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From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier IT IS FINISHED. BY BEV. JAMES GILBORNE LYONS, L. L D.
It is finish'd:—thy dwellings, O, Salem! are strown, 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 Guildess is red on thy brow.
And the arm which upheld thee abandons thee now.

It is finish'd:—the work of redemption is done, The combat is ended, the victory won;— The spioler of Eden has fled from the field, The portals of glory stand bright'y reveal'd:

The toil of a sinless Redeemer is past, And the shout of the Gentile is loud on the blast; A luminous day-spring has dawn'd on his night, And the isles of the Heathen are waking in light.

The Storming of the Redoubt.

I rejoined the regiment on the evening of the 4th of September. I found the colonel at the biyounc. At first he received me rather roughly; but after reading General B.'s letter of recom-

captain, who had just returned from a reconnois- intrepid. sance. This captain, whom I had little opportugigantic stature. They told me he was indebted assault. I was in the third battalion. for this singular voice to a bullet that had passed

completely through his body at Jena. lieutenant died yesterday."-I understood that A sharp word rose to my lips, but I repressed it.

The moon rose behind the redoubt of Cheve- rible thing." rino, situate at twice cannonshot from our biextraordinary size. For an instant the black out- lent, without firing. "I don't like that silence," line of the redoubt stood out against the moon's said my captain. "It bodes us little good."

An old soldier who stood near me, noticed the clamor with the imposing stillness of the enemy. color of the moon. "She is very red," he said ; dear." I was always superstatious, and this au- ploughed by our cannonade. With shouts of gury, just at that moment, affected me. I lay "Fire I Empereur!" louder than might have down, but could not sleep; I got up and walked been expected from fellows who had already for some time, gazing at the immense line of fires shouted so much, our soldiers dashed over the covering the heights beyond the village of Chev-

eyes, hoping not to re-open them till daylight .norant surgeons. All that I had heard of surgi- lighted fuse in his hand. cal operations returned to my memory. My heart I shuddered, and thought my last hour was that I carried in the breast of my uniform. I words I heard him utter. was overwhelmed by fatigue, and continually fell The roll of drums sounded in the redoubt. I

with an order. We resumed our arms; our Of the whole company, only six men and myself skirmishers spread themselves over the plain; were on their legs. 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 of what then occurred. We entered the redoubt, redoubt of Cheverino disappeared behind a cloud I know not how. They fought hand to hand in

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

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 . Our colonel lay bleeding on a broken tumbril. My young mustache, in the most cavalier man, Several soldiers were attending to him, as I drew ner I could assume. I felt no fear, save that of near-"where is the senior captain?" being thought to feel it. These harmless cannon halls contributed to maintain mean my heroic falmness. My vanity told me that I ran a real calmness. My vanity told me that I ran a real calmness. The colonel smiled bitterly. You calm tone. The colonel smiled bitterly. You was enchanted to feel myself so much at my case, and I thought with what pleasure I should mare forced the property of the promy is in force that forced? Had his merriment been in-deep to the remainder of with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and guish and manisc fury, he spoke of this deed of calm tone. The colonel smiled bitterly. You death! It made those of us who heard him shudden was enchanted to feel myself so much at my case, has to fortify the gorge of the redoubt with those forced? Had his merriment been lip-deep to deep the forced? Had his merriment been lip-deep to the remainder of with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with terrible and with it. And in that defining, with it refrible and with it. And in that defining, with it refrible and with it. And in that defining, with it refrible and with it. And in that defining, with it refrible and with it. And in that defining, with it. And in that defining with i was enchanted to feel myself so interest of the redoubt with those of the redoubt of Cheverine in the drawing term of Madame de B.—. Note the will need you a support. "Chlorel," said I.— the drawing term of Madame de B.—. Note the but the tedoubt is taken.

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 contfrom me, had sent a little dust.

It seems the Russians perceived how small was the effect of their round shot, for they replably 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 pour 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 name began with a P."

I affected to laugh at such superstitions. ny would have done as I did-many would have been struck as I was, by these prophetic words mendation, he changed his manner, and spoke a As a raw recruit I understood that I must keep few obliging words. He presented me to my my feelings to myself, and always appear coldly

After half an hour the Russian fire sensibly nity to become acquainted with, was a tall dark slackened; then we emerged from our cover to man, of hard and repulsive physiognomy. He march against the redoubt. Our regiment was had been a private soldier, and had won his cross composed of three battalions. The second was and his epaulets on the battle field. His voice, charged to take the redoubt in flank on the side hoarse and weak, contrasted strangely with his of the gorge; the two others were to deliver the

On appearing from behind the sort of ridge that had protected us, we were received by sev-On hearing that I came from the school at Fon- eral volleys of musketry, which did little harm in tainbleau, he made a wry face, and said, "my our ranks. The whistling of the bullets surprised me : I turned my head several times, thus inhe meant to say, "you are to replace him, and curring the jokes of my comrades, to whom the noise was more familiar. "All things consider- ther who gazed wildly into his pule face, just now a crusade against the institutions of other ed," said I to myself, "a battle is not such a ter-

We advanced at storming pace, preceded by younc. She was large and red, as is common at skirmishers. Suddenly the Russians gave three her rising; but that night she seemed to me of hurras, very distinct ones, and then remained sibrilliant disc, resembling the cone of a volcano at thought our soldiers rather too noisy, and I could not help internally comparing the tumultuous

We rapidly attained the foot of the redoubt: "'tis a sign that you famous redoubt will cost us the palisades had been broken, and the earth ruins.

I looked up, and never shall I forget the spec-When I deemed my blood sufficiently cooled tacle I beheld. The great mass of smoke had by the fresh night air, I returned to the fire, wrap- arisen, and hung suspended like a canopy twenped myself carefully in my cloak, and shut my ty feet above the redoubt. Through a grey mist were seen the Russian grenadiers, erect behind But sleep shunned me. Insensibly my thoughts their half-demolished parapet, with levelled arms took a gloomy turn. I said to myself, that I had and motionless as statues. I think I still see not one friend amongst the hundred thousand each individual soldier, his left eye riveted on us, ken by himself. "I could not help "," said he men covering that plain. If I were wounded, I the right one hidden by his musket. In an emshould be in an hospital, carelessly treated by ig- brasure, a few feet from us, stood a man with a

beat violently; and mechanically I arranged, as a come. "The dance is going to begin," cried my species of cuirass, the handkerchief and portfolio captain. "Good night." They were the last

into a doze, but as often us I did so, some smister saw the musket muzzles sink. I shut my eyes, roll was called, then arms were piled, and accor- ed in smoke. Dead and wounded men lay all ding to all appearance the day was to pass qui- around me. My captain was stretched at my died! feet; his head had been smashed by a cannon Towards three o'clock an aid-de-camp arrived ball, and I was covered with his blood and brains.

> A moment of stupefaction followed this carnage. Then the colonel, putting his hat on the point of his sword, ascended the parapet, crying "Fire I Empereur!" He was instantly followed by all the survivors. I have no clear recollection of 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 muskets, others wiping their bayonets. Eleven Russian prisoners were with

From the Louisville Examiner. DUELLING.

THE Death of George C. Dromgoole, of Virsleeve, on which a ball, fallen about thirty paces giaia, occassioned deep regret among a large circhest of drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthily

We knew him in other days. He was no ordinary man. His mind was usually strong and ced them by shells, which could reach us better clear, and, had no adverse circumstances occurin the hollow where we were posted. A tolera- ed, he would have been an ornament to society.

and an honor to the nation.

But it was in private life he charmed. So sunble, so kind, so true! We never knew a more generous man; he was wholly disinterested, and knew how to sacrafice 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 murder er, he sullied his soul still deeper in crime by drinking to excess! And in early life he was ta ken from us, a debased and self-blighted man.

Yet how like him was the last act of his life. This little paragraph below, inserted in news papers 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. Dromegoole, 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 carry it out, no observer of the signs of the about it at all, to meet with many, to know well times sen for a moment doubt. Now, we about it at all, to meet with many, to know well times and for a moment doubt. Now, we some, who had killed their men. We never are as devoted to the sauce of republicanism, as warmly attached to our institutions knew one who lived in peace after the murder; we know only two who survive, and they are scts.

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 premise and place fell dead. We saw him-saw his bro- to wage war upon others; not to engage in 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 grayhaired father, as he bent over that body, hot tears falling down his cheeks, fall as one struck with the palsy, for his prop, the boy of his hopes, was taken away, and here 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-heartspoke of the murder; by an unuttered, but wellunderstood 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 iect-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 broas 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 age I help it?" And all this was, in a duelling sense, true. 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 shriek such as I never heard mortal utter, he

Another instance. A young Scotchman came o Charleston, S. C., and settled there. He gave offence to a noted duellist, and was challenged; first rank in the list of political reformers. fought and killed him. He removed afterwards to New Orleans; was engagaed 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 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.

exclaim, "Take him off me; don't tie his dead body to me;" but the fever had abated, and we he wishes and aims at the well-being of his subbody 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 chest of drawers, as if for some clothing, stealthily took from it a razor and drew it rappidly across his throat! It was adreadfulgash that he made and would have been fatal had not one who was near struck his elbow, as he wes making the attempt upon his life.

FOG OR MIST.

