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Incidents of Travel. THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

CHAPTER II.

BETHLEHEM—ZION—JERUSALEM.

As I sat on a tomb in the Turkish cemetery the next morning (March 30th) watching the preparations for our departure, I almost dreaded the interest which every day would now bring, after the calm and quiet weeks we had spent in the desert. Our encampment looked much the same as it had done every morning for a month past; the Arab servants busy in taking down and packing the tents and a noisy quarrel going on in the midst—(this morning about a pistol having been stolen from one of the tents);—and the differences were only that there were spectators standing by, and that our camels had given place to horses and asses. But instead of the rocks and sands of the desert, Hebron was before my eyes, and the hills where Abraham spread his flocks, and the spot where he and his family lay buried. And before night, I should see the place where David was born and lived his shepherd life, and where Jesus was born. We had only twenty miles to travel this day to Bethlehem; but it was quite enough, for we were eager about every old tree, and well, and hill-top. The shrubs grew finer, and the wild flowers more abundant, the whole way; though the hills of Judah were wild and stony in parts, and no longer fit for pasturing such flocks as covered them when Abraham lived among them, or when the Hebrews drove in their cattle from the desert, or when David in his boyhood amused himself with slinging smooth stones from the brook while his father's sheep were feeding on the slopes. We sat down to rest and eat under the shade of a rock and a spreading tree; and for the hundredth time since we left Egypt it occurred to me how little we in England can enter into the meaning of David when in his divine songs, he speaks of the shade of rocks, and of the beauty of "a tree planted by rivers of water," and all such cool images. When one has been slowly pacing on, hour after hour, over glaring sands or heated rocks, under a sun which makes every bit of leather or metal, and even one's outer clothing, feel scorching hot, and oppressing one's very breathing, the sight of a patch of dark shade is welcome beyond belief; and when one has dismounted and felt the coolness of the rocky wall and of the ground beneath it, and gathered the fresh weeds which cluster in its crevices, phrase after phrase of the Psalms and prophecies comes over one's mind, with a life and freshness as sweet as the blossoms in one's lap.

Our first sight of Bethlehem was beautiful.—We came upon it suddenly, just when the yellow sunset light was richest. Bethlehem was on the rising ground on our right, massive looking (as all the villages of Palestine are) and shadowy, as the last sun-rays passed over it to gild the western hills, and another village which there lay high up embosomed in fig and olive orchards. The valley between, out of which we were rising lay in shadow. Before us, perched on a lofty ridge which rose between us and Jerusalem, was the convent of St. Elias, which we were to pass to-morrow. I was sorry to turn away from this view; but we had to take the right-hand road, and ride through the narrow streets of the village to the great convent, built over the spot where Jesus is believed by the friars to have been born.

It was too late this evening to see any of the sacred localities; but it was quite enough to have the moonlight streaming in during the whole night through the window of my lofty convent chamber and to think that on this hill took place the greatest event in the history of the world; and that in the fields near the gentle Ruth went about 'gleaning, little dreaming in those days of her poverty, that from her meeting with Boaz among the reapers of his harvests, would arise such events to the human race, that the shepherd grandchild, whose divine songs were to soothe her old age, should be the mighty king he was, and the father of a yet mightier, who should build the great temple of the Lord; and that a more distant descendant should make these glories appear as childish toys in the presence of his greater sovereignty over the universal human soul. A wise man of a late century has nobly said that "Prosperity is the promise of the Old Testament, and Adversity that of the New." On this hill was born the prosperity of the old dispensation; and on this hill was born the Man of Sorrows who knew the secret of true peace, and taught it in the saying that it profits not a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul.

In the morning we went into the church of the convent. I cared little for the upper part, with its chapels for Greek, Latin, and Armenian worship; and not much more for the caverns underground; where the friars believe that Joseph and Mary remained while there was no room for them in the inn. If the town was too full to receive them while the people were collected for the cen-

sus, it is hardly probable that they would repair to an underground cave; but in this cave mass was going on this morning; and striking was the effect after coming down from the sunshine to the crowded cavern, with its yellow lights and their smoke, and the echoes of the chanting. We returned when the service was over, and saw the star in the marble floor which marks as the friars believe, the precise spot where Jesus was born, and the marble slab which is laid in the place of the manger. When I saw throughout the country how the Arabs now use the caves of the hills to bed their goats and cattle, this belief of the friars appeared less absurd than it would with us; but still, it is so improbable that the precise spot of these transactions (whose importance was not known until afterwards) should have been marked and remembered, that I felt little interested in them in comparison with the landscape outside, about whose leading features there could be no mistake.

From the bottom of the garden, we overlooked the great valley which expanded to the northeast; and one enclosure there—a green spot now occupied by olive trees—was pointed out to us as the field where the shepherds were abiding on the night when Christ was born. Behind it to the east, lay range behind range of hills, stretching off to the north; and among these, we knew lay the Dead Sea, and the Jordan, where it pours its waters into that lifeless and melancholy lake. As we left the convent and village, and descended there rocky road, with terraced vineyards and olive groves on either hand, we knew that Joseph and Mary must have come by this way from Jerusalem when summoned to the census; and this was more to us than all the sights the friars had shown us in their zeal and kindness. We looked in at the tomb of Rachel, and at the convent of Elias; but our eyes and thoughts were bent towards Jerusalem. I remember however, that here I first saw the waters of the Dead Sea, lying blue in a little gap between the hills.

As soon as I had mounted my ass before the convent of Elias, I saw from our ridge some buildings on the rising ground which now showed itself before us. I was not immediately certain what they were; but the news soon spread among us. That rising ground was Zion, and these buildings belonged to Jerusalem, though they stood outside the wall. Immediately after, the walled city itself came into view, lying along the hills. Most of the party were disappointed.—I was not—partly because I knew that we were approaching it from the least favorable side; and partly because my expectations had much underrated the size and grandeur of the city. What we now saw was a line of white walls on the hill-side, with some square buildings and small white domes rising within.

I walked the rest of the way. On our right were hills, the summit of one of which was Acladem, bought by the priests with the money which the wretched Judas returned to them, when he found too late what he had done in his attempt to force his Lord to assert his claim to a temporal sovereignty. On our left was the plain of Rephaim. When we arrived at the brow of the high ground we were on, we were taken by surprise by the grandeur of the scene. Zion now appeared worthy of her name, and of her place in the hymns of David, and in history. We were now overlooking the valley of Gihon, more commonly known by the name of Hinnom. From its depth and its precipitous rocks on our side, I should call it a ravine. This deep dell contains the Lower Pool, now dry; and the aqueduct from Solomon's Pools is seen crossing it obliquely.—Its opposite side is Zion, rising very steeply, still terraced for tillage in some parts, and crowned by the city wall. To the right sweeping away from the ravine of Gihon, is the deep and grand valley of Jehoshaphat, clustered with rocks, relieved by trees, and leading the eye round to Olivet, which moreover is best seen from the other side of the city. The black dome of the tomb of David was the next object; and after that, the most conspicuous roof in the city—the great dome of the Mosque of Omar, which occupies the site of Solomon's Temple.

By this time, there was silence among us. I walked behind our cavalcade, as it slowly ascended the beautiful rocky way—glad of the silence permitted by each to all; for it was not possible at the moment—nor will it ever be possible—to speak of the Jaffa gate; and every echo of our horses' feet in the narrow, stony, picturesque streets, told upon our hearts as we said to ourselves that we were taking up our rest in Jerusalem.

I CANNOT FORGET.

'Tis folly, 'tis folly, I cannot forget;
Thine image is fresh in my memory yet,
Like an angel of light, 'tis still hovering near,
And words fondly spoken still sound in my ear.
I have tried thy loved image to banish from me;
But still thy fair form in its sorrow I see;
In public, in private, at sun-rise and set,
Fond memory lingers, I cannot forget.
Oh! ask me no more to cease thinking of thee,
Although perhaps parted forever we be;
I love thee as ever, though hope may be set,
While memory lingers, I cannot forget.

A Boon for the Poor.—Ceylon rice has made its appearance in London, and is retailed at three halfpence per pound. It is as good as the Carolina, but the grain is smaller and browner.

THE PIETY THE WORLD HATES.—It is not true that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with all human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an object of universal love and veneration. But mankind hate the lust of power, when it is veiled under the garb of piety; they hate canting and hypocrisy; they hate advertisers and quacks in piety; they do not choose to be insulted; they love to tear folly and impudence from the altar, which should only be a sanctuary for the wretched and the good.

Sidney Smith.

A Jew's Reproof.—Major Noah, of New York, an Israelite, and a veteran editor, thus administers a reproof to nominal Christians, which, as it does not admit of a very satisfactory reply, may as well be patiently borne: "When we pass by them [the fashionable churches] on Sunday, and see the liveried servants waiting outside, while their masters and mistresses are worshipping within, we think that possibly the thing may be reversed in the next world, when the masters may have to stand outside."—Presbyterian.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH, ON THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

IN SENATE, MARCH 23, 1848.

The Senate having under consideration the bill from the House of Representatives to authorize a loan not to exceed the sum of sixteen millions of dollars, Mr. Webster addressed the Senate on the subject of the Mexican war is a speech of considerable length of which we find the following account in the Senate's Official Report:

Mr. Webster said: Mr. President, on Friday a bill passed the Senate for the raising of ten regiments of new troops for the further prosecution of the war against Mexico, and we have been informed that the measure is shortly to be followed in this branch of the Legislature, by a bill to raise twenty regiments of volunteers for the same service. I was desirous, sir, on Friday to express my opinion against the object of those bills, against the supposed necessity which leads to their enactment, and against the general policy which they are apparently designed to promote. Circumstances personal to myself, but beyond my control, compelled me to forego on that day the execution of this design. The bill now before the Senate is a measure for raising money to meet the expenses of the Government, and to provide the means as well for other things as for the pay and support of these thirty regiments.

Sir, the scenes through which we have passed and are passing here are various. For a fortnight the world supposes us to have been occupied with the ratification of a treaty of peace and that within these walls—

"The world shut out"—notes of peace, hopes of peace, nay: strong assurances of peace, and immediate peace, have been uttered to console us and to cheer us. It has been over and over again stated that we have ratified a treaty—of course a treaty of peace; and as the country has been led to suppose, not of uncertainty, empty, and delusive peace, but real, gratifying, and enduring peace; a peace that shall stanch the wounds of war, prevent the further effusion of blood, cut off these enormous expenses, and return our friends, and our brothers, and our children (if they be yet living) from a land of slaughter, and a land of still more destruction by climate, to our firesides and our arms.—Hardly have those halcyon sounds ceased upon our ear until in resumed public session, we are summoned to fresh warlike operations; to the creation of a new army of thirty thousand men for the further prosecution of the war—to carry our power in the language of the President still more directly into the vital parts of our enemy, and press home, by the power of the sword, the claims that we insist upon, against a fallen, prostrate, I had almost said an ignoble foe. If I may judge of the opinion of the honorable member from Michigan, or of other speeches delivered in this chamber, there has not been a time from the commencement of the war when it has been more urgently pressed upon us, not only to maintain but to increase our military means; not only to continue the war, but to press it with more vigor at the present time. Pray, what does all this mean? Pray, sir, I ask, is it confessed, then, that we are no nearer to peace than we were when we snatched up a bit of paper called, or mis-called, a treaty, and ratified it? Have we yet to fight it out to the utmost, as if no pacification had intervened? I wish to treat the proceedings of this and every department of this Government with the utmost respect. God knows that the constitution of this Government, and the exercise of its just powers in the administration of the laws under it, have been the cherished object of all my unimpaired life. But if the subject was not too deeply interesting, I should say that our proceedings here might well enough cause a smile. In the ordinary transaction of foreign relations in this and all other Governments the course has been to negotiate first and ratify afterwards. This would seem to be the natural order of conducting intercourse between foreign States. We have chosen to reverse the order. We ratify first and negotiate afterwards. We set up a treaty such as we find it, and such as we choose to make it, and then we send two ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate thereupon in the capital of the enemy. One should think, sir, that the ordinary course of proceeding was much the wiser: that to negotiate, hold intercourse, come to some arrangement by authorized agents, and then to submit that arrangement to the sovereign authority, to which those agents are responsible, would be always the most desirable method of procedure. It strikes me that the course we have adopted is strange, is grotesque. So far as I know, it is unprecedented in the history of diplomatic intercourse. Learned gentlemen on the floor of the Senate, interested to defend and vindicate this course, may, in their extensive reading, have found examples. I know none.

