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BRAUTY, INTELLIGENCE, AND VIRTUE.

BY HANNAR MORE

Eurhelia sighs for flatt'ry, dress, and show : In Beauty's sphere pre-eminence to find. I would not tail at Beauty's charming power, would but have her aim at something more The fairest symmetry of form or face, From intellect receives its highest grace; The brightest eyes ne'er dart such piercing fires As when a soul irradiates and inspires : Beauty with reason needs not quite dispense, And coral lips may sure speak common sense Beauty makes Virtue lovelier still appear; Virtue makes Beauty more divinely fair ! Confirms its conquests o'er the willing mind. And those your beauties gain, your virtues hind. Yet would ambition's fire your bosom fi'l, Its flames repress not—be ambitious still; Let nobler views your best attention claim, The object chang'd, the energy the same: Those very passions which our heart invade, If rightly pointen, blessings may be made. Indulge the true ambition to excel In that best art-the art of living well, That rankling torment which destroys your rest All other faults may take a higher sim. Some other passions may be turn'd to good, But Envy must subdue, or be subdu'd. This fatal gangrene to our moral life; Rejects all pulliatives, and asks the knife; And spreads its deadly venom to the heart.

MORAL EFFECT OF AN INCREASE OF WEALTH.

The further poverty and want are removed, the more they are dreaded, and the greater the effort to keep them off. A man does not increase in liberality in proportion as his wealth increases. A man who has "two mites" may perhaps (a woman once did.) cast them both into the treasury. If he have two dollars, he may give one of them to a brother in want. But when he has two hundred, he will not give half-not more than a fifth -say forty dollars. And when possessed of two thousand, he will not scatter more than a tenthsay two hundred dollars; and when worth twenty thousand, not more than a twentieth, or one thousand dollars; and when his income is two hundred thousand a year, he will bestow in char- caterpillar, on being converted into an inert scaly ity no more than a hundredth part, or two thousand dollars a year. So that a poor man is less itant of the air, and can have no consciousness of covetous in feeling and in action, than the same the brilliancy of its future being. We are masthat men are more able to give the same propor- of some great and unknown beings. The fly Aion of their wealth to objects of charity or utility that we crush with our finger, or feed with our when rich, than when poor. A man of two hun-Ared thousand dollars can certainly part with one ness of his superiority. We suppose that we are hurdred thousand better than another with two acquainted with matter and all its elements, yet will have an abundance left. But you will not or explain the laws of the formation of the stones played in grasping, the more difficult it becomes al immortallity, of the better part of man. to open it. Sailors as a class of men are proverbial for their generosity, but they are generally poor. The islanders of the Pacific ocean are ad-

one man, and let another million be possessed by temptible. The economist is easy and comfortadollars each ;) and from which would you obtain the to obtain the necessary means of life. So it the greater sum for the spread of the gospel as is with nations. National character, as well as mong the heathen? for public institutions among national happiness, has, from the beginning of the terprise? There can be no doubt but that by the | tar of profusion .- Spectator's Key. thousand families more would be bestowed than by the one family in which the million was concentrated. And yet there would be less ability every malady of the human frame is, either by in the many, by all the difference between the high-ways or by-ways, connected with the stom expense of supporting a thousand families instead ach. The woes of every other member are of one. So that whether you look at the happy founded on your belly timber; and I must own, ness to result from liberality, either to the giver I never see a fashionable physician mysteriously or the receiver, or both, pray that no one, not consulting the pulse of his patient, but I feel a even yourself, may be abundantly rich; for, with desire to exclaim-Why not tell the poor gentlethe increase of wealth covetousness increases; of men at once, 'Sir, you have eaten too much,

"He is Somebody's Child"

A young lad was driving a spirited horse through the streets of the city, when the animal became frightened at some military music, and commenced running at a fearful rate, the arm of his driver being too feeble to restrain him .-The excitement in the street was intense as the dragged after him the frail vehicle and its frailer tenant, whose destruction seemed unavoidable.-Presently the carriage struck a post and was dashed to pieces, and the boy was thrown on the pavement. At this moment all eyes were attracted to a lady who appeared in a state of distraction at what had happened. The people gathered around her to support her from sinking in the street, all supposing, from her suffering, that she was the mother, or at least a near relative of the boy who had been run away with. Some one inquired if the boy was her son. "No, not mine; but he is somebody's son." She was a stranger to the child, but she was a mother, and the thought that the poor boy was the son of somebody was enough to overwhelm her as she followed with her eye the mad flight that threatened his destruction. How often has that same thought, "he is somebody's son," touched her own heart. We have looked upon a group of condemned criminals in their prison, and marked the fierce eye the lowering scowl, the hard features, and then in a moment each man's innocent infancy would seem to stand before us; each of these is somebody's son. Once a mother's fond eye feasted on the smiles that played over that face, and her heart leaped with hope as she thought of the future. That future is come, but it is blighted and frost-bound; and if the parents yet live to ece their disappointments, and are not theuselves hardened in sin, how severe the calamity, because entailed upon them by the sin of him who was once that fair and sweetly smiling infant. What a dreadful thing is sin, viewed in such relations and bearings, turning into a spectre, a demon, the object of all others most dearly beloved .-This single thought, "I am a son," the best loved of all created things by the parents from whom I sprung, ought to be enough to make me shudder whenever I am tempted to sin, lest by a course of sinning I should become that loathsome thing from which even a mother's love and a father's proud fondness may hereafter recoil. The thought that each individual, however steeped in guilt, is "somebody's child," has another use. It forbids me to despise or think lightly of any of human kind .-There is no being of all the miserable many around us, who is not "somebody's child."-Jane

IMPERFECTNESS OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE .- The mass, does not appear to be fitting uself for a inhabman will be when rich. Now it is very plain ters of the earth, but perhaps we are the slaves viands, has no knowledge of man, and no consciousdollars can part with one; for so rich a man will we cannot even guess at the cause of electricity persuade him to do it. His covetous disposition that fall from meteors. There may be beings, will increase with the increase of wealth. The near or surrounding us, which we cannot imagine. heavier the purse hangs down, the tighter the We know very little, but in my opinion we know strings are drawn. The more the hand is em- enough to hope for the immortality, the individu-

ECONOMY.- Economy is one of the chief duties mired for their generous disposition, but they too, of a state, as well as of an individual. It is not fully springs from the contemplation-man feels are poor. I think, a reprehensible improvidence in only a great virtue in itself, but it is the parent both these classes. It is desirable that they should of many others. - It preserves men and nations 'hand, had they great possessions, they would, if of misery. The man that lives within his intrue to human nature, as exhibited in the experience of the nast, be more coverous as a result. ence of the past, be more covetous as a result. pendent. He who lives beyond it becomes, al. But we are digressing from the thread of our nar-Let there be a million of dollars entrusted to most necessarily, rapacious, mean, faithless, cona thousand men, (and that would be one thousand ble ; the prodigal harassed with debts, and unaourselves? or for any good and philanthropic en- world to the presnt day, been sacrificed on the al-

THE STOMACH .- " I firmly believe that almost which Jesus says, "take heed and bewere;" but you've drunk too much, and you have not taken

The excitement in the street was intense as the county there are a thousand and upwards, and terrified creature kept increasing his speed, and many in Jefferson, Dodge, and other northern

From the Ra'eigh Register.

EARLY HISTORY OF NORTH GAROLINA, &c.

MR. Gales: I have just arrisen from a basty ret gratified perusal of the July number of the Literary Messenger, containing Chapters 26-7, of Charles Combell's " History of the Ancient Colony of Virginia"; and am pleased to see that they comprise a more definite and particular dehave seen elsewhere recorded. And in the first

mists of uncertainty which yet obscure cient dome of our present greatness." A brief article, prepared by the Hon. D. L. Swain for the American Almanac for 1838, will be found to contain more minute and accurate information nearly every writer on our early condition, seems first Executive. In fact all historians, Bancroft and Cambell excepted, have muo.ca -- -- the impression that his name was George Drumond -whereas, these two gentlemen have correctly or evidence is required of the great inaccuracy of fact that so very little is known concerning a man, feetly communicated to us, perhaps it may not prove an object entirely devoid of interest, to give

you a desultory sketch of NORTH CAROLINA'S FIRST GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM DRUNGED was appointed by Sir Wm. Berkely, Governor of the "County of Albemarle, in the Province of Carolina," in the September following the settlement at Durant's Neck (the oldest in the State) which event took place in April, 1063. He was an emigrant to Virginia from Scotland, and judging from the scattering and vague descriptions we have of him, seems even in that dark age, when the usurping disposition of the Stuart family infected even the genial chine of the new world with its fatal malaria, to have cherished within his bosom the sacred germ of an independent spirit. Bancroft remarks of him that "he was probably a Presbyterian, a man o prudence and sagachy, and deeply inbued with the passion for popular liberty"—and Cambell terms him "a sedate Scotch gentleman, of esti-mable character." The circumstances under which he entered upon his Administration are peculiarly worthy of note. The Constitutions of Shaftesbury and Locke had just been devised: the people, that is the mass, were immersed, con ely last sight of, amid the prerogatives of lands but a nominal concession, and " popular enfranchisement was made an impossibility."How gloomy then the era-how unterly unproage of the development of principles such as Drumond entertained! may consider, that it cannot fail of proving a source of curious wonder, of philosophical study, and of pleasing recreation, to trace a retrespect of the first days of any country. Reflection grate his ideas regarding his capacity for self-govern-ment enlarged after the analysis and contrast.— History, you know, has been defined to be philos-

Nothing explicit is handed down to us of the acts of Gov. Dramond's authority, and we are consequently compelled to leave a blank of the interval that transpired between his installation as Governor and the period when we again recogardent and onthusiastic participator in Bacon's cel ebrated rebellion. Secret causes had been long co operating to produce an explosion, which was to burst with terrific and unexpected violence upon the heads of Berkely and his official compress The Constitution had been vehemently rejected by the populace, the operous taxation imposed upon the people resisted, the arrogance of the no-bility contemned—matters were approaching tich directed every movement of the insurgent | Pat porty. Naturally imbuted with a loftiness of purporty. I cannot close this rambing community upon our great definition of the Republic, "that knowledge is units spirit of the Republic, "that knowledge is energy and backwardness with regard to our essential to good government and learned happiness," and that "schools and means of instruction ness," and the school ness, and t pore, no "knew his rights, and knowing theref maintain them." Deeply prejudiced, by contract, with arrogance of revolty, he was ever fendy and anxious to impade the progress of as rising innerations. His actions were not prompted which Jesus says, "take heed and beware;" but let us rejoice rather in that order of things which prevails among us, where great extracts are uncommon, and a comfortable substatence is the ordinary lot.—Rev. R. Tincker.

Given the First and its strange country," said George the First morning of my arrival part of the window and saw a park with walks, a canal, &c., which, they told me, were mine. The next day lord Chestwyolf's activation for bringing in sing currents in the West are already numerical and a regrowing sparsely. There are now in which they want for bringing in sing currents in the West are already numerical and a regrowing sparsely. There are now in Wiccounts, thin they want of the ranger of my park, sent me a line brace of carp out of my canal and F. was told.