The phenomenon of fog or mist occurs at all seasons, and it appears allways under the peculibration of his people, and the demands of the age. But how fondly he chings to the despotic traditions amid which he was born and feared, 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 maximum to the condenses it in the form of mist—which naturally gravitates toward the surface. When the radiation is weak, the mist secure of the properties of the p 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 undisguis ed, at other times in the deceptive strains of our manifest destiny." "It is our manifest destiny," say these propagandists, 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 Repub-We want more room; our institutions must be extended over the whole contin

policy, and who are resolved, at the hazard of all that Americans should hold, dear, to 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, countries. The great principle upon which 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, ence, will finally disenthral the oppressed of all nations. Those who advocate the exseek to spread our free institutions by the sword-forget that in so doing they would ed, almost trolicksome in his gayety. He never 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

Our example has had a glorious effect may we never witness such another! That sub-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, healthidea awoke me with a start. Fatigue, however, and heard a frightful noise, followed by cries and -I have seen him as he lay dead on the field, ev- ful, but certain advancement. Truth is at last got the upper hand, and I was fast asleep groans. I opened my eyes surprised to find my-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

Of the progress of political freedom in Eufollowing extracts from the Euopean Correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier conveys, we doubt not, a truth-

litical and social abasement in which they have In 1834 or 35, he was engaged in a large cot-ton speculation. News of a rise in price reached with wings. Gliddy 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 retarding influence of the conservative party, and even by the ma-levolent 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 ting, and comparatively enlightened people. They Full fifteen years, or more, had clapsed since have too an enlightened and anniably-disposed he had killed his man. For the first time, he lay King. But no monarch now could stop their near—where is the senior captain? said he to he had kneed on a bed of sickness. He had fever, and delirium progress. Obstinate indiscriminate apposition to a series where is the senior captain? said he to he had kneed on a bed of sickness. He had fever, and delirium progress. Obstinate indiscriminate apposition to a series where is the senior captain? prove the blandness of the monarch, and precipitate his rain. The last accounts from Berlin are leath! It made those of us who heard him shud- of the most satisfactory character. It is interestforced? Had his marriment been lip-deep; of events in that kingdom. The struggle between the mellect, and nor of the licent. He grew better, and his physician thought him convoles the prople, but clearly—and perhaps it is seen. Now and then he would start in his steep, there the severest struggle—in the breast of the

ce in practice, and even in theory, the royal maxim of a past age, L'etat c'est moi!"

In Bavaria the march of reform is on ward. The correspondent of the Courier versary of the granting of the Bevarian constitution, his Majesty gave orders to have great and salutary measure promised some time ago —the separation of the administra-tive 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 the first are quietly progressing by the force phere, and call it cloud; but when it sinks to the arms or will not rise, and we are immersed in it, 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 progress

in the Old World must make the heart of overy 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-Republi-can 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 notens rolens 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 accursed of

all people.

What is the true mission of this county It is a mission of peace, of justice, and of

Cincinnati Chroniele.

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, inlividual 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 comonny: 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 re-quires an improved state of roadway for their op-eration to secure their general introduction in preference to every other plan of transportation; some of the advocates of steam carriages, working oneven common roads, have gone so far as to assen, in comparison 'railroads, excepting in very pe-eliar situations, are behind the age, and that is truly a successful private enterprise, 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 made in adopting the proposed movement of the work on the same, than in constructing either rulways or canals.

A CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE, \$5000 REWARD. The above reward will be paid upon the produc-tion 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 Cabi net, involved us in the war with Mexico, the coun is deeply anxious to know how many of them have sent their sous, or sons-in-law, to fight the foe; and as much difficulty has been experienced by the people in learning the facts, the above reard has been offered, in hopes of eliciting the troth. 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 be forementioned gentlemen has either a son or sonin-law, in the army, the above reward will be

Which of Georgia. 1. 8. Fiditors friendly to the cause of knowit is ledge, will please circulate the foregoing. mutineers of an Enth.

surface. When the radiation is weak, the mist seems to he 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 hologous tentions of ground or actions of the cold lowest 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, di-

minishing its capacity for moisture.

Mist also varies its character according to its electric state: if negatively affected, it deposites 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 prop-

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 rand, may also have been noticed by magniful and mystifying effects.

near at nand, may also have been noticed by many. - Stephen's Book of Farm.

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 cleven 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 twentyfive 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 inillions 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. Af-ter 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 added 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 thousands. end pounds, and an increase was made to the end pounds, and an increase was made to the debt of three hundred thousand pounds. So that altogether, from 1688 to 1875, 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!

A Liverpool merchant and a sea captain, have succeeded in penetrating the interior of Africa by succeeded in penetrating the interior of Africa by
the River Niger, which river and its branches
pass through, 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 staff
seasons of the year. The unhealthy climate is
found to extend but a luthe way inwards, and as seasons of the year. The unhealthy climate is found to extend but a lutle way inwards, and as the river was ascended the healthiness became the river was ascended the healthness 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 ovyagers was within 40 miles of the lowest point reached by Park, who it will be remembered went from the other side of Africa through Abysaina and down the Niger to Boussa, so that only 40 miles of the river remain undiscovered. This

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 Ceit berians in Spain prepared the steel used by them according to the account of Diodorous and Plu-tarch, 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 oxydised was afterwards forged and made into weapons, and particularly swords. with which they could cut assunder bones "shields and helmets. However improbable this may appear, is nevertheless the process still used in Japan. The art of hardening steel by immersing sudden-ly 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. Instan-ces of this may be found in Pliny or Justin. The more delicate articles were not quenched in wa-

Precaucy'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 They met with a cordial welcome, and colony. They met with a colony's old conage, the party returned on board the Spy. Forty-six whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1816., It will be remembered that the land in the South Pacific Ocean) was settled a-bout half a century ago by several. Englishmen, mutineers of an English ship, who took with them

The object of this Convention, was to turn the attention of the General Government to the image artificial communications and natural streams of this great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of this great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of this great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. This impulse had moved men artificial communications and natural streams of the great truth. "river and harbon bill" before the late Congress.

Both parties united in the movement. The convention was field at Chicago, Ellinois, the 5th of
July, attended by delegates from eighteen States,
viz. Maine. New Hampshire. Massachusetts

in the first of the same power to protect and assist,
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it must have the s viz: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts it must have the same power to control or restrain, it must have the same power to protect and assist, and facilitate; and if it demes the jurisdiction in vania, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina-Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Wisconsion, Indiana. some of them hold and decided, in character with their authors; ethers temporizing and non-comdispositions 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 Al-

len, Esq., on the commerce and navigation of the occupied or interested in that navigation

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 afloa upon the waters of the valley is 200 millions; and the value of the whole commerce affoat is 430 millions, being double the amount of the whole foreign commerce of the United States. The 1846 the number was 36. The annual loss of lives is 160. The snags, it is well known, have caused many of these disasters. But to this commerce of 400 millions the government does not for this commerce, while the foreign commerce is protected at an expense of 9 or 10 millions annu-

The Convention adopted the following

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 "To provide for the common defence, promote the general weltare, 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 seven rally were confessedly inadequate; and 2d. In-ternal 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 equiably borne by twoor more States, and where of course those States 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 and of affording them all those facilities

es, building piers for harbors, breakwaters, and forced to the stand. providing other facilities for the commerce carried 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 emwestern lakes and rivers, by appropriations for numerous lighthouses upon the 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 mon understanding of the intent and objects of

and harbors of the West. And doubless, the ing its jurisdiction over lakes and navigable rive the formation and netion of this body had their ers, subjecting them to the same laws which pre-city of the merchant princes, the old Bay State immediate rise in President Polk's veta of the vail on the ocean, and on its bays and ports, not "river and harbor bill" before the late Congress. only for purposes of revenue, but to give securiand facilitate; and if it denies the jurisdiction in whether our glorious republic is destined to be the one mode of action, it should renounce it in composed of widely disjointed fragments, or whe-

the other.
9. That, in consequence of the peculiar dan-Ohio. Illinois and Iowa. Letters were received gers of the navigation of the lakes, arising from Thomas II. Benton, Salas Wright, Flenry the want of harbors for shelter, and of the Wes-Clay, Martin Van Buren, Lewis Cass and others, tern rivers from snags and other obstructions. there are no parts of the United States more emphatmittal, according to the popular-favor-currying to protect the property and life exposed to them; and that any one who can regard previsions for

len, 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

the steamboats engaged in the trade of St. Louis

len, Esq., on the commerce and navigation.

10. That having regard to the relative population from the interior rivers and takes are the extent of commerce, the appropriations heretofore made for the interior rivers and takes as well as in the last? Oh! it is not on salt want to steamboats engaged in the trade of St. Louis

The following facts are embodied in the first instance 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 want to been in a just and fair proportion to those made for the benefit of the Atlantic coast;—

The begged gentlemen would notice this nice distinction between Commerce and Trade. If and that the time has arrived when this injustice we are engaged in business upon salt water it is should be corrected in the only mode in which it Commerce. If upon freash water then it is Trade can be done, by the united, determined, and per-can be done, by the united, determined, and per-severing efforts of those whose rights have been Such is the beautiful construction of that clause

11. That, independent of the right to protection of "Commerce among the States," the right the construction of that clause, recollect! you are of "common defence" guaranteed by the constitution entitles those citizens inhabiting the country bordering upon the interior lakes and such safe and convenient harbors as will afford number of steamboats lost in 1812 was 68; in shelter to a navy, whenever it shall be rendered necessary by hostilities with our neighbors, and

immediate use.
12. That the argument most commonly urged give even a snag boat, nor "a farthing light to against apropriations to protect "Commerce at Without Commerce, it would never have existed mong the States," and to defend the inhabitants and we should not be assembled here to-day. tions to ensure success to many unworthy objects, is founded on a practical distrust of the republican merce which builds up and enlarges a nation. principles of our Government, and of the capacity of the people to select competent and honest rule, exactly in the relative proportion of the seare presentatives. That it may be urged with e-board to the inland extent of territory. Africa at qual force against legislation upon any other sub-ject, involving various and extensive interests.— this day is as dark and desolate as ever; her sea-board is only one square mile to 900 inland. E-That a just appreciation of rights and interests of our fellow-citizens, in every quarter of the Union, withstanding her stern and heroic sons, would inteligent representatives to such a distribution of is now. the means in the Treasury, apon a system of moderation and ultimate equality, as will in time meet the most urgent wants of all, and prevent those would at no distant day become the arbiter of the calousies and suspicions which threaten the most

> and harbor for commerce, and suppose that a will be maintained; the ballot box will secure us mole or pier, which will afford safe anchorage and the same privileges accorded to our brethren. I protection to a vessel against a storm, must ne-cessarily improve such harbor, and adapt it to that could not be cured by the ballot-box. Shall commercial purposes.