Sir, we are in possession, by military power, of New Mexico and California, countries belonging hitherto to the United States of Mexico. We are informed by the President that it is his purpose to retain to consider them as territories. It is attached, and to be attached, to these United States of America; and the military operations and designs now before the Senate are intended to enforce this claim of the Executive of the U. States. We are to compel Mexico to agree that that part of her dominions called New Mexico, and that other part called California, shall be ceded to us. We are now in possession of these territories it is said, and she will be compelled to yield the title. This is the precise object of this new army of thirty thousand men. It is the identical object, sir, in my judgment, for which the war was originally commenced, for which it has been hitherto prosecuted, and in furtherance of which this treaty is to be used but as one of the means to bring about the general result; that general result depending, after all, upon our superior power and the necessity of submitting to any terms which we prescribe to fallen, fallen, fallen Mexico!

The members composing the other House—the more popular branch of Congress—have all been elected since, I had almost said the fatal, the remarkable incidents of the 11th of May, 1846; and it has passed a resolution affirming that "the war with Mexico was begun unconstitutionally and unadvisedly by the Executive Government of the United States." I concur in that sentiment. I hold that to be the most recent, authentic expression of the will and the opinions of the people of the United States. There is another proposition not so authentically announced hitherto, but in my judgment equally true—equally capable of demonstration; and that is, that this war was begun, has been continued, and is now prosecuted, for the great and leading purpose of the acquisition of new territory, out of which to bring new States, with a Mexican population, into this Union of the United States. It is unavowed at first, this purpose did not remain unavowed long.—However often it may be said that we did not go to war for conquest—*credat Judæus Apella!*—yet the moment we got possession of the territory, it is said that we must retain it and make it our own. Now, I think the original object has not been changed. Sir, I think it still exists in the eyes of those who originally contemplated it—who began the war for it; that it is as attractive to them, and from which they have no desire to avert their eyes now than they had then, or have had at any time since we have compelled a treaty of session. We know in our consciences that it is compelled! We use it as an instrument and an agency, in conjunction with other instrumentalities and agencies of a more formidable or destructive character, to enforce the acquisition of Mexico in the acquisition, by us of new territory to form new States—new States to be added to this Union.—Every intelligent man knows that there is a strong desire in the heart of the Mexican citizen to retain the territories belonging to that republic.—We know that the Mexican people part with their territory—if part they must—with regret, with pangs of sorrow. That we know the cession is altogether forced; and therefore, because we know it must be forced—because we know that whatever the Government, which is our creature, may do or agree to—we know that the Mexican people will never accede to the terms of this treaty but through an impulse of absolute necessity, and the impression made upon them by absolute irresistible force. Therefore we propose to overwhelm them with another army. We propose to raise immediately ten regiments of regular troops and twenty regiments of volunteers, and to pour them in and upon the Mexican people.

Now, sir, I should be happy to concur, notwithstanding all this, and all this cry of all the Semproniuses in the land that their voice is still for war—I should be happy to agree, and substantially I do agree, with the honorable member from South Carolina, that, after all, the war with Mexico is substantially over, that there can be no more fighting. My opinion in the present state of things is that the people of this country will not sustain this war. They will not go to the expense. They will not find any gratification in putting the bayonet to the throat of the Mexican people. For my part, I hope the ten regiment bill will never become a law. Three weeks ago I should have entertained that hope with the utmost confidence. Events since have struck me with pain and shaken my conviction. Still I hope it will not pass. And here, I dare say, I shall be called a "Mexican Whig." A man who can stand up here and say that he hopes that the Administration projects for the further prosecution of the war against Mexico will not be carried into effect is "an enemy to the country;" or, what gentlemen would consider the same thing, an enemy of the President of the United States and his Administration and his party. He is a "Mexican!" Sir, I think very badly of the Mexican character, high and low, out and in; but names do not terrify me. Besides, if I am a sufferer in this respect, if I be made the subject of reproach by these attendant pressers, these hired abusers of the motives of public men. I have had the honor on this occasion to be in very respectable company. In the vituperative, the accusative, the denunciatory sense of that term, I do not know a greater Mexican in this body than the honorable member from Michigan at the head of the Military Committee.

Mr. Cass. I should like the honorable gentleman to explain what sort of Mexican I am.

Mr. Webster. That is exactly the thing I now propose to do.

Mr. Cass. I shall be glad to hear the explanation.

Mr. Webster. In his remarks on this bill in the Senate, the other day, the honorable gentleman told us that his object was to frighten Mexico—it would touch his humanity to hurt her.

Mr. Cass. Does the honorable gentleman mean to say that I made such a remark?

Mr. Webster. I mean to say that the gentleman said it twice.

Mr. Cass. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I said no such thing. Will the gentleman allow me to state what I did say? I remarked that we had two objects to accomplish in raising these regiments; one was the vigorous prosecution of the war; and secondly, to produce a moral effect upon Mexico by convincing her of our determination, and thereby hold out an inducement to her to make peace.

Mr. Webster. The gentleman said that his principal object was to "frighten" Mexico, and that that would be more humane than to harm Mexico.

Mr. Cass. (in his seat). True.

Mr. Webster. It is true? Very well, I thought as much. Now the remarkable characteristic of his speech which makes it so much a Mexican speech is, that the gentleman speaks of us

the hearing of Mexico as well as in the hearing of the Senate. We have been accused sir, of being "Mexican Whigs" because what we say here is heard in Mexico, and Mexico derives countenance and support from what is said here, but the honorable member comes forth and tells Mexico that his object is to frighten her! His words have passed along the wires, they are on the Gulf, they are floating away to Vera Cruz; and, when they get there, they will satisfy the Mexicans that, after all—after all, "ye good Mexicans, our principal object is to frighten you!" And, to the end that they may not be frightened too much, he gives them notice that the object is to frighten them! Mr. President, when Snug, the joiner, was to represent the lion, and roar on the stage, he was quite apprehensive that he might too much frighten the "duchess and the ladies," and, therefore, by the advice of his comrade, one Nicholas Bottom, he wisely concluded that in the heat and fury of his effort he would show one-half his face and say: "Ladies, fair ladies, I would wish you, or I would request you, or I would intreat you not to fear, not to tremble; my life for yours if you think I came hither as a lion it were pity of my life! No, I am no such thing; I am a man as other men are; I'm Snug, the joiner!"

But, sir, in any view of this case—in any view of the proper policy of this Government, according to any man's apprehension and judgment—where is the necessity of this augmentation of regiments of the military force of the country?—I hold in my hand a note, I suppose substantially correct, of the present military forces of the United States. I will not vouch for its entire accuracy, but I believe it is substantially according to fact. There are now twenty-five regiments of regular troops of various arms, which, if full, would give us a force of 28,000 rank and file, and including officers, thirty thousand and odd men. These, with the exception of six or seven hundred men, are now all without the limits of the United States, in field service in Mexico, or on the route to Mexico. These regiments are not full. Casualties and the climate have sadly reduced their numbers. If the recruiting service would now yield ten thousand men, it would not more than fill up those regiments, so as to give the field officers their full complement. I understand, sir, that the report from Gen. Scott—Gen. Scott! A man that has performed the most brilliant campaign in military annals; a man that has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against a thousand unpropitious circumstances, and carried the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor and the great credit of his country. Gen. Scott! And where is he? At Puebla, undergoing an inquiry before his inferior in office, and other persons not in office, while the high powers that he exercised, and exercised with so much distinction, are turned over to another, I do not mean to say an unworthy gentleman, but his inferior in military rank and station.

But General Scott reports, as I understand, that in February there were twenty thousand regular troops under his command, and en route. Add the thirty regiments of volunteers—and if full they would make thirty four thousand men, officers included, over thirty five thousand, and there would be a force of regulars and volunteers amounting to not less than fifty-five or sixty thousand men, including the recruits on the way. If my information be exact, and the honorable member from Michigan can correct me if it be not—I presume that it is correct—in February Gen. Scott had under him in Mexico thirty thousand troops regulars and volunteers. Now, all these troops are regularly officered. There is no deficiency of officers in the line or in the staff; they are all full. Whatever deficiency there is consists of men.—Now, sir, there is, a plausible reason for saying that it is difficult to recruit at home for the supply of deficiencies in the volunteer regiments. It will be said that volunteers choose to enlist under officers of their own selection; that they do not incline to enlist here as individual volunteers, when the regiment is abroad under officers of whom they know nothing. There may be something in that; but pray to what does that conclusion lead? Does it not lead to this, that all those volunteer corps must moulder away, so far as the privates are concerned, and come to nothing? Meantime the places of the commissioned officers are continually filled, the regiments being full of officers, although the privates, by casualty and disease, are reduced to less in number than the officers themselves. But however that may be, in regard to the recruiting for the regular service, you can fill up the regiments by pay and bounty, according to existing laws, or new laws, if new laws be necessary. There is no reason upon earth why we should now create five hundred new officers for the purpose of getting ten thousand new men. There are officers to command them. All that is wanted is men; and there is a place for them, and I suppose that no gentleman can stand up here or elsewhere and say that the recruiting service can go on faster than it will be necessary to go on in order to fill up the deficiencies in the regiments abroad.

But now what do we want with a greater force than we already have in Mexico. Without asking what need there is for a supply of deficiencies in the existing regiments, what do we want beyond the thirty thousand regulars and volunteers now in field service? What is the purpose?—There is no army to fight. I suppose the enemy has not five hundred men together under arms in any part of Mexico. Except in one instance, perhaps, there is no Government to resist us. It is notorious that the Government of Mexico is on our side. It is our instrument, by which we hope to establish such a peace and accomplish such a treaty as we wish. As far as I can understand the matter, the Government of Mexico owes its life and breath and being, at this moment, to the support of our arm; and to hope—I will not say how inspired—that somehow or another, and at no distant period, there may be pecuniary means arising from our three millions, or our twelve millions, or some other of our millions. What do we propose to do, then, with those thirty regiments that we design to pour into Mexico? Are we going to cut the throats of the Mexicans? Are we going to plunge the sword deeper and deeper into the vital part of Mexico? What do we propose to do? Sir, I see no object, and yet we are pressed and urged to adopt this proposition in its full length—ten regiments of regulars, and twenty regiments of volunteers. We are told; and the

public is told, and the public believes, that we are on the verge of a safe and honorable peace. Every man looks out in the morning for tidings of confirmed peace, or confirmed hopes of peace. He gathers it from the Administration, and every organ of the Administration, from Dan to Beersheba; and yet the warlike operations—the incurring of additional expenses—the imposition of new charges upon the Treasury, are pressed here as if peace was not in all our thoughts, at least not in any of our expectations!

Now, sir, I propose to hold some plain talk to-day; and I say that, according to my best judgment and apprehension of matters, the main object of these bills is patronage—office—the gratification of friends. This very measure for ten additional regiments creates four or five hundred officers, colonels and subalterns, and not them only, for whom I have some respect, but then there comes paymasters, contractors, persons engaged in the transport service, commissaries, even down to sutlers, *et id genus omne*—people who handle the public money without facing the foe; one and all, the true descendants, if not the true representatives of corporal Nym, who said

"For I shall sutter be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue."