The regions and the West are already numerical and in the West are already numerical and strange designs. The mext day lord Chestwyolf's activation for bringing in sing currents in the West are already numerical and strange designs. The mext day lord Chestwyolf's activation for bringing in sing currents in the West are already numerical and strange designs. The mext day lord the magnificent regulars which have done less than Ohio for the cause of any sent of my canal and F. was told if the magnificent regular with the magnificent regular with the want of my park, sent me a line brace of carp out of my park, sent me a line brace of carp out of my canal and F. was told if them, The was told in the was told in the magnificent regular with the was a canal, it is not to the common good. The kindled was long agons 1830, eighteen colleges and the common good. The kindled alter of the continuous of the common good. The kindled was his even in the folion of the canal and twenty-line the district of the common good. The heart and the common good in the common good in the common good. The kindled was long agons 1830, eighteen colleges and the continuous proposition of the colline with the canal and twenty-line with the continuous proposition of the fo

They entibrace a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand—frugal, industrious, honest, fair heroine, of fondness wide as the limitless law-loving, and law-abiding people. The principal settlement in Wisconsin is on Koskonong prairie, where there are nearly a thousand Norwegian families. In Wankaska and Racine wegian families. In Wankaska and Racine counties, which join each other, the Norwegian settlement and independence superior to that which manifest settlement and more abundant fund either of a scarcity of material? By no means, for I doubt whether the early condition of any State allords of the young. The cost of private instruction counties, which join each other, the Norwegian settlers number nearly one thousand. In Rock county there are a thousand and upwards, and Governor.* Warmly esponsing the cause of her or entertaining incident. I should think too that stance can the prevailing appetite be appeased. The annals of chivalry may be ransacked, and there can be found no display of female pride and independence superior to that which manifeated itself in Sarah Drummond, the wife of our first Covernor.* Warmly espousing the cause of her husband, she exhibited an unwavering constancy of purpose, and an affectionate regard for her "liege lord," as admirable in herself as it was crediable to her see. She was emphatically one State in the confederacy had its own history abig creditable to her sen. She was emphatically one State in the

To his idols the Indian's offerings; Yet proud as that which the Pricatess feels, When she nurses the flame at the shrine where she kneds."

scription, of the general occurances under the old who "rode on the whirtwind and directed the Fundamental Constitutions, than I remember to storm." All are acquainted with the issue of that rebellion. But Gov. Drummond's life was deshave seen elsewhere recorded. And in the first tined to meet with an inglorious termination.—

place, I may remark, that it is not only a source. After the close of the rebellion, he was apprehenof regret, but it is indeed, an exceeding reproach to our State reputation, that comparatively, so littled language of lacerated pride insultingly bade the is known of the early history of North Carolina. Martin, Williamson. Bancroft, and a few o'clock on the 20th May, 1679, and hung at 4 o others, it is true, have written voluminous works, clock on the same day. Thus this brave and exceed aided in an eminent degree to dispel those traordinary man breathed his last in mid-air sustained aided in an eminent degree to dispel those The tyrant Berkely was so far like odiof a single sertence he cut off the hopes of a large

Such is the epitome of what is known of Gov. necessarily very imperfect-so contracted is our knowledge of the early history of the Commonwealth. Those who are better versed in our firaplete outline may convey somewhat of interest. Yet, ascertained it to have been William. No strong- the slow lapse of time cannot obliterate. There is a Leaguiful Lake in the Dismal Swamp our information in regard to our history, than the tiful even in comrast with the drear, dark scenery that environs it-which yet boasts his name-It is the same romantic takelet, which forms the theme of one of Tom Moore's most chaste and aftering poems which we subjoin. The subject private happiness. They planted knowledge, of the poem is at follows:—"They tell of a young man who lost his mind on the death of a girl he loved, and who suddenly disappearing from his friends, was never heard of afterwards. As he had frequently said in his ravings, that she was purchased with the ravages of disease and the apprehension of want. More than a century go not deat hat can be the contraction of the con whose career is intimately identified with the theme of one of Tom Moore's most chaste and af-State's annals. As then, the circumstattes unfecting poems which we subjoin. The subject der which he assumed his authority, and the general character of the man, are matters so imper- man who lest his mind on the death of a girl he not dead, but gone to the Dismal Swamp, it is supposed he had wandered into that dreary wilderness, and had died of hunger, or been lost in come of its dreadful morasses

For a soul so warm and true; And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, Where all night long by a fire-fly lamp She puddles her white canoe

And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see, Long and loving our life shall be. And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds-His path was rugged and sore Through tangled jumper, beds of reeds. Through many a fen where the servent feeds, And man never trod before

And when on the earth he sank to sleep If slunder his cyclids knew, He lay, where the deadly vine dath weep The flesh with blistering dew.

And near him the she wolf stirred the broke, And the copper snake breathed in his ear, Till he starting cried, from his decam awake. "Oh! when shall I see the dusky Lake,

He saw the Lake, and a meteor bright Quick over its surface played-And the dim shore veheed, for many a night, The name of the death cold maid

Till he bollowed a boat of the birchen bark, Which carried him off from shore; For he followed the meteor epark, The wind was high and the clouds were dark And the heat returned no more

But oft from the Indian hunter's comp This lover and mail so true Are seen, at the hour of midnight damp, And public their white cance!

Immortalized as is this clear Lake by this heartaffecting association, it is doubly so in retaining the honored name of North Carolina's first Gov ernor. A polished miror-it will ever reflect his fame in rays as bright as the dew-drops that weep and folio shall have been cankered by the contemmed-matters were approaching a suming worse, will that still water murmur genthe cadence in echo to the associations of the

confederacy had its own history ably and carefully compiled, we venture to assert that a more systematic order of things would exist than at present. For from such studies, the Statist and Political Economist alike derive efficient adand Political Economics take derive thickers ac-vantages. The Antiquary too, who delights to re-vel amid dusty tomes and mouldy records, feasts in silent satiety at such a banquet; and last of all, he who delights to linger in the voluptuous reverie of an excited inagination upon "the shores of old romauce," can realize amidst the folds of tradisonary lore a gratification more intense and thrilling, because it is real. Truth is much stranger than fiction. She needs no ornament, "what she borrows of the pencil is deformity."

"FREE INSTRUCTION, FREE RELI-GION, AND A FREE PRESS."

The following extract is from the elegant Address of the Hou. John Y. Mason before olma, at the late Commencement.

in its broad and comprehensive sense, work of education is the grand business of hu-man life; and in these United States, I need hardly ray, it can never be neglected, but at the hazard of consequences which no patriot can con-template without alarm.

This belief was present with America at its rery birth, and stamped upon its rising institu-tions the great impress of freedom and purjet-uity. In the history of other nations, learning has been the slow growth of a society already formed, and has existed, at last, only as the orunent of wealth or the champion of power. with the Fathers of our Republic, next to relig ion it was the first thing though of; not as a lux-ury, but as a necessity; not as the handmaid of privilege, but as the nurse of equality; not as the child of endowment or the accident of place, but the charter government were celebrated for " promoting letters by free schools and colleges and to this feature of their character has been traced the secret of their great success. "Every by the genius of its country, and in the statutes of the land received, as its political birthright, a pledge of the public care for its moral and its

It has been said that, under a Government like ours, whatever is gained in politics is lost in learning, and that a nation becomes less truly intelligent by becoming mere thoroughly Republican. Yet no country has done so much for learning in so short a time as America. Unexampled as has been its growth in all the elements of physiwith its advancing population, and gone hand in hand with its increasing wealth. When this institution was founded in 1789 it had not more than ten associate colleges in the whole Union; and many of these, in every thing but the name, were hardly on a level with our modern academies. There are now in the United States at least ten times that number, with an aggregate of nearly eight hundred instructors, an attendance of twelve thousand students, and a library of six hundred and fifty thousand volumes. Indepen-dent of these, but laboring in the same field of us-fulness, are thirty-four schools of theology, thirty-two of medicine, and eight of law, all of them in successful operation, and some of them munificently provided with the most costly ap-paratus and most valuable works. The true these less ambitious nurseries of learning which, scattered brendeast ever the Union, extend the experiments of free instruction to almost every family in America. From the imperfect returns dory, however, of republican culture is found in adopted in various sections for accomplishing the same end, an accurate summary on this subject cannot well be obtained. Five years aga it was estimated that, in the whole country, there were tended common schools; but a better idea of their extent and influence may be gath red from the not yet marked with the decay of age and the statistics of a single State. In New York, there are nearly cleven thousand public schools; not less than half a million of pupils ; and district litraries for the use alike of childred and adults. comprising in the aggregate more than a million of volumes. In that State, I am aware, the school system has been the work of many years; but even the system of Ohio, one of the youngest tes in the Union, may well attract our aston-Here, if any where in the and, considering her late existence and marveloverwhelmed by the thronging demands of en-

* By a paper in the Office of the Secretary of the should be encouraged in such a way, as is con-

ount, while the grand eggregate is still further increased by the frequent contributions of individual beneficence, for the foundation of libraries, or the improvement of schools. In the field of letters, as every where else in our country, the great principle of voluntary effort is ceaselessly at work, and constantly rivals, by the energy of its movements and the magnitude of its effects, the meet successful action on the part of Government. The exercise of their combined power the influences of moral and mental culture, and has extended the means of education to every

grade of society and every condition of life.

Aided, however, by no combination with the
State, the religious teachings of America are the work purely of private beneficence. In the re-publics of antiquity, religion was only a part of their political system, and the head of the State their political system, and the head of the State was also the father of the church. This unnatural connexion, fittal alike to christianity and to liberty, which even yet lingers in the Old World, has been wholly repudiated in the New—and the land of Roger Williams and Thomas Jefferson proclaims liberty of conscence from sixty thousand churches, and inculcates virtue and tolera-

and churches, and inculcates virtue and toleration in as many Sabbath schools. Free government is valuable, after all, not so much for any
direct exertion of its own power, as for what at permis the people to work out for themselves.

The Press began its work in 1639; a century
afterwards at had carned the probibition of England, and was strong enough to defy it; and at
this day, it ascerts its freedom by an influence
which is only not despotic because it is not harmonious.—For outstripping by its enterprise the monious.—For outstripping by its enterprise the fertility of our own writers, the American press appropriates unshrinkingly the literary treasures of the whole earth; while it almost forbids importation of books by the cherpness with which it reprints them, and the facility with which its community. But the most striking displays of its activity and power are only to be witnessed in the field of J. urnalism, where it more than quals France in energy, and knows no other rival throughout the world. It printed the first newspaper in America in the year 1704; in 1825 it had joined and additional number of eight hundred and fifty; and, at this day, it acts upon the popular mind through the teeming columns of more than two thousands journals. Sharing, as well as stimulating, the progressive spirit of the age, it advances into the wilderness with our hardy pioneers; keeps company with our commerce among the islands of the sea; and contends for supremacy with the sword upon every battle-field which is won by our victorious arms. Alwich Islands, chronicles the news of the day in La Vera Cruz, and echoes back the thunder of our cannon from the shores of the far Pacific .-Becoming thus the missionary as well as the schoolmaster of republicanism, it plants among other nations the seeds of freedom, which it has itself ripened upon our soil; and having first contributed to the glory of America at home, it crowns its labor of patriotism by making it better known, and therefore more honored, abroad.

received from it, and richly atones for all the unthe reproach of society, and sometimes seems, al-most, to require the censorship of law. The force of enlightened public opinion constitutes, after all, its best restraint, and the only one which would leave to it its value. Under this guidance. if its teachings are not always pure, they are sel-dom dangerous; for its errors are met by truth as scon as they appear, and, like the lance of Achilles, it has the virtue to heal the wounds which it has itself inflicted. In the higher branches of literature, the good which it confers is never doubted; and if it is less free from censure in its lighter publications, yet its agency even there is en the side of virtue and in favor of liberty. "Were it left to me to decide," writes Mr. Jefferson, "whether we should have a governout government, I would not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." Paradoxical as this may seem, it cannot be doubted that no government can be maintained in the spirit of liberty and pu-

ity, we hout the chastening influences of the

With influence such as these, it more than pays back to our country whatever of nurture it has

newspaper press. It is sometimes said that a rich source of in ruction is closed to us, because America has r monuments; and it by this it is meant that also in ravages of time, the assertion is strictly true. But unless rain is more desirable than greatness, and the dim fingures of antiquity more precious than the fresh and glowing forms of youth, this fea-ture of her character is rather her glory than her repreach. The monuments of America are not ound in the scattered fragments of the di f the far-off future; and while older nations "look back through the twilight of ages that los-themselves in night," the genius of our Republic goes forth in the dawn of morning, to meet and welcome the approach of day. No feudal caseles. crumbling upon our hills, attest the arcient vio-leaco of robber-lords, and not for us, do the glorious relies of a noble ancestry bear witness in buried columns and broken arches, of the degen-erate spirits of their unworthy sons; but in place of these, and far better than these, me crown our landscapes with contented homes, we build alzen, and with the spires of thousands of churches we point our children the path to Heaven. While we can preserve, unimpaired to our country, free institution, free religion and a free press, we need ask no other support for our institutions, and

> Papa ! said Joe, are Congressmen, As all the papers style em, Both DEAF AND DUNE, like uncle-blen, Who lives at the Asylum ?;

other witnesses to our fame.

· Poh! Nonsense, boy! I blush indeed, At your half-simped notions?"

Why, pa. I thought so, for we read.

They be always wanted notices?

The Mexican War.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM PUEBLA. Expected Movement of Gen. Scott on the 7th of August - Euconnter of a Train with the Guerillas - Gen. Pierce's arrival at Puebla-Escape of Maj. Gaines and Midshipman Rogers.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20. The steamship Galveston arrived yester-day from Vera Cruz, having touched at Tampico, Brazos, and Galveston. She left Vera Cruz on the 12th inst.

By this arrival we are in possession of adfrom Puebla to the 6th of Augustjust one week later than we had before received. Our letters were brought through from Puebla to Vera Cruz by a courier despatched exclusively for this office. The news is important.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th mst., but the army was to take up the line of march the next day for the city of Mexico. Gen. Twiggs's division leaving on the 7th, General Quitman's on the 8th, General Worth's on the 9th, and Genl. Pillow's on the 10th. Col. Childs remains in command

Gen. Pierce arrived at Puebla on the 6th inst.-not on the 2nd inst., as some of our contemporaries stated. He lost not a single man on his march, notwithstanding anoth er severe battle with the guerrillas."

