. The novelty of the language of Homer, its euphony, and the clear articulation of the speaker, gained even from the talkers the tribute of attention.

5. The American Colonization Society. J. M. WALKER, Mecklenburg, N. C. Its power to terminate slavery may be less than the sanguine hopes of the young orator; but the blessing to the emancipated and to Africa from this traffic in Freedom and commerce in Humanity, is a reality not easily exaggerated.

6. Influence of Accident on Human Destiny. A. WHITE, Sumpter, S. C. This oration had great merit in selecting single events in Providence, which had extensively controlled the happiness of the race.

7. Mohammed. R. R. KISS, Mecklenburg, N. C.

8. Music. S. C. STEWART, Union, N. C.

9. The Science of Astronomy. W. C. BARR, Williamsburg, S. C. This oration presented the vastness of the celestial mechanics.

10. Dangers incident to Republicanism. W. BLACK, Mecklenburg, N. C.

11. The Soldier. T. F. CHAMBERS, Montgomery, N. C.

12. Eloquence. T. H. MOTT, Chester, S. C. A fine voice, well adjusted to the varying tide of the emotions.

13. Triumph of Mind. H. H. WILSON, Sumpter, S. C. Justly applauded.

14. The Valedictory. P. B. McLAURIN, Marlboro', S. C. This was a full expression of the best feelings of a generous sensibility, alive to friendship and to filial gratitude.

There was a manly freedom and talent in each speaker.

President WILLIAMSON, after conferring the Diplomas and the degree of Master of Arts, took leave of his Class in a most appropriate address of thirty minutes. We all seemed to be assembled to share in the solemnity of committing these young men to a dangerous navigation. Many a parent in that thronged assembly sent up an ardent prayer for their safe landing. We were moved with their manly tears in separating from Teachers, their College, and from each other.—No ornaments of style, or grace of delivery had been so grateful to the audience, as the generous sentiments towards the Professors and President, and the reverential tributes to Christianity.—There is a hallowed influence in this College.—The intercourse of Students and Professors resembles that of a pastor and people.

While each wrote and spoke well, yet to one listening for two days there arises an impression that some more variety is attainable. Dialogue, on the plan of Plato and Cicero, is well suited to college; even charged with the passion of Sophocles or the humor of Terrence, varies the uniformity of twenty orations.

In no country is the Senate so universal a model. Forensic debate is the best discipline for the public service: and the most agitating questions of party strife are well received, when the response gives both sides an equal chance. Nearness of relation is the great spring of interest.—Taylor's name was sounded forth but once, and with loud applause; while Caesar's ghost oft passed unheeded by. The greater intimacy with Roman and Grecian history, is a temptation to linger on the banks of the Ilissus and Tiber; but all the resources of the Faculty and ardor of Literary Societies should encourage the study of our own history, when citizens are to be addressed and interested. In the early speeches of Henry Clay, seldom does he go beyond his own country for historical proofs or ornaments. And were he to address a college, his own age and that which preceded him would abound in great examples.

There is needed a more familiar, racy style; more humor; more of living manners and events. When the State is all excitement on a new Railroad almost to the college campus—is that a more vulgar topic than the Appian way?

A portion of the capital now employed by young gentlemen in conversing aloud with ladies during the speaking, might be devoted to these improvements. If suspending this breach of politeness would seem to give the Seniors the advantage of being heard by the fair, a compromise could divide one long oration into two short ones, and thus, in turn, let the talkers have the floor. As Davidson Commencement bids fair to become, in the good old North State, the annual Olympic for the greatest assembly of beautiful women, this point of etiquette must be settled: the more so, as the venerable clergymen, and other professional gentlemen, who occupy the rostrum, have not a fair chance even to look upon the face of the fairest part of creation, when their heads are turned.

Davidson College has arisen like many new villages, leaving decayed ones to boast of their antiquity. May its future honors equal its present modesty and hospitality.

AN INVITED GUEST. GREENSBORO, August 15, 1847.

ATTEMPTED RISING OF THE CONVICTS.—On the 24th ult., one of the guards of the Baton Rouge (La.) Penitentiary, handed a convict a candle, telling him to light it. The convict was obliged to approach a table, on which stood a light, and in doing so he perceived a loaded pistol.—Seizing it he presented its muzzle to the head of the guard, and with a terrible oath, said, "you are now in my power." At the same instant some twenty convicts suddenly appeared, all intent upon some hostile purpose. The guard, nothing daunted, took his hanger, a heavy Roman sword, and cut down the conspirator with the pistol, almost severing his arm from his body, cutting open his head, and otherwise injuring him. The rest of the convicts seeing this, fled to their cells, and the mutiny ended.—Wheeling Times.