Sir, I hope, without disrespect to those applicants and aspirants, and those patriots, some of them patriots ready to fight, and those other patriots not willing to fight, but willing to be paid—I hope, without disrespect to any of them, according to their rank and station and merits, that they may be all disappointed. I hope, sir, as the weather grows genial and the season advances, they will, on the whole, find it their interest to place themselves, one of these mild mornings, in the cars, and take their destination to their respective places of honorable private occupation and civil employment. They have my good wishes, that, bidding adieu to the avenue and the Capitol, and the purlieus of the President's House, they may reach their homes in good health themselves and find their families all very happy to receive them.

But, sir, *paulo majora canamus!* This war was waged for the purpose of creating new States near the southern portion of the United States, out of Mexican territory, and with such population as might be found resident therein. I have opposed that project. I am against the creation of new States. I am against the acquisition of territory to form new States. And this, Sir, is not a matter of sentimentality, which I am to parade before mass meetings or before my constituents at home. It is with me no matter of declamation, regret, or expressed repugnance. It is matter of firm, unchangeable purpose, to yield to no force of circumstances that have occurred or that I may consider likely to occur; and therefore I say, sir, that if I am asked to day whether for the sake of peace I will take a treaty that brings two new States into this Union on its southern boundary, I say no, distinctly no! and I wish every man in the Union to understand that to my judgment and my purpose. I have said on the southern boundary, because there the present proposition takes its locality. I would say the same of the western, the northern, the eastern, or any other boundary. I would resist to-day, and to the end, here and every where, any proposition to add any foreign territory, on the south or west, north or east, to the States of this Union, as they are now constituted and held together under the constitution. I do not want the colonies of England on the north; I as little desire the Mexican population on the south. I resist and reject all, and all with equal resolution; and therefore, I say, that if the question is put to me to-day whether I will take peace in the present state of the country—disregarding as it is—in the exigency of this war, odious as it is—in circumstances so afflictive to the community, and so disturbing to the business of those whom I represent as those which now surround us—I say still that if the question be put to me whether I will have peace with new States, I say no—no! Why? Because, sir, there is no necessity of being driven into the dilemma, in my judgment. Other gentlemen may think differently. I own no man's conscience but mine own. I mean to make a clean breast for myself, and I protest that I see no reason whatever to believe that we cannot obtain as safe a peace, as honorable a peace, and as prompt a peace, without territory as with it. The things are separable. There is no necessary connexion between them. Mexico does not wish us to take her territory that she may receive our money.—Far from it. She yields her assent—if she yield it at all—reluctantly, and we all know it. If she yield, it is the result of force; and there is not a man here that does not know it. Let me say, sir, that if this Treaty shall finally be rejected in Mexico, it is most likely to be, because those who, under our protection, prepared it, against the purpose of the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to agree to this cession of territory. The thing most likely to break up what is now expected to take place is the repugnance of the Mexican people to part with Mexican territory. They would prefer to keep their territory, and that we should keep our money; or we resolve that we should keep our money and allow them to keep their territory.—We shall see. I pretend to no powers of prediction. I do not know what may happen. The times are full of strange events. But I think it probable that if the treaty which has gone to Mexico shall fail to be ratified, it will be because of the aversion of the Mexican Congress or the Mexican people to cede the territories, or any portion of them, belonging to their republic.

I have said, sir, that I would rather have no peace for the present than to have a peace that brings territories for new States, and the reason is that I believe we can get a peace just as soon without territory as with it—a peace more safe, more enduring—vastly more honorable to us, the great republic of the western world. I hear gentlemen say that we must have some territory, that the people demand it. I deny it, at least I say I see no proof of it whatever. I do not doubt that there are individuals here and there of an enterprising character disposed to emigration, who know nothing about New Mexico, but that it is far off; who are tired of the dull pursuits of agriculture and civil life. I dare say that there are hundreds and thousands of such persons who wish for territory in which to seek their fortunes. Whatever is new is attractive to such minds; they feel the spirit of a borderer, and that is, I take it, to be pretty tolerably content with his condition till somebody passes beyond him; and then his disposition is to take up his "traps" and pass beyond him who has passed himself, and sit down further off; it is

resistible passion. At least so says that great and sagacious observer of human manners, Chaucer, when he traveled in this country in 1799. But I say, sir, that I do not find any where that there exists any where, any considerable number of persons who think that we want more territory, and such territory. There were twenty four of us last year who voted against the prosecution of the war for the acquisition of territory, on the ground that we did not want it—Southern men and Northern men. I believe there were Southern gentlemen, who concurred in that vote, and who found themselves, even against what might be supposed to be the local feeling and partiality, able to sustain themselves upon the ground of the wisdom of the general policy of not seeking for territory, and by the acquisition of territory to bring into our politics certain embarrassing and embroiling questions. I do not learn that they suffered by the advocacy of such sentiments; I rather believe that they triumphed in them, and I believe that the greater portion of the South, if we can trust what has been said here—through the Southwest to a very great extent the same sentiment is general—that there is no prevalent opinion in favor of new territory, or such territory, or of an augmentation of your population, and by such population. I need not say that that is, if not the undigested, the preponderant sentiment of all the North. But we think we must take territory: for the sake of peace we must take territory. This is the will of the President! If we do not take it we may fare worse! Mr. Polk will take no less! That is fixed upon! He is immovable! He has put down his foot! He had put it down, sir, on "fifty four forty," but it did not stay. I speak of the President of the United States as I speak of all Presidents, without disrespect; but I know no reason why his opinions, his will, his purpose declared to be fixed, should control us any more than our purpose formed upon equally conscientious motives, and I may add, formed under as high responsibilities as those which should control him. We think he is firm and will not move. I should be sorry, sir, very sorry indeed, that we should entertain more respect for the firmness of an individual at the head of the Government than we can entertain for our own firmness. He will stand out, it is said, against us. Do we fear to stand against him? For one I do not. It appears to me to be a shallow doctrine. For one, I am willing to meet the issue, and to go to the people over all this broad land. If we will take peace without new States, and the administration will have no peace without new States, I am willing to stand upon that and trust the people. I do that because in the first place, I think it is right, and in the next place I have no distrust of the people. I am not unwilling to put that to their sovereign decision and arbitration.

Sir, I hold this question to be vital, permanent, elementary, in the future prosperity of this country and the maintenance of the constitution, and I am willing to trust that question to the people. I prefer that it should be submitted to them, because if what I regard as a great constitutional principle, or a principle essentially important to the maintenance of the constitution, be broken down, let it be the act of themselves. It shall never be my act. I therefore do not distrust the people. I am willing to take their sentiment on the issue, from the Gulf to the British Provinces, and from the ocean to the Missouri. I am willing to ask them will you continue this war for territory—for territory to be purchased after all for an enormous price, a thousand times the value of all that is purchased—or will you take peace, containing yourselves with the honor the country has reaped by the military achievements of its armies? Will you take peace without territory and preserve the integrity of the constitution and the Union? I am willing to go on that for one.

I am willing, sir, to take this issue: peace without new States: keeping our money to ourselves, or war till these new States shall be acquired? That's the question; it is a question for the people themselves. If they support me and those who think with me in the view I take of the matter, very well. If they will have territory, if they will add new States to this Union, why let them do so, and they will be the architects of their own fortunes, for good or evil.

But, sir, we tremble before Executive power. The truth cannot be concealed—we tremble before Executive power! Mr. Polk will take no less than this, and, if we do not take this, "the king's anger may kindle," and he may impose still heavier burdens. Now, who and what is Mr. Polk? I speak of him in no manner of disrespect. I mean only to ask who and what is the President of the United States for the current moment? He is in the last year of the term of his administration—formally, officially, it can only be drawn out till the fourth of March. Why, really and substantially, we know that two short months will or may produce events that render the duration of the official term of very little importance. We are on the eve of a Presidential election. That machinery resorted to collect public opinion, or party opinion, is to be put in operation two months hence. We shall see its result. It may be that the present incumbent of the Presidential office will be again presented to his party friends and adherents for their suffrages for the next Presidential term. I do not say how probable or improbable that may be—perhaps it is not entirely probable. Suppose that that is not the result, what then? Why, then, Mr. Polk becomes as absolutely insignificant as any respectable man amongst the public men of the United States—honorable in his private life—valuable in his private character. Respectable—never eminent in public life, he will, from the moment that a new star arises, have just as little influence as you, sir, or I; and, so far as respects myself, God knows that will be very little. Sir, political partisans and aspirants and office seekers are not sun-flowers; they do not.

"turn on their god when he sets
The same face which they turned when he rose."

Now, sir, if the respectable gentleman who is now at the head of the Government should be agreed upon, there will be those who will commend his consistency, and be bound to maintain it and the integrity of the party; his friends will require that this should be done. If otherwise, who is there in the whole length and breadth of the land who will care for the consistency of the present incumbent of that office? There will then be new objects. Manifest destiny will have fixed upon some other man, sir; the eulogies are now written; the commendations of the press are already elaborated; I will not say every thing fulsome, but I will say every thing panegyric is already written out with blanks for names, to be filled when the convention shall adjourn. When manifest destiny shall be reached, then, sir, all these strains of panegyric made beforehand, laid up in pigeon-holes, studied, framed, embossed, and embossed, will all come out, and then there will be, there is bound to be, somebody in the United States, possibly, whose merits have heretofore been strangely overlooked—marked by Providence—a kind of miracle—it is a wonder that no body thought of him before; a fit man to be at the head of this great republic. I should

not, therefore, from any thing that I feel to be my duty, by any apprehension of the power, and importance, and imposing dignity, and the power of will which is ascribed to the present incumbent of that office. I wish we had that power of will. I wish we had that firmness—firmness—firmness. *Si sit nomen nullum obstat.* If we had adherence! I wish we could gather something from the spirit of our brave corps that have met the enemy under circumstances most adverse, and have stood the shock. I wish we could imitate Zachary Taylor in his bivouac upon the field of Buena Vista. He said he would remain for the night; he would feel the enemy in the morning and try his position. I wish before we surrender that we could make up our minds to feel the enemy and try his position, and I think we should find him, as Taylor did, under the early sun on his way to San Louis Potosi? This is my judgment.

But, sir, I come to the all-absorbing question, more particularly, of the creation of new States. When I came into the councils of the country, Louisiana had been obtained under the treaty with France, and shortly afterwards Florida was obtained under the treaty with Spain. These two countries were known to us. They lay upon our frontiers. They commanded the outlets of the great river. As I have had occasion to say, and shall now only repeat, without argument, in the first of these instances, the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, supposed the acquisition to be unconstitutional: he acted upon that supposition. Mr. Madison was then Secretary of State. He proposed that a proposition for an amendment of the constitution should be submitted, in order to bring Louisiana into the Union. He drew up the proposition, and it was submitted to Mr. Adams. Mr. Madison did not go upon the general idea that new States might be admitted. He did not proceed upon the motion of a general amendment to the constitution in this respect, but the amendment of the constitution which he proposed and submitted to Mr. Adams was article 13th, amendatory of the constitution—"The province of Louisiana is hereby declared to be part and parcel of the U. S." Public opinion, owing to the great importance of this acquisition, took a turn favorable to the affirmation of the power, without any new constitutional provision. The power was acquiesced in. Louisiana became a part of the Union: and following the example of Louisiana, Florida was admitted. Now, sir, I consider these transactions as past, settled, legalized. There they stand. They are part of our political history. They are facts against which it would be idle at this day to contend. My first agency in these matters was upon the proposition for admitting Texas into the Union. That I thought it my duty to oppose upon the general ground of opposing all annexation of new States; and I may add, and ought to add, in justice, because there was a proposition then before the country, as to Southern States, having a slave population, being represented in the Congress of the United States, upon the ground of inequality. It happened to me, sir, to be called on to address a political meeting in New York, in 1837-38, after the recognition of Texan independence. I may state now, sir, what I have often stated before, that no man from the first has been a better wisher—a more sincere well-wisher—to the people and government of Texas than myself. I looked upon the achievement of their independence at the battle of San Jacinto as quite extraordinary—almost a marvellous incident in the affairs of mankind. I was among the first to be disposed to acknowledge her independence, but from the first, and from the first down to this moment; I have opposed as far as I was able the annexation of new States to this Union. I stated my reasons on the occasion to which I referred. I have them in a short abstract before me, but it is hardly worth while that I should trouble the Senate with reading them.