The most agreeable news by this arrival is the escape of Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rogers from the city of Mexico and their sale arrival at General Scott's beadquarters. They were of course not under parole at the time they left Mexico. The particulars will be found in the letters below from Mr. Kendall. His letters mention an affair between Capt. Ruff, of the riiles, with his command, and a Mexican guer rilla party, in which the latter was entirely Mr. K. also writes us of the death of Lieut. Hill, of the 2d Dragoons, and Dr. Hamuer, of the South Carolina Regiment. We need not refer more particularly to his letters, which abound in interest.

From Vera Cruz, too, the news is impor-tant. The train which left Vera Cruz the evening of the 6th inst. has been attacked about 24 miles from Vera Cruz; indeed, attacks commenced shortly after leaving that city. The escort to the train was under command of Maj. Lally, of the 9th Infantry, Col. Wilson being down with the yellow fever. We have confidence that the following is a more correct report of the principal affair than that of the Sun of Anahuae. is from an officer of intelligence, and is to the latest date:

CAMP AT BRIDGE, 21 miles from Vera Cruz, ? August 11, 1817.

Gentlemen: The command under Major Lal-Gentlemon: The command under major har-ly was met by the guerrillar yesterday in force at Paso Oneja, one neile in the rear of this camp, about 3 P. M. Attacks were made in front, in about 3 P. M. Attacks were made in from, in rear, and upon the centre of the train, and they were repulsed at all points, and we advanced to this encampment. Our force was well distribu-ted for the defence of the train, the force in the rear being nearly as long as in front, and a guard of two companies in the centre of the wagons, and flankers along sale of the train throughout.

But our loss is severe, two officers being severe-ly wounded. Capt. James H. Calwell, of the Voltigeurs, and Capt. Arthur C. Cummins, of the 11th Infantry, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia. Ten men, non-commissiond officers and privates, are wounded. None were killed outright. One has died since, and some perhaps dangerously wounded. Hopes are yet entertained for the recovery of the two Capains, if we can send them to Vera Cruz. I be lieve that the commanding officer has sent to Vera Cruz for a detachment of horse to escort ambulances to take back the wounded which may accumulate by the time we reach the National Bridge. We are ICO) strong with a train of seventy wagens, and the troops all raw and comparatively uninstructed. But I think we will make our way through securely; perhaps fight-ing our way for several days. We are about 12 mg our way for several days. We are about 12 miles from the National Bridge, and we move on n few miles to-day.

Extracts from Kendall's Letters.

PURBLA, Mexico, Aug. 5.

Midshipman Rogers, about whose imprison-ment so much has been said, has taken the lib-erty of releasing himself—in plain English, he true escaped from the city of Mexico, and has ar-rived here in safety. He was not on pursle at the time, but at large in the capital under a bond with a money penalty not to break his bounds.-Learning that the American officers were to be removed to Toluca, and that there was probabiliry of his being exchanged, he started off in the night towards Chalco lake in a beat. Arriving there, he started on horse back through the moun-inins with a guide, and, as above stated, got thro' ats that Santa Anna so many men as has been stated-that he has not more than 15,000 who are well armed and well organized. Perhaps he did not know that Valencia had arrived with reinforcements from Fan Luis: Both Rogers and Lieut, Sommer who was sent on by Commodore Perry to attend to los case, will go on to the capital whenever the army moves, and take a part in any game that may be there played. In fact, the same may be said of all who are with the army and not numediately connected with it—there will be work for all of them, and their greatest enfety will be in the neighborhood of balls, shells and kindred projectiles. In relation to young Ro ors, it is and he came off with the knowledge and by permission of his accurity."

PULLEA, Mexico, Aug. 5.

I have already mentioned the successful ea rape of young Rogers from Mexico. Last night about 10 o'clock, Maj. Gaines came in, passing safely through the entire Mexican fines. It seems

the most rely—is at the Benon, and at this point they have planted some of their best cannon.—
Santa Anna himself is described as being in a greater dilemost than ever. The jealousy and obstinacy of his enemies prevent his openly avoning himself in favor of peace, and he is shrewd enough to know that the next battle must result against him. Thus his own downfall is staring him in the face turn which way he will, and he had a way a waying some revelation of Estupe's is now awaiting some revolution of Fortune's wheel to extricate hunself. His utter downfall would seem inevitable did not his past history af-ford abundant evidences that he has risen above every species of reverse, and so fruitful is he in expedients that he may still rise triumphantly from the whirlpool of difficulties by which he is surrounded.

Since I commenced this letter Gen. Scott's or ders for the march of the army have been issued. The division of Gen. Twiggs is to move on Saturday, the 7th instant, that of Gen. Quitman's on the 8th, Gen. Worth's on the 9th, and Gen. Pd-low's on the 10th. In the meantime Col. Childs low's on the 10th. In the meantine Col. Childs, remains in Puebla as military and civil governor, and Captam De Hart as heutenant governor, while an efficient garrison, in addition to the sick and those who are convalescing, will be left behind. Gen. Scott himself will probably accompany Gen. Quitman's division, and the entire army will concentrate at some point this side of the

rejoicing by all—by the heads of the commissary's and quartermaster's departments in particular, for at the capital it is almost certain that an abundance of money can be obtained. No man in the United States could believe for one moment the straits to which our army has been driven for want of cash, especially after reading the statements made in some of our papers. Here in Puebla it is given as a fact part all gainsaying, that since April last the commissary's department alone has sent to Washington for near \$\$00,000, with which and critical controversy with a kindred people. to meet current expenses, and of this amount not a cent has been received. The exertions of Capts. Irwin and Grayson, combined with those of Mr. through them a large depot of provisions has been got together here, sufficient for the army for months.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM VEHA CRUZ. Return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico!-His Successful Escape into the Interior! Death of Col. Louis D. Wilson.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22. The steamship Alabama, Capt. Ellery, arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 15th inst.

Quite the most important news by this urrival is the return of Gen. Paredes to from the eastle. From the steamer herself, a private signal was thrown out, known only to English merchants, that a distinguishd personage was on board. Preparation was made for his immediate reception by his friends, but all was still as midnight .-The steamer anchored and Don Martino, passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, and went to his friend, Pepe Zamora, borrowed forty ounces, three horses, hat, coat, and servant, and was past the gates in less than thirty minutes with a fast horse and a clear track.

The mail from the steamer in the mean-The mail from the steamer in the mean-time came on shore. Among the letters parations alone for a war would cost a great deal were some to the collector and others, from were some to the collector and others, from tual conflict, communicated the contents of Mr. Gen. Cambell, our Consul at Havana, dis-closing the fact that Gen. Mariano Paredes Arrillaga, ex-President of Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer and directing to look out for him. The information came an hour too late, the bird had flown. We with the proposal recommended by Mr. Webster and approved of by Mr. McGregor, and request-

We are deeply pained to learn of the death of Col. Wilson of the 12th Infantry. He was represented to us by the last arrival as convalescent, but he died on the evening

12th nit., by the way of Orizaba to a commercial house. He left Puebla on the 7th. He reported that the army commenced its merch that day agreeably to announcement.

Correspondence of the Picayune. VERA CRUZ, August 14, 1847.

It is with mortification and regret that I have It is with morthication and regret that I have to inform you that Gen. Paredes passed through our city this morning, about 7 o'clock, in disguise and before it was ascertained that such was the fact he was far out of our reach on his way to the city of Mexico.

The with morthication and regret that I have cassiums, on the authority of the following letter from Constantinople:

"On the 16th of May the Circassians, notwithstanting the approach of the Russian army, carried by storm the Russian fortress of Kirikalch, found in the Kauslan, which they razed to the

the informed Lombardini distinctly, through the interpreter, a brother of Almonte, that he should not give his parole for Toluca, and anticipated being arrested and parole for barrested and parole for the same anticipated and parole for the same and the s

From the National Intelligencer. THE OREGON TREATY.

From the present tranquil state of our relations with England we look back to the agitating and nxious period of the Oregon controversy with fuclings akin to those which the mariner must experience when he has weathered the breakers which threatened shipwreck, and has got safely into port. If we who were only passengers in the tempest-tossed barque, rejoice in the peril escaped, how much more have they cause to exult whose skill and courage not only saved themselves, but rescued the lives and fortunes of those committed to their watchful care. So must the wise and patriotic men now feel who, in the Senate of the United States, threw themselves into the breach, (many of them in disregard of party and personal ties,) and by opposing a rickless policy saved the country from a war dire and disastrous, which our rulers seemed willing to haz ard in maintenance of a claim as questionable as it is worthless. Eminent among these honored now on a different theatre directed his influential Excess of spricultural produce in favor of the North, as heretology stated 52,707,913 and the last difficulty which can arise with the To give the North and West equal territory now on a different theatre directed his influential

Same country.

These brief remarks seem to us appropriate which an introduction to the subjugged a core, which we find in a supercurious New York journal, copied from an English paper and which discloses the particular instrumentality of Mr. Webster in bringing about the overture and pacification which so happily followed:

THE OREGON TERRITORY .- In reply to a quesapplying the principle of arbitration in the settle-ment of disputes arising among nations, Mr. Mc-Gregor, one of the candidates for the representations of Glasgow, took occasion to narrate the following very important and remarkable nnec-

an adjustment.

Mr. McGregor, agreeing entirely with Mr. ally as the whole territory in dispute was not worth £20,000 to either Power, while the pre-Webster's letter to Lord John Russell, who at the time was living in the neighborhood of Edin-burgh, and in reply received a letter from Lord an hour too late, the bird had hown. We gather these facts from one of our correspondents, and below we give a letter from another without having time to ponder upon its speculations as to the influence of the return of Paredes upon the war. first packet that left England carried out to America the proposal, in accordance with the com-munication already referred to, on which the treaty of Oregon was happily concluded.

from Puebla. One came through on the ged made so obstinate a resistance that the Rus-12th utt. by the way of Orizaba to a comful to their camp with 28 officers and 82 men wounded, and having 115 men killed."

The Augsburg Gazette gives an account of several sanguinary affairs which have taken place in the Caucasus between the Russians and Cirin the Caucasus between the Russians and

The variety of Mexico. Last note that one successful expected from Mexico. Last note that one for the successful about 10 eleck, Maj. Genes came in passing about 10 elected about 10 elec He arrived this morning on the royal mail steas situated in the Kauban, which they razed to the

Correspondence of the Richmond Whig. SPRINGFIFED, Mass., Oct. 28th, 1845.

I am now in the Old Bay State. This place is certainly larger than I expected to find it. I have generally kept pere with the progress of strong tevery town in the Union, but I did not antitupate that this place was composed of a population of over 15,000, and that there was so much manufacturing does not be the composed. You are welcome to search, but I can assure you will not find him here, and what I tell you is so. There is his coat and hat, which you can take along if you like."

Last evening the remains of Col. L. D. Wilson were excerted to the grave by the list Infantry, and a large concourse of American and Mexican citizens. The coffin was placed in a vault in the commercery, where it can be conveniently obtained by his friends.