> imposts on fore:gn 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 conversive.
>
> The same indomitable energy which brought our pilgrum 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. E-

> 15. That we disavow all and every attempts of connect the cause of internal trade and "Commerce among the States" with the fortunes of the a dissenting voice.
>
> Let us not then allow any discord to creep internal trade and the place.
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> Let us not then allow any discord to creep internal to mar the harmony of the presented and the presented and the presented are the presented and the presented are the presented and the presented are the presented are the presented and the presented are the presen merce 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 coment, or jeopard the vast interests of the future.—
>
> Let the bugles of party, have no sound in this let there be here, no Whig, no

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

Turning to Mr Wontworth, the Representative Convention:

and all that protection which the States individually would have allorded, had the revenue and authority been left to them.

4. That this obligation has ever been recognised from the foundation of the government, and has been fulfilled partially by erecting lighthouse above the control of t He was greeted with an which showed how deeply sea walls, removing obstructions in rivers, and outburst of appliause, which showed how deeply scated was the admitation and respect all felt for

Rev. gentleman who had preceded him, and united with his tribute to the Purmans; one o whom he presumed the gentleman was himself 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 States, and of every department of the federal the same stock (a laugh.) It almost seemed as government, under all administrations, the com- if he was brought forward directly after the Rev. gentleman, to produce a sort of discord, by comthe framers of the constitution, in granting to parison. Yet however much we may have been Congress the power to regulate commerce, has indebted to the hardy and noble sons of New Congress the power to regulate commerce, has indebted to the hardy and noble sons of New been manifested, and has been confirmed by the England for much that clevates and ennobles the people, and this understanding has become as West, he would venture to say that if any one much a part of that instrument as any of its most would enter the interior of Illinois and Iowa, he

THE CINCAGO CONVENTION.

Improvement of Western Rivers, Lakes and Hurbars.

The great interest looked to by this assemblage and the constitutional doctrines and positions, emittles are approximated by the constitutional doctrines and positions, emittles are provided in our paragraph of the row; whether it passes through a custom-fuller notice than it has yet received in our paragraph.

The constitution of the constitution of the row; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or a fire government. There is no people under the constitution of the row; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or a fire government. There is no people under the constitution of the row; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or a fire government. There is no people under the constitution of the row; whether it passes through a custom-house on the British side of the St. Lawrence, or a fire government. There is no people under the constitution of the row; which is a command to obtain a distinct of the involuntary impulse which and parts of the Union, and they are so inseparable that they should be a gentle to get the involuntary impulse which and most exall-ment by an means the constitution all parts can be accessible to all.—

It should be bound together, beoped round with relivence and they are so inseparable that all parts can be accessible to all.—

It should be bound together, beoped round with relivence and the union, and they are so inseparable that all parts can be accessible to all.—

It should be bound together, beoped round with relivence and the union of a commonwealth is that land where all parts of the Union, and they are so inseparable that all parts of the Union, and they are so inseparable to all.—

It is said that Thomas Jefferson violated the Constitution to acquire Louisiana; his design be foreign commerce as if it had been derectly to Livence and the constitution of the constitution to acquir 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 you do to day, so keen and true an estimate of

has sent her sons.

And from the old colony of William Penn, come

ther it is to become and remain united until the a last syllable of recorded time."

Was not this a noble Congress ? He had been for many years a member of another Congress, but could be transplant this one to the Ten Miles Square, he would gladly steap the old one for it. ically demanding the prompt and continued care Congress has power to regulate commerce be-of the Government to diminish those dangers, and tween several States. If you send a cargo of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of 1000 miles, crossing lake after lake, streeting away in 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 that this might be called *Commerce**? But no, if 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 of the appropriations of the appropriations of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it then? Well, then it to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to New Orleans, what is it not in the first instance of the same cargo from New York to Same the Same than the same cargo from New York to Same the same cargo fro

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 erudite Statesman, but you must seek some dis-tinguished Chemist and have the water carefully annalized to discover whether it is salt or fractite (a laugh.)

It would be interesting to enquire what influ-

that the construction of such harbors cannot safe-ly be delayed to the time which will demand their immediate use. were, the wild savage ruled our prairie land. Commerce and Christianity have marched hand board is only one square mile to 900 inland. Even our New England, without Commerce, notlisclaiming selfish and local purposes, will lead have sooner become barbarous than what she

He spoke of the future greatness of the country destinies of the Republic-it would make our serious danger to our Confederacy.

13. That we are utterly incapable of perceivaling the difference between a harbor for shelter us to see your future masters (a laugh)—its rights Presidents and enact our laws. treasure be poured out for the ocean mariner? and shall not a dollar be given to remove imped-

unjust and oppressive.

15. That we disavow all and every attempt to respect the cause of internal trade and "Compute with his own. In this Congress there would not He need not argue more on this occasion

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

ously in urging on this great movement.

Turning to Mr Wontworth, the Representative in Congress from this District, he continued: Gentlemen when he and I can agree on

gres his whole length. sail 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 hereupon these lakes, and in our western rivers, thousands of lives are lost; more than have fallen

the Mexican war, for want of a small appropriation. A single ship of the line destined to foreign commerce, costs us more than a million of 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 expanded 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, Mitwaukie 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 revmuch 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 palpability applicable in its whole extent to each of the subjects enumerated, equally and in the same, there himself—If they doubted the existence of the subjects enumerated, equally and in the same, there himself—If they doubted the existence of the subjects enumerated and the same in the same.

This a cultous fact that 32 per cent of our fert enumers of forms and Iowa, he can do ur ships, leaving 18 per cent, to be invested and our ships, leaving 18 per cent,

-that the West at some future day would seek to divide the Union, making the Alleghanies the separating line. If a railroad had then extended to acquire Louisiana for any such reasons. 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 indepedent 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

Among the intelligence brought by the ocean steamer Washington, a few weeks ago, was an extraordinary threat of the British Minister of are committed to the charge of a man so far subextraordinary threat of the British Minister of ject to prejudices—to passions—to antipathies, as Palmerston undoubtedly is. The display of such the indebted and defaulting States of our Union. a "convulsive paroxysin" is lamented for the sake

23d July, announce the close of the Parliament, which has now been in existence seven years. spectacle. A man that from his station might be We suppose the Minister intended his speech about American debts rather as a parting salutemore 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 series of the motion, said, "that the greater part of the debis 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 fulfilment 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 Bentnick, 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 Govern-ment of Spain, Lord Palmerston, whilst opposing the motion, agreed with the principles of policy laid down by Lord George Bentnick 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 dis-putes 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 dif-ferences, because it leaves us at liberty to mind ferences, because it leaves us at liberty to mine our domestic affairs. I am happy to say that 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 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 inilitary 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 dif-fer 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 entreat 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 fulfil their engagements, the govern-ment 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 de-part 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 subjects conversed, equally and in the same subjects conversed, equally and in the same subjects conversed, equally and in the same subjects conversed and would put him upon the standard of their war a country in God's creation, which would invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

In they doubted the existence of such a place, and would put him upon the standard invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

It is allowed to be also received as the expectations of the power to foreign conjunctee, by inclinating and protecting of subjects from a purvised would invade a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

It is allowed a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

It is allowed a land that the Yankees had already invaded.

It is allowed to be also received by inclinating and protecting of subjects from the power to foreign conjunction, by improving harburs and slearing out on think there was a country in God's creation which my sholle friend would put him upon the standard invaded.

It is allowed to the invaded of them put populate that we have refrained from the Yankees had urghus. It is allowed to the init of jumps [7]. It is allowed to the first that the extent which my sholle friend would put him upon the standard of the residue of obtaining justice for its subjects from allowed the existence of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for the surface of obtaining justice for its subjects for its subjects for its subjects for its subjects for i is not because we are afraid of these states, or all of them put jegether that we have refrained from

ister in charge of the foreign relations, the British fore, in two months and a half only \$70,000 have parliament may well close their seven years laors and stand dissolved. rs and stand dissolved. Whether Lord Palmerston's speech on this oc-

casion 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 less surprised at its recurrence, than we are at the folly exhibited in this instance. A discussion relative to difference with the Spanish government gave his lordship no feasible preter for that nothing but an inveterate propensity rel 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 Britments corroborate each other on a matter of fact, ish 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 One burst of pent up feeling he must indulge. Weak, wicked, bootless is the effort. Sad the 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. Trol-lope has reached the "wool sack." It is indeed 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 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 gard.