For a few years I held a position in the Executive department of the Government. I left the Department of State in 1843, in May. Within a month after another most worthy and respectable gentleman—who came to a very untimely end—had taken my place, I had occasion to know, not officially, but from circumstances, that the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up by Mr. Tyler's Administration as an administration measure, pushed, pressed, insisted on, and I believe that the honorable gentleman to whom I have referred, and for whose memory I entertain much respect, (Mr. Upshur), had something like a passion for the accomplishment of this purpose. And I am afraid that the President of the United States at that time suffered his ardent feelings not a little to control his more prudent judgment. At any rate, I saw in 1843 that annexation had become a purpose. I was not in Congress, nor in public life, but seeing this state of things I thought it my duty to admonish, as far as I could, the country of the existence of this purpose. There are gentlemen—many of them at the North—others now in this capital, who know that in the summer of 1843, being fully persuaded that this purpose of annexing Texas had been taken up by the President of the United States, I thought it my duty to ask their concurrence in an attempt to let this purpose be known to the country. I conferred with gentlemen of distinction and eminence: I proposed some means of exciting public attention to the question of annexation before it should become a party question; for I had learned that when a matter becomes a party matter, it is in vain to argue against it or argue upon it. But the optimists, the quietists then, who said all things are well and let all things alone, discouraged, discomfited, repressed, any such effort. They said the North would take care of itself; the country would take care of itself; that it would not sustain Tyler's project of annexation; when the time came the power of the North, which was left in the House of Representatives, would be sufficient to resist the measure. And I could now refer to paragraphs and articles in the most respectable journals at the North, in which the attempt was made to produce an impression that there was no danger that we should have an addition of new States, that we need not alarm ourselves about it. I was not in Congress when the resolution providing for the annexation of Texas was passed. I only know that up to a very short period before the passage of that resolution the general impression was in the country where I belonged, that no such resolution could pass. But I have found, sir, in the course of thirty years' experience, that whatever measure the Executive Government embraces and pushes is quite likely to succeed. There is a giving way somewhere. If the Executive Government acts with uniformity, steadiness, entire unity of purpose, sooner or later it is quite apt enough, according to my construction of history, too apt to effect its purpose.

Just before the commencement of the present Administration the resolution for the annexation of Texas passed Congress. Texas complied with the provisions of these resolutions, and she was here, or the case was here on the 23d of Dec. 1845, for her final admission into the Union as one of these States: I took occasion then to state that I hoped I had shown all proper regard for Texas; that I had been certainly opposed to annexation; that I should go over the whole matter again I should have nothing new to add; that I had acted all along under the unanimous declaration of all parties, and of the Legislature of Massachusetts: that I thought there must be some limit to the extent of our territories; and that I wished that this country should exhibit to the world the example of a powerful republic without the greediness and hunger of empire. And I added that, while I held with as much faithfulness as any citizen of the country to all the original arrangements and compromises of the constitution under which we live, I never could, and I never should, bring myself to be in favor of the admission of any States into the Union as slave-holding States, and I might have added, any States at all. Now, as I have said, in all this I acted under the resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, certainly concurrent with my own judgment, so often repeated, and reaffirmed by the unanimous consent of all men of all parties; that I could not well go through the series of pointing out not only the impolicy, but the unconstitutionality of such annexation. A case presented itself: If a State proposes to come into the Union, and to come in as a slave State, then there is an augmentation of the inequality in the representation of the people which already exists—an inequality already existing, with which I do not quarrel, and which I never will attempt to alter, but shall preserve as long as I have a vote to give or any voice in this Government, because it is a part of the original compact. Let it stand.

But, then, there is another consideration of vastly more general importance even than that: more general, because it affects all the States, free and slaveholding; and it is that, if States formed out of territories thus thinly populated, come into the Union, they necessarily, inevitably break up the relation existing between the two branches of the Government and destroy its balance. They break up the intended relation between the Senate and the House of Representatives. If you bring in new States, any State that comes in must have two Senators. She may come in with fifty or sixty thousand people and more. You may have from a particular State more Senators than you have Representatives. Can any thing occur to disfigure and derange the form of Government under which we live more signally than that? Here would be a Senate bearing no proportion to the people, out of all relation to them, by the addition of new States: from some of them only one Representative perhaps, and two Senators; whereas the larger States may have ten, fifteen, or even thirty Representatives, and but two Senators. The Senate added to, augmented by these new Senators coming from States where there are few people, becomes an odious oligarchy. It holds power without an adequate constituency. Sir, it is but "borough-mongering" upon a large scale. Now, I do not depend upon theory. I ask the Senate and the country to look at facts; to see where we were when we made our departure three years ago, and where we now are; and I leave it to the imagination to conjecture where we shall be.

We admitted Texas—one State for the present—but, sir, if you refer to the resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas you find a provision that it shall be in the power of Congress hereafter to make four new States out of Texan territory. Present and prospectively five new States—ten Senators—may come into the Union out of Texas. Three years we did this; we now propose to make two States. Undoubtedly if we take, as the President recommends, New Mexico and California, there must then be four new Senators. We shall then have provided in those territories out of the United States along our southern borders for the creation of States enough to send fourteen Senators into this chamber. Now what will be the relation between these Senators and the people they represent, or the States from which they come? I do not understand that there is any very accurate census of Texas. It is generally supposed to contain a hundred and fifty thousand persons. I doubt whether it is above one hundred thousand persons.

Mr. Mangum. It contains one hundred and forty-nine thousand.

Mr. Webster. My honorable friend on my left says a hundred and forty-nine thousand. I put it down, then, one hundred and fifty thousand. Well, sir, Texas is not destined probably to be a country of dense population. We will suppose it to have near one hundred and fifty thousand population by the best accounts, and I have given over all that I can find. New Mexico may have sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants, such as they are! Say seventy thousand. In California they are not supposed to be above twenty-five thousand men; but, undoubtedly if this territory should become ours, persons from Oregon and from our Western States, will find their way to San Francisco, where there is some good land, and we may suppose they will shortly amount to sixty or seventy thousand. We will put them down at seventy thousand. Then the whole territory in this estimate, which is as large as any man puts it at, will contain two hundred and ninety thousand persons, and they will send us whenever we ask for them, fourteen Senators; a population less than that of the State of Vermont, and not the eighth part of that of New York! Fourteen Senators, and no more people than Vermont and no more people than New Hampshire, and no so many people as the good State of New Jersey! But then, sir, Texas claims to the line of the Rio Grande, and if it be her true line why then of course she absorbs a considerable part, nay, the greatest part, of the population of what is now called New Mexico. I do not argue the question of the southern or western line of Texas; I only say that it is apparent to every body who will look at the map and learn any thing of the matter, that New Mexico cannot be divided by this river, the Rio Grande, which is a shallow, fordable, insignificant stream, creeping along through a narrow valley at the base of enormous mountains. New Mexico must remain together; it must be a State with its seventy thousand people, and so it will be, and so will be California. But suppose Texas, to remain a unit and but one for the present, still we have three States: Texas, New Mexico and California. We have six Senators, then, for less than three hundred thousand people in that region as we have for New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with four or five millions of people: and that is what we call an equal representation! Is not this enormous! Have gentlemen considered this? Have they looked at it? Are they willing to look it in the face and say they embrace it? I trust in God the people will look at it and consider it. And now let me add that this disproportion cannot be diminished; it must remain forever. How are you going to diminish it? Why here is Texas, with a hundred and forty-nine thousand people, with one State. Suppose that population should flow into Texas, where will it go? Not to any dense point, but to be spread over all that region, in places remote from the Gulf, in places remote from what is now the capital of Texas, and thence

fore, as soon as there are in other portions of Texas people enough, within our common construction of the constitution and our practice in respect to the admission of States, my honorable friend from Texas will have a new State, and I have no doubt he has chalked it out already. Well then as to New Mexico, there can be no more people there. The man is ignorant, stupid, who has looked at the map of New Mexico and read the accounts of it, who supposes there can be any more people there than there is now: some sixty or seventy thousand. It is an old settled country—the people living along in the bottom of this valley on the two sides of a little stream; a garter of land only on one side and the other, filled by coarse land-holders and miserable peons. It can sustain—not only under their cultivation, but under any cultivation that our American race should ever submit to—no more people than there are there now. There will then be two Senators for sixty thousand inhabitants in New Mexico to the end of our lives and to the end of the lives of our children. And then sir how is it with California? We propose to take California from the forty-second degree north latitude down to the thirty-third and degree; we propose to take ten degrees of latitude along the coast of the Pacific. All along that great distance there are settlements and villages, and forts; back it is all wilderness and barrens and Indian country. But if about San Francisco and perhaps down to Monterey or a little to the north, there shall be enough to make one State, why the people five hundred miles off in time to come will have another State, and then this disproportion of Senators to the people will go on, and must go on, and we cannot prevent it. I say, sir, that according to my conscientious convictions, we are now fixing upon the constitution of the U. S. and upon our form of Government a monstrosity—a disfigurement—an enormity. Sir, I hardly dare trust myself. I do not know that I may not be under some delusion. I do not know that my head is not turned. It may be that it is the weakness of mine eyes that forms this monstrous apparition. But if I may trust myself—if I may persuade myself that I am in my right mind, then it does appear to me that we, in this Senate have been acting, and are acting, and are likely to be acting hereafter, a part which will certainly form a remarkable epoch in the history of our Government. I hold it to be enormous—flagrant—and an outrage upon all the principles of a popular representative government and upon the elementary provisions of the constitution under which we live and which we have sworn to support. But then sir, what frees the case from this enormity? Why is it that we stipulate only that these new States shall be brought in at a suitable time. Now, what is to constitute the suitability of time? Who is to judge of it? I will tell you sir that the suitable time will come whenever the preponderance of party power makes it necessary to bring in new States. The time will depend on the state of our politics here, and not upon the condition of these States elsewhere. Be assured, sir, there will be a suitable time whenever strength or party power or votes are wanting in this Senate. We have some experience of this. Texas came in at a suitable time. Very suitable! Texas was finally admitted in December, 1845. My friend near me here, (Mr. Rusk), for whom I have great respect, whose acquaintance I have cultivated with much pleasure, took his seat here, with his colleague, in March, 1846. In July 1846 these two Texan votes turned the balance in the Senate and overthrew the Tariff of 1842, in my judgment the best system of revenue that was ever established in this country. Gentlemen of different opinions think otherwise. They think it was fortunate they think the Texan vote came in at a suitable time; and they will take care that New Mexican votes shall come in at a suitable time also. I understand it perfectly well. It is a difference of opinion between myself and them. To their policy, to their object, to their purposes, the time was suitable and the aid was efficient and decisive. Sir, in 1850 perhaps similar questions may be agitated here—they are not likely to be before—but agitated they will be then, unless some change in the course of the administration of the Government take place; and, according to my apprehension, looking to general results as flowing from our established system of commerce and revenue in 1850, two years from this time, we may probably be engaged in a new revision of our system; in the work of establishing if we can a tariff of specific duties; in the work of protecting, if we can, the domestic industry of this country, and in the work of preventing to some extent, if we can, the overwhelming flood of importations. Suppose this to be the case, and suppose our opponents require additional strength, that will be exactly the suitable time for two Senators from New Mexico to make their appearance here.