Well, I cannot find any fault with them for it—they are only doing, and have done, that which under sand good sense claimed at their hands. I cannot find out either my they should be called robbers and oppressors, for they seemed to be injuring abbidy; but, to the contrary, benefiting themselves and the whole country. But, before is hall attempt to speak further of this place, I wish to call the attention of your renders to an exhibition of the produce of manufactores in the U-nited States, as taken from the manufecturing done in it; but it is even so. Well, I cannot find any fault with them for it nited States, as taken from the Census of 1840.—
No one can charge me with giving an ex parte statement as I copy from the Census. It is, therefore, good authority, and I trust will be heed-

cd. It is as follows :		THE CAMPBELL
	Stave States	Free States.
Hardware and Cuttery	373.163	6.078,804
Cotton Goods	3,721,117	42,625,506
Silk do	3,096	116,820
Woo'en do	1,376,181	19,420,819
Glass of all kinds	189,500	2,700,393
Leather	5.219,780	12,163,249
Shoes, Naddlery, &c.	4,574,469	28,569,844
Paper and Playing Cards	529,234	5,590,202
Precious Metals	133,529	4,612,440
Other do	831,260	H,875,176
Musical Instrumenta	22,873	901,052
Carriages and Wagons	2,515,665	8,312,220
Furniture	1,301,564	6,193,798
Lead, Gold, Silver, & Copp	per 6,756,863	26,341,763
Machinery	2,235,312	8,691,368
Drugs Medicines Paints &	Dyes 635,460	3,091,935
Soap and Candles	1,557,156	4,405,210
Rope	1,658,206	2,360,040
Tobaco, chewing and amol	ing 3,634.742	2,267,143
Sugar Chocolate confectionary 1,329,883		3,256,2-2
Grante, Marble, & other &	Stone 391,831	3,304,655
Iron	6,539,461	17,187,431
Coal, anthracite & bitumin	on: 3.122 660	11,412,176
Brick, Stone & wooden hous	cs 14.421,301	27,596,060
Bricks and Lime	3.511,022	6:201,090
Uats, Cape, and Bonneta	905,674	9,216,786
Flour, Od, and Plank	23,454,509	52,120,485
Distilled Liquors	2,807,113	11,521,509
Other art's not enumerate	sd 14,216,125	52,162,220
	107,931,996 8	397,965,522
Produce of the South		107,934,990
Balance against us		290,030,556
Passer of agricultural age	dune in famor .	68

with us, for agriculture as per fact sta

The same equality for manufacturing as for agriculture, these States produce 26

Leaving us in all justice in the vocative 1,051,728,459 This is simply two pursuits. Agriculture and manufactures. Where will it leave us where I shall add on Commerce to this terrible exposure? There are some very singular facts brought to tion put to him in reference to the present wares-tablishments of this country, and the propriety of table. In making Musical Instruments, South Carolina has not one cent invested 7 neither has she in fire-arms. When she attempted to annul the laws of Congress, and set at defiance her obligations to her sister States ; she sent to this State Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th inst. in the English royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The steamer was telegraphed about 6 o'clock in the morning from the castle. From the steamer herself, a private signal was thrown out, known on- a, the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and remarkable anec dote in connection with our recent but now happly terminated difference with the United States on the Oregon question. When our Ambassador at Washington (the Hon. Mr. Pakenham) refused to negotiate on the 49th paralled of north lattude from the castle. From the steamer herself, a private signal was thrown out, known on- all, the danger of a rupture between Great Britain al, the danger of a rupture between Great Britain and America become really imminent, Mr. Danand America become reany immunent, Mr. Dan-iel Webster, formerly Secretary of State to the American Government, wrote a letter to Mr. Mc-Gregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. American Government, wrote a letter to Mr. Mc-Gregor, in which he strongly deprecated Mr. Pakenham's conduct, which, if persisted in and adopted at home, would to a certainty embroil the two countries, and suggested an equitable compromise, taking the 49th parallel as the basis of invested in this business except this little war Webster in the propriety of a mutual giving and first make mad. She has been kicking against taking to avoid a rupture, and the more especitive pricks long enough now, and it is time for her to stop. She is always humbugged in attempting to humbug others. She has a noble people, but the most ungodly and unprincipled gang politicians that was ever thrown tegether in

small a compass.
The most of the manufactured articles enumerated in this table, where the amount in favor of the North and West is the greatest, are made from the staple product of the South. thus far with the North and West, and not ex-claim that we are the most agrieved, humbugged and injured people, considering our circumstan-ces, natural, and political advantages, of any free people on the earth. That we should have been people on the earth. That we should have been so long guiled, duped and swindled, is deeply mortifying. Money enough has been spent for some twenty years past by the deluded people of the South in getting up meetings, and traveling to hear a low, grovelling and merciless race of office-seekers denounce Home Industry, to as convalescent, but he died on the evening of the 12th ult. He was to have commanded the train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th ult. He was buried ou the 13th ult.

The company of Captain Haile, of the 14 Infantry, reached Vera Cruz on the 12th ult. The company of Captain Haile, of the 14 Infantry, reached Vera Cruz on the 12th ult, was immediately armed and left the same evening for the scene of action.—
There had been no further arrival from the 17th train, which was deemed a good onen.—
No further courier has arrived at Vera Cruz on the 18th: "Since the brilliant feat of arms of Col. Slepzow, near China Jurt, a new attempt has been made in the Daghasten to recialle the village of the Gergebel, occupied by the mountaineers. On June 16 the commander now competing with the Old World for a market for their commerce, agriculture and manufactures. It will take us twenty-five years—the fourth of a century—to stand where the North ged made so obstinate a resistance that the Russians were obliged to retire, and, after three ineffectual assaults, were obliged to return unsuccessful to their camp with 28 officers and 82 men wounded, and hayner H5 men killed." South! remember your fathers and rather than live in the low, dishonored and service state into which you have been thrown by treachery fraud, die all slaves or live like freemen. young men now, who have any real pride of char ecter and zeal for their country, feel that you are robbing them of a fair chance to complete with the young men of the North. I ask every young Whig of the South to assist me, and keep within the line, and the aged men, who had to keep the

A FARE HIT.

The New Orleans National has not done more than justice, in the following imaginary correspondence, to the practice of writing letters to eminent public men, propounding all manner of unmeaning questions, and then publishing their answers. It would seem as if every scribbler in the land had been catechising Gen. Tayton, and that he, a frank old soldier, answers them as if it were an official duty. The questions propounded in the following imaginary correspondence by ed in the following imaginary correspondence by Mr. Snooks are not less important than many that have been propounded to the General.

"HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECTIVEVILLE, JUNE 7, 1847. Prospective VILLE, JUNE 7, 1847.

Dean Sir: As you are our candidate for the Presidency, so constituted by the people, you are, therefore, open to all sorts of impertinent questions. Your privacy is to be invaded and you are to suffer yoursell to be daily examined, as if you were a simple witness in the hands of an indefinite number of sharp lawyers. I am one of the people, and, being an exceedingly small speci-men, I have made it a practice, for years past, for the sake of notoricty, to endeavor to fasten myself on the tail of some great man, who hap-pened, for the time, to be in the ascendency.

pened, for the time, to be in the ascendency. I am opposed to your elevation to any office, and would not vote for you were you, in the language of a late Locofoco Senator of this State, "pure enough to sit on the right hand of the Throne of Heaven." Yet I would be exceedingly delighted if you would answer the questions I put to you in this letter, not only for the purpose of having them published against you, if they can be so used, in case you are a candidate, but also for the sake of getting my name before the people, as having done something to assist in mispeople, as having done something to assist in misrepresenting your real sentiments. If I accomplish this, and you are defeated; I am sure of some small office as a reward for my ingenuous

I wish to know, firstly, whether you are in fa results to know, instry, whether you are in favor of putting corn in both ends of a bag that is sent to mill on horse-back, or do you believe in the modern system invented by Bob Walker, who used a large stone in one end to balance the grain in the other? Secondly, are you in favor of mules having colts? Thirdly, are you in favor or creasing the nuttines made with the processing the var or crossing the nutmeg melon with the pump-

A prompt and definite answer to these questions will oblige your fellow-citizen,
Augustus Montague, Snooks.
General Z. Taylor.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, July 9, 1817. Respected Sir: Your very important commu-nication came to hand in due course of mail and baggage wagon transportation. I rend it with profound pleasure. I was delighted with the in baggage wager trainers. I was delighted with the independent expression of your sentiments, and the
laudable motives that induced you to place them
before me in writing. The Government has
kept me so exceedingly busy of late doing nothing, that I have not had time to write as promptly as I could have desired; nor can I as explicitly, when I do sit down to the task, as the importance of the sphiest demands. Your first ones. tance of the subject demands. Your first quesone that involves a favorite system of exchange, which would be indelicate for me, in my present position, to enlarge upon; but I will say ing, that it is better to have a stone in one end of the meal bag than in the bladder. To your second question I answer, I am in favor of mules having colts, provided it suits the mules, and don't interfere with the vested rights of the people .-Your third question involves a point upon which I have many doubts—crossing the melon with the pumpkin certainly enlarges the melon, but it will require a large share of the attention of phi-lesophers to show it dont ruin the nutmeg. With respect I remain your most obedient ser-

Z. TAYLOR. Augustus Montague Snooks, Esq.

THE EVIDENCE INCREASES .- Some twenty-five years ago, Leigh Hunt was called a radical, and for speaking his sentunents, was crushed by great judges! Now the Queen of Great Britain grants him a pension of £200 a year, and her prime minso ister, Lord John Russel, says in notifying him of

" Allow me to add that the severe treatm you received, in times of unjust persecution of liberal writers, enhances the satisfaction with which I make the announcement.

I make the announcement."

Some few years ago, Dr. Chalmers was not held in high repute at Court for establishing the free Church of Scotland, and opposing the old Church, with its hard oath of loyalty. He died: died poor. And her majesty by the advice of the same prime minister has put Mrs. Chalmers and her daughters on the nension list. and her daughters on the pension list.

And yet another! Her Majesty has granted to the Rev. T. Mathew, better known as Father Mathew, a pension of 300% a year. Lord J. Russel, who communicated the fact to the reverend gentleman, stated that her Majesty conferred that mark of her royal bounty upon him, in consideration of morals, and the services he had rendered thereby, to the poor--indeed to ail classes -of his fellow countrymen.

Mark the classes of men thus requited by roy alty. A sturdy radical, a bold and mighty opponent of prerogative, a self-sacrificing Catholic!-Mark too the reasons. They were loved by the people, and life-long worked honestly for the people. They stood by the poorer classes and led them at any sacrifice. And for this majes-ty rewards them or theirs!

the there not a change going on in the world? Are there not better hopes to mature n! Verily, he who doer justice and stands up for right may count on his reward even on earth!—Examiner.

"HERE BE TRUTHS."-The New Orleans Na tional, in an article treating of the consequences of this war with Mexico, says:

"The expenses of the Mexican war are con-

An article in the National Intelligencer of the" . 12th ult., gives the following : Appropriation of the last session.

For support of the army & vol'rs \$32.178.461 88 For support of the navy 9.307.958 10 For concluding peace with Mexico 3.000,000 00

WAR EXPENSES.

\$44,486,419 98 Appropriations at the previous session.

For prosecution of existing war \$10,000,000 00 For support of the army For volunteers and other troops 6,873,082 67 For volunteers and other troops
For support of the navy
For support of mounted riflemen
For sappers, miners, and pontoniers

25,000 00

\$36,356,615 69 War appropriations since the war begin.

Last year 44.486.419 98 Total war appropriations \$80,573,065 60

The appropriations for the same objects at the next session of Congress, should the war continue, will exceed rather than fall short of fifty millions of dollars. A Lost Ber .- The death of Carter, the hon-

A Lost Bet.—The death of Carter, the hontamer, in London, has been followed, says a French paper, by that of a man of fortune, who had accompanied the menagerie for several years, and been presnt at every interview between the beasts and their king. He was a voluptuary, who had exhausted currosity and sensation of every other kind, and having become persuaded that Carter would eventually be torn in pieces by one of his animals, he had laid an enormous bet that such would be the case, and passed his life in following the caravan from city to city to see the catastrophe. Carter and he were on very the catastrophe. Carter and he were on very pleasant terms of intimacy, notwithstanding the horrible event which the gentleman desired to witness, and toward the eternal opera-glass bent on him whenever he was in the lion's den, the on him whenever he was in the hon's don, the athlete looked and smiled daily with "not this time" legible in his face. At his recent death from natural causes, the whimsical companion of his travels blew his own brains out, leaving the proper arrangements for the payment of the lost bet, which was recorded at one of the clubs of London.—Home Journal.

New York, August 17. Dreadful disaster at Sea—Immense toss of Life.—We have the distressing intelligence here to-day, brought by the arrival of a vessel just in port, that the ship Iduna, which left Hamburg for New York with two hundred and six passengers on board, foundered at sea on her way over, and one hundred and at set on her way over, and one hemanet and sevently two of the passengers went down took watery grave. The commander of the vessel, Capt. Mobery, was also lost. Those who escaped were picked up at sea by a vessel that fortunately came to their assistance in time. They were clinging to the wreck in a condition of dread fu suffering.

Major Gaines, now a prisoner of war in Mexico, having been elected to Congress from the Covington District of Kentucky, in place of a Lo co, the question suggests itself to the Columbus Journal whether Mr. Polk will put forth the same amount of effort to afford him a puss out from Mexico, that he did to pass Gen. Santa Anna into that country. No doubt Santa Anna would be willing to reciprocate the friendly office of our President if thereunto moved.

The "Union" is writing articles headed "Co-alition of Whig Leaders and Mexican Chiefiains." The Union is unwase in choosing such a title for its articles. It compels the reader to remember that the only coalition which has been entered into between a political leader in this country and a Mexican chieftam, was I'olk's famous coalition with Santa Anna; by which that chieftain was permitted to pass into Mexico, and slaughter to the best of his ability, our gallant troops.
Albuny Even. Journal

The Mormon Temple .- The Keokuk Regis ter says that the sale of the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, to the Catholica, has failed, in consc quence of some defect in the title. The Catho-lics have purchased Parley Pratt's house, with the intention of converting it into a Church.

