

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME X.

GREENSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 13, 1848.

NUMBER 5

Published Weekly BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
IN ADVANCE. IF PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE
OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A failure on the part of any customer to order a discon-
tinuance within the subscription year, will be considered
evidence of his wish to continue the paper.

Incidents of Travel. THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

CHAPTER V.

BETHANY, AND PLAIN OF JERICHO.

We made an excursion from Jerusalem to the Jordan and the Dead Sea; going by way of Bethany and Jericho, and returning by the convent of St. Saba. There is at this day so much danger of falling among thieves to going down from Jerusalem to Jericho, that travellers join parties when they can, and unite their guards into a corps of armed men. Our own party of four joined the ten with whom we had travelled in the Desert, and four strangers—European gentlemen—requested permission to ride with us. Thus we were eighteen; and the dragoons, cooks, horse-keepers, and mule-drivers, who took charge of our tents and baggage, and ten armed guards, swelled our number to that of a caravan which no robbers were likely to attack. Indeed we scarcely saw any body the whole way. The dangerous part of the road appeared deserted, and the plain of Jericho, once studded with towns, and filled with fertility, lay before us almost lifeless as the basin of the Dead Sea.

We left Jerusalem by St. Stephen's gate—my three friends, myself, and our servants and baggage, and met the rest of the travelling party at the bridge in the valley of Jehoshaphat, at 9 A. M. We proceeded by the camel road to Bethany, which winds up the side of Olivet, and crosses its ridge to the east. At noon we had passed the ridge, Bethany came in view, lying on the eastern slope of the mount of Olives, and, as we all know "fifteen furlongs" distant from Jerusalem. It is now a village inhabited by about twenty families; a very poor place; but looking less squalid than might be expected, from its houses being built, as everywhere in that country, of stone—square, substantial, and large, compared with cottages in England. Its position on the side of the hill is very fine, seen from below.

Before descending the hill, however, we alighted from our horses to visit an old tomb which is called the tomb of Lazarus. No enlightened traveller believes this to be really the place where Lazarus was buried; but to see any ancient tomb on that spot was an opportunity not to be missed; and we gladly went down the dark rock-hewn steps to the little chamber where some corpse had once been laid. I have often wished that the old painters had enjoyed such opportunities; and then we should have had representations of Lazarus coming forth from chambers in the rock, and not rising from such a grave as is dug in European church yards. The limestone rocks of Judea are full of holes and caverns; and we know from the Scriptures how abundantly these were used by the old inhabitants as dwellings for themselves and their cattle, as a shelter to the wayfarer, a refuge to the fugitive, a hiding-place for robbers, and a place of deposit for the dead.—Where a cavern was found with holes or recesses in its sides, a little labor would make it an extensive place of burial. By squaring the entrance, and giving some regularity to the arch of the roof, a handsome vestibule was obtained; and then the recesses were hewn into form for the reception of bodies. Sometimes these recesses had pits; sometimes niches in their walls, so that each recess would contain several bodies; and sometimes they were small, so as to contain only one each. Sometimes the vestibule opened out into passages, which had recesses on each hand, so that a large company of the dead might lie hidden in the heart of the mountain. The whole was secured from wild beasts and other intrusion by a stone door fitted to the entrance, or a large block rolled up against it. Those who have seen these Eastern tombs can never again be puzzled, as I was in my childhood when reading of the chambers of the grave and of the dead calling to one another in the house of death, and of the stone being rolled away from the mouth of the sepulchre. Many a child wonders as I did, how the way was made clear for Lazarus to come forth merely by the removal of a stone, but once having stood looking in at the door of the sepulchre, how vivid becomes the picture of Jesus standing there, and calling to Lazarus with "a loud voice" to come forth! How one hears that voice echoing thro' the chambers of the tomb, and sees the dead man in his ceremonies appearing from the steps of the vault, or the shadow of the recess!

In the tomb which we explored at Bethany, the vaults went down a considerable way into the rock. One flight of deep, narrow steps led us into a small vaulted chamber; and two or three more steps narrower still, into the lowest tomb which had little more than room for one body.—The monks when taken as guides, show in the village what they call the house of Martha and Mary, and that of Simon the Leper; but we did not enquire for these, having no wish to mix up

anything fabulous with our observations of a place so interesting as Bethany.

We looked back upon the village again and again as we descended into the valley; and it was painful to lose sight of the place where Jesus was wont to go to solace himself with the friendship of Lazarus and his sisters, and rest from the conflict which beset him in the great city over yonder ridge. But we were now on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, and about to pass among the fastnesses of the thieves who seem to have infested this region in all times. After riding along the valley, sometimes on the one hill and some times on the other, for three or four miles we left behind us the scanty tillage spread along the bottom of the valley, and began to ascend to the hollow way which is considered the most dangerous spot of all. Here Sir Frederick Henniker was stripped and left for dead by robbers in 1820.—His servants fled and hid themselves on the first alarm. When they returned, he was lying naked and bleeding in the sultry road. They put him on a horse, and carried him to Jericho, where he found succor. Perhaps he was thinking of the parable of the Samaritan when this accident befel him. I was thinking of it almost every step of the way.

Another story was presently after, full in my mind;—a beautiful catholic legend which was told me by a German friend in America, when I first dreamed of ever travelling over this spot.—Our road now gradually ascended the high ridge from which we were soon to overlook the plain of Jericho. The track was so stony and difficult as to make our progress very slow; and the white rocks under the mid-day sun gave out such heat and glare as made me enter more thoroughly into the story of Peter and the cherries than any readers can perhaps do. And yet the many to whom I have told the legend in conversation have all felt its beauty. It is this.

Jesus and two or three of his disciples went down, one summer day, from Jerusalem to Jericho. Peter, the ardent and eager Peter—was as usual, by the Teacher's side. On the road on Olivet lay a horse-shoe, which the Teacher desired Peter to pick up; but which Peter let lie as he did not think it worth the trouble of stooping for. The Teacher stooped for it, and exchanged it in the village for a measure of cherries. These cherries he carried (as eastern men now carry such things, in the bosom-folds of his dress.) When they had to ascend the ridge, and the road lay between heated rocks, and over rugged stones, and among glaring white dust, Peter became tormented with heat and thirst, and fell behind. Then the Teacher dropped a ripe cherry at every few steps; and Peter eagerly stooped for them.—When they were all done, Jesus turned to him, and said with a smile "He who is above stooping to a small thing, will have to bend his back to many lesser things."

From the ridge we had a splendid view of the plain of the Jordan—apparently as flat as a table to the very foot of the Moab Mountains, while the Dead Sea lay, a blue and motionless expanse, to the right—the south—and barren mountains enclosed the whole. The near mountains were rocky, brown, and desolate with here and there the remains of an aqueduct or other ancient buildings marking the sites of settlements which have passed away. The distant mountains were clothed in the soft and lovely hues which can be seen only through a southern atmosphere. The plain was once as delicious a region as men ever lived in. Josephus calls it a "divine region;" and tells of its meads of gardens and palm-groves; and here grew the balsam which was worth more than its weight in silver and was a treasure for which the kings of the East made war. Jericho is called in the Scriptures the City of Palm-trees; and Jericho was but one of the hundred towns which peopled the plain. Now, all near was barren; and equally bare was the distant tract at the foot of the mountains, but in the midst was a strip of verdure broad, sinuous, and thickly wooded, where we knew that the Jordan flowed. The palms are gone; and the sycamores, and the honey which the wild bees made in the hollows of their stems. The balsam which Queen Cleopatra so coveted as to send messengers from Egypt for plants to grow at Heliopolis, has disappeared from the face of the earth; and instead of these, and the fruits and sugar canes which were renowned in far countries, we find now little but tall reeds, thorny acacias, and trees barren of blossom or fruit.—The verdant strip, however, looks beautiful and a far and shows that the fertility of the plain has not departed. There is enough for the support and luxury of man, were man but there to wish for and enjoy them.