But again, we hear other hazy, soothing, quieting tones, which quiet none of my alarms, assuage none of my fears, commend me to my nightly rest with no more resignation. It is said we may trust the popular branch of the Legislature—we may look to the House of Representatives, the great majority of whom are from the North and Middle States; and we may trust them that these new States are not admitted sooner than they should be, or admitted for any party purpose. I am compelled by experience to distrust all such reliance. If we cannot rely on ourselves, when we have a clear and unquestioned constitutional authority, competent to carry us through, I beg to know how we are to rely on others? Have we more respect for the patriotism, the firmness of others than our own? Besides, experience shows us that things of this sort may be sprung upon Congress and upon the people. It was so in the case of Texas. It was so in the 28th Congress. The members of the 28th Congress were not chosen with the view to decide the question of annexation or no annexation. They came here upon other grounds, political and party grounds, supported by their friends on one side and the other, for reasons not connected with this question. What then? Why the Administration sprung the question upon Congress. It obtained a snap judgment, and carried the measure of annexation. That can be proved by many facts. I will state one. There were four gentlemen in the House of Representatives from Connecticut, elected before this question arose—belonging to the Democratic party. They had not been here long before they entered into the spirit of annexation; and when this became known, remonstrances—public, private, and legislative—were uttered in sounds which any one could have heard who could hear thunder. Did it move these gentlemen? Not at all. Every one of them voted for annexation. The election came round a few months afterwards, and they were all turned out; but what did those care for that who had the benefit of their votes? Such agencies, or if it be proper to call them instrumentalities, maintain respect no longer than they continue to be useful.

Sir, we take New Mexico and California. Who is weak enough to think that there is an end? Why, do we not hear it avowed every day that it is proper for us also to take Sonora and Chihuahua, and other provinces or States of northern Mexico? Who thinks that the hunger for dominion will stop here of itself? Somebody has said that this acquisition is so mean and lean and unsatisfactory that we shall seek no further. In my judgment sir you may believe that, if you can believe that a rapacious animal that has made one unproductive foray won't try for a better! But, further, there are some things that we can argue against with temper, and submit to, if overruled, without mortification. There are other things that seem to affect one's consciousness of being a reasonable man, and evince a disposition to impose upon his common sense. And of this class of topics or pretensions I have never heard of any thing, and cannot conceive of any thing more ridiculous in itself, more absurd, and more affrontive to all sober judgment, than the cry that we are getting indemnity by the acquisition of New Mexico and California! I hold them not to be worth a dollar, and we pay for them a vast sum of money. We have expended a vast sum of money. We have expended, as every body knows, large treasures in the prosecution of the war, and now what is there to constitute indemnity! What do gentlemen mean by it? Let us see how this matter stands. We get a country. We get a country in the first instance, either by cession or acknowledgment of boundary—I care not which way you state it—the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What this country is appears from the publication of an honorable gentleman in the other house, in which he quotes an account given by Major Gaines. He says that the country is worth nothing; that he would not hazard the life of a single individual for every foot of land from San Patricio to the valley of the Rio Grande. This gentleman has been there lately, and is well acquainted with the condition of the country. So far then as that part of our acquisition is concerned, I take it far granted it is not worth a dollar!

Now of New Mexico. Of that, forty-nine fiftieths at least is a mere barren waste of desert plain or mountain. There is no wood, no timber—little fagots to light a fire carried thirty or forty miles on mules. There is no natural fall of rains, as in temperate climates. The place and scene are Asiatic—enormously high mountains, running up some to the height of ten thousand feet, with very narrow valleys at their bases, through which streams sometimes trickle along; a garter winds along, through the thread of which runs the Rio Grande from afar in the Rocky Mountains down to the latitude of about thirty-three degrees, some three or four hundred miles. There these sixty thousand persons are. In the mountains, on the right and the left, are streams whose natural tendencies would be as lateral streams to flow into the Rio Grande, and in certain seasons of the year, when the rains have been abundant in the mountains, some of them do actually reach the Rio Grande, but the greater part of them, always and all of them for a greater part of the year, never reach an outlet to the sea. They are absorbed in the sandy and desert plains of the country. There is no culture any where, save that which can be obtained by artificial watering or irrigation. You can have this along the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, in the gorges of the mountains, where the streams are; but you cannot have it down along the course of those streams that lose themselves in the sands.

Now, sir, there is no public domain in New Mexico: there is not a foot of land to be sold by the Government; there is not an acre of land that will become ours when the country becomes ours—not an acre. But, more than this, the country is full of people, such as they are. There is not the least thing in it to invite the settlement of our planters or farmers. There will go, I dare say, speculators, traders, some of them adventurers, tired of the good country in the valley of the Mississippi, who desire to wander; but I undertake to say there will not be two hundred farmers or planters from the United States in New Mexico in the next fifty years. They cannot live there. Do you suppose they are going to cultivate lands which cannot be made productive in the slightest degree without irrigation? The people that are there produce little and live upon little. I believe the characteristic of our farmers throughout this country is to produce a good deal and consume a good deal. Again New Mexico is not like Texas. I had hoped and still hope that Texas is to be filled up by a population like ourselves—not by the Spanish race, not by peons, not by coarse, ignorant, vulgar landholders, with tribes of slaves around them, predial and otherwise.

Mr. Rusk. Will the honorable Senator allow me one word? I did not like to interrupt the Senator when he was reading an account of the country lying in the valley of the Nueces. When that country comes to be known, it will be found as valuable as any portion of Texas. From its source to its mouth, the valley of the Rio Grande will be found to be the same thing, but we do not claim it as indemnity, believing it to be our just and equitable right. So far as Mexican population is concerned, there is a good deal of it now in Texas, highly respectable, and amongst them those who have distinguished themselves as patriots; men of intelligence and of worth. These are coming over and settling in Texas, encouraged by the prospect of peace.

Mr. Webster. I take what I say in regard to the valley of the Rio Grande from the statement of Major Gaines. I am glad to hear that there is a part of it fit for the foot of civilized man. I am glad to hear, also, that there are some of the inhabitants of New Mexico who are not so besotted with their miserable condition as not to make some effort to get out of the country, and to come into a better.

Sir, I would, if I had time, call the attention of the Senate to a very instructive speech that was made in the other House by Mr. Smith, of Connecticut. He seems to have examined all our authorities, conversed with all our travellers, corresponded with all our agents. His speech contains all their communications, and I commend it to every man in the United States who wishes to know what we are about to acquire by the acquisition of New Mexico. New Mexico is secluded, isolated—a place by itself—in the middle of the mountains, five hundred miles, I believe, from Texas.

[Mr. Rusk. Five hundred miles from the settled portions of Texas.]

Mr. Webster. Further from any where else! It does not belong any where. It has no belongings about it. Sir, at this moment it is absolutely more retired and shut out from communication with the civilized world than the Sandwich Islands, or most of the islands in the Pacific ocean. It presses hard on Tyler, and the people are infinitely less elevated in mind and condition than the people of the Sandwich Islands; far less worthy of our association; far less fit to send their Senators here than are inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands, far less worthy are they than the better classes of Indians in our neighborhood. I commend me to the Cherokee, the Choctaw, if you please—to speak of the Pawnee, the Blackfeet, the Snake Indians, and the Flatheads—any thing except the—Indians, and I am apt to

be with them, instead of the people of New Mexico. They have no notion of our institutions, or of any free institutions. They have no notion of popular government. Not the slightest—not the slightest on earth. And the question is asked, what will be their constitution? It is farcical to talk of such a people making a constitution. They do not know the meaning of the term. They do not know its import; they know nothing at all about it. And I can tell you, sir, that when we have made it a territory, and wish to make it a State, such a constitution as the Executive power of this Government thinks fit to send to them will be sent and adopted. The constitution of our fellow-citizens of New Mexico will be framed in the city of Washington. Now, what says Col. Hardin in regard to New Mexico, that most lamented and distinguished officer, whom I well knew as a member of the other House, and whose death I did most deeply deplore? He gives a description of New Mexico, and speaks of the people of that country in these terms:

"The people are on a par with their land. One in two hundred or five hundred is rich and lives like a nabob; the rest are peons, or servants sold for debt, who work for their masters, and are as subservient as the slaves of the South, and look like Indians; and, indeed, are not more capable of self-government. One man, Jacobus Sanchez, owns three-fourths of all the land our column has passed over in Mexico. We are told we have seen the best part of Northern Mexico; if so, the whole of it is not worth much."

I need not read the whole extract. He speaks of all Northern Mexico, and New Mexico is not the better part of it. Sir, there is a recent traveller, who is not unfriendly to the United States, if I may judge from his works, for he commends us every where. He is an Englishman, and his name is Ruxton. I believe his work is in the library, and I suppose that gentlemen have seen it. He gives an account of the morals and manners of the people; and, Mr. President and Senators, I will take leave to introduce you to these, your soon-to-be respected fellow citizens of New Mexico:

"It is remarkable that, although existing from the earliest times of the colonization of New Mexico, a period of two centuries, in a state of continual hostility with numerous savage tribes of Indians who surrounded their territory, and in constant insecurity of life and property from their attacks; being also far removed from the enervating influences of large cities, and in their isolated situation entirely dependant on their own resources, the inhabitants are totally destitute of those qualities which, for the above reasons, we might naturally have expected to distinguish them, and are as deficient in energy of character and physical courage as they are in all the moral and intellectual qualities. In their social state, but one degree removed from the veriest savages, they might take lessons even from these in morality and the conventional decencies of life. Imposing no restraint on their passions, a shameless and universal concubinage exists, and a total disregard of moral laws, to which it would be impossible to find a parallel in any country calling itself civilized. A want of honorable principle, and consummate duplicity and treachery, characterize all their dealings. Liars by nature, they are treacherous and faithless to their friends, cowardly cringing to their enemies; cruel, as all coward are, they unite savage ferocity with their want of animal courage; as an example of which their recent massacre of Gov. Bent and other Americans may be given—one of a hundred instances."

"One out of a hundred instances" and these are soon to be our beloved countrymen. Mr. President, for a good many years I have struggled to oppose every thing that I thought tended to strengthen the arm of the Executive power. I think it is growing more and more formidable every day; and I think that in yielding to it in this as in other instances will give it strength which it may be hereafter very difficult to resist. I think it is nothing else than fear of Executive power that commits us to the support of this war for the acquisition of territory—fear—fear—and nothing else. In the little part I have acted in public life it has been my purpose to preserve the people of the United States—what the constitution was designed to make them—one people, one in interest, one in character, one in political feeling. When we depart from that we break it all up. What sympathy can there be between these New Mexicans, these Californians, and the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi or of the Middle States, or of the Eastern States in the choice of President? Do they know the same man? Have they any general consensate sentiment? Not at all. An arbitrary Government may have territorial governments in distant possessions, because an arbitrary Government may rule its distant territories by different laws and different systems. Russia may govern the Ukraine, and the Caucasus, and Kamtschatka, by different codes or ukases. We can do so such thing. They must be of us, part of us, or else estranged. I think I see then in progress what is to disfigure and deform the constitution. While these territories remain territories they will be troublesome and annoying. They will draw after them a vast expense. It will probably require as many troops on an average as we have been in the habit of maintaining for the last twenty years in defending these territories from the Indian tribes. We must maintain an army at that distance, and when they become States they are still more likely to give us more trouble than benefit. I think I see a course adopted that is likely to turn the constitution under which we live into a deformed monster; into a curse rather than a blessing; into a great frame of unequal government, not founded on popular representation, but founded in the grossest inequalities; and I think if it go on—for there is danger that it will go on—that this Government will be broken up. I resist it to-day, and always; whoever falls or whoever falls, I resist; although I see that all the portents are discouraging. Would to God that those who think with me on this subject had stronger support! Would that we could stand where we would desire to stand! But with few or alone my position is fixed! If there were time I would gladly awaken the country. I believe the country will be awakened—it may be too late—but supported or unsupported, by the blessing of God I shall do my duty. I see well enough all the sinister indications, but I am sustained by a deep and conscientious sense of duty, and while such great interests are at stake, I shall defy all augury, and ask no omen but my country's cause!

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.
One dollar per square (15 lines) for the first week and 25 cents for every continuance. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, as follows:
Three months, \$12.00
Six months, \$20.00
One year, \$35.00
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Two squares, 7.00
Three (14 col.), 10.50
Half a page, 18.00
Full page, 24.00

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.

The Spring Term of the Superior court is in session—Judge Pearson presiding. No causes exciting much public interest have been tried.