MONSTROUS RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN.—A letter dated 1st May, Cape Coast Castle, Africa, says:—Captain Winniett, the governor, has returned from a visit to King Dahomy, having succeeded in entering into treaties far beyond his expectations. King Dahomy has written a letter to her Majesty the Queen of England, and intends sending her presents, thereby showing his amicable intention in his negotiations with this country.—King Dahomy's household troops consists of 10,000 women magnificently equipped and many in armour. Captain Winniett was received by upwards of 20,000 troops, and Dr. Ridgway who accompanied Captain Winniett on his visit, kept a comprehensive journal, which he has sent to England for publication.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Wilmington Journal gives the names of the following persons, belonging to the detachment recruited in this State, who have died since leaving there:—

Serg't John B. Roy, of Beaufort County; Privates Nathan Perry of Franklin county, Timothy C. Jones of Beaufort county, Jas. M. Bandy, of Catawba county, Fenner Fiach of Granville county, Charles Arey of Rowan county, and Rufus Hildreth of Anson county.

Mr. J. W. Long, editor of a Southern paper, asks, "When will the editor of the Louisville Journal learn to tell the truth?" To which Prentice replies, "There is no doubt but I shall tell it before Long."

Capt. Richards, who lately died at Tampico, it appears, is Capt. Walter P. Richards, of this State, who was a private in the Rockingham company of volunteers at the time he received his appointment.

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Wm S. Colson, Mr. McKinley D. Landreth and Miss Ann Ross, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Ward.

In Rockingham county, on Tuesday evening, 17th, by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. George Wesley Reid and Miss Della Thompson. [The North State Whig will please copy.]

DIED.—In this county, on the 11th inst., JOHN A. SMITH, Esq. The deceased was a respected citizen and was a member of the Legislature a few years since.

OBITUARY. Died, at his father's residence in Stokes county on the 14th inst., Doctor ALEXANDER WICKER, in the 23d year of his age.

He was attacked with that strange and almost anomalous disease, melaena, or (hemorrhage from the intestines,) sometime in July, which continued to recur—in spite of all the remedial means that could be employed for its arrest, until his constitution which was delicate in the extreme yielded in death.

In the death of this young man society has sustained no ordinary loss. Ardent and enterprising in spirit, and indefatigable in industry, he promised to become useful in his profession.

The Session of 1845-46 he attended a course of lectures in the university of Pennsylvania; he returned home to his father's and commenced practice, the duties of which he performed with his characteristic zeal and energy. To his studious habits and unobtrusive exertions made to save the lives of others, is his death fairly attributable.

Seldom has it been the fortune of the writer to know one possessed of more estimable qualities, than the subject of this notice. Born of worthy parents, he inherited from them every pure and elevated feeling. With an active discriminating mind, habits of close application to study, a great thirst for knowledge, and laudable ambition, he would no doubt have attained to high rank in his profession.

How melancholy is the end of young men of such promise. May God sanctify this mournful dispensation of his providence to the good of his numerous relatives and friends.

August 17th, 1847.
P. S. The N. C. Standard will please copy.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE will meet again on Wednesday the 1st of September.

HAT MANUFACTURING. HENRY T. WILBAR would inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Hats

of all kinds and shapes and quantities; and that he has now on hand a general assortment of well made Hats, which he can warrant to wear equal to any got up in neat and fashionable styles.

Any person wishing to have his Hats made of any particular shape or size, can be accommodated at a very short notice and for a reasonable price. All persons purchasing hats of me, can have them kept in order free of charge, and warranted to do good service.

He will receive the Fall styles early in September, and will be prepared to furnish the most fashionable person with a fine Beaver or Mole skin hat, equal to any got up in New York.

He would take this opportunity to return his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to meet a continuance of the same.

627 All kinds of hats wanted.
Greensboro', N. C. Aug. 1847.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DAVIDSON COUNTY. In Equity Fall Term 1847. Jerry Rush and others vs. Petition for sale of land.

Reuben Rush vs. In this case it being alleged in the Petition and in appearing upon affidavit filed that Reuben Rush is a non-resident, of this State, and it being required by the Plaintiffs that advertisement be made as to him, I therefore order and direct that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a Gazette published in this State, for the said Reuben Rush to appear at the next Term of this Court on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September 1847, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiffs' Petition or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Peter K. Rounsaville Clerk and master of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, 1847.
P. K. ROUNSAVILLE C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$5. 50-6

DOCT. ROBT. C. LINDSAY TENDERS his services to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country in the various branches of his profession.

The circumstances 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. 39 1/2

100 SPIRITS TURPENTINE, just received from the HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

MEDICAL.

DRS. MEDANE & WATKINS having associated themselves in the town of Greensborough for the practice of medicine, have taken an office on North St., next door to Dr. Porter'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. Medane's residence will be promptly attended to.

It may not be amiss 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. Medane 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. 94

VILLAGE HOTEL.