We ascended, by a road like an irregular staircase, the steepest hill I ever rode down. The gentlemen dismounted; but the heat was so excessive that I ventured to keep my seat. When I glanced up from the bottom, and saw the last of the party beginning the descent, it looked so fearful that I was glad to turn away. We were now at the foot of the mountain called Quarantania supposed by the monks to be the scene of the Temptation. A few pilgrims come from afar, every year, to spend forty days on this mountain barely supporting life during the time by the herbs they find there. I need hardly say that there

can be no good reason for fixing on this mountain as the place, and that the choice of it is probably owing to its commanding the plain of the Jordan and its cities—once no unfair specimen of 'Kingdoms of the earth, and the glory of them.' The caverns in the face of this mountain, once used as dwellings or tombs, are now the abodes of robbers. When some of our party showed a desire to reach the lower ones, the Arab Sheikh who was responsible for the safety of our party drew his sword across his throat to show the danger, and barred the way.

It may be remembered that the men of Jericho complained to Elisha the prophet that the water of their spring was not good either to drink or to water their land for tillage, (2 Kings; ii. 19.) and though their city was pleasant, they could not enjoy it for this reason: and that Elisha purified the spring, "so that the waters were healed unto this day." Beside this spring now called Ain Sultan, we encamped in the afternoon, and found its waters truly delicious. Nothing could be prettier than this encampment in a spot so forest-like as to contrast strongly with all we had seen for many weeks past. Our tent was close upon the brink of the clear rushing brook: but the heat was so excessive that we could not endure the tent, and had our dinner table placed under a tree whose roots were washed by the stream. Broad lights glanced upon the rippling waters, and deep green shadows lay upon its pools. Our horses were feeding in the thicket beyond; and the Arabs sat in groups near the tents. Other parties of our company were dining or lying on the brink of the stream. Every encampment of travellers in these places is beautiful; but I never but once saw one so beautiful as this. After a walk to the remains of an aqueduct, and other traces (mere traces) of former habitation in the days when Jericho was a great city, I went with one companion to see the spring, which was but a short way from our tents. The water bubbled up from under some bushes, and spread itself clear and shallow, among some squared stones which seemed to show that the source had once been enclosed. By this time it was dusk: the evening star hung above the nearest hill. All was silent about us, except the rustle and dip of the boughs which hung above the water. My companion and I found the temptation to bathe quite irresistible. Under the shadow of a large overhanging tree there was a pool deep enough for the purpose, and there we bathed, rejoicing with the people of Jericho in the sweetness of the waters.

The Eastern traveller feels a strong inclination to bathe in every sacred sea, river, and spring.—How great the interest is, and how like that of a new baptism, those at home may not be able to imagine; and such may despise the superstition which leads hundreds of pilgrims every year to rush into the Jordan. But among all the travellers moved from superstition who is willing to turn away without having bowed his head in its sacred waters?

There was no moon to-night; but the stars were glorious when I came out of our tent to take one more look before retiring to rest. Here and there the watch fire cast yellow gleams on the trees and waters; but there were reaches of the brook, still and cool, where the stars glittered like fragments of moonlight. This day stands in my journal as one of the most delicious of our travels.

The Eleventh Commandment.

In a late publication of Leigh Hunt's, bearing the quaint title of "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla, or Sweets from Sicily in particular, and Pastoral Poetry in general," we find an excellent story:

A Bishop, more remarkable for pride and coarseness than for any of the Christian graces which are supposed to belong to the occupants of Episcopal Palaces, *ex officio*, was waited upon by one of his inferior clerics, and solicited to add some poor people who were suffering from want. His Lordship listened with ill-suppressed impatience, and declined doing any thing for these starving members of his flock. The poor Priest, moved with indignation, finally told him that he feared he did not know his eleven commandments.

"Eleven commandments!" cried the Bishop: "why, fellow, you are drunk. Who ever heard of an eleven commandment? Depart, or you shall be put in the stocks."

"Put your own drunken pride and cruelty in the stocks," retorted the good Priest, angered beyond his Christian patience, and preparing to return to the sufferers, for whom he had pleaded in vain. "I say there are eleven commandments, not ten, and that it were well for such folks as you govern, if it were added, as it ought to be, to the others over the tables in church. Does your Lordship remember—do you in fact know anything at all of Him who came on earth to do good to the poor and woful, and who said, 'Behold, I give unto you a new commandment, LOVE ONE ANOTHER.'"

Dull Boys.

We are not to conclude that those who are at first exceedingly dull, will never make great proficiency. The examples are numerous, of persons who were unpromising in childhood, but who were distinguished in manhood for their great acquirements.

Adam Clarke, D. D., was taught the alphabet with great difficulty. He was very often chastised for his dullness, and it was seriously feared that he would never learn. He was eight years old before he could spell words of three letters, and was distinguished for nothing but rolling large stones. At the age of eight he was placed under a new teacher, who by the kindness of his manner, and by suitable encouragement, aroused the

slumbering energies of his mind and elicited a desire for improvement. It is well known that he became even more distinguished for his extensive and various acquirements than he had ever been for rolling stones.

Isaac Barlow, D. D., for two or three years after he commenced going to school, was only noted for quarrelling and rude sports. This seemed to be his ruling passion. His father considered his prospects for respectability so dark, that he often said, if either were to die, he hoped it would be Isaac. But Isaac afterwards became the pride of his father's family, and an honor to his country. He was appointed Master of Trinity College, at which time the king said he had given the office to the best scholar in England.

THE PATRIOT.

General Taylor and the Presidency.

We publish below, in the order of their dates, two recent letters from General Taylor. They are important as regards the General's political position, and have excited very general attention and interest in the political circles. The letter to Capt. Allison is to us more satisfactory than any we have seen from under Gen. Taylor's hand. The great point of the letter is its just view of the relative position of the Executive Department of the Government, as intended by the Constitution. A curtailment of the overshadowing power and influence of the Federal Executive, is the GREAT REFORM which in this evil day demands the first efforts of every constitutional Republican in the Union.

From the Richmond Republican.

Annexed is the answer of Gen. Taylor to a letter from us, propounding the following inquiries:

"It has been stated in some of the papers in a most positive manner, that you have said, if Henry Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, you will not suffer your name to be used as a candidate."

"It has been also stated, lately, that, in recent conversations, you have declared that you are in favor of the Tariff of '46, of the Sub-Treasury, of the war—that in fact the responsibility of the war belongs to you—also, that if elected President, you will choose your Cabinet from both parties."

"We respectfully solicit an answer to the following questions:—
"1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Convention?
"2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate?
"3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the tariff of '46, the Sub-Treasury, that you originated the war, and should select your Cabinet from both parties?"

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply:

Baton Rouge, La., April 20, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst., which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submits several inquiries for my consideration, has been received.

To your inquiries I have respectfully to reply:—
First.—That if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free of all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people and my own sense of duty have placed me—otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Secondly.—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connection, I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention," I had stated, "that I would not suffer my name to be used," are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Thirdly.—I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub-Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico. Nor finally, that I should (if elected) select my cabinet from both parties. No such admissions on statements were made by me at any time to any person.

Permit me however, to add that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. In this, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occasion no mortification to me, but to such a result, as the will of the people, I should willingly submit. As I have had no ambition to serve, but in the desire to serve the country, it would bring me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain
Your most ob't servant,
Z. TAYLOR.

G. P. Baldwin, Esq., or Ro. H. Gallaher, Esq.,
Editors of Richmond Republican, Richmond Va.

From the N. O. Picayune, April 25th.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The numerous misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor's opinions upon questions of public policy, which have been put in circulation by persons who assumed to speak from authority have induced him to address a letter to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law, in which he takes occasion to speak more at large of political topics than he has hitherto done. This letter has been handed us for publication, and it defines, once for all the General's position in regard to the Presiden-

cy, and the issues which lie at the base of party organization.

It will be seen that Gen. Taylor reiterates, what has so often before been declared, that he is a Whig, but not an ultra one. He rejects in the sternest terms the idea of a President of the United States being the mere instrument of party.—He will not consent to take office as a propagandist. He is for taking the constitution as a guide rather than the creeds of conventions or the dicta of political clubs. He is for leaving to Congress the things which belong to the legislative department, and confining the Executive to the matters entrusted to him by the constitution. He refuses to change his attitude towards the Presidency in any particular—leaving it to those who obtained his consent to be a candidate for that office to do in the premises what shall seem to them best.