On yesterday *Spencer S. Reeves*, found guilty at last Fall term of the murder of his sister in Orange county, and the judgment having been affirmed in the Supreme Court, was brought out to receive his sentence. The Court pronounced sentence of death, to be executed on Friday the 5th day of May next.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

MR. CLAY—GEN. TAYLOR.

We copy in this paper two important publications in relation to the next Presidency—one of them under the signature of Henry Clay, the other under that of Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Clay states his views of the relation he holds to his party and the country at the present juncture, with a characteristic directness and freedom of language, and submits his name among the others to come before the National Whig Convention.

Gentlemen warmly committed to other distinguished names, may think that Mr. Clay has arrogated too much to himself, in repeating the views of his friends in regard to his prospects—that these views should have been left to others to express. And, indeed, the extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm with which Mr. Clay was received by the teeming population of the great cities, during his recent visits, may have had the effect to give a tinge of vanity to the composition of his card. Ambition in Henry Clay can hardly be called a frailty, so honorable has it ever been, and so closely coupled with lofty patriotism. While these exhibitions of popular enthusiasm for his person and his principles were doubtless grateful to the feelings of the man whose life has been devoted to the public service, yet we believe they were not permitted to cloud his sagacity or distort his judgment.

The conclusions which he states in regard to his strength in certain popular sections of the Union, agree with those drawn by multitudes of reflecting men besides, who have watched the varying shades of public sentiment and events. Hence not only the judgment of Mr. Clay himself, but on a calm review for one's self of the whole ground, the conclusions stated in Mr. C.'s card are entitled to more weight than they have perhaps hitherto received.

The letter of General Taylor is quite the most important, as regards his party relations, of any that has ever been published from under his hand. Not because it contains any contradiction of any former declarations; but because it carries conviction, beyond all possibility of misconception, that he is not identified, and will not permit himself to be identified, with the whig party, or any other party, in a Presidential canvass. Many advocates of his political claims are disappointed in this, the fault cannot be laid to Gen. Taylor. He has uniformly declined to make pledges to any party. This letter is but another proof of his independence, firmness and consistency. And we confess that it has raised our admiration for the character of the honest old veteran: he is sedulously careful that no man shall be deceived as to his position.

But while we entertain this respect for the character of the man, we have never been satisfied that it was proper to participate in the "spontaneous combustion" movement in his favor for the Presidency. He has not given our choice, nor (we are convinced) that of the great body of the whig community which surrounds us, for reasons heretofore briefly stated, as wit: that his political principles and capacity for civil government have never been satisfactorily developed; and that the placing of his name before the public on the mere plea of availability, would be a humiliating admission that our people are capable only of appreciating military skill as a qualification for civil office.

Nevertheless, all uncommitted and unpledged Gen. Taylor stands, we maintain the propriety of supporting him, if presented as the alternative to the best of the Polk Democrats that can be selected. An honest no-party man is every way preferable, in our estimation, to any leader of that party which has plunged our country into difficulties requiring an age of wise government to retrieve. Gen. Taylor has made and often repeated one pledge—that of scrupulous adherence to the Constitution and to the precedents of the political Fathers. If he is well informed of the early interpretations of that revered instrument, and of the opinions of its framers, one thing is clear: he will ad-

minister the Government better than the men now at the head of affairs, who know no rules except their own ambition and the capricious impulses of their party.

But party lines are too clearly drawn; party sentiment is too fully developed; party feeling and interests prevail too universally, to allow of the success of any man who does not assume a stand with one or the other of the great parties which divide the people. As a cotemporary has well remarked, the "political millennium," when parties shall be at peace, is evidently not now at hand, and it is not to be expected that a no-party aspirant can succeed.

Believing the success of our principles to be the first of our objects, we have been careful of committing ourselves to any man, under the apprehension that unnecessary feeling might thereby be aroused, which would tend to weaken the great conservative party on which, we honestly believe, the best interests of our country depend.—We have hitherto been sparing of arguments in favor of or against the claims of any of the distinguished men whose names have come before the public in connection with the Presidency. Such will still be our course. Yet we have deemed it not improper to throw out these desultory views at this time. If they may be regarded as approximating the settled popular sentiment of our community, they are entitled to their weight, through our delegations in the approaching Convention.

It is gratifying to see a disposition on the part of the Whigs everywhere cheerfully to abide the decision of the Convention. Several distinguished patriots besides Clay and Taylor, will have their friends and advocates in that body. A justly aroused sympathy for Gen. Scott will be carried there in many a heart that knows how to be grateful for the services of a persecuted old soldier.—John McLean, one of the purest men in the Union, will have his friends, and we know of no man whose name we could inscribe upon our banner with a higher feeling of pleasure, or with more confident anticipations of success in the contest, and wisdom and moderation in his administration of the Executive office. There are many other good and true men, whose names are not unknown to fame, from whom to select, and we doubt not the Convention will be able to propose a man who will concentrate the undivided Whig support.

LATE ELECTIONS.

New York City.—Havemeyer, the Democratic candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor, has succeeded by 1237 majority. The Common Council stands, Whigs 19, Democrats 27.

New Orleans.—Crossman, the Whig candidate for Mayor, has been elected over Reynolds, Dem., by 2104 majority. Last year the Democratic majority was between 3 and 400.

Connecticut.—The Whigs have elected all the State officers, and large majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Thus two U. S. Senators are secured.

Rhode Island.—Gov. Harris, Whig, re-elected, and a Whig majority in the Legislature.

MON. DAVID S. REID.

Mr. Reid was in attendance at our Court the forepart of the week, and when he left on Thursday evening, had not received the official notice of his nomination for Governor. He had not announced his determination as to accepting or declining the nomination.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The next Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of North Carolina, it is announced, will be held in Greensborough on Thursday next, the 27th of this month. We learn that Mr. Gorman, of Raleigh, is expected to deliver an address at night in the Presbyterian church.

"RATON."

We have received two Nos. of a newspaper with this title, printed at Hillsboro' and edited by J. W. B. Garrett. The new paper is devoted to the interests of the Democratic party.

Old Joe Sweeney—"the veritable Old Joe"—gave one of his imitable performances on the banjo, in the courthouse last Monday night.

On the following night the Harmonian Bell-ringers performed. Their music possessed the charm of novelty.

Major S. Borland has been appointed Senator from Arkansas, to fill the vacancy of Mr. Sevier.

ORANGE PRESBYTERY.

This body convened here on Thursday evening last, and continued its labors through the remainder of the week. In its deliberations the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed. Of twenty-eight Ministers belonging to this Presbytery, only ten were present. There are, we understand, two other Presbyteries in this State, the Concord and the Fayetteville. The first contains 30, and the latter 22 Ministers; so that the Synod of North Carolina, composed of three Presbyteries, embraces within its bounds 80 regularly ordained Ministers. On Sunday the pulpits of the Baptist and Methodist churches which were generously tendered to the Presbytery, were occupied by several of the Ministers in attendance. We wish that the recurrence of these ecclesiastical assemblies among us, was more frequent.—Presbytery adjourns to meet at Greensborough in December next.—*Northwestern Republican.*

Mr. Clay and the Presidency.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.—By Telegraph, CINCINNATI, April 12, 1848.

I transmit you the following important communication from Henry Clay, which has just come to hand. It is published by his authority.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The various and conflicting reports which have been in circulation, in regard to my intentions with respect to the next Presidency, appear to me to furnish the proper occasion for a full, frank and explicit exposition of my feelings, wishes and views upon that subject, which it is now my purpose to make. With a strong disinclination to the use of my name again in connection with that office, I left my residence in December last, under a determination to announce to the public, in some suitable form, my desire not to be thought of as a candidate. In my absence, I frequently expressed to different gentlemen my unwillingness to be again in that attitude, but though no way or other authorized to publish my decision one way or the other, having reserved the right to do so exclusively to myself on reflection, I thought it due to my friends to consult with them before I took a final and decisive step. Accordingly, within the course of the last three months, I have had an opportunity of conversing fully and freely with them. Many of them have addressed to me the strongest appeals and the most earnest entreaties, both verbally and written, to dissuade me from executing my intended purpose. They represented to me that the withdrawal of my name would be fatal to the success, and perhaps lead to the dissolution of the party with which I have been associated, particularly in the free States; that no former period did there exist so great a probability of my election, if I would consent to the use of my name; that the great States of New York and Ohio would in all probability cast their votes for me; that New York would more certainly bestow her suffrage upon me than any other candidate; that Ohio would give her vote to no candidate at this time; that Pennsylvania would unite with them; that no candidate can be elected without the concurrence of two of these three States, and none could be defeated upon whom all of them should be united; that great numbers of our fellow-citizens, both of native and foreign birth, who were deceived, and therefore voted against me at the last election, are now eager for an opportunity of bestowing their suffrages upon me; that whilst there is a strong and decided preference for me, entertained by the great body of the Whig party throughout the United States, they—the friends to whom I refer—at the same time are convinced that I am more available than any candidate that could be presented to the American people. I do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of all these representations, although I do not entertain a doubt that they have been honestly made and are sincerely believed.

It has been moreover argued to me that the great obligations under which I have been hitherto placed by a large portion of the people of the United States, the full force of which no one can be more sensible of than I am, demand that I should not withhold the use of my name if it should be requested; and I have been reminded of frequent declarations which I have made, that whilst life and health remain, a man is bound to render his best services upon the call of his country.

Since my return home, I have anxiously deliberated upon my duty to myself, to my principles, to my friends, and above all to my country. The conflict between my unaffected desire to continue in private life, as most congenial to my feelings and condition, and my wish faithfully to perform all my public duties, has been painful and embarrassing. If I refuse the use of my name, and those injurious consequences should ensue which have been so confidently predicted by my friends, I should justly incur their reproaches, and the reproaches of my own heart; and if, on the contrary, I should assent to the use of my name, whatever the reproaches may be, I shall escape both. I have finally decided to leave to the National Convention, which is to assemble next June, the consideration of my name, in connection with such others as may be presented to it, to make a selection of a suitable candidate for President of the United States, and whatever may be the issue of its fair and full deliberations, it will meet with my prompt and cheerful acquiescence. It will be seen, from what I have related, that there was reason to anticipate that I would decline giving my consent to the use of my name again as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.—Owing perhaps to this, as well as other causes, many of my friends and fellow citizens have avowed a preference for, and directed their attention to the distinguished names of other citizens of the United States. I take pleasure in truly declaring that I have no regrets to express—no complaints—no reproaches to make on account of any such preference, which I am fully persuaded are generally founded on honest patriotic convictions.

H. CLAY.

Ashland, April 11, 1848.

Letter from General Taylor.

The following letter appears in the Washington Union of the 11th inst., where it is certified to as a genuine letter, addressed to a member of the late Democratic Convention of Kentucky.

BYRON ROVER, LA., Feb. 6, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 12th ultimo, in relation to the Chief Magistracy of the country, has just reached me. In reply to which I have to state, so far as I am concerned, I have not changed the position I first occupied, as regards my being a candidate for that high office. At the same time, such has been the indications of the people irrespective of party, as evinced by large meetings in many of the States in favor of my being a candidate for the office in question, as to justify me, without departing from the course I have availed myself to pursue, to accept a nomination from a national convention, should such be held, for the Presidency, from the whigs or democrats, or from both, should they think proper to tender it, without being pledged, or even considering myself so, to advocate the views or opinions of either. And I again repeat, I have no aspirations for civil office, and am only a candidate so far as the good people of the country have made me so; and those who are not willing to vote for me with out pledges for the Presidency, let them cast their votes at the proper time for those who will make them. And should one of them be preferred to myself, and honored with that high station, it will be neither a matter of disappointment or mortification to me.

With consideration of high respect and esteem your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

"If there be one principle which deserves to be more deeply rooted than another in the minds of every American, it is that we should have nothing to do with Congress."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD.

GREENSBOROUGH, April 18, 1848.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of Guilford county met in the court house, to consider of the appointment of delegates to the Congressional and Electoral District Conventions.