III. The Proceedings and Debates in the House Hill. The Proceedings and Debates in the House with fulness. thing could induce the propose it there was an attempt to impose it, even by the faintest shadow of commons. It is the faintest shadow of commons it, even by the faintest shadow of commons it, even by the faintest shadow of commons it.

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. mend his lordship to the perusal of British History.

toast was given by Lieut. Fuller, of the Massachusetts Volunteers, at the dinner of the officurs of Gen. Taylor's army, on the 4th uit., at Wal-

dent; may his civil be as brilliant as his military

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 henorable 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

He then gave as a toast:

The State of Massachusetts and the city of Boston-The place where our liberties were cradled; whose sons have borne so conspictous 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

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier Co., Va.

This is an interesting spot, not only on account of the valuable proprieties of its celedations, the beauty of the place and its improve-mets, and the number and respectability of its

There are at this time some four hundred per sons 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 Georgin; the Right Rev. Bishop Johns of Virginia, and Otey of Ten-nessee; the Honorable Reverdy Johnson of Maryland : John S. Skinner, Visq , 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

Mr. Polk's Dilemma .- Mr. Pols's predicament with regard to the war (says the Nashville Banner) is very much like that of another unfortonate 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

THE MEXICAN TARIFF.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, from Tampico, says: - About seventy thousand dollars have been, collected at this port since the 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. been received there in duties, the annual receipt will not reach \$350,000. 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!

ernment gave his lordship no feasible pretext for and reasonable facilities of payment and trade; lugging in a reference to the United States. It was done so gracelessly as well as gratuitously, not one million, including all duties received, and that nothing but an inveterate propensity to quarall bonded, will be realized within one year from

their statements must be taken as correct. 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.

THE UNITED STATES REPORTER, A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative and General News.

TILE subscriber is now enabled to announce the completion of his arrangements for the establishment of a well organized and independent Journal of News at the seat of the General Government; The leading features of the United States Reported will be the following:

1. Early intelligence of the movements of the various Departments of the Consequence of t

1. Early intelligence of the movements of the various Departments of the Government, in reference to domestic affairs and to the foreign relations of the country, will be given with scrupulous fidelity.—Possessing peculiar facilities for obtaining information, the "Reporter" will be enabled frequently to communicate, exclusively, intelligence of the most important character.

11. The verbatim Reports of the Proceedings the Debates of the United States Senate, which day proprietor is bound to furnish daily to that body, in accordance with the terms of the contract made at the close of last session of Congress. The arrangements now made will at once fully secure to the Senate of the United States an authentic and complete record of its debates; and to the people—in a greatly enlarged degree—the benefit of the experience, ragacity, and statesmanship of that body to which they have ever looked with solicituous and respectful re-

informed of domestic legislation in all sections of the

United States.

V. Early intelligence of all important movemen in the Legislatures of Great Britain and Franca 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 Suprem Court of the United States which possess general interest. Great care will be bestowed upon this department of the Reporter. These reports alone,

GEN. TAYLOR'S "SPECCH."—The annexed loast 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:

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 give 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 for the views—no political bias. the terms of his contract with the Senate of the Umited States, is bound to the condition that "the paper 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 soits of intellagence—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 refu at all times with imand the Government may rely at all times with

and the Government may rely at the 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 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 has objects, the subscriber respectfully solicities a liberal and general support from the enlightened public of the United States.

JAMES A. HOUSTON,

Stenographer to the U.S.

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. red from the same established

THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS. This publication will contain exclusively the Re-orts of the proceedings and debates of the Congress of the United States. It will be issued semi-weekly, in an elegant quarte form, throughout the sessions of orts of the proceeding of the United States. 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 dellars 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.

IMPORTANTA NAVILINGEMENT.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Throughout the sessions of Congress, extras willbe issued from the office of the "United States Reperter," containing the reports of all such debates as
may possess particularly exciting interest.
All newspapers throughout the United States who

blish 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 despatched.

All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Re-

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The New Orleans papers announce the arrival of the steamer Fashion, with Vera

July, but there was a probability of an im- 24th July. Lieut. H. resigned his commismediate advance.

Gen. Velencia was reported to be in the

vicinity with 4000 troops.

Gen. Pierce had arrived at Perote after an

Lieuts. Tipton, of Indiana, and Surgeon,

ved at Vera Cruz on the 21st, with correspondence from the capital to the 29th and Phebla to the 30th. Mr. Kendall represents the changes of peace as unfavorable, but the chances of peace as unfavorable, but says Scott will march immediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce, certainly in the first pared to meet him; having all their fortifications completed, and twenty-five thousand men as the garrison.

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 guerilla 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 retreatcommence 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 | ied as soon as received. 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 con- Yancy counties not heard from. stitutional 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 dif-ferences 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 broposition of Mr. Trist, or calmly to await Scott's advance, and act upon the

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 Com. Perry has withdrawn his forces from

Tobasco, in consequence of the sickness prevailing there; he expects to return when the sickly season is passed. The Sun of Anahuac attributes his with-

drawal to an overwhelming force of the enemy being in the vicinity, and the fear of an Gen. Almonte was in confinement at Tu-

samingo. 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 a Duplin, gain indebted to Mr. Hull for the Picayune of the Sampson sth, containing further details, but no later arrive Cumberland,

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 pow-

liquidation of the claims of their subjects. There were about \$50 men at Vera Cruz when Armon Armontments, Promotions, &c .-

for headquarters under the command of Conson.

Vonto at Vera Crez.—The number of July 16, 1847, vice Manegault, promoted to Thirdeaths at Vera Crez of vomito from the 15th to steenth Infantry.

the 31st July were—Solders, 13, Quartermas— William P. Graves, of North Carolina, to be ter's Department, 11: Mexicans, 41; other 2— Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, July 14, 1847, vice Whiteker, deceased.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1817

We trad the pleasure of an interview, yesterday morning, with Lieut. E. W. HANCOCK, late of Capt. Henry's Company, Gen. Scott was at Puebla on the Soth of who left Saltillo the 16th and Montercy the sion 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 Regaction with the guerilas near the National iment; but was under the impression, when he left, that the sickness was abating. Mea-gress .- Intell. sles, in a severe form, had run their course of Pennsylvania, had died.

The Courier of the British Legation arrithrough the Regiment. He thinks that here-Capt. Henry's Company since our last accounts, to wit : Alexander M. Strong, 2d week of August, and more than probable sergeant, James P. Wright, 3d sergeant, corthe hardest fight yet will take place at the poral John Boling, Lexy Newnam and Junius A. Krouse. Some others who were nius A. Krouse. Some others who were Green Adams, sick, were in a recovering way. A certain Garnett Duncan, notorious character, Sam. Franklin, of this He also states that the British legation 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 Richard W. Thompson. 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 discipli-The Sun of Anahuae says, in describing narian—rigid perhaps to a fault, for an officer of volunteers. Col. Fagg had not been

The result has been ascertained beyond doubt, and the members elect to next Congress, as indi-

to inser; them, as the full returns will all be cop-

First District.
Clingman elected over Bynum by a majority in the neighborhood of 1,000. Cherokee and election Dargan, dem. carried the district by 311-

Second District.

Third Dis		
Be	rringer.	Leak.
Anson	586	16
Cabarrus	514	34
Lincoln & Gaston	321	303
Mecklenburg & Union	519	148
Montgomery	345	12
Moore	386	233
Richmond	410	33
Stanly	328	- 00
	3412	792

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

(Returns given complete in our last paper.)

Fifth District.

Kerr. Venable. 1621 1437

	Chatham, Granville, Caswell, Person,		986 298 1	620 581 081 569	
1				588 435	
1	Venable's	majority,		153	
ļ		icth Distr	ict.	2.000	
1		Daniel	Arringtor	Toole	
d	Wake.	927	670	56	
1	Franklin,	560	395	30	
N	Warren	610	143	13	
1	Halifax,	452	303	8	
	Edgecomb,	632	787	60	
ŋ	Nash.	272	723	3	
	Johnston,	443	398	44	
1				_	
١		3899	3419	214	
	S	eventh Dis			
		Hali	McKay	Bryan	
ı	Robeson,	343	325	2	
	Bladen,	186	249	12	
	Columbus,	7:3	228	2	
	Brunswick,	196	123	22	
	New Hanover,	114	729	74	
y	Onslow,	61	436	18	
	Duplin,	148	672	8	
e	Sampson,	295	524	8	
	Cumberland,	411	608	53	

Eighth District. Donnell, whig, received 1158 votes; Lane,

3894

199

loco, 777. Donnell's majority, 381. Ninth District.

1827

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 majori-

the Fashion left, who were expected to march for headquarters under the command of Col. Wilson.

Applications of Applications of Applications of Applications of Control of Cont

STATE ELECTIONS.

We republish below, in a form the most Tennersee, however, three Congressional districts University. remain to be heard from, all of which were re- The graduating class pronounced the following of the popular vote in favor of the Whigs, and, our own and adjacent States. thus far, they have gamed five Members of Con-NORTH CAROLINA.

Whigs.
Thomas L. Clingman, Democrats. Abraham Venable, Nathaniel Boyden, Daniei M. Barringer, J. R. J. Daniel, James J. McKay. Augustin H. Shepperd, Richard S. Donnell, David Outlaw. KENTUCKY.

Whigs. John P. Gaines.

INDIANA. Whigs. Elisha Embree, Caleb B. Smith, William W. Wick, John Pettit. William Rockhill.

Whigs. John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard.