We regard this document as not only interesting to Gen. Taylor's friends, but important to the public at large, as embodying sound political truths. The most momentous topic embraced in it is the relative positions and duties of the legislative and executive departments. It must be conceded that the increasing deference paid by Congress to the will of the Executive has been regarded by many of our wisest statesmen with alarm, and the implied obligation of the President to carry out the views of a nominating convention, has at times interfered with his independence and impaired his ability to do good. It was never contemplated by the framers of the constitution that a President should be trammelled by pledges or bound down to a party manifesto, which is generally drawn up with reference to accidental states of public feeling or transient excitement; much less did it enter the minds of our revolutionary patriots that Congress should in any wise be subservient to the Executive or controlled by the opinions of his Cabinet. In so far as the National Legislature is warped by the influence or the persuasion of power, does Congress fall from the dignified position assigned it by the constitution.

But we shall not detain the reader with comment upon a paper which will attract universal attention:

Baton Rouge, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR:—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should remove from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of State, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party.—I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and, for this cause, I thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government and acquiesced in by the people.

Third.—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of the highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth.—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, simply, vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you, and any report of publica-

tions, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

SPEECH OF MR. TRUMAN SMITH, OF CONNECTICUT.

On the physical character of the Northern States of Mexico, and the character and condition of the Inhabitants.

[Continued.]

And this brings me to the consideration of the soundness of the policy of this Administration in seeking to obtain indemnity from Mexico in territory. The President, in his last annual message, says that "it is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make" "is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory; Mexico has no money to pay and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object." Was it no object to repel the aggression of Mexico on the supposition that the left bank of the Rio Grande was truly "American soil?" And if there was no useful object to be accomplished by converting a war of defence into a war of aggression and conquest, whose fault was it?

But the language of the President plainly implies that it will be useful to the United States to acquire more or less of the territory of Mexico. On the contrary, I insist that, if Mexico were to cede to us all of her northern States, the Californias, New Mexico, Sonora, Chihuahua, Colahuila, and Tamaulipas, so far from being valuable acquisitions, they would be the source of numberless evils to this country. I am sensible that the great besetting sin of the American people is a lust for territory, and know how difficult it is to resist the popular delusion on this subject. But if I could reveal to my countrymen, as by a flash, the true character of these Mexican States, there would be, I doubt not, an universal insurrection against this Administration, so far as public sentiment is concerned. I maintain that, if the treaty is consummated, we shall obtain no indemnity whatever, and that every dollar we pay for territory will be worse than thrown away. But I desire to look much beyond Upper California, New Mexico, and the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Should the treaty be ratified here, it is by no means certain that it will be sanctioned by the Mexican Congress; though the enormous sum of \$15,000,000 (little better than a bribe!) may prove irresistible in an appeal to that body. But even if the treaty be confirmed here and there, the cause of "peace on earth and good will among men" requires that the public mind should be disabused in regard to the value of the northern States of Mexico. Nothing is more common than to hear it said among us that we must have these States; it is required by our "manifest destiny!" There are not a few who object to the pending treaty, because as they think it does not sweep within our limits a much larger expanse of territory; and unless our people can be brought to a right appreciation of the character of these States, and are taught in accordance with the truth that their resources of every sort are extremely limited, and that the climate, soil, and general face of the country is such as to render the territory utterly unsuited to the habits and genius of the Anglo-Saxon race, there is too much reason to fear that peace now will prove only a hollow truce, and that some future demagogue President will plunge us into another war in the name of honor, but in fact with a view to wrest from Mexico more of her worthless States.

Knowing that it was the policy of the Executive to force from Mexico a cession of territory—to what extent it was impossible to conjecture until recently—I have felt it to be my duty to give the subject, in the point of view now under consideration, a full and careful examination. I have resorted to many sources of information, and I think it is in my power to lay before the committee all the facts which are essential to the formation of a correct opinion of the value, as acquisitions, of the northern States of Mexico, and particularly of the countries comprised in the treaty now before the Senate. This information I will proceed to lay before this honorable body in as condensed a form as possible, and then will submit on the entire case such remarks as are called for by the nature of the subject and the importance of the interest at stake.

And, first, I desire to call the attention of the committee to the extract of a letter from the late Col. J. J. Hardin, dated at Agua Nueva, December 26, 1846, and addressed to my honorable friend from Vermont, (Mr. COLLAMAR,) who has had the goodness to put it into my hands, to be used on the present occasion. Col. Hardin, as is well known was a distinguished member of the 25th Congress, (a Mexican Whig!) and soon after the war broke out proceeded to Mexico at the head of the first regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was present at the glorious battle of Buena Vista, and there laid down his

life in the service of his country. General Taylor in his report to the Government, speaks in the highest terms of his gallantry and good conduct on that memorable occasion. Col. Hardin says:

"The part of Mexico through which I have marched is very sparsely settled. Presidio has about 2,000; Nava, 800; San Fernando, 2,000; Santa Rosa, 2,000; Monclova, from 5 to 7,000; Pecos, 6, to 8,000; Saltillo, 12 to 15,000 inhabitants. We passed about fifty ranchos and haciendas, and the population of all the country through which we have passed is not more than half that of the towns. The land from Santa Rosa, 110 miles, is level prairie covered with grass and pretty fair soil, but destitute of timber and water. From Santa Rosa to this place the country is mountain and valley; the valleys often rich, (though not always), with a few small streams; the mountains always barren—neither grass nor timber growing on any we have seen, until we arrived within a few miles of this place, where we have seen some on the mountains. Timber land is a thing unknown in Mexico. Wood is worth \$5 per cord at Monclova—very poor at that; 25 cents the jackwood at Pecos, or \$5 to 10 the cord, and is nothing but little sticks. At Saltillo it is worth still more, and is carried fifteen to twenty-five miles on jacks.

"No land is or can be cultivated in Mexico except by irrigation. The Mexicans evince great ingenuity in their management of water for irrigating purposes, but they are poor farmers. Their plough consists of a straight beam with a coulter made of wood, which is sometimes covered with iron about three inches broad. It is the same pattern as the old Roman plough. Oxen are fastened to the beam by strips of raw hide tied around their horns. The driver holds the single handle in one hand, and a long goad in the other, and touches the one or the other of them as he wishes to change his course.

"They raise fine corn at Monclova, and from there to the Rio Grande, and pretty good at Pecos and Pecos, (35 miles from this), but much in this vicinity seems very poor. Wheat is raised in the vicinity of Monclova and Pecos. A large quantity of grapes is raised in Pecos, which is manufactured into excellent wine and brandy. Sugar cane, cotton, and other southern productions grow at Monclova—most of them luxuriantly. Fine vegetables are raised; not that they can be cultivated at all seasons of the year. I saw peas and lettuce just springing up at Pecos a week ago. So much for its good qualities; but there are some not so desirable. The whole country is miserably watered. Large districts have no water at all. The streams are small and at great distances apart. One day we marched, on the road from Monclova to Pecos, thirty-five miles without water—a pretty severe day's march for infantry.

"Grass is very scarce, and indeed there is none at all in many regions for miles square. Its place is supplied with prickly pear and thorny bushes. There is not one acre in two hundred, more probably not one in five hundred, of all the land we have seen in Mexico, which can ever be cultivated; the greater portion of it is the most desolate region I ever could have imagined. The pure granite hills of New England are a paradise to it for they are without the thorny briars and venomous reptiles which infest the barrenness of Mexico. The good land and cultivated spots in Mexico are but dots on the map. Were it not that it takes so very little to support a Mexican, and that the land which is cultivated yields its produce with little labor, it would be surprising how its sparse population is sustained. All the towns we have visited, with perhaps the exception of Pecos, are depopulating, as is also the whole country.