Ralph Gorrell, Esq. was called to the Chair, and proceeded to explain the objects of the meeting.

James Brannock and Jesse Wheeler, Esqrs., were appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were introduced by Lyndon Swain, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition to hold a Convention in the 4th Congressional District, on Tuesday of May Court, in Greensboro', for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, which is to be held in Philadelphia the 7th of June next.

Resolved, That, regarding the success of the great American principles, held in common by our party, as the paramount object of every good whig citizen, we would express the wish that the Delegates from our District may go into the National Convention equipped and unimpaired as to any particular individual for the Presidential office; that he shall understand it to be his privilege and duty, in conference with the Whigs of the Nation, to consult the best interests of the American People in the selection of a candidate. All that we require, to call forth our hearty and united suffrages for the Whig candidate, is the selection of a citizen of experience and probity in public affairs—one who has ever manifested a paramount respect for the Constitution, and whose mind is not unbalanced by any sectional or local interests, but whose views and affections embrace the whole United States.

Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed to attend the District Convention at May Court in Greensborough.

Resolved, further, That this meeting appoint five delegates, to meet delegates from the counties of Orange, Person and Caswell, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon, for the purpose of choosing a candidate for Presidential Elector for the 7th Electoral District.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen, under the first resolution, as delegates to the Congressional District Convention, viz:

John M. Morehead, Jesse Wheeler,
John A. Gilmer, William Watson,
Mordecai Mendenhall, James W. Donk,
John McLean, Noah M. Climer,
Daniel Clapp, Archibald Wilson.

Under the last resolution the following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting, viz: Ralph Gorrell, Eli Smith, Ludwick Summers, Abram Clapp and Joel McLean.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

RALPH GORRELL, Chm'n.

JAMES BRANNOCK, } Secretaries.
JESSE WHEELER, }

WHIG MEETING IN STOKES.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Stokes County, held in Germantown on Tuesday the 11th of April, 1848, Dr. Wm. Withers, called to the Chair, and Constantine L. Banner appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, who then called upon Wm. R. Walker, who was present, to address the meeting, which he did in a very able and appropriate manner.

Mr. D. H. Starbuck introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1 Resolved, That the indomitable courage, the skillful generalship, and the brilliant achievements of Gen. Scott and Taylor on the many hotly contested fields of battle, justify entitle them to the hearty applause that has gushed forth from the grateful bosoms of patriotic millions.

2 Resolved, That this meeting unqualifiedly denounces the disgraceful attempts of President Polk to tarnish the wreaths of glory that now encircle the brows of Scott and Taylor—names that are written high on the temple of fame, the wonder and applause of an admiring world—whose names their invincible gallantries will sink into oblivion.

3 Resolved, That President Polk, unworthy the confidence and trust of the American people, because he has violated the Constitution in usurping the war making power of Congress, and by doing so without the consent of the same; because he leaves exposed the lives and property of our fellow citizens engaged in the navigation of our rivers, lakes, and harbors, by refusing to sanction laws passed by the people's representatives; because our nation which had a surplus of some twelve millions of dollars in her treasury when he came into power, he has involved in a debt of some one hundred and twenty five millions; because by a wholesale system of extravagance, profligacy, and corruption, he has expended more money in one year than his predecessors did during the whole four years of his administration; because after he has squandered hundreds of millions of treasure, and destroyed the lives of thousands of our citizens in waging a war under the pretext of indemnity for spoliation committed by the enemy on American property, he then turns round and makes a treaty assuming the payment ourselves, because we are not bound by a treaty of peace which ever met his approbation which does not obtain sufficient territory to indemnify us for the expenses of the war, at the next meeting instead of obtaining indemnity, he agrees to pay the enemy fifteen millions of dollars for a piece of country which our officers in the army and travelers say is mostly a barren and worthless desert; because at one moment he contends "our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable," at the next he yields half of it to Great Britain; because he is uniform in nothing except a violation of his pledges, and consistent in nothing but a system of inconsistencies.

4 Be it therefore resolved, That, to rescue our national character from the disgrace of such a systematic course of allying and inconsistencies, we will rally under the banner of the nominee of our National Convention, with the full assurance of a brilliant triumph in November next.

5 Resolved, That every attempt by the Executive of any government to fetter the free expression of opinion is the first stride towards despotism, and should be resisted at the outset by a people who have any regard for their liberties; that the attempt to suppress the freedom of opinion by a King was the cause of the overthrow of monarchy in France, and that, in despite of the base and slanderous charges of "treason," "disloyalty," and "sedition," &c., in the mouth of every demagogue and servile sycophant at the foot-stool of executive favor, we will raise our voices against every usurpation, whether in the form of an attempt to suppress freedom of speech or to destroy our liberties, be it by King or President.

6 Resolved, That after the total defeat and rout of the Mexicans, gallantly achieved by Gen. Taylor at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, we might have had a treaty of peace, if President Polk had not "given aid and comfort to the enemy" by furnishing that wily fox and bloody tyrant, Santa Anna, with a pass to return to the enemy, to command their armies, lead their divisions, and revive their despairing spirits.

7 Resolved, That President Polk is justly responsible for the blood since shed on the many hotly contested fields of battle, and particularly for that of the brave Hardin, the gallant Clay, the chivalrous Zell, the heroic McKee, the lion hearted Lincoln, who publicly fell on the field of Buena Vista while bearing down upon the ranks of the enemy, headed by their chieftain Santa Anna.

8 Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Charles Manly as our gubernatorial candidate, and the same meets our entire approbation, and that we will give all honorable efforts to make sure his election.

Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the Convention to meet in Greensborough at the County Court in May next, for the purpose of selecting a delegate to represent this congressional district in the Whig National Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th of June next.

Whereupon the chairman appointed the following persons: Thos J. Wilson, Darius H. Starbuck, Isaac S. Gibson, Caleb H. Matthews, William Matthews, John Smith, Doct M. Fountain, Doct Hampton Bynum, Doct Beverly Jones, and Smith Linville. And on motion of Thos J. Wilson, the chairman was added to the number. It was also resolved that the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

WM. WITHERS, chm.

C. L. BANNER, Sec'y.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, April 8.

Senate not in session. House engaged on private bills.

Monday, April 10.

SENATE. Mr. Benton addressed the Senate on the bill for the payment of the California claims, giving a highly interesting narrative of events in California, out of which the claims arose.

HOUSE. The rules were suspended for the purpose of calling up the Senate's resolutions of congratulation to the French people.

Mr. Ashmun addressed the House in reply to a former speech of Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey rejoined with much warmth.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the resolutions and decided as follows: yeas 174, nays 2.—Messrs. Cranston and Root.

Tuesday, April 11.

SENATE. Among the memorials and petitions was presented by Mr. Beverly Johnson from Mr. John S. Skinner, praying for an appropriation by Congress to enable him to establish an institution in which shall be taught the sciences of agriculture, civil engineering and mineralogy. After an address from Mr. Johnson in behalf of the objects of the petition, the petition was referred to the committee of agriculture.

Mr. Bagby addressed the Senate on his resolutions (offered some time ago) relative to the power of the General Government over acquired territory as regards the admission of slavery. His resolutions were made the special order of the 24th.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day—the California claims bill.

Mr. Dayton being entitled to the floor, spoke in reply to the late speech of Mr. Webster, and in defence of the treaty with Mexico. Mr. D. stated as his opinion, that the ratification of the treaty was the only plan by which peace could be obtained.

HOUSE. Mr. Palfry moved that the vote by which the House, yesterday, agreed to the joint resolutions tendering congratulations to the People of France on the establishment of a republican form of government be reconsidered.

Mr. Palfry addressed the House in behalf of his motion, but mainly in reply to the remarks of Mr. Bayly, (made yesterday) relative to the positions occupied by Virginia and Massachusetts.

Mr. Bayly replied—and took occasion, whilst up, to reply to a former speech by Mr. Ashmun. [Mr. B. was frequently interrupted and interrogated (on leave) by Messrs. Giddings, Ficklin and others.]

Mr. Ashmun rejoined; and Messrs. Pendleton and Bayly exchanged some sharp words respecting the course the Senate of Virginia had thought proper to pursue, with regard to the general of Ex-President Adams.

Mr. Kaufman moved to lay the motion of Mr. Palfry on the table; and the question was decided by yeas and nays, as follows: yeas 124, nays 11.

Wednesday, April 12.

SENATE. Business of little interest. Mr. Mason spoke on the California bill.

HOUSE. A bill to amend the law relative to the transportation of the foreign mail was passed.

The navy pension bill was taken up, and Mr. Vanduyke filled his hour against the war.

Thursday, April 13.

SENATE. The California claims bill was amended, and further debated by Messrs. Badger, Butler, Benton and others.

HOUSE. Hon. Horace Mann, of Massachusetts, chosen to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. John Quincy Adams, appeared to-day, was qualified, and took his seat.

A contested election case from one of the New York city districts was debated.

Friday, April 14.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate took up the bill providing for the repair of the main at Cumberland Island, in the Ohio river.

Mr. Bagby spoke at some length in opposition to the bill. Mr. B. contended that the Federal Government had no authority in the constitution for constructing works of this kind.

Mr. Crittenden spoke briefly in support of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun took the same side with Mr. Crittenden, and spoke earnestly in support of the bill. He contended that it was the duty of the Federal Government to repair this work, and that ample authority could be found for doing so, under the clause of the Constitution regulating commerce among the States.

After a further debate, the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 31, nays 8.

HOUSE. Engaged on private bills.

Saturday, April 15.

SENATE not in session to-day. The business of the House altogether unimportant.

DIED.—In Pittsburgh, suddenly, on the 6th inst. Mrs. CATHERINE BARNES, wife of Rev. Wm. H. Barnes of the N. C. Conference of the Methodist E. Church.

DEMOCRATIC NOTICE.

A meeting of the Democrats of Guilford will be held in Greensboro' on next Wednesday, the 20th, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Congressional District Convention, and also to an Electoral Convention.

The Democratic District Convention, for the 4th Congressional District, to appoint a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, will be held in Greensboro' on Friday, the 28th.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Citizens of Davidson County will be held in Lexington on Tuesday May Court for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury the 9th of June next.

MANY CITIZENS.

RUNCORNE.

This fine station, stood by the imported Emancipation, out of a thorough bred mare of Virginia, will stand this season at his own stable in Greensboro' and at Wentworth, at Five Dollars. See handbills for pedigree.

April 1848.

BRIGADE NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Greensboro', April 18, 1848.

The Colonels or Commandants of Regiments commanding the 8th Brigade, 9th Division, North Carolina Militia:

Whereas, A vacancy has occurred in the 5th Division North Carolina Militia, by the resignation of Major General Samuel A. Dalton: Now, in order that said vacancy may be filled, and in pursuance of law, I hereby command you the said Colonels or Commandants of the following named Regiments, to open and hold an election as follows, to wit:

60th Regiment on the 21 May, 1848.	Stokes county
2d Volunteer Reg't	4th " "
65th Regiment	9th " "
91st " "	11th " "
94th " "	" "
57th " "	" "
58th " "	" "
3d Volunteer Regiment, and	12th May—(Guilford, Regiment of Cavalry)

At your usual places of muster, for Major General to fill said vacancy, and report to me as when so convenient.

JOHN M. LOGAN.

Brig. Gen. 8th Brig. N. C. Militia.

Attention Guards!
Parade in front of the courthouse on Saturday next (29th) at 10 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped for drill parade and inspection, with ball and blank cartridge, will be given for 10th and other exercises.
By order of the Captain,
R. G. LINDSAY, O. S.

RAIL ROAD.

THE subscriber wishes to hire from twenty to fifty "good hands" to work on the Road, for high healthy situation. Each man will be given a new white or black pants, by the month of the year.
J. F. GAMBLE.

Winnabow, S. C., April, 1848. 5-6
Those wishing to hire will apply immediately.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

I SHALL offer at public sale at the courthouse in Lexington, on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, FIVE LIKELY NEGROES.