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

Democrats

TENNESSEE. Democrats. Andrew Johnson, H. L. W. Hill,

KENTUCKY .- A loss of one Whig member .cated 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 a Convention to revise the State Constitution. Indiana .- Whig gain of one member. The

political complexion of the Legislature doubtful. | speaker. ALABAMA .- Whig gain of one member .-Gov. Gayle, of the Mobile district, where, at last

Gayle's majority is stated at about 500. TENNESSEE .- Neil S. Brown, the Whig candi-Boyden's majority over Bogle stated at S74. date for Governor, is elected over Aaron V. young men to a dangerous navigation. Many a 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,) Teachers, their College, and from each other .of 149 votes. The vote for Andrew Johnson, for No ornaments of style, or grace of delivery had Congress, was brought down from some 1,300 to been so grateful to the audience, as the generous about 250. It is said the Legislature will be sentiments towards the Professors and President,

VADKIN 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 formity of twenty orations.

0.7 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 Commission into consideration, and to advise with the Commissioners in the premises.

The Markets.

Cotton 11] to 12. Flour \$5.50 to 6.00. Corn linger on the banks of the Ilissus and Tiber; but 50 to 60. Wheat 90 to 100. Whiskey 35 to 40. all the resources of the Faculty and arder of Litnor round 10 to 101.

CAMDEN, S. C., August 11.-Corn 61 to 68. examples. Flour \$5.25 to 5.50. No Bacon coming in.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 12. -Cotton 111, to of Bacon is not given in either of our Camden or Columbia papers.

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

S. T. Brown, Washington, N. C.

C. S. Winstead, Person. E. C. Grier, Mecklenburg.

S. N. Hutchison. "B. W. Aiken, Rockingham.

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, Cleaveland: Charles A. Parks, Surry. A. W. Burton, Lancoln.

Food of Max. - The ancient Athlete of Greece ent-modesty and hospitality. were fed upon new cheese, boiled grain and wa-ter and sometimes, on bread, water cresses and

convenient for ready reference, a corrected. This anniversary of the rising College was convenient for ready reference, a corrected, list of the Representatives elected to Congress spoken of by its friends as claiming some preceding the several States in which elections were held a the beginning of this month, so far as the names of the successful candidates have been ascertained. The list's complete, and believed day was occupied with the herary exercises of the successful candidates have been ascertained. The list's complete, and believed ascertained. The list'is complete, and believed day was occupied with the literary exercises of to be correct, as regards the States of North Car- the Eumenian and Philanthropic Societies, which ofma, Kentucky, Indiana, and Alabama. In bear an honorable comparison with those of our

presented in the last Congress by Democrats. In Orations on Thursday, 12th, before a large con-all these States there has been a large increase course of intelligent ladies and gentlemen from

1. The Latin Salutatory. A. ENLOE, York, S. It was classic, ornate, and admirably spoken.
 The Graduate. J. S. Barn, Rowan, N. C. [N B. As the idea of remarking on these ex-

ercises did not occur till the distinct impression was efficed, 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

4. Greek Oration. S. R. PHARR, Iredell, N. Lyan Boyd,
Beverly L. Clarke,
Samuel O. Peyton,
Richard French.

C. The nevelty of the language of Homer, its
cuphony, and the clear articulation of the speaker, gained even from the talkers the tribute of
attention.

5. The American Colonization Society. J. M. Democrats.

Thomas J. Henley, John L. Robinson.
William W. Welk.
William W. Welk. ity not easily exaggerated.

6. Influence of Accident on Human Destiny. A. Writte, Sumpler, 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. Kine, Mecklenburg,

N. C.
S. Music. S. C. Stewart, Union, N. C.
S. Tse Science of Astronomy. W. C. Barn,
Williamsburgh, 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, Montgom-

12. Eloquence. E. n. Mirrs Chester, S. C. A fine voice, well adjusted to the varying tide of

the emotions.

13. Triumph of Mind. H. H. Wilson, Sump-

friendship and to filial gratitude.

There was a manly freedom and talent in each

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 parent in that thronged essembly sent up an ardent prayer for their safe landing. We were moved with their manly tears in separating from 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 uni-

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 Casar's ghost oft passed unheeded by. The greater intimacy with FAYETTEVILLE, August, 17 .- Bacon 91 to 101. Roman and Grecian history, is a temptation to PETERSBURG, Va., August 13.—Conon 114 to erary Societies should encourage the study of 12]. Flour, old stock \$5.50 to 5.75; new \$6.00. our own history, when citizens are to be address-Wheat \$1.10 to 1.15. Corn 60 to 65. Bacon, ed and interested. In the early speeches of Henry Clay, seldom does he go beyond his own WILMINGTON, August 14.—(Wholesale.) Ba- country for historical proofs or ornaments. And con, hog round, 101. Corn 60 to 70. Flour were he to address a college, his own age and that which preceded him would abound in great

There is needed a more familiar, racy style ? more humor; more of living manners and events. 12. Flour \$4.50 to 5.25. Corn 55. The price 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. Thomas Baffin, Jr. Orange.

As Davidson Commencement bids fair to become.

The following were admitted to practice in the 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 "urned."

Davidson College has arisen like many new

For the Patriot. .

ATTEMPTED RISING OF THE CONVICTS .- On the COMMENCEMENT OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C.

This anniversary of the rising College was

College was some twenty convicts suddenly appeared, all in-tent upon some hostile purpose. The guard, no-thing daunted, took his hanger, a heavy Romain sword, and cut down the conspirator with the pis-tol, almost severing his arm from his body, cut-ting open his head, and otherwise injuring him. The rest of the convicts seeing this, fled to their cells, and the munny ended.—Wheeling Times.

> dated 1st May, Cape Coast Castle, Africa, says —Captain Winnett, 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 mends send-ing her presents, thereby showing his anneable 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 20,690 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 Wilming ton Journal gives the names of the following per-sons, belonging to the detachment recruited in this State, who have died since leaving there:— Serg't John B. Roy, of Beautort County; Pri-

vates Nation Perry of Franklin county, Privates Nation 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 Pren-tice replies. "There is no doubt but I shall tell it

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 lith inst, by the Rev. Wm S. Colston, Mr. McKin'ey D. Landreth and Miss Ann Buss, daughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Ward. In Rockinglina county, on Tuesday evening, 17th, by In Rockingham county, on Thesday evening, 17th, by the Rev. Mr Freeman, Mr. George Wesley Reid and Miss Bella Thompson. [The North State Whig will please copy.

DIED,—In this county, on the 11trinst, 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 1th inst , Doctor ALEXANDER WICKER, in the 23d year

of his age.

He was attacked with that strange and almost anoma-He was attacked with that strange and almost anomalous discase inclangs or (hemorrhage from the intestines,) sometime in July, which continued to recur—in spite of all the remediate 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 toss. Ardent and enterprising in spirit, and indefatigable in industry, he premised to become useful in his reforement.

his profession.

The Session of 1845-46 he attended a course of lectures

The Session of 1815-46 he attended a course of fectures 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 undue exertions made to save the lives of others, is his death fairly attributable.

Schlom has it been the fortune of the writer to know one possessed of more estimatel qualities, than the subject of this paries. Horn of worthy practice he inherited from

of this notice. Born of worthy parents, he inherited from them every pure and elevated feeling. With an active disthem every pure and elevated feeling. With an active dis-criminating 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.

O how melancholy is the end of young men of such promise. May God sanctify this mountful dispensation of his providence to the good of his numerous relations and friends.

W. W.

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

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE will meet

of all kinds and shapes and qualities; 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 fishionable styles.

Any person wishing to have Hatsmade 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

purchasing hat a line, can have turn 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 Moleskin hat, equal to any got up in New York. He would take this opportunity to return his thanks

If 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.

6.27 All kinds of Jurs wanted.

Greensboro', N. C. Aug. 1817.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DAVIDSON County. In Equity Fail Term 1847 Jerry Rush and others / Petition for sale

rs.

Reuben Rush
In this case it being alleged in the Petition and it
appearing apon affidivit 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

Therefore order and need that accelerate the made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a Gazette published in this State, for the said Beuben Rushie appear at the next Term of this Court on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September 1817, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiffs' Petition or the same will be taken professo and set for hearing and heard exparte as to Store.

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

DOCT- ROBT. C. LINDSAY

The DERS his services to the citizens of Greens-branches of his profession.

The circumstance of his having had fourteen years experience in the practice of medicine, together with the assurance that his ciforts to heal the sick shall be constant and unified. Historie his with the shall be constant and untiring, inspire him with the hope that he will receive a portion of the public pat- made in favor of standing advertisements, as follows

MIEDIOALL.

DRS. MEBANE & WATKINS having associated D 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 bold themselves in readiness to attend all calls in the various branch-os of their profession, Calls left at their effect of at Dr. Mebesse's residence will be promptly attended

It may not be amiss to remark that we are both graduates in medicine and our united cilorts and consultations can be had without any additional ex-pense. Our best efforts and exertions shall be given to serve and relieve all who may command our servi-

P. S. Dr. Mebane 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 hig has ever done. He would request his friends to come forward and extite accounts due him.

June, 1847. Ou

VILLAGE HOTEL; WENTWORTH N. C.

The subscriber would respectfully inform all his o'd customers, and the public, that he has added five New Rooms and otherwise repaired and improved his tavern establishment, sad holds himself prepared to afford his guests comfortable quarters white they may stay with him.

His Table is served with the best that the plentiful country around the village affords.