"The people are on a par with their land. One in 200 or 600 is rich, and lives like a nabob; the rest are poor, 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 came to Mexico in favor of getting or taking enough of it to pay the expenses of the war. I now doubt whether all Northern Mexico is worth the expenses of our column of 3,000 men. The expenses of the war must be enormous; we have paid enormous prices for everything—much beyond the usual prices of the country. Our march has been no injury, but indeed a benefit to that portion of the country our column passed through. The Mexicans have had no motive to wish for peace; they have had money while our Government has paid the piper.

The column of which Col. Hardin speaks was the force collected at San Antonio; in Texas, under Brigadier General Wood, and which marched from thence on the 29th of September, 1846, with a view to invade the State of Chihuahua, and capture the city of that name; but at Santa Rosa Gen. Wood ran against a mountain wholly impassable for an army; this forced him off south, in the direction of General Taylor's position; and arriving at Pecos, forty-two miles from Agua Nueva, he was ordered up to that place, (in consequence of the threatening attitude assumed by General Santa Anna), which he reached by a forced march on the 21st of December, and there was present to take part in the battle of Buena Vista. In marching from San Antonio to Presidio, Colonel Hardin crossed the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, at a point where the two rivers approach each other much nearer than towards the coast; and from Presidio he passed in a southerly direction across almost the whole of the State of Coahuila, and had a good opportunity to form a just estimate of its resources and value.

I will now proceed to take some notice of the States of Tamaulipas, the capital of which is Victoria, and of New Leon, the capital of which is Monterrey. The former is situated on the Gulf of Mexico, and extends across the Rio Grande to the river Nueces. I shall at this time speak only of so much of this State as is situated south of the Rio Grande, reserving the residue for remark hereafter. New Leon extends to the Rio Grande on the north, and lies adjoining Coahuila on the west, and extends back to, and is situated partly among, the range of mountains called the Sierra Madre.

A distinguished military friend, who has had good opportunities to observe the countries which have been the theatre of the operations of General Taylor, has prepared for me the following statement of the character

and resources of the States of Tamaulipas and New Leon, including some remarks on Coahuila, which will be found highly confirmatory of the views of Colonel Hardin. I lament that I do not feel myself at liberty to use his name, but the committee must receive his remarks on the authority of my belief that they are entirely correct. My friend says:

"The capacity for agriculture of Tamaulipas, New Leon, Coahuila, and so far as I know of Mexico generally, is controlled by the almost universal necessity of artificial irrigation, caused by the long droughts, and the concentration into a few weeks of almost all the rains of the year. This necessity begins at the Nueces, or so far as my observation has extended. It may be then taken for granted in all that follows, that irrigation is necessary to ensure all crops in Mexico.

"The Rio Grande has no tributaries on the Mexican side, until we reach the San Juan, about 100 miles by land from Matamoros. It is 60 miles from the Rio Grande to the next river (San Fernando) lying south, and emptying into the Gulf. The part of Tamaulipas between the Rio Grande and the San Fernando, and as far back as the San Juan, is rather level, and almost without running streams; the water at settlements being generally in artificial tanks. The people who thinly cover this region are scattered in small ranchos, and are chiefly employed in raising mules and cattle; no large crops, to the best of my belief being cultivated. The San Juan is formed by several small rivers that break through the ridge (sometimes improperly called Sierra Madre) which bounds the table land. These streams have fertile bottoms, and by the rapidity of their fall furnish facilities for irrigation which have been generally improved. The settlements on these rivers are more dense than elsewhere, and excellent crops of corn, beans, and sugar are raised. The city of Monterey lies in one of these valleys, and furnishes perhaps the best example of them. But even there the river was entirely drawn from its bed last summer for the purpose of irrigation, and yet much good land was lying waste in the neighborhood. In passing, a year since, from Monterey to Victoria, our route followed the mountain ridge, and crossed many valleys of this kind; in nearly all of them we found some good cultivation, particularly of sugar—a crop highly favored by the genial climate; but the ridges or tables lying between these valleys were either sterile or too high for irrigation—in either case waste and uninhabited. This seemed to be the general character of the country in the basins of the San Fernando and Marina rivers belonging to the State of Tamaulipas, except that the valleys were narrower and apparently poorer than that of Monterey, (in New Leon.) Of that part of Tamaulipas lying between Victoria and Tampico, I know nothing by personal observation.

"After passing the Sierra, and reaching the table land, (in Coahuila,) we still have the same necessity for irrigation, with a greatly diminished supply of water, and greater liability to excessive droughts. From Agua Nueva, south, and on the road to San Luis, there is no running water for nearly 150 miles. The country is devoted wholly to grazing—wells of blackish water, raised by mules, being employed to water the cattle. I have heard of a drought at Saltillo which lasted two years, causing the flocks and herds to perish. I should say that the portions of New Leon and Tamaulipas, lying beyond the Sierra, would be useless to our people for agricultural purposes.

"I know but little of the State of Coahuila personally, but believe it to correspond very nearly to the character of New Leon. There are some fertile valleys, and good cultivation, at Salinas, Monclova, and a few other points, but the State is differently watered, and, in general, uncultivated. Cotton is raised successfully near Monclova, and the grape at Pecos and at Cuatro Ciénegas.

"But there is another feature of Northern Mexico, which controls agricultural operations, or would control those of our people to a large extent. I allude to the great scarcity of timber and fuel.

"Nothing strikes the American eye sooner, or more strongly, than the denuded landscape everywhere presented to his view in Northern Mexico. From the banks of the Rio Grande, which are thinly wooded, until you reach the Sierra, scarcely a forest tree is found of any size. The 'mesquite,' a dwarfish tree, good fuel, but too short and crooked to be easily used in building, is found near the streams, and occasionally on the tables which separate them; but the face of the country is generally covered with a low growth of thorny bushes and prickly pear, known under the generic term of chaparral, and totally unfit for any civilized use. The table land about Saltillo generally bears the same character. Timber, sometimes of good size and length, is found in the recesses of the mountains. It is true that fuel is not so much needed in Mexico as with us, nor is it so much used; but it is also true that, for the want of these elements, the population actually experiences no little suffering and discomfort. Indeed, comfort, in our acceptance, is unknown in that country.

"On the whole, I would say that, with all the advantages of climate and good soil, the States offer no inducements to the American farmer. Except near the streams there can be no extensive cultivation, and on their banks irrigation must be employed—an insuperable obstacle, it seems to me, to the settlement of the country, by our people, so long as any part of the Mississippi valley remains uncultivated.

"The mode of cultivation is as rude as possible among the great mass of the people. The hoe is unknown, and the ploughs are no better than those the Egyptians used in patriarchal times. There has been no progress in husbandry for two hundred years, and the whole aspect of the country denotes decay and retrogression.

"There may be some mineral wealth in this region, and mines of silver were once wrought near Cerralvo, and other points, but, from the fact that they have been long closed, I infer that they could not have been very rich. Indian depredations are alleged as the cause of their abandonment."

I have not time to speak particularly of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California. Strange as it may seem, this Administration, by the agency of Mr. Trist, actually proposed the cession by Mexico of Lower California, being nothing but a cape, filled with vast mountains, and extending from the parallel of 32° down to that of 22°, though they had the grace not to insist upon it as part of their ultimatum. If anything was intended by this proposition more than a diplomatic manoeuvre, it may well excite the astonishment of the American people. With respect to Chihuahua, from the pen of Col. Hardin, is sufficiently applicable to those States to give the committee a just notion of both. A late English traveller, (Ruxton),

speaking of Chihuahua, says that "it comprises an area of 107,584 square miles, contains only one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, (and this is probably an exaggerated estimate,) or not two inhabitants to the square mile. Of this vast territory not twenty square miles are under cultivation, and at least three-fifths are utterly sterile and unproductive." And then he adds: "The characteristic shrub on the plains of Chihuahua is the mesquite, a species of acacia, which grows to the height of ten or twelve feet. This constantly recurring an eye-sore to the traveller passing the mesquite covered plains, as it is the only thing in the shape of a tree seen for hundreds of miles, except here and there a solitary alamo or willow, which overhangs a spring, and which invariably gives a name to the rancho or hacienda, which may generally be found in the vicinity of water." There is no doubt the same scarcity of water, destitution of wood, and necessity for irrigation, in Chihuahua, that there is in the States of Coahuila, New Leon, and Tamaulipas; and this State has the further disadvantage of occupying an isolated position, "being six hundred miles" (as Mr. Ruxton says) "from the nearest seaport, Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, over an almost impracticable country." Sonora is situated on the Gulf of California; the upper part of it is occupied by a vast desert, of which Lieutenant Emory, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, (now lieutenant colonel of volunteers in Mexico,) in a report communicated to this House, and ordered to be printed, speaks as follows:

"Departing from the fork of the Colorado, in the direction of Sonora, there is a fearful desert to be encountered. Alia, a small town with a Mexican garrison, is the nearest settlement. All accounts concur in representing the journey as one of extreme hardship, and even peril. The distance is not exactly known, but it is variously represented at from four to seven days' journey. Persons bound from California to Sonora, who do not mind a circuitous route, should ascend the Gila as far as the Pejos village, and then penetrate the province by way of Tucson."