Iron Wheels .- They are making iron wheels New York, which are said to combine beauty, lightness and strength, and are furnished at hal the cost of wooden wheels.

A white whale, perfectly milk-white, regular old fellow, was caught by some wholers lately arrived, on the Off-Shore Ground. The oldest fisherman does not remember ever seeing a white whale.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th instant says: "Dr. Hawks has accepted the appoint ment as President of the University of Louisiana This, therefore, puts at rest the question of his accepting the office of President of William and

VILLAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform all be-old contomers, and the public, that he has added five New Rooms and otherwise repaired and improved his favern establishment, and holds homself prepar d to offord his guests comfortable quarters

they may stay with him.

His Table is acreed with the best that the plentiful country around the village offords.

His Stables have likewise undergone thorough repairs. They will be served with plenty, and atten-

dod by careful hostlers.

No pains will be spared to give entisfaction to all wire may call on him.

August, 1847

, The Standard will publish 3 months, and for

ward account to Patriot Office.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SARE W ILL be sold at public sele, on the premiers, on Saturday the 2d of October next, the Tract of Land on which the late George Spance resided, 2 Land on which the late George Spance resided, 3 miles northeast from Grombero, on the waters of North Buffalo. The Tract contains about 250 acres. — some 150 acres woodland—the balance in good or der for cultivation. A very comfortable Dwelling on a handsome situation, and all necessary and convenient out houses. A credit given—terms made known on the day of sale. Any person withing to yow the premises before the day of aids, can do ce, as Mrs. Sprace yet resides on the same.

JAMES McIVER, Eg. 1.

August 23, 1847.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847

The Mexican News.

The intelligence from the seat of war, this

which the war may assume under his influence. It has been believed by many that Santa Anna was favorable to peace, but kept in his warlike attitude by the hostile sentiment pervading his countrymen. Par- spoon or spoil a horn." edes was a bold unflinching advocate of war, and the presumption is, that his "voice is still for war." These two leading spirits are vivals, and what effect the presence of both may have upon the councils of their country is yet to be seen.

We subjoin the speculations of two of the Charleston papers on the event of the return of Paredes. The Courier says:

" What will be the result of the return of the distinguished man, remains of course to be seen. He is known to be decidedly epposed to making any terms of peace with this country—possesses the confidence of a large and powerful party in Mexico—and will, without doubt, endeavor to reinstate himself in power, and depose Santa Anna. whom, it is now behaved, is favorable to a peace. The revulsions are so frequent among that change-ful people, that it would not at all surprise us to hear of his instant success in his attempt to resume his authority, and the banishment of his rival.— Our hope is, however, that Santa Anna will be able to make a vigorous resistance, and while these two chieftains are struggling for the ascendency, Gen. Scott may fall upon them, and thus secure possession of the capital without the sacrifice of life that would probably be the result of encountering an organized and united army under other capitals.

The Evening News has the following:

" By the arrival of Paredes in Mexico the contest with that country will assume a new aspect. We think it a fortunate event. A conflict between the Monarchists and Federalists of Mexico. blended as it must be with the question of continuing or concluding hostilities with the United States, will lead to the formation of a powerful Peace party in that country. The Federalists will, from choice, court an alliance with that power towards which it is attracted by polatical sympathy, and which promises support against their political enemies. If under the leadership of Santa Anna and Paredes a sentiment of nationality could be produced, the war would be independent of Louis D. Wilson, and sincerely sympathy could be produced, the war would be independent. blended as it must be with the question of contintheir political enomies. If under the leadership of Santa Anna and Paredes a sentiment of nationality could be produced, the war would be indefinitely prolonged; but these rival chieftains appear on the scene with unabated hatred—with feelings mutually embittered. There can be no feelings mutually embittered. There can be no accommon tie between them, unless Mexical experiments of the country of the people of his own county. Edgecombe, the loss will be severe; for there his usefulness was appreciated and his worth acknowledged by those who knew ican parties form an exception to the history of him initial all other parties similarly circumstanced. The relations. predominance of one will lead to the banishment or destruction of the other."

Death of Silas Wright.

to which he belonged; and such was his in-

" A few hours before his death, he stood perhaps the most conspicuous, and in reality the most formidable of the leaders of the great party with which from youth upwards he had been identified, and whose candidiate for the Presidency of the United States he would probably have been, had he lived, at the ensuing Presidential election. Such a distinction, he had carned for himself not merely by his eminent political talent and faithful service to his party, but by the higher recommendations of unimpeachable personal integrity, and unswerving devotion to the honor, the interest, and the true glory of his country, as advance them.

"Though not more, it is said, than my not years of age—we had ourselves supposed him to be older—he had occupied many high public stations in the Government of his State and in that of the United States, and might have been Vice President of the United States had he not refused to profit by the decision of the Convention which had rejected for the higher office his distinguished.

The Boston Times of August 19th has the to profit by the decision of the Convention which had rejected for the higher office his distinguished colleague and political associate, Mr. Van BUREN. Among the offices which he had filled were those of Representative and Senator in Congress, (succeeding Mr. Maney in 1832,) and in the Government of his own State those of Comptroller, Senafor, and, lastly, Governor, his service in that ca quacity ending on the first day of January last.

"Adopting the language of a contemporary, (the Tribune,) we bear willing testimony that, as a citizen, he was simple and affable in manners, not from emister calculation, but because he was in heart republican. He was frugal and better state of feeling would be produced. exemplary in his habits, sincerely regardless of wealth and pomp, and if ambitious, never selfishly

nor greedily so from the War D partment, undertook to convey York. The troops took the early train by the way of Amboy, but on reaching Bordentown and Country dealers are their remain where she was.

Since the above was written, we have learned they deliberately before case, fixed their bays in the sustaint remain where she was.

Since the above was written, we have learned they for miss, and ewore that the gentleman who brings the slave here, the third not to fixed their paids. Celenel.

Since the above was written, we have learned that the gentleman who brings the slave here, that the gentleman who brings the slave here, the third not to fixed my description on my creation and country dealers, of their quasis. Celenel.

Since the above was written, we have learned they would not stir another that the gentleman who brings the slave here, the slave of th Amboy, but on reaching Bordentown rather remain where she was, the state of the case, fixed their bayo. Since the above was written, we have learned

New Call for Troops.

Union remarks-

"The Administration have determined to The intelligence from the seat of war, this week, is important. The principal items are,—the forward movement of Gen.Scott's forces on the 7th of August—the escape of Major Gaines and Midshipman Rogers—and the return of Paredes.

The return of ex-President Paredes and his successful escape into the interior, gives rise to much speculation as to the phase which the war may assume under his influ-

The Administration is once more "pre paring for a vigorous prosecution of the war," and we may look out for it to "make a

Death of Louis D. Wilson.

Among the late news from Mexico comes

public service. He was a member of the Convention of 1835, to amend the Constitution of the State. He was Speaker of the Senate in 1842. He was ebosen Captain of one of the Edgecombe companies last winter; and after reaching Mexico was tendered the post of Colonel by the national Executive, which he was finally induced to account the senate with a fly-re and other trappings. He is about 22 years old—five feet 10 inches high. accept, it is said, by the advice of Gen. Tay- ford to Rome-Sir James Ross's Voyage to the

The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial thus speaks of the deceased:

"Col. Wilson was not a man of brilliant talents, but he was much above mediocrity, and his assiduity and integrity in the various important stations which he filled, commended him to the high esteem of his fellow citizens. He had a re-liable judgment, a conscientions perception of liable judgment, a conscientions perception of right, and much firmness of purpose. His manners were peculiarly agreeable—equally devoid of haughtiness and the Frenchified frippery so pop-

ular with many.
"If he was somewhat of a warm politician, it

him intimately in all his social as well as political

That Spring.

We wish the good people to understand We wish the good people to understand secuted young gentleman, his son-in-law, Licut. that there is no joke about the existence of Col. Fremont. It is said that the chiof of the War This distinguished citizen died of apo a mineral spring two and a half miles north. Department was, contrary to his usual habit quite plexy, at his residence in Lawrence county, of this place, on the lands of the late Colonel excited on the reception of this command, and at New York, on the 27th of August. In Denny. The water looks remarkably clear ted to the dictates of the myincible Missourian." point of intellect, Mr. Wright was undoubt- and pure, and comes up freely and copiously edly at the head of the great political party enough from a bed of rocks, and possesses, self for a terrific attack on the Administration next to which he belonged; and such was his into which he belonged; and such was his integrity of mind and manners, that he secured at once indicated to the taste and smell. It
conversation upon the subject of the Mexican war to himself the respect of all with whom he has been for a year or two resorted to by and became immensely excited, perfectly information in the public life, and the affection of many persons in its neighborhood, who the people whom he so long and honestly speak favorably of the healthy effects of the represented. The "Intelligencer" has these water upon the system. The most copious show it. As for the whole management of the remarks on the character of the deceased: draughts are taken into the stomach, and no war, he averred it had been utterly disgraceful evil effects experienced from the indulgence, but the reverse. It may be remarked that that it would be the greatest speech of his life and the locality of the spring bears close similarity to those of other and celebrated sulphur springs which we have seen. We are seriously inclined to believe, that if the place of frequent resort from the town and sur- and to place in his hands the whole power of rounding country, during the warm season, beneficial results would follow. It is not, he understood and honestly aimed to promote and indeed, strong enough to twist a man's nose

> The Boston Times of August 19th has the following account of an attempt of a negro its continuance into danger. Like the Trojan preacher to induce a female slave to leave horse, this fatal gift of Mexican territory is fraught her master and mistress. If the intelligent part of the northern community, and the authorities there, would attend to the recom fer it to us. Then and then only can we be safe mendatian at the close of the Times' article, frequently attempted by fanatical persons, a cess of our great experiment.

" Quite a little family muss came off near the Tremont House, yesterday, occasioned by the inor greedily so.".

A REVOLT.—The Trenten News of the 25th, ed to induce a female slave, brought here by a says - Yesterday morning Colonel Woodruff, Southern family, to leave her mistress against her in pursuance of an order which he had procured own wishes. The worsan evidently knew when she was well off, and exhibited not the slightest from the War Department, undertook to convey she was well on, and extined not the alignment the troops belonging to Captain Napton's and desire to change a good situation, where she is treated kindly, for a very uncertain one. The captain Pierson's companies, from Fort Milling the treated kindly, for a very uncertain one. The captain Pierson to Covernor's Island, near N. (Gorts of these monomanies availed nothing in York. The troops took the early train by the this instance; the slave persisting that she would a

such a degree that the passengers interfered, and The Union of the 28th ult. announces that the officious fellow, was ejected from the car. The Union of the 28th ult. announces that the officious fellow, was ejected from the car. The Union of the 28th ult. announces that the officious fellow was ejected from the car. The content of the War Department has just called for five new regiments, exclusive of the regiment from Ohio which is already reported to be raised,—viz: two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. The Union remarks.—

Such a degree that the plassengers interfered, and the car. Legith to car. Legith the car. Legith th sage. The colored preacher took a cab, dre after the carriage, and upon the lady's alighting he peremptorily demanded the person of the slave. Here he continued his abuse (very luckily in the hashand's absence) to the lady, but the party entered the hotel. A crowd assembled, and the abolitionists, black and white, pressed their desire for the slave's release. From our own knowledge, we are aware that the woman has not the most distant desire to leave the protection of her mistress; and she declares that it she were taken away, and prevented from remaining with those with whom she was born, and has been reared, she would return to them upon the first opportunity, though she had to walk a thousand miles to find them. And this ignorant and impudent auteloper dares to threaten that he will "rescue" her. The woman is about forty years old, is perfectly happy and contented, and yet a few hart-brained preudo pail anthropists, with this colored "preacher," as he is called, at their head, would abduct the worman from the stage of the same description at Wadesborough who recognized the fellow as the same man that a few weeks since was attempting to get the opinion of our meritain story, and after a good deal of manchevering about town, he left in the direction of Greenstory, and after a good deal of manchevering about town, he left in the direction of Greenstory, and after a good deal of manchevering about town, he left in the direction of Greenstory, and the at might be were at my the hotel. Late at right he was seen in close communion with a negro man in one of our back streets. This morning when about to leave be tendered to Mr. Mabry a five dellar counterfet in oute on the Planter's & Mechanic's bank of South Carolina, so well executed as to deceive good to man from the most distant desire to leave the protection of her mistress; and she declares that it was also at the opinion of our meritain upon he first and the went at month to the opinion of the had to is called, at their head, would abduct the wo to pass bills of the same description at Wadeshi man from the care of those she loves and desires to remain with. We recommend this fellow and

Allong the rate news from Mexico contests the painful intelligence of the death of Col. Wilson, of Edgecomb county, N. C. He died at Vera Cruz, the 12th of August, and was buried in the cemetery there with the usual military honors.