His Stables have likewise undergone thorough repairs. They will be served with plenty, and attended by careful hostlers.

No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

REUBEN J. JOHNSON.

August, 1847

* The Standard will publish 3 months, and forward account to Patriot Office.

Piano Fortes.

" You sell a great many Piano Fortes!"

This sell a great many Piano Fortes?

Thills expression often falls from the lips of persons when looking over our list of Piano's sold; and the fact may be readily accounted for by considering the superiority of our instruments, and the unusually low prices asked for them.

In the short time we have been selling them, nearly fifty have been sent to the different sections of Virginia and North Carotina; and we have never sold a bad one. We will guarantee to furnish the best Pl-ANO FORTES in this country, at prices greatly be low the rates recently charged for similar instruments in Petersburg—being determined to sell them as low. in Petersburg—being determined to sell them as low as they can be bought in the northern markets; and we beg those in want of them to give us a fair trial, i Of Piano Fortes we can speak practically, as our experience (fifteen years) in making, tuning, &c., us well known, and we feel ourselves competent to judge

of them.

We have many letters from persons to whom we have sold Pianos, assuring us of their superiority.—

We do not, and we will not keep any but the best.

GAINES, RICHES & CO.

Book, Piano Porte, Music, and Fancy store.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 28-4f

NEW STORE.

JAMES McIVER would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, and the public gene rally, that he has made purchases, and is now receiving from the North, a well selected

Assortment of Goods.

comprising Dry Goods, Greeries, Hardware, Cutlery, and all other articles usually kept in stores, or
called for in this section of country.

He has taken and improved the stand on West
street, next building to the Patriot Office and opposite Drs. Dare & Caldwell's, where he will be specially pleased to receive calls from all his old triends
who may wish to purchase any thing in his line.—
His former experience in the business, lie flatters
himselt, has enabled him to make selections suitable
to the country, and at prices not to be complained of to the country, and at prices not to be complained of.
All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in ex-

Greensboro', April, 1847 JAMES McIVER.

EMOTORS H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON.

TAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizons of Greensborough and the surreunding country.

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

They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel.

Greensboro', N. C. March 12, 1847.

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

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

CABINET WORK,

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

NEW FURNITURE ROOM, where a large variety of his work is exhibited for where a large variety of his work is exhibited fur-sale. Those wishing to purchase any article of fur-niture, or a full assortment, to set out their rooms in comfortable and fashionable style, might do well to call and examine. Prices greatly reliaced to suit the times.

PETER THURSTON. Greensboro', April, 1847.

WOOL CARDING. THE subscriber still continues to CARD WOOL.

Prices for carding 6 1-4 per lb. for each pound of wool carded instead of per lb. for the rolls.

THOS, R. TATE.

Greensboro', May, 1847.

A GOOD LOT OF BACON—for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

A CAMPMEETING will be held at Tabarnaelo Meeting house, 9 miles southeast of Greensboro', commencing the 28th of August,

John Hissnaw, Sup't.

Thomsonian Medicines. JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicines, from E. Larrabee, at the New Dre-Store. 28 A. S. PORTER.

A SUPPLY of copal and coach VARNISH, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

A FULL supply of Martin's LIME—slacked and unslacked—for sale by MOREHEAD & WILLIS, July 27, 1847—19-2 .

Advertising Rafes of the Patriot. . . One dollar per square (15 lines) for flie first week and 25 cents for every continuance. Peduction

. Three months. Aix months. One year One square. \$ \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00 20,00

" YOR THE PATRICE, There's one to me seems beautiful. Above all others fair, Whose heart and mind seem ever full Of tenderness most rare. And on her lips kind words are coined

With such a dext rous art, They seem from heaven to be purloined To heal the wounded heart. For there is music in them sweet,

To raise the drooping soul, And cheer the spirit up to meet The fate it can't control. They fall like music from above Upon the troubled ear, And with their mellow tones of love They banish every fear.

And then her acts are all so kind. So gen'rous, warm and pure, They soothe the anguish of the mind, Or nerve it to endure. While in her tender dove-like eyes

There lies a sussive power. That bids us spurn the dust and rise Through life in every hour. And with the graces of the heart She hath a form divine, That's fashion'd out in every part

In symmetry sublime. And then she moves with such fine grace-And with a step so light, And such sweet smiles upon her face-To see her gives delight, And makes new joys within the breast

That never can decay, Till she has entered into rest, Or both have passed away. Greensboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1817.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA,-The Bombay Times gives us some useful hinte on India.— The British, or Britian and East India Company's armies in India, numbering, on the 1st of January, 1847, considerably above 300,000 men, and the yearly amount of military charges for their sup-port is stated to exceed \$70,000,000 a year, or more than one half the whole public revenue.— The public debt of India is four hundred millions of dollars, one fourth of which has been incurred within the last ten years. The gross annual income of India is estimated at \$125,000,000. and the expenditure at \$135,000,000. Before the Affghan war, the British armies in India numbered 168, 477, exclusive of about 25,000 troops from Britain-British regiments. There are thousands of European officers and their appointments is a source of effective patronage to men in power in England. In a few years, 110,000 men have been added to the East India Company's army, about as many as the whole British military forces upheld elsewhere. Seven hundred British officers have been appointed to native regiments since 1837. The Bombay Times considers that the forces in India, are courageous and well disciplined, but its facts do not indicate that India is well governed. It is asserted that the reasons why India does not supply England with cotton are, the distance, the want of carriage and the expense, the want of roads for carts, and the want of a great artery like a railway. The growers are too poor to send their cotton to a distance.

A QUAKER MARRIAGE .- The Leeds Mercury gives an account of the solemnization of the ma-riage of John Bright, a member of Parliament, with Miss Leatham, at the Friends meeting house in Wakefield, in presence of a large number of the mhabitants of the town and neighborhood, including a large delagation of the fair sex, and many of Mr. Bright's political friends. The following is the description of the marriage ceremony.

"Within a few minutes of half-past 10 o'clock

the wedding party arrived, and immediately took the seats apportioned to them. The whole company sat for about three quaters of an hour in perfect silence, when Mr. Bright arose, and taking the right hand of Miss Leatham, pronounced in a ow but distinct voice, the following words:-Leatham, to be my wife, and promise by divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please God to part us by death." While still holding bands, Miss Leatham pronounced the same words, except the substituting John Bright for her own name, in a low but tren ulous voice. After which another pause of some minutes occurred, when one of the offered up a short prayer, the whole assembly standing. After some minutes had again elaps-ed, Mr. George Benington, draper, read the certificate, or declaration, which was signed by the bride and bridegroom, and their relations and friends, and afterwards by a large number of the

APPLICATION OF HEAT TO WATER .- The pressure of the atmosphere affects the boiling of wa-ter. At the common pressure of about 15 lbs. to the square inch, water will boil, or attain the waporific point, at 212 degrees Fahrenheit. It we remove the atmospheric pressure by an air pump, as is done in the boiling of sugar, we can produce the phenomenon of boiling at a much lower temperature. At the summit of Mount lower temperature. At the summit of Mount lower temperature, atmospheric pressure is light.

Sea man of business.

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

July, 1847

Steam produced from boiling water is a trans-parent, colorless, and invisible substates like air. If we could look into the boiler of a steam-engine, we should see nothing but the water in a state of ebullition. The white cloudy-looking matter which is emitted in the form of vapour, is moisture produced by the partial condensation of the steam in the atmosphere—taking the form of vapor is a step towards becoming liquid again.

A cubic inch of water produces exactly a cu-bic foot, or 1728 cubic inches, of steam at 212 degrees of temperature; in other words when water is transformed into steam, it occupies 1728

times its former bulk. In this expanded condition steam is of a less specific gravity than air. Its density expressed by 0.625, that of air being 1.

The elastic force of steam in the process of heating—that is, the force with which it seeks to expand—differs at different temperatures; at first the force is inconsiderable, but it inpidly increases as the temperature is raised. At a temperature is raised. At a temperature of 212 degrees, the elastic force is 15 lbs., on the square inch of the containing vessel, or equal to the external pressure of the atmosphere; at 250 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 273 degrees, it is 34 though prompt in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

at 250 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 273 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 273 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 273 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 276 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 273 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 274 lbs.; at 296 degrees, it is 30 lbs.; at 275 degrees, it is 50 lbs.; at 275 degrees, at at 275 degrees, it is 50 lbs.; at 275 degrees, at at 275 degrees, at at 275 degrees, at at 275 degrees, at 2

Frmare Ford .- " In form, the Italians excel us. Larger and fuller, they naturally acquire a finer gait and bearing. It is astonishing that our ladies should persist in that ridiculous notion that a small waist is, and per necesscita, must be beautiful. Why, many an Italian ludy would cry

LARGE YIELD .- A recent letter from the Hon-H. L. Ellsworth, of Indiana, formerly Commis-sioner of the Patent Office, states that he had 1. 000 acres of corn, from which he expects to make 55 bushels to the acre. Only imagine 55,000 bushels of corn on one farm.

"Ob. I'm dead! I'm dead!" blubbered a little fellow, the other day, as he went running in-What's the matter?" inquired the affrighted

mother. "Oh, I ran against a fence and stuck a knot hole in my trowsers,"

To be free from desire is money; to be free from the rage of perpetually buying something new is a certain revenue; to be content with what we possess constitutes the greatest and most

TRY ME AGAIN.

certain of riches.