(3 men, one woman and one small boy,) the property of the late James P. Hunt, Esq., dec'd.
Terms, six months credit with interest from date.
ALFRED HARGRAVE, Exec'r.

April 18, 1848. 2-2

BUY YOUR GOODS WHERE YOU CAN BUY THEM CHEAPEST.

SHELLY & FIELD
ARE now receiving and opening a very large and handsome stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, HATS, STRAW GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, Oils, Window Glass, Nails by the keg or otherwise, Iron and Groceries of all kinds.

This purchase added to the former stock will make our assortment compare well with the best in quality, quantity, style and cheapness.

We solicit an examination of our stock and feel well assured that those who do so will be impressed with the truth of our remarks. We are conscious our Goods have been bought at the lowest cash prices, and we will sell to those that may favor us with a call that we will sell to them for cash at a corresponding low rate. We do not boast that we can sell Goods at cost, but we do boast that we can sell as low as any other house can or will do that does business in an honorable way; and we pledge ourselves to always be down to the lowest cash when cash is offered.

Come and see our Goods, if we do not trade we will not fall out. We barter for Rags, Fustings, Beeswax, Flour, Bacon, Hams, &c &c

SHELLY & FIELD.

Jamestown, N. C. April 20, 1848. 2-6

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ALL ABOUT A DOG.

Mary Aller entered a complaint before the Recorder against William Russell, for throwing a brick at her dog and missing him. The charge, as it thus stood, was not very serious, but those legal gentlemen who commonly infest courts are never content with just so much of a story—like Mrs. Wiggins who married Jim Tender, and wouldn't be satisfied until she had the whole of it, neither would they be satisfied about the dog complaint.

You say he threw a brick at the dog and missed him? enquired the counsel.

Yes, sir, said Mary, a little stout English woman, he did, as I'm a living woman.

Well, what followed? was the counsel's second interrogatory.

Vy, adds the injured proprietress of the dog, that 'ere brick then kin aen me, and when I wot 'doin' anythin in the world agin Mister Russell.

Ah! exclaims the counsel, rubbing his hands, now the case begins to look promising. Well, what did you do then, Mrs. Aller?

Vy, says she, I ups and throws it back at Mister Russell, as 'ard as I could, and says I, Mister Russell, says I, you knows, says I, that I'm a wider and ain't got no 'usbond to perfect me, else you wouldn't be 'erwin' me in that ere way, says I, and then he ups and throws right at me, and then I ups and throws at him agen, and then 'e kept on a throwin', and that's all I has 'erwin' him.

Strong case, says the attorney, you can stand aside. Call Mary Standing, he added to the Marshal. Mary stood up and was sworn—she, too, was English. Now what you know about the case, Mary, and counsel.

I don't know nothings, says she, but I knows the dog and he's a case.

Ah, says counsel, bad dog is he, eh?

He ain't anything else! said a boy witness, who was waiting his turn.

Never mind, little boy, said the legal man, your time will come after a while. Go on Mary.

The other day, says Mary, when I was a stand-

ing—Of course, says counsel, when you were the stand-

ing—you're always standing; you're Mary Standing—ha, ha, ha—pretty good! go on. The court smiled gravely.

When I was a standin' at the gate I seed this ere dog make a run at Mr. Russell and then run back a' then I seed Mrs. Aller and Mr. Russell a throwin' stones at each other.

Ah, you did, says counsel.

Yes, says Mary, with emphasis, a little huffed at the counsel's previous joke, I did!

What kind of a dog is that of Mrs. Aller's? inquired the counsel.

He's a long dog, with a short tail, says Mary; and he ins't exactly a dog neither—he's a pup.

Oh! says the counsel, a troublesome pup, is he not, Miss Standing?

I've seed other pups, says she, a good deal more so—and then she gave her head a significant kind of shake at the questioner.

Stand aside, Mary Standing, said the counsel. Tom Denny.

Yes, sir-ree, says Tom, a juvenile with a very moist nose.

Order! says the Marshal.

Go on, says the counsel—and Tom did.

Do you know this dog? he inquired of Tom.

I reckon, says Tom.

You reckon, says the court: don't you know? Well, I calculate I do, answered Tom.

When he run at Mr. Russell, what did he do? inquired the attorney.

He run'd back again, says Tom.

Ah, he jumped over Mrs. Aller's fence in the yard again, did he? inquired the counsel.

No, he didn't, says Tom.

Ah, he went through the gate, I suppose, says the counsel.

Well, you suppose wrong, says Tom.

Did he run round the fence? continued the counsel.

Not adzactly, answered the witness.

Well, where did he go? Come tell the court at once, cried the questioner.

He run'd back, I said, continued Tom.

Your honor, says the counsel, bouncing to his feet, in this case there was evidently a fence, and the dog was either inside that fence or outside of that fence, or on the fence: it stands to reason, and the court will sustain me in the point I am about to make. The dog must have been at these points at different times; he could not be at all there in one and the same period of time; and now the question is, where did the witness see him, and how did he get there? and I insist on a categorical answer.

The counsel can get it without being dog-matic, said the court. Where, added his honor to the witness, or how did this dog get into, and out of the yard?

Why, says the witness, he crawled through a crack, just as easy as nothin, whenever he had a mind to.

Ah, says counsel, now the case is clear—your honor sees through it plainly.

His honor put on his spectacles, looked fixedly through them at the parties, lifted his pencil, and fined Russell \$5.

The case is made, says the marshal, and M. R. was straight in custody for the items.

Who is the case? inquired the juveniles.

Mr. Russell is, says the deputy.

Well, I'm blowed, said Tom, wiping his nose, if I didn't think all this 'ere time that it was the dog as was the case!—[St. Louis Reveille.

"Jemima; marm, what du ye think Sal told Ned Bobbles, last night when he was a sparkin' her?"

"Shut up! child! what are you talking about?"

"No but I hear her, I did. She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt—"

"Hush, you little rascal! Hush, or I'll take your skin off!" and Sally looked red as a boiled lobster.

"Oh gut out, Sal, I will tell! She told Ned Bobbles she kinder felt scared to death and tickled in!"

It appears by statistics published in London, that the consumption of coffee in the U. States is greater than in England, and the consumption of tea in England is greater than in the United States.

When you hear any one making a noise about himself, his merits and good qualities, remember that the poorest wheel of a wagon always creaks the loudest.

A comfortable four wheeled carriage with brown ornaments and iron wheels, has been recently discovered in a three story house dug out at Pompeii.

An hour's industry will do more to beguile cheerfulness, suppress evil humors, and retrieve your affairs, than a month's complaining.

A man who retires from business and lives on the interest of his money, may be said to be getting on his oars.

Rice. Thirty thousand bushels of Rice were shipped from Newbern in 1846.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE SECOND TERM of the present session of this Institution will commence on the fourth day of January, 1848, under the following arrangement of the Faculty:

Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages.

Rev. B. T. BLAKE, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. JAMES JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences.

Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department.

Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French.

Mrs. TRIPHIENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES.

Board for 5 months and tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : \$70

Music, : 20

French or Spanish, : 5

Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : 15

Needle work and Sewing, : 5

A person paying the sum of \$100 per session, is entitled to board and to tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras.

Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : \$15

Primary Department, : 8

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.

GREENSBORO, 8th December, 1847. 30tf

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It is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

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THE SUBSCRIBER is now fitting up his Ma-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1848.

Murkin Sparger

The Heirs at Law of Wm Forkner, dec'd.

Petition for partition of Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac Forkner, Burrell Badger & wife Eliza, the children of Pleasant Forkner, dec'd, the children of Martin Forkner, dec'd, the children of Lewis Forkner, dec'd, the children of Cory Harris, dec'd, and a part of the children of Violet Jackson, dec'd, to wit, Louis Forkner, Armisted and Lucky, are defendants in this case, and the Court is of the opinion that it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Surry County, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d Monday in May next, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them, and the same order is agreed to by the prayer of the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, clerk of court, at office the 2nd Monday of February, 1848.

Pr adv \$5. F. K. ARMSTRONG, clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: February Term, 1848.

A. H. Lindsay vs. the heirs at law of Jasper Newgent, dec'd.

Stephen Housay vs. same.

William Housay vs. same.

N. R. Housay vs. same.

Justices Judgment, &c., &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Albertson and wife Rebecca, and Jacob Newgent, two of the 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 of the pendency of this suit—for said John Albertson and Jacob Newgent to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead answer or demur; or judgment pro confesso will be granted ex parte as to them.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 3d Monday of February, 1848.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$5. 51-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session: February Term, 1848.

James Thompson vs. James Moneyham.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer or reply; or otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness J. M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 3d Monday of February, 1848.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$5. 51-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: February Term, 1848.

Walter A. Winborne Adm. of Nelly Howell, dec'd.

Tobias Smith, Louisa Smith, Richard Landley and wife Elizabeth, Ellen Smith; Andrew Thompson and wife Laura Ann, Samuel Howell and David Howell.

Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tobias Smith, Louisa Smith, Richard Landley and wife Elizabeth, Andrew Thompson and wife Laura Ann, Samuel Howell and David Howell are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit—for the above named Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petitioner's petition; or judgment pro confesso will be had ex parte as to them and an order of sale granted.

Witness J. M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 3d Monday of February, 1848.

Pr. adv. \$5. 51-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session: February Term, 1848.

B. F. Parsons vs. William Barnard.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford at the court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday in May next, then and there to answer or reply; or otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the third Monday of February, 1848.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$5. 51-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-

ham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1848.

Sci. Fa. against the heirs at law of Truman Grier, dec'd, to subject real estate, in the following cases, viz:

Wm G Coleman

The Heirs at Law of Truman Grier, dec'd.

Same vs. Same

Philip Perkins vs. Same

J. W. & J. D. Ellington vs. Same

J. W. Barton vs. Same

Wm H. James vs. Same

Thomas Koch vs. Same

Woolen & Brannock vs. Same

Wm R. Walker, Adm. of Same

Robert Martin vs. Same

R. J. Johnson vs. Same

B. Grier to the use of Woolen & Brannock vs. Same

Woolen & Brannock vs. Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in all the above named cases, that Benjamin Grier, William Carter & wife Sarah, and Joseph Carter & wife Eliza, some of the Heirs at Law of Truman Grier, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for the space of six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at our next Court, to be held in the town of Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur in the above named suits, or judgment according to Sci. Fa. will be had against them.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wentworth, this 4th Monday of February, 1848.

T. B. WHEELER, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$7. 51-6

SALT.

FOR SALE in one and two bushel sacks, from the salt works of McCall, King & Co. of Saltville, Va. We bespeak for this article an examination, satisfied we are that the purity and beauty, and withal the favorable terms at which we are selling the same, will ensure to the enterprising owners of the works a large share of the trade in this and the adjoining counties.

J. R. & J. SLOAN

October, 1847.

WISTAR'S BALSAOM OF WILD CHERRY, sold by HOLCOMBE & WATSON

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the fifteenth of the 5th month (May) next, and will consist of twenty-four weeks.

TERMS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, six dollars.

English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Political Economy, Outlines of Anatomy, Physiology and Geology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Surveying, eight dollars per session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus are probably equal if not superior to that of any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

From the general satisfaction already given, a continuance of patronage is solicited.

DAVID MARSHALL, Teacher & Proprietor.

Springfield, Guilford County, N. C. 50-13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-

ham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1848.

Elizabeth Grier, widow of Truman Grier, dec'd.

John Grier and others.

Petition for Dower.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Benjamin Grier, William Carter & wife Sarah, and Joseph Carter & wife Eliza, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for the space of six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Wentworth on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wentworth the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1848.

T. B. WHEELER, C. C. C.

Pr. adv. \$5. 51-6

WORK WELL DONE.

THE subscriber would say to the public that he has shops in Greensborough in which he is prepared to execute in the most durable and substantial manner all the various work connected with his business, viz: Making and repairing wagons and carriages, repairing buggies, shoeing horses, and in short, attending to almost any kind of work to be done in a wood or blacksmith shop.