Col. Wilson entered the Legislature of North Cerolina in 1817, and ever since that petiod had been extremely ill ever since he left Charleston with a portion of his Regiment, and died on the 12th of August and was not the ment, and died on the 11th or 12th of August and we took him to be.

"Sancho" says the fellow took a large roll of money from under his pillow when he go: up this morning. We did not trouble ourselves to search the contest of the left was connected to go out with the tast public service. He was a member of the last was connected to go out with the tast public service.

Antarctic Regions - Grand Jours d'Auvergne-The Financial Pressure-Peel Policy.

WESTMINISTER REVIEW, for July, 1847. tents: Persian Poetry-Birds of Jamaica-Trial of the Earl of Somerset-International La

Miscellaneous Notices.

Edinoneous Notices.

Old Salem," which betrayed a habit of distance of the estate of Jacob Allowed the place of the residence.

Yours, &c. A. B.

[In a postscrip: to the foregoing letter, the name of a certain person living on Deep river, in name of a certain person living on Deep river, in the Emancipation of the Jews—Prussian Agrathe South part of Guilford, is given as answering G. ALBRIGHT, Adm. with our Criminals !

MR. BENTON AND THE ADMINISTRATION. recognized.] The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes in his letter of the 10th inst.:

"Old Bullion has written a terrible letter to the powers that be, imperiously demanding a court-martial to redeem the character of that much per-

It is certain that Mr. Benton is preparing him He stated that he should go to Washington and ly, if at all, fell short of down-right cursing. His wrathful declamation lasted a full hour.

Thus is Mr. Polk rewarded for his disgraceful were agreeably improved, and made a point attempt to make Mr. Benton lieutenant general peace and war, and thus does he deserve to be

No Mone Tennitory .- The Richmond Whig round, like the famous "Iron Gray" of concludes an earnest article upon the subject of Petersburg; but many an ailing child of the Wilmot Proviso, and the danger it threatens

with danger and death; like the enwary Trojans, let us not break down the walls and admit it in to the citadel. Let us repel it, and those who of then and then only will we have done our duty to the Union, to ourselves, and to mankind in genand suppress this sort of retail abolition so eral, whose hopes are wrapped up in the suc-

Susannah Forkner.

On the 31st, Dr. J. Hollinsworth, of Surry, to Miss Mary Banner, of Stokes county.

late Cal. Wm. Doak.

For the Patriot. Isexinoros, 27th August, 1847.

rough. It was also remembered by some of our citizens that the same fellow had been here 12

is about 22 years old—five feet 10 inches high, aquare made, walks erect with a swagger—his complexion is dark and sallow—has black eyes. and seems fond of liquor. He wears a rope of black whiskers under his chin from ear to earhis hair is very black and long—he wears a dark sack coat—looks dirty and slovenly about his shirt at of the Earl of Somerset—International LawPopular Life of George Fox—Mrs. Butler: a
Year of Consolation—Currency Principles—Foreign Literature and Correspondence—Critical and
Miscellaneous Notices.

Also contains and neck gloth and has every appearance
of a low bred, rowly—seabond, strolling over the
country without any visible occupation. We did
not ask his name, but think he lives not far from
New Salem. It conversation he used the term
"Old Salem," which betraged a habit of distin-

rian Legislation-Mrs. Quillinan and Mrs. But the description. Lest by possibility we might tler: Books of Travels-Eastlake's Materials for injure one who is not guilty, we withhold the the History of Oil Painting-What is to be done with our Griminals? name from publication for the present; though we apprehend, from certain reports in circulation, individual whom the cap fits will be

> NATURE AND ART. Sylph-like, and with a graceful pride, 1 saw the wild Louisa glide Along the dance's glittering row, With footsteps soft as falling snow: On all around her smiles she poured And though by all admired, adored, She seemed to hold the homage light, And careless claimed it as her right. With stren-voice the fady sung ; Love on her tones enraptured hung, While timid awe and fond desire Came blended from her witching lyre While thus, with unresisted art, The enchantress melted every heart, Amid the glance, the sigh, the smile, Herself unmoved and cold the while, With inward pity eyed the scene. Where all were subjects-she a ouego Again I gaw that lady fair-

Oh, what a beautions change was there In a sweet cottage of her own She sat, and she was all alone, Save a young child she sung to reat On its soft bod, her fragrant breast, With happy smiles, and happy sinhs She kizzed the infant's closing eyes; Then o'er him, in the cradle laid, Moved her dear lips as she prayed She blessed him in his father's name Lo! to her side that father came. And in a voice subdued and mild, He blessed the mothe and her chil I thought upon the proud saloon, And that cuchantress queen ; but soon Far off art's fading pageant stole, And nature filled my thoughtful soul. PROFESSION WILSON

Protection in Great Britain .- Those who quote the example of Great Britain to justify the removal of all protection, should read the followextract from a speech made to his constituents by Mr. Smythe, one of the most officient co-ope rators with Sir Robert Peel, in his recent free trade measures:

" I cannot, however, quit this subject of Free Trade without expressing my opinion on the abstract principle. I by no means hold that the principle of Free Trade is absolutely true, nor that it is of universal application. If I viert an MARRIED,

At Mt. Airy, Surry county, the 29th ult. by Wm. M. Nance, Esq., Mr. James Belton to Miss Susannah Forkner.

MARRIED,

Amerisan, the citizen of a going country, the should be a protectionest. If I were a Frenchman—the native of an old country with its industry undeveloped—I should equally be a Protection.

A catfish was purchased in the Concumum mar-In this county on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. John W. Becson to contain in its stomach, a after thinable, a gold Miss Cutharine Matilda Dook, daughter of the ring, and a counterfeit dime, tied up in a rag-

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE will meet again on Wednesday, the Ethal of Septr. mat.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

PAHEL 1111. Board of Superintendents of Consison Schools in office fast year were to appearing at August out for the cashing year. They are hereby matified

August, 1817. JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

A CAMPMEETING will be held at Lee's Chance A as nation north of Greensburough, commencing on the 16th of October curving. All christians, both unit-tens and members, are indicated to attend and lend their aid in the common carries. ROBERT R PRATHER

WILL BE SOLD, O'N the 19th of October next, being Tuesday of Superior Court, at the courthouse door, to the

The Poor-House Tract of Land. The sale is to be made in pursuance of an Order of the County Cents. Terms made known on the day of sale. DANIEL HORRS, Chur'n of the Committee. Sept. 2, 1847

A. S. POSTER. APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, CREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
Would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjaining dunities that he still continues in the Drag Banness at the old stand on worth street, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Physiciana and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock hefore carefusing close.

to call and examine his Stock before purchasing clas-

where.
Thankful for the encouragement I have received.
I am dearcom of enlarging my assortaient, but it cannot be done without each.
September, 1847.
A. S. PORTER.

RIVER MILL SEAT

belonging to the tract. The improvement consists of a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE at TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, also, a good distillery. My price is three thousand five hundred deliber, for the payment of which I will give hime, to enable the purchaser to make the money on the land at required.

SOLOMON TRANSOU,
August 30, 1847.

Administrators' Notice.

SOMETHING INVASUABLE.

Sept. 2nd 1847

of the human family. Nature owns at remedy— and we are daily supplied with the evidence that these remedies, by the patient research of scientific me-are being brought to light. Whorever sectory is it a sente of semi-barbarry, the most appalling of the "ills that flesh is heir to," are authown—while to a the that flesh is heir to," are anknown—while for the sicknesses which are inflicted, cures the most supple and speedy are found. The North American Indian, with the sixt of a few common heries, and the knowledge he derives from unautored experience, managera wound as skillfully as our best surgeons. The regetable productions of the earth have been found most efficacions in restoring health to the invalid; and of these productions. Sersepartite and the Bark of the Wild Cherry, are esteemed the highest. From them satisfies, with the addition of other harmless but powerful ingredients, has been derived a fanous Medicine which has FOR YEARS HEEN SUCCESSFULLY DEFORE THE PUBLIC, and which is almost universally fanous; as

which is almost universally famous, as EDR, SYGGEFS SARSAPARIELA AND WILD CHEERY BUTTER. For the permanent removal of all such dis-cases as take their rise in an impure blood, impaired digention, morbid state of the liver and stomach, weakness of the nervous system, and a disability of Constitution.

and the whole class of diseases, for which the racidical taculty have for years united in prescribing the collebrated Saraspatilla, and the Bark of Wild Chor-

Dr. Wood's Sansaparilla and Wild Cherry Buters, Dr. Wood a Sansaparilla and Will Cherry Batters, is the only medicine ever made of these articles, and founded, as it is, on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by the rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its innumal power and efficacy, and will be found on trial, to be a sace and speedy remedy by the diseases enumerated above. They purify the about, secure regular digestion, promote in highly action of the liver and stonach, and strong then the nerves, at once scoring health and vigor to the whole system. In all easies of depositions, from indigestion or servers irritation they have been used with remarkable success; nor are tacy less useful as a remedy for headache, flathering, less of appetite, and a general prostration of the cystem. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are nother volent nor at all disoperum in their operation—scentring as they do, the derired end, by a steady, regular and

Dr. WOODS SARSSPARILLA & WILD CHERRY BIT

CENTRAL DRY GOODS ROOMS. PETERSBURG, VA. AUGUST 26, 1817.

FALL AND WINTER DRA COODS E. & F. JAMES & CO.

RE new opening and receiving a large per of their stock of Fell and Winter Staple Pancy DRY GOODS, the before momently ex-pected from England, purchased there for Cosh.— At present their stock is such an one, in point of va-riety and extent, as is not usually found in this re-

nety and extent, as a second of country, in a long partial of country. In order to quard against any dolay in a long partiage of the vessel having their goods on loand, they have purchased goods similar to those expected, in order to uncertificearly demand. Having made their purchased early in the season, they are prepared to purchased early in the season, they are prepared to

Important Information PILES CURED FOR LIFE RY

DR UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY. DR UPHAM'S VENETABLE ELECTUARY.

A Remody by a regular Physician, adapted particularly to that treathlessing complaint that is my are affected with, and yet are not aware that all external applications are, in the highest degree, disserterable and offenzive, as well as dangerous to the injurial organizations, and increase those diseases which originate the Pilas, the painful effects of which are not enably discribed nor overcome—but by the use of DR. OPHAM'S VEGETABLE PLECTUARY as internal remody for the care of Piles—and ed other diseases found in consuscition with them, such as influences of the Stemach, Ulceration of the factories of the Stemach, Ulceration of the Internal contremes. Flow of Blood to the Ifeni—Dizzineze, &c., and for the relief of Married Women.

Peculiar Cases and liffests in New England CHRONIC PHES,—A workman in the Glass House at Cambridge port, who find the Piles lifteen years, very severely, and was constantly exposed to the indeaes neat of a firmace, and greatly reduced by the discase, received great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. Uphan's remedy. The case was a very obsticate one, swing to the nature of the occupation, and the deranged condition of the patient.

BLEEDING PILES.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass, who had the Bleeding Piles many years, greatly exhausting his system, was etirely relieved of this distressing and dangerous symptom, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month.

FALLING OF THE BOWELS .- A person atflicted with I iles and Falling of the Rowels, to such a degree that no execuation could be had without by in flat apon the floor, was entirely relieved and cure by this Medicine. The case was a very extraordia

EXPREME COSTIVENESS.-Numerous percost are as a construction of the area of the asset of th cially for married women.

FISTULAS, ULCERS, &c .- in the worst cares FISTULAS, ULCERS, &c.—in the worst cases of Piles, where Fastulae, Ulcers, and cavernous holes exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and if perseveringly used, will produce a care. Two or three cases, where a surgical operation was thought to be necessary by the doctors, have been cured by this modicine. It is a perfect remedy for Mercurial diseases in the intentines.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by Wyatt & Ketterus 121 Patton St. N. Y. A. S. Pourus Greensborough and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. Price St. a box.

North,—The genuine Electuary has the written signature thus (9.7) A. Upham M. D.) The hand to also done with a pen.

Piano Fortes.

" You sell a great many Plano Portes!"

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!"

"N'IIS expression often talls from the lips of persons
when tooking over our list of Piano's sold; and
the fact may be readely 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 Vir
ginia and North Carolina; and we have never sold a
had one. We will quarantee to furnish the best PIANO 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
as they can be bought in the northern markets; and
we begil those in want of them to give me a hair trial.

Of Piano Fortes we can speak practically, as our
experience (fileen years) in making, tuning, & e., is
well known, and we bedourselves competent to judge
of them.

We have many letters from persons to whom we We have many fetters from persons to whom we have sold Pinnos, neuring no of their superiority.

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

GAINES, RICHES & CO.

Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy store.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 28-41

MIEDICAL.