1 STILL remain at the same stand opposite Lindsay & Hogg's store, and hope that my friends will try me one more time, as I intend to make good waterials, and give my whole steption to the business. We will make attention to the business. We will make BOOTS AND SHOES

of every variety both fine and coarse. Country produce taken in exchange for work, such as corn, baduce taken in exchange for work, such as corn, ba-con, meal, flour, &c.

One or two good workmen of steady habits can

have work at my shop and settlements will be made every Saturday night.

J. N. WOOD.

N. B. All those indebted to me for work done N. B. All those induction to the for work done previous to this will please remember that this business cannot be carried on without funds, and if you will take the right considerations I will be able to surmount all difficalties.

Repairing attended to at my shop.

J. N. W.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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



NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

· GOODS. I OFFER the following goods at the LOWEST CASH PRICES that they can be bought for in this country, to wit:
Fine French cloths and Casimeres; blue cloths

beautiful. Why, many an Italian day would cry with vexation, if she possessed such a waist as some of our ladies acquire only by a long and most painful process. I have sought that reason for this difference, and can see no other, only that the Italians have their glorions statuary continually before them as models, and hence endavor to assimilate to them; whereas our fashionables have no models, except those French stuffed figures in the windows of miliner shops. Why, ifour artist should presume to make a statue, with the shape that seems to be regarded with us as the perfection of harmonious proportion, he would be laughed out of the city. It is a standing objection against the taste of our women, that they will practically assert that a French miliner, anderstands how they should be made better than nature herself."—J. T. Headly.

PREPARATION OF COFFEE.—In Silliman's Journal, we find a notice of a memoir on Coffee by the distinguished French chemist. Mr. Payen.

The results brought out by his chemical researches agree exactly with facts previously known in regard to this article. A great error in the preparation of coffee, is that they can be doubt and miss country, to wit:

EDITORIAL COURTESY.—The eduor of a paper.

LASH PRICES that they can be loaded with a sisted country, to wit:

Fine French cloths and Casimeres; blue cloths; invisible green, torest green, brown, day de et and the summer cloths. Fance casimeres, Marseilles vesting new style, Clambrays, prints assorted. Particles Assorted, Jaconet, book, mull, Swiss and figured muslins. Ginghams new style, colored cambrick so, bobinet figured and plain, laces and edgings, painted muslins, gas sorted, back do, Brown linen for pants, cotton flowers, subpenders, men's black and kind gloves, women's do, silk mits, cotton gloves.—Black mateonia silks, finey dress do, satin striped do, silk robes embroidered (entirely new in this country.) black satin, white do, florences and sinchess.

ENTREPICATION of Contracts of the properties of the properties of the prope belonging to said Seminary, which land is situated in the County of Surry, 6 or 8 miles above the court-house, in a high and healthy region, and is well watered and well timbered. The whole tract has been surveyed and been divided into smaller sections. All persons who may be desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of said lands, can have an opportunity of so doing by calling on meat Rockford. A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers and bond and approved security required.

Rockford, July 3d, 1847.

15:13 SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTER
For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take
their rise in an impure blood, impaired digestion,
morbid state of the liver and stomach, weakand the whole class of diseases, for which the medical faculty have for years united in prescribing the cele-brated Sarsaparilla and the Bark of Wild Cherry. Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, bitter unpleasant taste.

Editorial Courtesy.—The educe of a paper in Kentucky says that a brother editor has "cooled off in his ardor about going to Mexico since he learned that the Mexican churches were not to be robbed." Whereupon the "brother editor," rejoins that if it should be officially announced that "the Mexican grog-shops are to be robbed," the editor of the Kentucky paper would be in Mexico in ten days.

Singular Custom.—A singular custom prevails among the Sioux Indians. Whenever a white man has resided among them for the space of a month, he is required to take unto himself a wife. The chief of the band, among which he is at the end of this time, comes to him with a young and handsome squaw, whom he must espouse and protect according to their customs, or leave the country immediately.

Prairie du Chien Patriot.

LERY—knives and torks, carving do. butcher de, shoce do. poked do. planes, plane irons, chaese both de, planes, plane irons, chaese both firmer and mortice, drawing knives, handsaws, panel do. compass do. mill do. crosscut and wood saws, steel and iron squares, setel blades, do. gauges, spoke shaves, nail and spike gimblets, braces and bitts, wood rules, nail hammers, hatchets, hand axes, files assorted, rasps do. shoc hammers and pincers, pliers and awls, chest cupboard till trunk pad desk plate closet and knob locks, gan locks, cast butts from 2 by 5 p, parliament hinges, brass butts, axie publies, wood screws, cut tacks, brade or sprigs, sparables. Table and tea spoons, skimmers and laides, soup do. brittannia teapots, smiffers both brass and iron, brass candlesticks, iron do. ceffee mills, tea kettles, sauce pans, brass kettles, frying pans, and irons, shovels and tongs, meal serves, hand bells, curry combe, horse cards, cotton do. wool do. needles assorted, knitting pins, fish hooks, pack prins, mix do. Collins' axes, Illant's do. shovels and spades, furny sources, surfaces and bitts, woor representation with a young and handsome squaw, whom he must espouse and protect according to th THIS PLEASANT MEDICINE
Is a never-failing remedy for Dyspepsia and Nervous
Affections. It is a certain cure for Sick and Nervous
Headaches, and an excellent preventive of Costiveness and Low Spirits. It is anti-bilious in its effect,
and corrects a morbid state of the Biliary Organs.
It is very efficacious in relieving Flatulence, Colics,
and similar complaints of the Stomach and Bowsels,
It specially promotes the return of Strength and Activity in all cases of Debility; restores a healthy Appetite, where this greatest of blessings is deficient,
and, as a natural consequence, gives Tone and Vigor
to the whole system. mixt do, Collins' axes, Hunt's do, snovers and spaces, 48 and 52 inch cradling scythes, briar do, grass do, both English and German, straw knives, walle irons, sad irons, weeding hoes, trace chains, halter do, cut nails, brads, bridle bitts, stirrup irons, buckles, grant and better the colling weeking, weeking wood hames, addle trees, collan webbing, watered do, wood hames, saidle trees, cotton washing, were it to wood immes, hair plush, straining web, friction matches. A large quantity of crockery assorted, both fine and common ware. BOOTS and SHOES—fine calf boots, do. hair pluss, straining wee, frecom intercerquantity of creckery assorted, both fine and common
ware. BOOTS and SHOES—fine call boots, do.
boys', do. youths', men's kip brogans, men's slippers'
over vhoes, kip brogans for boys. women's pegged
seal, do. kip, do. slippers, fine kid slippers, do. walking, do. bussin, do patent leather, summer gaiters
silk and linen, misses gaiters and slippers, children's
shoes, boys' caps, panama hats, wool do. straw do.
fancy gimp bonnets, tuscan ds. florence braid, leghorn do. lawn do, misses' bonnets, artificial flowers,
silk and cotton umbrellas, ginghams do. parasols and
sun shades, buggy whips. GROCERIES—Rio cofree, do Laguira, do Mocha, chocolate, raisins, molasses syrup, sperm oil, rice, double and single refined
loaf su; ar, do lump, do Havanna, Potto Rico and
New Orleans sugar. Buckets, tallow candles, do
sperm, copperas, starch, saleratus, mustard, bar soap,
indigo and madder, salts, costor oil, do sweet, copal
varnish, black do hartshorn, extract lemon, quinine,
calomel, blue mass, opodeldec, turpentine, celegne, varinsh, black do harrishorh, exclude the clogde, calonel, blue mass, opodeldee, turpentine, celegue, chrome green, do yellow, vermillion prussian blue. Spanish whiting, camwood, red sanders, white lend

kegs, do dry.
All sorts of country produce taken in exchange.
W J McCONNEL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. In Equity-Vacation, Spring, 1847.
James Wiseman, Ex'r of James Ellis, dec'd

Amended Bill of Complaint,

Robert Ellis and others

In this case it being alleged in the bill and appearing upon affidavit filed, that Doctor John Parsons and Mary Ann his wife are not residents of this State and it being required by the plaintiff that advertisement be made to them; 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 John Parsons and Mary Ann his wife, 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 demunt to the plaintiff's amended bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard exparte as to them.

Test

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Pradv 85

17:6

and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Peter K. Rounsaville, Clerk and Master of our said court at office in Lexington; this the 11th of August, 1847.

P. K. ROUNSAVILLE, c m e

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.



HAS moved his shop to Southstreet, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his hine of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
April, 1846. 3:1f.

BRICK WORK AND PLASTERING.

111E subscriber would take this method of inform-THE subscriber would take this method of informing the public that he is prepared by seven or eight years of practice and experience to undertake plas of Brick Work and Plastering; and teels condition that he can please any reasonable man or the most tasty individual. Jobs of Stone Work will also weakness and Inflamation of the Spine. jobs of Brick Work and Plastering; and feels confident that he can please any reasonable man or the most tasty individual. Jobs of Stone Work will also meet with attention and will be well executed. Anople recommendations can be procured if required. Terms low. JNO. J. FARLEY. Madison, N. C. Jone 5, 1847 10-tf.

LIME.

W E have determined to have but one price for any quantity of time. Our prices for the different qualities are—20 cents per bushel for slacked, 40 cents per bushel for quick, and \$1.25 per barrel, at the kiln. Those who wish to buy lime in barrels will please give us a few weeks notice, and those who wish slacked can rest assured of always finding on hand a large supply. E. L. & J. J. MARTIN.