The language of Colonel Emory leaves it doubtful whether this desert is in Sonora or Upper California; but, as the lines are designated on the maps, it must be in the former; but, if the fact be otherwise, it constitutes a part of the territory for which, at the end of a bloody war, we are to pay twenty or twenty-one millions of dollars. What the "circuitous route" proposed by Col. Emory really is, the committee will judge when I come to give an exposition of the river Gila, and the country through which it flows. The residue of Sonora, in all the elements of availability, correspond substantially with Coahuila and Chihuahua.

I could quote much from books of travels and other works in confirmation of these views, but I believe it would be a work of supererogation. I confidently refer the committee, for further information, to the many accomplished officers who from time to time visit this city, and particularly those who have been employed in Northern Mexico, who, so far as my inquiries have extended, (and they have been quite diligent,) uniformly concur in the statements of Col. Hardin. From the facts thus developed the following conclusions can, in my judgment, be safely drawn:

1. That there can be no crops raised in these States except by means of irrigation; that the supply of water is quite limited, and that little there is, can be made available only in or near the mountain regions; and that much land which would be otherwise productive must, for the want of this essential element, ever remain sterile and desolate.

2. That the country this side of the Sierra Madre, covered as it is with chaparral, can be appropriated to little other use than raising mules and other stock, and can barely afford a meagre subsistence to a very sparse population.

3. That the territory west, north, and northwest of the Sierra Madre, including much of New Leon, and the States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, are filled with vast and usually impassable mountains (except by mule tracks) alternating with extensive deserts; and that the valleys between the mountains are quite narrow, and will admit of cultivation only at places few and far between.

4. That there is an entire destitution of timber, and almost of wood, and consequently there can be no arts pursued, and no comforts enjoyed, to which timber and wood are essential.

5. That the population is and must be concentrated at a few points, and that there is and can be no farming or planting in the American sense of these terms.

6. That in some localities the lands are made productively by the means already indicated, and perhaps unusually so; yet these are, in the interior of the continent, removed many hundred miles from the coast, without navigable rivers or other means of transportation, and where of course there is no motive to raise a surplus, or more than the inhabitants can consume. What are we to think of a country and its inhabitants where the only fuel used consists of little sticks, carried, as at Saltillo, (according to Colonel Hardin,) "from 15 to 20 miles on jacks?" Even Balaam's ass would remonstrate with Mr. Polk for seeking indemnity out of such a country as this! I shall show by and by that he has done (if the treaty is ratified) much worse by acquiring New Mexico and Upper California!

I shall submit considerations hereafter which must, as I think, satisfy every reasonable mind that these States cannot if acquired attract, at least for many centuries to come, the Anglo-Saxon race in any considerable numbers. Hence it is important to inquire into the character of the existing population, and to consider how far they are qualified for admission into our Union, to share with us in the blessings of our constitution, and to co-operate in the administration of our Government. It consists partly of small landholders, who lease their

farms, or perhaps own them in fee, and who cultivate the soil by their own labor and that of their children; and partly of wealthy proprietors who own large estates, which they only superintend and direct, the labor being performed by servants, who are perpetually bound for debt, and who are in fact, though not in the name of slaves. These servants are called peons, and seem to be of the same race with their masters, at least so far as color, language, and general appearance is concerned.

I suppose that this system originated in the practice of employing the native Mexicans as slaves soon after the conquest. A peon (male) has for his wages five dollars per month and one peck of corn a week. All his other wants, and those of his family, must be derived from this source. An account is kept with him at the store, which is found on every plantation. By these means the peon is kept constantly in debt, and his children are born in debt, as the expenses of delivery and baptism are charged to the child, as well as his support until he can labor. Thus it is a hopeless state of bondage, and has some revolting features from which slavery in this country is free. Thus the peon is not allowed to cultivate any land for himself, nor is there any legal obligation on the part of his master to provide for him when superannuated. This system is sanctioned by usage, if not by express statute, and is too intimately interwoven with the social structure to be suddenly abrogated. The whole population are of a mixed race, Spanish, Indian, and negro. It is believed there is little pure Spanish blood in any part of Mexico. The common people are very ignorant, and know little of their own country and of its institutions. The women are less educated than the men, and both sexes are, as I understand, under the control of the clergy in an extraordinary degree. The standard of morals is exceedingly low. If honorable members will attend to the representations of our reputable and worthy officers, and other citizens who have visited Mexico during the present war, they will be satisfied that the country is little better than a Sodom. Among the better sort, it is not rare to find a want of virtue in the women and of veracity in the men. In the lower orders, dishonesty and thieving is a matter of every day occurrence. The conclusion, then, is inevitable, that in morals, intelligence, education, and civilization generally, they are wholly unfit to exercise the elective franchise, or to become American citizens. With such a population, is it at all surprising that the Mexican people should have found themselves incapable of self-government, and that one revolution should have followed another incessantly for the last quarter of a century, until the country has been reduced to a vast moral and political chaos? Shall they, or any portion of their race, be admitted into our Union, to aid in giving a direction to the destinies of this Republic, merely because Mr. Polk says that we can get no indemnity unless he is permitted to lay violent hands on such a country and such a people? Indemnity! Has the President forgotten that the only solid foundation of liberty among us must be sought in the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the masses, and that without these liberty soon becomes licentiousness, and this must ultimately result in despotism?

I have thus shown, as I think, conclusively, that the acquisition of the States of Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, New Leon, and Tamaulipas would be a dire calamity to this country, and that, if Mexico were to offer a gratuitous cession of them, we should repel the gift as so many vipers. But it is quite time to turn to the remaining States—New Mexico, Upper California, and so much of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Chihuahua, as extended across the Rio Grande to the Nueces. As these countries are understood to be comprised in the treaty now before the Senate, their resources and value, and the consequences likely to result from their acquisition, become topics of pressing importance.

I shall pursue the same course in treating of this branch of the general subject which I have observed in the exposition submitted of the qualities and value of the other States of Mexico already adverted to, and which may be supposed to fall within the modern process of "annexation"—a process which, if not applied now, may be at no distant day.

Strange Doings in our Army.—The public was lately shocked by the news that an army officer, appointed by Mr. Polk, had deserted from Vera Cruz, with 7 privates, with the intention to unite themselves with the robbers who infest the roads in Mexico. It then appeared that he had been in the penitentiary for stealing before Mr. Polk conferred an honorable office on him. We have now to chronicle another event of kindred villany. A store in the city of Mexico was robbed in the night and its occupant murdered, by a band of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, 12 in all, (3 of them lieutenants,) of the volunteer and regular service. Such particulars as we have will be found in the late news from Mexico.

We fear that this Mexican war will destroy the moral character of our army officers, in addition to its other manifold evils. Heretofore a commission in the army has been regarded as a guarantee that its possessor was a gentleman. But under the system of appointments which has of late prevailed, there is no such assurance. An army officer must become an intolerable nuisance.—Fayetteville Observer.

HATS. TO THOSE who want a tasty and fashionable hat of rich appearance, best material, and of durability in the wear, we would say, that we shall receive soon from the store of Beebe & Costar, 156 Broadway, New York, two cases which cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are as fine as any to be found in the city of New York. J. & R. LINDSAY, April, 1848.