INS, MEBANE & WATKINShaving associated the practice of medicine, have taken an office on North St., next door to Dr. Porter's Drug Skore and opposite the Post Office, where they hold themselves as readiness to attend all calls in the various branches of their profuncion. Calls left at their effice or at Dr. Metane's residence will be premptly attended

It may not be amiss to remark that we are both e serve and relieve all who may command our nerv

P. S. Dr. Mebane returns thanks to his numerous e forward and nettle accounts due him.

Thomsonian Medicines.

Medicines, from E. Larrabce, at the New Dec-Store. 28

WOOL CARDING.

TTHE subscriber still continues to CARD WOOL.

Proces for carding 6-F4 per fls for each pound of wool carded instead of per fls for the rolls.

THOS. R. TAPE. Greemboro', May, 1847.

E. S. No. 65 .

This is presented and recommended by lundreds of our best Physicians, and less performed more than 20,000 cores is the last two years.

Put up in large bottles at SI a bettle, and sold by Wart & Rethink 121 Fabou 31 N. Y. A. S. Vart & Rethink 121 Fabou 32 N. Y. A. S. Patter Green/bough, and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. at the kill. These who wish to buy time in total will please give as a few weeks notice, and those w wish stacked can rest assured of always finding hand a large supply. F. L. & J. J. MARTIN. Martin's Lime Kiln P. O. J. Stokes county. N. C. June 28, 1847. § 13:9

H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON,

B AVINC associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizons of Greensborough and the surreundi

And having succeeded Doctors Dare & Caldwell in And having succeeded Poelers Dark & Chilaver in the Drug he most, will continue to keep a large and well assured stock of Medicines. They may be found at all interceither at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel. Greensboro, N. C. March 12, 1847. 40tt

Advertising Rates of the Patriot One dollar per square (15 lines) for fire that wes

and 25 cents for every continuance. Deduction

I DREAMED OF THES Thy head was on my shoulder leaning. Thy hand in mine was gently pressed, Thine eyes so soft and full of meaning. Were bent on me, and I was blest.

Ne word was spoken, all was feeling. The silent transport of the heart, The tear that o'er thy cheek was stealing. Then told what words could ne'er impart.

And could this be but mere delusion ! Could fancy all so real seem? Her fancy's scenes are wild confusion. And can it be I did but dream !

I'm rure I felt thy forehend pressing, Thy very breath stole o'er my cheek, I'm sure I saw those eyes confessing, What tongue could never, never speak.

Ah no! 'tis gone, and never, never, For me such waking joy may be; But I could sleep, would sleep forever, Gould I the while thus dream of thee.

" Semper Paratus" [for a trade] A good necdote is related of an "old seventy-sixer," a former resident of New Hamshire,-who, by the way, was one of those whose immortalised names are enrolled beneath that sacred Declaration pledging life and all for giorious liberty. Indepen-dence was his peculiar characteristic, both in pri-vate and national affairs: and as an evidence of

A' few years since, in the town of Derry, N. H., was held an annual gethering, known as the Derry Fair,"—where were collected all classes of persons for every conceivable object, but princiof persons for every conceivable object, parly for the purpose of racing and trading horses. Old Mr.—had before his door a wooden

post, where always at the commencement of the Pair, was tied an old horse, whose principal ambition and effort seemed to be, to crist, merely.— Sure evidence was this, that Fair week had arri-

mediately follows, in a gruff voice. "Mr .---, how'll ye swap horses ?" says the

"Why. just give me one dollar in cash-un-

"Why, just give me one dollar in cash—unhitch my horse from that post, and tie your's
there instead."

Visitor acts accordingly; Mr.—never looking at the property last obtained, and feeling satnified that the quadruped (provided always it had
four feet) on hand could not be much inferior to

the one disposed of. Soon came another and another applicant, all soon came another and another applicant, an receiving the same answer—which proposition was altrost: invariably, acceded to. So it would continue from day to day, while "Fair week" insted.—M.—remaining at ease in his room until night came, when not unfrequently he would

had fastened there in the morning.

Jour. of Com.

Ancedote of Rev. Samuel Moody .- When Mr. Ancedote of Rev. Samuel Moody.—When Mr. Moody was on a journey, I think in the western part of Massachusetts, he called on a brother in the ministry, on Saturday, thinking to spend the Sabbath with him, if agreeable. The man appeared very glad to see him, and said, "I would be very glad to have you stop and preach for me, to-marrow but I feel almost ashamed to ask you."

"Why, what is the matter?" said Mr. Moody.
"Why, what is the matter?" said Mr. Moody.

"Why, our people have got into such a habit of going out before meeting is closed, that a seem to be an imposition upon a stran-

If that's all, I must and will stop and preach

for you," was Mr. Moody's reply, When the Sabbath day came, and Mr. Moody had opened the meeting and named hie text, he looked round on the assembly and said, My hearers, I am going to speak to two sorts of folks to-day, saints and sinners. Singer, I am going to give you your portion first, and I would have you give good attention." When he had preached to them as long an he thought best, he pansed and siad, "There, sinners, I have done with you pansed now; you may take your hats and go out of the meeting house as soon as you pleas!" But all tarried and heard him through

little known and yet so highly interesting, that we are constrained to give an account of it. It is traceable to a Teutonic origin. Among the Teutones was favorite drink called Metheglin.— It was made of honey, and was much like the present mead of the same of the European countries. The same beverarge was in use among the Saxons, as well as another called Marat. which was also made of honey, but flavored with mulberries. These honied drinks were used in great abundance at festivals. Among the nobili-ty the marriage was celebrated a whole lunar the festival board was well supplied with the hon-Hence this month of festival, was called the Honoh Moon or Honey Month, which means, a month or festival. The famous Alaric is said to have died on his wedding night, from the effects of too much indutgence in Methe-

Wesley tells a curious story of the prest of a whole score of Methodists, who were put into a wagon and dragged before a justice. The accusers were asked to state the grounds of the complaint; and seemed at this to be struck dumb.— At last one of them eried out-"they pretend to be better than other people, and pray from morning to night." The Magistrate asked if they had done nothing else. "Yes sir," said an old man, "they have converted my wife, an' it please your worship. Till she went among them she had such a tongue! And now she is as gentle as a lamb."
"Carry them back," said the Magistrate, "and convert all the scolds in town."

Aristocracy ahead of itself .- A most laugh-able effort to attain a "cut straw dignity." was manifested a few days since, at Syracuse, New York, in the refusel of a sevant gurl to " wash for

The woman in the song says of her lover -"His very stop has music in't As he comes up the stairs.". Ir is very probable that his boots squeaked .

Good Reason For Leaving -- A sailor in the Good-Reason For Leaving.—A salor in the put of a theatre, looking over his playbill, scale— An interval of twenty years occurs between the first and second acts. At the end of the first and second acts. At the end of the first act he put on his old tarpaulin and left the house. At no lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding saying—Lew of these folks will like to see the put on the first act of the put on the put of the put on the put of these folks will like to see the salor at the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of the put of these folks will like to see the put on the put of the p

Dialogue between a Man in want of Work and a Man in want of a Workman - Applicant - Are you in want of a laborer, sir !

serve you.

do something for the State Prison?

the State Prison?

A. (ind guantly).—No sir! I'm a poor man sir, but thank God, I'm honest.

Gent. (rising in a rage). Get out of my sight you infurnal puppy! what do you mean by coming here and asking for work! I'd have you to know I'm a philanthropist, and I wont give any employment to a fellow who has never even been in a watch house or seen the inside of a police court. If you'd only stolen a gridiron-but get along about your business-you ain't even a rascal !- Boxton Times.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C. OT THE SATENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT, No. 1 of

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

during the carnical, participating in the amuse record of its debates; and to the people—in a greatly ments and exercises of the occasion, but continued to the experience, as used quietly on with his business within doors, as greatly, and statesmanship of that body to which they have ever looked with solicituous and respectful re-

in the "Reporter" next morning.

IV. A Symptical view of the Proceedings and Debates of all the State Legislatures will be regularly given. Members of Congress and all classes of readers will thus be kept fully and systematically informed of domestic legislation in all sections of the United States.

United States.

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

VI. Cop our 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, 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. same horse standing at the post that he

in a condensed form, with industry and altention.

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 U-nited States, is bound to the condition that "the pamited 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 intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician, the business man, the nanufacturer, the mechanic, and every one interested in the affairs of Corgress and the Government may rely at all times with implicit confidence.

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

AMES A. HOUSTON,
Stenne rapher to the U. S. Senate.

Stenographer to the U. S. Senate.

The "United States Reporter" will be printed on a BRICK WORK AND PLASTERING. Honey Moon.—The origin of this word is so large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning the known and yet so highly interesting, that single copies, two cents.
In connection with the daily paper, there will be

issued from the sante establish THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS.

was made of honey, and was much like the resent mead of the same of the European counties. The same beverarge was in use among as Saxons, as well as another called Marat, hich was also made of honey, but flavored with ulberries. These honied drinks were used in meat abundance at festivals. Among the nobilities are the formal work will be deemed underground the marriage was celebrated a whole lunar onth, which was called a moon during which the first was the festival board was well supplied with the honfestival board was well supplied with the honfestival board was well supplied with the honfestival board was well supplied with the honthe festival board was well supplied with the hon-

of GROLD.

1EO Sacks Liverpool Sant.

3 hogsheads Molasses,
A good lot Brown and loaf Sugars.
Rio Ceffee, &c.

Also, in addition to their Greceries usually kept in such astablishments, they have a fine lot of BACON and LARD—CORN and CORN MEAL.—Threshed Oats, &c.

Aug. 1847

PRITTTIAG ITA.

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

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Are you in want of a laborer, six? Productions and should be glad to green year.

A.—I'm out of work sir, and should be glad to cree year.

Gent.—Are you are formed drankard?

A.—No, six—I needed drankard?

A.—Ind granally—No six! I'm a poor man six, of thank God, I'm honest.

Gent. (taking in a range).

Gent. (taking in a range CASH PRICES that they can be bought for in this country, to wit:

Fine French cloths, and Casimeres; blue cloths; invisible green, forest green, brown, drap de eta and sammer cloths. Fancy cusimeres. Marseilles vesting new style. Kentucky jeans, Monterey jeans. Fine brown and bleached diapers. Apron checks.—Ticking ginghams. Chambrays, prints assorted, summer stuffs for pents, cotton handkerchiefs.—Carmo icks assorted. Jaconet, took, mull. Swiss and figured muslims. Ginghams new style, colored cambricks, bobinet figured and plain, laces and edgings, painted muslim, grass cloth, spool cutton, Irish linen, brown Hollands, black do. Brown linen for pants, birds eye diaper, canvass and padding, patent thread, cotton hese and half hose assorted, silk do. Cotton at shirts and drawers, asspender, men's black and kid gloves, women's do, silk mitts, cutton gloves.—Black mateonia siiks, fancy dress do, satin striped do, silk robes embreddered (calltely new in this country.) black settin, white do foreneces and sinchese, Cut velvet yeating fancy colors, thread edging and maertion. Ribbons both cap and homet assorted, blain lutestring do, silk pecket handkerchiefs saorted, linen cambrick do. Italan crayats, eith shawls very rich, braish scarfe, linen limidkerchiefs, shawls very rich, braish scarfe, linen limidkerchiefs, serted, nicht latestring do, silk perket handlerchiefssssorted, linen cambrick do. Italian cravats, eisk
shawls very rich, braish scarft, linen handkerchiefs,
bishop lawns, Italian sewings, twist. STATIONERY, blank books, port feliou for desks, recept
books, speling books, quills, ink, poper, black sand,
slates, inkstands, backgamon boards, Southern Harmony, Hood's Melodist, HARDWARE and CUTLERY-knives and totks, carving do. batcher do.
shoe do. pocket do. cleavers, razors, sciesors, taitor's
shears, sheep do. planes, plane irons, chiecle both
firmer and mortice, drawing knives, handsaws, panel
do. compass do, mill do. croacut and word saws, steel a related of an "old seventy-sixet," a sident of New Hamshire,—who, by the one of those whose immortalised names led beneath that sucred Declaration pled-and all for glorious liberty. Indepensa his peculiar characteristic, both in print attended to the seventh of the seventh both English and Germon, straw knives, walle froms, sad froms, weeding hoes, trace chains, baller do cut nails, brads, bridle bitts, stirrup froms, buckles, spurs, saddle trees, cotton webbing, worsted do, wood hemee, hair plush, straining web, friction matches. A large quantity of creckery assorted, both fine and some ware. BOOTS and Stirkes—and call boots, do, boye's do, youths, men's kip brogans, men's slippers' over those, kip brogans for boys, women's slippers' over those, kip brogans fine kid slippers, do, walking, do, boskin, do patent leather, summer gaiters silk and linen, misses getters and slippers, children's shoes, boys' caps, panama hats, wood do, straw do, fancy gimp bonnets, tuscan de, florence braid, leghorn do, lawn do, misses' bonnets, artificial flowers, silk and cotton umbrellas, ginghams do, parasols an sun shades, buggy whips. GROCERIES—Rio coftee, do Laguira, do Mocha, chocolate, raisins, melassilk and cotton umbrellas, ginghams do parasols and sun shades, buggy whips. GROCERIES—Rio coftee, do Laguira, do Mocha, checolate, raisins, melasses syrup, sperm oil, tice, double and single refined loat sayer, do tump, do Havanna, Porto Rico and New Orleans sugar. Buckets, tallow candles, do sperm, copperas, starch, saleratus, mustard, bar soap, indigo and madder, salts, caster oil, do sweet, copal varnish, black do hartshorn, extract lemon, quinne, calemel, blue mass, opodeldoc, turpentine, cologne, chome green, do yellow, vermillion prussian blue, Spenish whiting, camwood, red sanders, white lead in kegs, do dry.