Martin's Lime Kiln P. O.,
Stokes county, N. C. June 28, 1847. 13:9

GAS LIGHTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE been oppointed by the Trustees of the Theological Semmary at Gettysburg, Pa., their agent and attorney to sell and dispose of some 2000 Acres of Land.

Dr. WOOD'S

fever & sque, female complaints, and a disordered habit of constitution,

sedy for the diseases enumerated above.

to the whole system.

From the Boston Daily Mail.

A New and Excellent Remedy.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of a new and efficacious remedy, Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Al-

though this fine preparation has only been offered for sale during the past year, it has already won the con-

sing to the proprietor their sense of its virtues, and gratitude for its benefits, as numerous certificates and

etters from the most respectable sources in his pro-

Col. Giobs, of Sandwich, testifies that several

sons in that town, well known to him, have been ben-efitted by the use of the Bitters, and in every case

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity-April Term, 1847.

against

I. M. Lindsay, Solomon Hopkins and others.

ACROSTIC.

Pieria's daughters ne'er a these have sung
In breathing numbers from the golden lyre,
Like this for which my harpall rudely strung,
Essays to pour its trembling notes along—
Science our theme! Her works our thoughts inspire

Compared with her, when to the healing art

United,—where is the power on earth Remaining, which yields or can impart Ease to the writhing frame, joy to the heart? Disease by her alone is driven forth!

O'er every land her ever crowning tone Roots up disease and hurls it from its throne!

In vain, but now with Upham's magic art,

For through the earth her generous power is known

Long bath she battled with that scourge the Piles

Pierce racking pains give place to cheerful smiles Each former sufferer owns a grateful heart.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY, for the

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY

is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the PILES, ever offered to

the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not

And the state of the state of the state of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable

It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken

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

THIS PLEASANT MEDICINE

. LEONARD SCOTT, & Co.'s. . Foreign Periodicals.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSER REVIEW,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, BLACKOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, ou fine whife paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwook's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

tion.

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is the only medicine ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtue extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its universal power and efficacy, and will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy

LEONARD SCOTT, & Co., Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-ham County. Superior Court of law, Spring term 1947.
Laten Duskill
vs.
Petition for Divorce.

Elizabeth Duskill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the detendant Elizabeth Duskill is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Greensboro' Patriot for her to oppear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead to, or answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. sale during the past year, it has already won the confidence of the public, as a most skilfully prepared, and delightful combination of two of the safest and most active remedial agents in the vegetable world. It is the first preparation, we believe, ever made which unites the peculiar virtues of the Sarssparilla and Wild Cherry. Of either of these articles of the Materia Materia is unnecessary that we should speak. They have attained such celebriety and confidence both with medical men and the public, that the only object is now to procure preparations of them which can be trusted by the invalid as genuine and powerful. In this respect, Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters are all that can be desired, as it is carefully prepared of the best materials. Those who have used it have not been backward in expressing to the proprietor their sense of its virtues, and

taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

Witness Joseph Holderby Clerk of our said Court, at office the Oth Monday after the 4th Monday in

March 1847. Pr adv 85 15:6 J. HOLDERBY, C. S. C. TO BUILDERS.

THE President and Directors of the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, invite proposals to do the Carpenters' work, and find the materials, for a brick factory building, 85 by 44 feet in the clear, three stories high with truss roof and covered with best

pine shingles.

Also for laying the brick for said building.—The work to be completed by the 1st Oct. 1848. Offers for the above contracts, must be made prior to the 1st Monday in October next, on which day contracts will be closed. Specifications can be had by application to J. F. Marsh, Agent of the Company, or the professioned. Any communication addressed to fession testify.

Col. John Baylies, Deputy Sheriff of Bristol Co.,
Mass, has voluntarily certified that he was cured by
the Bitters, of Jaundice, Indigestion, Head Ache and the undersigned.—Any communication addressed to either at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., will be

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't. June 1847.

DR. PETERS' PILLS.

they have given the most perfect satisfaction.

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

Sold wholesale and retail by Wyatt & Ketchum, 121 Fulton st. New York, A. S. PORTER, Greens-DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS & THEIR WONDERFUL VIRTUES.—It is like gilding refined gold and painting the lily to cologize Peters' Vegetable Pills, for the world has decided on their merits, and the issue is, that wherever civilization has extended, there have the reputation, the sale, and the usefulness of Peters' Pills extended also.

The complaints in which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are most effective, and which, when edministers. borough, and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1. Large bottles. Six bottles to \$5.

Pills are most effective, and which, when administer Pills are most enecuve, and white, an scarcely fail to cure, are as follows:—yellow and billious evers, fever and ague, dyspepsin, croup, liver complaint sick headand ague, dyspepsin, croup, neer compaint sick ideal ache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlarge ment of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heart-burn, forred tongue, nausea, distensions, of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, flatulences, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torper of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They The Trustees of the Greensborough Female College I Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Gallimore and his wife Susannah, Timothy Walton and his wife Susannah, Mark W. Killingsworth and his wife Susannah, and Thomas L. Dougels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

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

DR. SPENCER'S **VEGETABLE PILLS**

And Vegetable Tonic and Resto-

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

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

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

Jene 6th, 1846.

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

Sumpter Dist. So. Ca. Sumpter Dist. So. Ca.
AGENTS.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough, E.
32:2:12

& W. Smith, Alamance.

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

ANTI FEVER PILLS.

NONE need suffer with that distressing complaint
Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, for it is
speedily and permanently cored by Dr. Hall's Celebrated Anti Fever Pills. They are what the public
have long wanted—a remedy certain and immediate
in its effects, and a remedy which never fails curing,
even in cases of 6, 9, or 12 months standing, a remedy which possesses all the beneficial, and none of the
injurious effects of the Quinine in the system.

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

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

JOHN II, INGRAM.

· NEW DRUG STORF.

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

NEW DRUG STORE IN GREENSBOROUGH, N.

4 doors north of the courthouse,

where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of pure and fresh Medicines, Paints, Oils.

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

chase of him.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions compounded with N. B. Physician's prescriptions compounded with the greatest care and most perfect accuracy at 22 times, day or night.

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

A. S. PORTER.

night. July, 1846, 15:tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all discussed in the permanent of the blood or habit of the system. The operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic arrengthening the discussed in the permanent aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its lightline as an aprise pictory of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and may be administered with favorable resultin all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complain:—and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes it will be found an excellent restorative.

For sale by

A. S. PORTEK.

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

BULLIUN'S GREEN READERS

UST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co.
159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek
Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs' Greek Reader, a
dapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes,
critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon."

By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek
Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 21, 1846.

Sacred Music. R ECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson
Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodiat,
which we think will be found worthy the patronage
of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music.

book for ministers and students of the scriptures gen

gational music.

ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable

TO THE SICK.

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

Greensboro', Oct. 1846.

28-tt

NEGROES WANTED.

WISH TO PURCHASE 40 or 50 likely young Negroes, for which I will pay liberal prices in cash. Any communication addressed to me at Red Plains, Surry county, N. C., or to Robert Carson, at Hamptonville, Surry, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

May 1847. May, 1847.

NORTH CAROLINA-DAVIDSON COUNTY.

TH CAROLINA—DAY IN Superior Court of Law.

Mary Osment vs Petition for Divorce.

Mary Osment

Yarbrough Osment

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the
defendant Yarbrough Osment is not an inhabitant
of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court
that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman
and Greensborough Patriot for three months, for the
defendant to be and appear at the next Term of Davidson Superior Court of Law, to be held for the
county of Davidson at the courthouse in Lexington,
on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, then and there to answer the petition of the taid
Mary Osment, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him and the case set for hearing.
Witness, A. Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at office
this 28th day of June, 1847.

28th day of June, 1847. r adv \$10 13:13 AN. HUNT, C. S. C. Pr adv \$10

75,000 lbs. Cotton Yarns. FOR sale at the Leaksville Factory 300 Bales—15,000 Bunches—or 75,000 lbs. Cotton Yarns,

ranging from No. 3 to No. 20. April, 1847 3tt

WISTAR'S BALSAMOF WILD CHERRY, tor sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON

HALF BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND BUCKETS, manufactured by Joseph Conrad and son, Lexington, N C—just received and for sale. Also, a lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding PLANK from Davideers under the control of the co PLANK, from Davidsen county, for sale by
Feb 1846 RANKIN & McLEAN

A LARGE supply of QUININE, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

A LOT OF FRESH GARDEN & FLOWER SEED.

From Salem, N. C. J. R. & J. SLOAN. SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO and CIGGARS (Principe and Havannah) for sale at the New Drug Store. Nov. 1846 A. S. PORTER.

CHEWING TOBACCO

OF of a very superior quality just received and to sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON. May, 1847.

HERRINGS.—A fine lot—for sale by June 23 RANKIN & McLEAN.

The subscribers

HAVING received a large supply of MEDG-CINES, would call the attention of Physicians to an examination of their stock before purchasing clsewhere. HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

\$700-\$800 .- Negroes Wanted

THE subscribers wish to purchase from 50 to 75
likely young Negroes, between this and Christmas. Address James S. Close, Alamance P. O., or Isaac Weatherly, Greenshord.

WEATHERLY & CLOSE,
June, 1847.

PRINTER TRANSPORT

W E have several kegs of Printing Ink which we will sell on fair terms, HOLCOMBE & WATSON. Grechsboro, May, 1847.

BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND MADEIRA WINE,

AGENTS. - J. R. & J. Slous, Greensborough, E. FOR Medical purpose; by sale at the New Drugs CW. Smith. Alamance. A. S. PORTER.