RAIL ROAD. THE subscriber wishes to hire from thirty to fifty good hands to work on the R.R. Road, in a healthy situation. Fair price will be given for either white or black hands, by the month or the year. J. F. GAMBIE, Winnsboro, S.C., April, 1848.

Those wishing to hire, will apply immediately.

CONGRESS. In order to a proper understanding of a new element of discussion introduced into Congress, we annex the Message of the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Saturday the 29th of April, on the affairs of Yucatan:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the Governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

The communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants are panic-stricken, and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this Government to save them from destruction, offering, in case this should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the U. States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty," over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." "This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should any European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in his wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European nation should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted on any part of the American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American continent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Cape of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to our southwestern coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should become a colony of any European nation.

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power, which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last; a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican Republic. For this reason we have never officially received her commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognized her as neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants from the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican Republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality during the war. But, unfortunately we cannot at the present, without serious danger withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the coast.

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the will of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European power, which, in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their country.

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, April 20, 1848.

In the Senate the message having been read, Mr. CALHOUN rose to express his regret that the President should have taken other than the higher ground of humanity. It was on such a base in his opinion, that the message should alone have rested; and had it been so, Mr. C. would have been disposed to go far, very far in aid of such suggestions; but if his eyes had not deceived him, the message had reaffirmed the ground assumed by Mr. Monroe in his message of 1823, in relation to the non-interference of European Powers in the affairs of this Continent.

It was, in short, assuming the broad principle that we should be bound to interference in all cases, no matter at what expense of money or sacrifice of human life, when such interference occurred. Now where was all this to end, and were the people of this country prepared for any such crusade?

He conceived the suggestions at this time unnecessary, and calculated to lead to dangerous results. In the present condition of Europe nothing was to be apprehended from interference on her part. She could no more seize Yucatan and hold it than we could. Who could say at that moment what the condition of England would be or indeed was at the moment he was speaking. He thought, after the experience of the past, they should be more guarded. Already had the country been involved in a cost of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, to say nothing of the thousands of lives sacrificed. He asked why was Europe reeling to and fro at this very hour, if it were not from wasteful and reckless extravagance? He glanced briefly at the enormous increase of expenditure since the administration of Mr. Monroe when the Government was administered, exclusive of the public debt, at a cost not exceeding ten millions of dollars. While he had admitted his willingness to respond to feelings of humanity, exposed as the citizens of Yucatan were to extermination by the acts of hordes of lawless and ignorant savages, he could but lament that the President has seen fit to indulge in any remarks concerning foreign interference. He expressed the opinion that the Yucatanese had been partially instrumental in bringing about the evils they were suffering under. They had extended to these ignorant and illiterate hordes a free participation in all the privileges enjoyed by themselves, treating them as equals; and what had been the result? Why they had wheeled round, and become the murderers of their benefactors; and so it would be again in all like cases.

On Monday, May 1st, little was done in either House, except the adoption of the customary resolutions on the death of Senator Ashly. And on Tuesday, the 22d, the members of both Houses attended the funeral of the deceased.

Wednesday, May 3. SENATE. The bill granting to Illinois right of way and a donation of public lands for making a railroad to connect the upper Mississippi and the Lakes at Chicago, was passed.

HOUSE. In committee of the whole on the bill granting bounty lands.

Thursday, May 4. SENATE. Mr. HANNAGAN from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported "a bill to enable the President of the United States to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan."

Mr. HANNAGAN moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. BADGER, in view of the extraordinary character of the proposed measure, thought this too early.

Mr. CALHOUN also desired a more distant day. Senators could not examine the subject with that deliberation its importance demanded.

Mr. HANNAGAN thought the case was one of extreme exigency, in which even a day's delay might be fatal to the cause of the suffering whites in Yucatan.

Mr. FOOTE urged immediate action. He complained that Mr. Calhoun always wanted delay in important measures of this kind; though at the same time he was ready enough on Saturday last to discuss the merits of the President's message upon the matter. He charged Mr. Calhoun with being responsible for the Mexican war, as it grew out of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Calhoun observed, in reply, that he saw enough in the message to induce great caution in considering what it recommended. He felt for them much on the score of humanity; and would be willing to grant relief if it could be done. The President himself had exercised no haste in coming to a conclusion. Mr. Sierra the Yucatan Commissioner, had written on the 7th of March last, complaining that previous notice from him had not then been answered. If the President could take from the 7th of March to the present day to consider, surely the Senate might be allowed a few days deliberation. Our country had by premature action, already been drawn into one wretched war, from which the worst consequences were resulting. We should therefore be careful how we became embroiled in another difficulty. He denied that the annexation of Texas was the immediate cause of war, and insisted that it might have been avoided with common discretion; nay, he would go further and say that it required mismanagement, indeed he might add that it required ingenuity to get into it. He had never said that the Administration intended to go to war and had never believed that it had so intended, but it was his opinion from the beginning that the course pursued would lead to war, and he had felt it his duty to tell the President so.

Mr. FOOTE replied in a general defence of the Administration in its course upon the Mexican War.

Mr. CALHOUN briefly rejoined, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Hale, Cass, Hannagan Niles and others.

The bill was finally made the special order for to-morrow.

HOUSE. Occupied to-day in the reception and discussion of bills of minor importance. The important debate in the Senate awaited most of the members to that end of the Capitol.

Friday, May 5. SENATE. Mr. HANNAGAN spoke with great earnestness in favor of the bill to take possession of Yucatan. He urged speedy and favorable action because England, as he alleged, had already obtained a foot hold there, and, through agents, was supplying arms and ammunition to the Indians and had stirred them up to the insurrection.

Messrs. Clayton and Crittenden eloquently opposed the bill, as a violation of the armistice, and of the treaty, supposing it to have been ratified.

Mr. FOOTE supported the bill, and Mr. J. DAVIS proposed a substitute for it.

The Senate adjourned till Monday. HOUSE. The speaker laid before the House of Representatives a letter from William Brent, stating that he has received from Robert Walsh, Consul at Paris, a portrait of the late General Dekalb, a present from the surviving relatives to the government of the United States; and the letter was referred to the committee on the Library.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a series of Resolutions.

There was objection made, and the resolutions lie over. They are literally copied from General Taylor's letter.

Saturday, May 6. Senate not in session. House engaged on private bills.

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. | Six months. | One year. | |
| One square. : : \$3.75 | \$5.00 | \$8.00 | |
| Two squares. : : 7.00 | 10.00 | 14.00 | |
| Three (1-1 col.) : : 10.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | |
| Half column. : : 4.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | |

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

We present our acknowledgements to Senator MANLY and the Hon. Mr. SHEPHERD, for their numerous and valuable favors in the way of documents for several weeks past. The Congressional documents at the present important crisis in our history are, and will continue to be, particularly valuable in a newspaper office, for reference.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at New Orleans on April 30th brought Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwallader, the latter of whom is understood to have resigned his commission. The dates are from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from Mexico to the 17th of April.

This arrival brought the twenty-sixth days' proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and the impression was that the court would not adjourn for three weeks, and that Gen. Scott would await its adjournment. The General was in good health.

The burden of the editorial articles of the Star (printed in the city of Mexico) is that there is yet no quorum of Congress at Queretaro; and the reiterated complaints of that paper arouse great fear lest no quorum should meet at all.

Insurrections of the Indians in several quarters were becoming formidable to the Mexicans.

FOREIGN.

The details of the news by the steamer America, show that the demonstration of the English Chartist, considered as a revolutionary movement, was admitted on all hands to be an entire failure. The Government had in readiness an immense police and military force, whose services, however, were happily not required; as the great assemblage on Kennington common quickly dispersed, without any effort to move in mass to the House of Parliament. The Chartists' petition and signatures was rolled up into five huge bundles, resembling bales of cotton in size, and conveyed upon two cabs, in charge of the executive committee, to the House, where it was presented by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and received with great respect. Mr. O'Connor remarked that the petition was signed by 5,700,000 persons.