All sorts of country produce taken in exchange.
W J McCONNEL.

NORTH CAROLINA-DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law.

Mary Orment Petition for Divorce.

Yarbrough Osment
Ys
Yarbrough Osment
T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the detendant 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 mentls, 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 courtebase in Lexington. county of Davidson at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in Septembor, then and there to asswer the petition of the said Mary Osment, or judgment pro confesso will be en-tered up against him and the case set for hearing. Witness, A. Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at office

Witness, A. Funt. Cont. this 25th day of June, 1847.

13:13 AN. HUNT, C. S. C.

TATIE subscriber would take this method of informing the public that he is prepared by seven or ing the profite and experience to undertakength years of practice and experience to undertakens obs of Brick Work and Plastering; and feels continued that he can please any reasonable man of the

jobs of Brick Work and Plastering, and local co-ident that he can please any reasonable man or ti-most tasty individual. Joks of Stone Work will al-meet with attention and will be well executed. A plo recommendations can be precured if requir-Terms low. J. FARLEY. Madison, N. C. Jone 5, 1817

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DAVIDSON County. In Equity Fall Term 1847.

Jerry Rush and others Petition for sale vs. Reuben Rush Petition for sale Rouben Rush of land.
In this case it being alleged in the Potition and it

redissional man, throughout the country; and that it will be regarded by the great mass of the people as the very best political text book for their own instruction and that of their children.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

Reuben Rush

In this case it being alleged in the Petition and it appearing apon efficiently the life that Reuben Rush is a pon resident, of this State, and it being required by the great advertisement be made as to him.

I therefore order and direct that advertisement be made as to him.

I therefore order and direct that advertisement be made as to him.

I therefore order and direct that advertisement be carried on without funds, and if redit will be given to purchast the proved security required.

Reuben Rush

N. B. All those indebted to me for work done or any part of said isands, can in the provious to this will please remember that this appearing open meat R business carried on without funds, and if redit will be given to purchast the right considerations I will be able to surm until didicatives.

Repairing attended to at my shop.

STATE OF NORTH CAR

Gazette published in this State, to the said Reuben Rush is a pon resident, of this case it being alleged in the Petition and it appearing open meat R appearing open meat R business carried on without funds, and if redit will be given to purchast the right considerations I will be able to surm until didicatives.

Reuben Rush

N. B. All those indebted to me for work done or any part of said isnds, can or any part of said isnd

Sacred Music.

NANATA & MCLEAN,

NOW have on hand quite a good stock of Goods
for the searon—having just received a fine lot
of GROCERIES, consisting of
150 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
3 housheads Molacane. ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable

book for ministers and students of the scriptures gen and no other. For sale by J. R & J. SLOAN.

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

BULLIUN'S GREEK READERUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co.
J 159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacobs" Greek Reader, adapted to Bullions Greek Grammar, with an introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language.—Notes, critical and sylanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek Language with a present wishing my services in that way, are informed that for a reasonable compensation I will be above celebrated and mediu machines. The subscriber would resting an action of the Greek Language.—Notes, captions of the Greek Language with the present within my power.

By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek Language.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 21, 1846.

TO THE SICK.

Pradv \$5 19 6

KIPK patrick's

KIPK patrick's

In MACHINES—The subscriber would resting the above celebrated and mediu machines. The action of that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistsnes within my power.

August 21, 1846.

Creenshore, Oct. 1846.

28-11

July, 1847.

17-16

HAT MANUFACTURING.

MIE commissioned and non-comissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 57th and 58th and Volunteer Regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro, on Monday, the 11th day of October, at 10 c'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade.

To the Captains of the Cavalry, and of the 57th and 58th Volunteer Regiments; —You are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro', on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, with your Companies, at he hour of 10 o'clock, for regimental review and inspection.

JOHN McLEAN, Col. Com. Cavalry. F. L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 57 Reg't. C. A. BOON, Col. Com. 58th Reg't. JOAB HIATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg't.

VEGETABLE PILLS DK SLEMCEES

And Vegetable Tonic and Resto-rative Bitters.

Leable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable prepara-tions sustain with the public; nor of their great su-periority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their vir-ues, the proprietor will insert one of the many certifi-cates which have been presented by these who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

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

The following Certificate is from the Rev. John

Harrison, Sumpter District, S. C. June 6th, 1846.
I herewith certify, that I have used Spencer's Ve I herewith certify, that I have used Spencer's Veg-etable Pils during the last and present years, and find them to answer the purposes as stated by the Propri-ctor, viz: to act (it small doses) as mild and ready aperient to the System—to remove or prevent costive-ness—as may be tequired without pain or sickness.— Of the many remedies I have made use of during a period of thirty years affliction, I believe them the mildest and most effectual. JOHN HARRISON.

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

DR. EULL'S egetable Fever and Ague and

ANTI FEVER PILLS.

NONE need suffer with that distressing complaint Chits and Fever, or Fever and Ague, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Hull's Celebrated anti Fever Palls. They are what the public have long wanted—a remedy certain and immediate in its effects, and a remedy which never fails curing, green in access 6.8.9 or 12 months steading a remeeven in cases of 6, 9, or 12 months standing, a remedy which possesses all the beneficial, and none of the improves effects of the Quinine in the system.

Price 75 ets. for a bex containing 20 doses of Pills.

KERSHAW DIST. S. C., May 20, 1846. Having used Dr. Hull's Fever 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 in-stance three cares were cured by one box; I believe them to be a speedy and permanent remedy, in all cases of Chills and Fevers, when taken strictly necases of Cattas and Peters, when another strendy ac-cording to directions. I have also made considerable use of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Auti-Billious Phils, and as a mild, yet active, and effectual Catbartic, it has, within my knewledge—no Superior. JOHN H. INGRAM. AGENTS—J. R. & J. Shan, Greensborough, E. &W. Smith, Alamance. 32:212

TRU ME AGAIN. I 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 work, and work good naterials, and give my whole attention to the business. We will make

BOOTS AND SHOES

porter," containing the reports of all such debates as may possess particularly exciting interest.

All newspapers throughout the United States who published in this State, for the said Reuben.

Rush to appear at the next Term of this Court on the cart than the furth Monday of September is very thankful for past and present throughout the United States who had a the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September is very thankful for past and present throughout the United States Reporter, and will be entitled to an exchange with the United States Reporter, and will be placed on the list of those to whem the extras will be depatched.

All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter of said Court at office in Lexington this August 14th, paid and the said of the said of the said of the Rolls at 5 cents of the Rol of per pound for each, at 6.1-4 in trade, selling rolls at a 40 cents per yound. I will be liable for all losses or damages, while in my custody, of Wool or Grain; but it no liability will be incurred or admitted, unless weighted or measured and entered in my mills, and weighted or measured out again. Losses on the road will not be assumed or paid by me. And I hereby warm persons weighing or measuring after me, to do it with direct that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greensbarrung Patriot, a gravity while less in the Greensbarrung Patriot while less of or necessired or paid by me. And I hereby warn persons weighing or 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 manufacturer in my line, or in disrepute to my credit as a manufacturer in my line, or all in excellent order, 1847; and then and there plead tanswer or demur to the plaintiff's amended bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro-confesso and set for hearing,

manufacturer in my mac, or an animal manufacturer in my male, and machines are all in excellent order, and will be attended by experienced hands. Work in all attended to quick and cheep, at the above terms and no other.

I. D. ORRELL.

TO THE SICK.

DOCT- ROBT. U. LINDSAY



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 Walaut, 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 sale. Those wishing to purchase any article of fur-niture, or a full assortment, to set cut their rooms in comfortable and fashionable style, might do well to call and examine. Prices greatly reduced to suit the times. PETER THURSTON. the times.

Greensboro', April, 1847.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all dis eases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. The operation of this prepar-ation is threefold. It note as a tonic strengthening the digestive powers, and restoring the apetite as an aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its Juxative effect—and as an antiseptic purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active princeple of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and may be administered with favorable resultined; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints—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. PORTER.



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

THE exceedingly small quantity of this Medicine, required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty or effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldem needs to be repeated and never to be followed by any other purge. Therefore in ur-gent cases, as those of Firs, Sparms or Convulsions, caused by Worms, its unrivaled Superiority is mani-

test.

Although prompt in its operation, and not unpleasant to the tage. tenderest age. For sale by ant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the

A. S. PORTER.

RIEWY STORIE. JAMES McIVER would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, and the public gene rally, that he has made purchases, and is now receiv-ing from the North, a well selected

Assortment of Goods,

comprising Dry Goeds. Grecories, 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 riends who may wish to purchase any thing in his line.—His former experience in the business, he flatters himself, 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-

JAMES MelVER.

Greensboro', April, 1847

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Trustees of the Theological Seminary at Getty-burg, Pa., their agent and atterney to sell and dispose of some

of every variety both fine and coarse. Country produce taken in exchange for work, such as corn, bacon, 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.

July, 1847.

N. B. All those indebted to me for work done previous to this will olease remember that this and if credit will be given to purchasers and bond and ap

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

Work same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, te terms and heard exparte as to them.

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

Prady \$5 196

PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASH Does 27th 1845.

Libbil. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, just, received the above celebrated and useful machines. The are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayettville. Applications may be unade to the subscriber.

LEONARD SCOTT, & Ca.v.

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

tion.

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SAMUEL G. THOMAS,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER; GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.



HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Slean, where he manufactures all articles in his line 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. April, 1846.

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

ne 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 undersigned.—Any communication addressed to either at Franklinsville, Randolph Co., will be promptly attended to. promptly attended to.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres's. June 1847. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity-April Term, 1817. The Trustees of the Greensborough Female College L. M. Lindsay, Solomon Hopkins and others. I Tappearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse Gallimore and his wife Susannah, Timothy Waiton and his wife Susannah, Mark W. Killingsworth and his wife Susannah, and Thomas L. Douglass, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this

lass, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before shid Court of Equity to he held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensborough on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer of demur to the plaintiffs' bill or the same will be set for hearing and head exparte as to them.

Test:

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Prady \$5

CAS LIGHTS. THE attention of the citizens of Guilford county of respectfully called to the new gas lights just introduced into use here. Families wishing to light their parlors and sitting rooms cheap and complete will please call and examine the article and lamps at

N. B. Glass and Oil Lamps can for a trifling sum be converted into Gas Lamps by the subscriber. July, 1817.

The subscribers

AVING received a large supply of MEDI-CINES, would call the attention of Physicians to an examination of their stock before purchasing HOLCOMBE & WATSON

\$700-\$800 .- Negroes Wanted THE subscribers wish to purchase from 50 to 757 likely young Negroes, between this and Christmas. Address James S. Close, Alamance P. O., er Isaac Weatherly, Greensboro'.

WEATHERLY & CLOSE.

75,000 lbs. Cotton Yarns.

LOR sale at the Leaksville Factory 300 Bales— 15,000 Binches—or 75,000 lbs. Cotton Yaras, ranging from No. 3 to No. 20. April, 1847 3tt WISTAR'S BALSAMOF WILD CHERRY, tor sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON

35,000 lbs. IRON, from the King's Mound tain Co., for sale by J R & J SLOAN,

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

PIG METAL.

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

TYRE GLENN. May, 1847. CHEWING TOBACCO

F of a very superior quality just received and for sule by HOLCOMBE & WATSON. 10 bb s. LINSEED OIL,

A FULL supply of Martin's LIME-slacked and onelacked -- for sale by MOREHBAD & WILLIS. July 22, 1842 19 2 . .

A GOOD LOT OF BACON-for cale by BANKIN & MCLEAN,