Italy.—It is said that a treaty has been concluded between the Pope, the King of Sardinia, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, for the future organization of the Italian peninsula, &c., into six great States, with an alliance offensive and defensive; uniform weights, measures and currency; abolition of internal customs and duties; and a Diet at Rome under the presidency of the Pope.

A fierce battle has been fought between the Danes and Prussians, in which the former were victorious, and it was reported had entered Schleswig.

The Russian Emperor, it is said, promises neutrality as regards other States. A large Russian force was on the advance into Poland.

POURTRAIT PAINTING.

Those who desire at once a good likeness and a fine picture, would do well to call on Mr. GREGORY, now at Gott's Hotel. Mr. G. is a North Carolinian; an old hand at the easel, and displays a skill and taste in his branch of the art of painting, such as our citizens have had no opportunity to avail themselves of, at home, for many years.

MR. MANLY is in the eastern part of the State, and has addressed the people at several places. From the notices we have seen of his harangues, he occupies the old-fashioned, honest and true Whig grounds on the momentous questions before the country, and urges his views with a most engaging manner and marked ability.

YUCATAN.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, May 7, writes—"Certain letters of the 14th of April are in town, with the startling intelligence that the Indians have elected a King, under the title of *Tlaxcala*, which was the name of their king or chief before the conquest of the Spaniards. He was crowned in the famous ruins of Chichen Itza, on the 9th of April. Here, then, we have a case similar to the King of the Mosquito Coast, who was educated in the island of Jamaica, and is now a British subject.

"The Yucatan bill, which is made the special order for Monday, will meet with serious obstacles. It is ascertained that the Whigs are opposed to it in a body, and that, besides Mr. Calhoun, a number of substantial Democrats will vote against the bill.

"If the bill meet with such difficulties in the Senate, other greater dangers may beset it in the House. So the poor Yucatanos may perish before they receive any assistance from us, unless the President himself assume the responsibility."

MORTALITY IN MEXICO.—The Georgia volunteers, in Mexico, have suffered severely by disease. Of nearly four hundred men, who left Columbus in the five companies, we have not more than forty fit for duty. About thirty-five are in the hospital at Jalapa, and the remainder in that of Perote. Up to the 11th instant, one hundred and ninety-three had died and been discharged.

The Louisiana papers, generally, give very flattering accounts of the prospects of the crops. Favorable accounts are also received from the Northwest in relation to the wheat crop.

SURRY.

This being the regular week of Surry County Court, each party availed itself of the occasion, in accordance with custom, to hold political meetings.

On Tuesday the Democrats held theirs, which was addressed by Robert P. Dick, Esq., in a speech marked with ability and strong partisan feelings. His party were evidently well satisfied with it. A committee of twenty-five, appointed by the chairman, (H. M. Waugh, Esq.,) made the following nominations for the Legislature, to wit: for the Senate, Allen Gentry, of Ashe; for the Commons, James R. McLean, Charles Whitlock, and James Sheek. These nominees had neither formally accepted or declined the nominations.

On Wednesday the Whigs held their meeting, which was ably addressed by John A. Gilmer, Esq. And after consultation, Col. A. B. McMillan, of Ashe, was nominated for the Senate. As to candidates for the Commons, it was agreed that every Whig in the County be appointed a delegate to a general convention to be held on Tuesday of June Special Term of the Superior Court, when the Commons could be brought forward. Nicholas L. Williams, Esq., was proposed as the delegate to the National Whig Convention, alternate, Hon. N. Boyden.

STATE FAITH. The few remaining States which have hitherto made no provision for the payment of the interest on their public debt, (says the Baltimore American) are, one by one, making preparations for wiping off the stain of dishonor with which they have been sullied. At the late session of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, provision was made for funding and paying the interest, semi-annually, on all the outstanding indebtedness of the State.

In the Constitution of Illinois, recently adopted by a large majority of the people of that State, a clause was inserted, on which a separate vote was taken, which requires a levy of a two mill tax to be applied exclusively to the payment of the principal of the public debt, and irreparable until the debt is extinguished. In an aggregate vote of 71,500, there was a majority in favor of the tax clause of 10,400.

MR. NGENT, the correspondent of the New York Herald, who procured and sent the Treaty to that paper, has been discharged from confinement by the Senate. It is understood that he persisted in his resolution to make no revelations of the source whence he procured that important document. He is said to be a loco-foco, and that his own political friends in the Senate have had the whole management of his arrest and confinement.

THE END NOT YET.—It is stated that a letter has been received from Gen. W. O. Butler, now in command of the army in Mexico, stating that he has little or no expectation that the Mexican Congress will ratify the Treaty of Peace, which has recently been sent out by Mr. Sevier.

Gen. Twiggs gives it as his opinion that the Treaty will not be ratified by Mexico.

RANDOLPH HERALD.—Mr. Machen and Mr. Brown have formed a partnership in the publication of the Herald. They propose to enlarge the paper about the 1st of June, change the title to "North Carolina Herald," and publish at two dollars per year.

HOMESTEAD.—Connecticut, Georgia, Texas, Michigan, and Wisconsin have passed "homestead exemption laws."

The Legislature of New York has made a law securing right of property to married women.—All right.

An investigation by Parliament of the two cart loads of petition from the Chartists, revealed the fact that out of six millions and upwards of signatures only about two millions were genuine. The petition itself is a noble paper in doctrine and in style.

The government newspaper is earnestly recommending the re-adoption of the Baltimore Resolutions of 1844. All in good time and good taste. They have along commanded a degree of respect from the President and his party, never bestowed upon the constitution of the country.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The late elections for the Legislature in Virginia have resulted in a gain of members for the Democrats, owing to the usual want of harmony and concert among the Whigs.

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Wilson & Co.'s stupendous pictorial Jubilee Brother Jonathan is now about being issued in New York at 12 cents per copy. They have sent us a sheet of specimens of the engravings, containing fine original portraits of Calhoun, Webster, Clay and Benton, the size of life. We are assured that this will be the most costly and beautiful pictorial sheet yet issued. Among the numerous engravings to be presented in it is a large picture of the Attack on the Castle of Chapultepec by the American troops under Gen. Scott—to occupy nearly the whole breadth of the sheet. An engraved fac simile of the original manuscript Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's hand writing, with all the original signatures, is likewise to be given, together with the usual variety of scenes and incidents of our national birthday.

CUBA.—The Captain General of Cuba is said to have prohibited the sale of a Paris paper containing the news of the French revolution. It is added that he also summoned the French Consul, and told him that he had been informed that several Frenchmen had sung the Marseillais hymn in a private house, and that should any of them sing it again, he would have them banished in twenty-four hours.

The Expedition to the Dead Sea arrived in the Dardanelles the latter end of February, and on the 26th, Lieut. Lynch, his officers, and the chief interpreter were presented to the Sultan. He received him with kindness, and asked a great many questions in relation to the objects of the expedition. It was the intention of Lieutenant Lynch to set sail, without further delay, for the coast of Syria.

The "Delaware Republican" in remarking upon the speech of the Hon. THOMAS SMITH, recently delivered in Congress on the Mexican War, says:

"From the position he occupies in the House as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, he has had an opportunity of examining into the whole cause and consequences of this disastrous War. In particular he shows the utter worthlessness of the territory acquired, and the peril to our Union, which must result from our blood-bought victories. We should be glad, if a copy of this able speech could be placed in the hands of every man in the nation, so that each one might judge for himself, whether or not, it is worth putting in jeopardy the integrity of the Union, and wasting so much patriot blood and countless treasure, to acquire a barren sceptre, over a barren waste."

RAILROAD MEETING IN STOKES.

Agreeably to previous notice a portion of the citizens of Stokes county, without distinction of party, met at Germantown on the 10th instant.—Dr. William Withers was appointed Chairman, and Constantine L. Banner Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting: upon motion it was resolved that 20 delegates be appointed to meet the Convention in Salisbury the 6th of June next. Whereupon the Chairman appointed the following persons:

Peter W. Hairston, Francis Fries, John J. Martin, C. L. Banner, John Banner, Israel G. Lash, John W. Biting, Dr. F. H. Shuman, Alexander King, F. C. Meinung, Dr. Geo. F. Wilson, John M. Stafford, Henry R. Lemly, Andrew Gamble, Isaac S. Gibson, John Hastin, William A. Lash, Edward Belo, J. M. Covington, John Henly.

On motion the name of the Chairman was added to the number.

It was further resolved, that the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot and of the Carolina Watchman be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting. WM. WITHERS, Chm'n. C. L. BANNER, Secretary.

NEWSPAPERS IN COLLEGE.—The learned professor of history and philosophy in the South Carolina College, Dr. Francis Lieber, is in the habit of delivering regular newspaper lectures. Every fortnight the students assemble for this purpose and are expected to be well acquainted with the chief events both foreign and domestic that may have transpired during the preceding two weeks in the political literary and scientific world according to a plan which systematically embraces all countries and are not only required to know the events, but are directed to use books of reference so as to give a fair account of their development. After this the Professor takes up one of the chief subjects and lectures upon it, avoiding the dangers of party politics.

In his political ethics he imposes the duty of reading carefully the newspapers of the day and teaches the most profitable method of doing so.—Thus he trains up young men under his instruction to be enlightened and practical statesmen. Journal of Commerce.

When a Ky. judge, some years since, was asked by an attorney, upon some strange ruling, "Is that law, your honor?" he replied—"If the court understand herself, and she think she do, it are!"

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, MAY 9.—Cotton 6 to 6 1/2. Corn 47 to 50. Bacon 7 to 7 1/2. Flour 85 to 5.75. Lard 7 to 7 1/2. Oats 30 to 35. Wheat 90 to 100. Whiskey 28 to 32.

CHERAW, MAY 9.—Bacon 6 1/2 to 7 1/2. Butter 15 to 20. Cotton 4 to 5 1/2. Corn 42 to 45.—Flour \$4.50 to 5.00. Lard \$4.

We are authorized to announce DAVID F. CALDWELL as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the students of this Institution will be commenced on Tuesday the 30th of May, and continued until the 1st June.

The young ladies of the Signourneyan Society, wishing to extend their library, have prepared a variety of articles, which will be exposed to sale at the College, on Tuesday evening, the 16th of May. Those who feel an interest in promoting the objects of the Society, are invited to visit the College on that evening, and examine the articles. M. C. DEWS, Pres. May 3, 1848.

WENTWORTH ACADEMY.

The present session of this school will close on the second day of June. The examination will commence on the first. The following gentlemen will constitute the examining committee:

James Currie, M. D., Rockingham Co. Rev. J. Johnson, William Withers, M. D., Stokes Co. Robert B. Watt, Esq., Rockingham Co. John Dillard, Esq., Wentworth.

Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Wentworth, will deliver an address before the school at the close of the examination. NINA F. REIS, Principal. Wentworth, May 5, 1848.

MARRIED.—at the house of M. Mendenhall, Esq., on the 2nd inst. by N. Hunt, Jr., Esq., Mr. ENGLISH TOMLINSON, of Davidson County, to Miss REGINA MENDENHALL, of Guilford County.

DIED.—In this place, on Monday night last, after protracted illness, Mrs. JULIA HATT, wife of Col. Joab Hatt.

MR. GREGORY, PORTRAIT PAINTER, At Gott's Hotel, Room No. 8, where he will take pleasure in exhibiting specimens of his work. May 12, 1848.

ALAMANCE CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

UNDER the care of Rev. E. W. CARUTHERS with an Assistant.—The second session of this School closed last Friday: the next session will commence the 5th of June. From the liberal patronage this School has received; from the highly satisfactory manner in which the students acquitted themselves at the examination, and the fair prospect for next session, confident hopes of the success of the School are entertained. The English department is well attended to, and the advantages are very great for young men who wish to qualify themselves for teaching district schools. Boys are prepared for the Soph. class in college. The location is very healthy and pleasant, nine miles southeast from Greensboro', and the neighborhood is not surpassed in good order and morals. The prices of tuition and board are very moderate. May 11, 1848.

ANOTHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A number of enterprising gentlemen, of this County, have recently formed a partnership, under the style of "Union Manufacturing Company," for the erection of a new Cotton Factory. It is to be located on Deep River, about eight miles north of this place, at Dick's Mills, in the vicinity of New Salem. The amount of capital invested is \$20,000. The preparation necessary for the erection of suitable buildings has already been commenced.

We ought to have stated long since, that a Cotton Factory is in process of construction about two miles below Franklinsville, with a capital we believe of \$20,000. The buildings of this site have been under contract for some time and operations, we presume, will commence at no distant day.

The two Factories above alluded to, added to those already in active operation in this county, all on Deep River, within a few miles of each other, will swell the number to five! The whole amount of capital now invested in Cotton Factories in this County, is about \$140,000. Where is the County that can surpass Randolph in Manufactories and Gold mines? Success to all engaged in them.—Randolph Herald.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

[MOTHER GOOSE ON THE MEXICAN WAR.]

Who took the city?
I said brave Scott,
With soldiers and shot
I took the city!

Where's Santa Anna?
Running and boasting,
After his roasting.
Since the last rout
He wants to get out—
There's Santa Anna!

Who let him in?
I said James Polk:
Most fairly he spoke,
But his bargain he broke—
I let him in!

Who does the fighting?
We! say the boys;
Guns are our toys.
And battles our joys—
We do the fighting!

Who gets the glory?
Old Rough and Ready!
Quick, daring, and steady!
He gets the glory!

Who does the weeping?
The widow and orphan!
Alas, too often,
O'er many a coffin,
They do the weeping!

Who sends dispatches?
I said bold Gideon,
By my carrier-pigeon.
I write my own story.
And fill it with glory!
I send dispatches!

Who is the martyr?
I said proud Worth:
I'm pressed to the earth;
That Scott is too partial—
I'll have a court-martial—
I am the martyr!

Who made the Treaty?
I, Nicholas Trist;
I brought out the grist;
And wouldn't revoke
For Buchanan or Polk—
I made the Treaty!

Who pays the money?
We! say the Nation:
Star and salvation!
We're taxed like creation!
We pay the money!

MASONIC.

THE Members of Germantown Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons anticipate having a celebration on the 24th of June next. The Members of the Greensboro' and Wentworth Lodges, and all other Masons, are fraternally invited to visit us on that occasion. JOEL F. HILL, Sec'y. May 1848.

THRASHING MACHINE.

THE Improved Portable Horse-Power and Thrashing Machine, made and sold by the subscriber in Guilford County, N. C., one mile north of New Garden Meeting-House—THE HORSE POWER is believed to be superior to any that has heretofore been in use. It is so constructed that a large portion of the friction is avoided. It is believed that four horses will do the same work with as much ease as six with any other that has been in use. The work is warranted to be well executed; also to perform well with proper management. Price \$145, if paid in cash—cash paid when the machine is sent, \$140. 67 Patent applied for. ELIHU COFFIN. Fifth month (May) 1848. 54w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity: April Term, 1848.

John Ballinger vs. Henry Ballinger and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ballinger, John Ballinger, Rhoda Branson, Joseph Aydlotte and wife Rebecca, Jonathan Coffin, Rhoda Coffin, Huldry Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Rebecca Coffin (children of Hannah Coffin, deceased), Jonathan Ballinger and Henry Ballinger, children of Temple Ballinger, all of whom are defendants in this case, do not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court house in Greensboro', on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. (per adv \$5) 56w May 10, 1848.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity: April Term, 1848.

Alexander H. Lindsay vs. Evander McArthur, Thomas Hunt and Daniel Howren.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Evander McArthur and Daniel Howren are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks for them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court house in Greensboro' on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. (per adv \$5) 56w May 10, 1848.

The subscribers

HAVING received a large supply of MEDICINES, would call the attention of Physicians to an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

ALAMANCE.—100 copies of this entertaining Nautical tale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

EDGEMORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL. GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months. The several departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental Education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Sciences; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers, of much experience.

Edgemoorth is organized on a well defined plan, to impart to a moderate number of pupils, the highest order of Education, and at an expense far less than in Institutions of like grade, in the large Cities.

The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study; valuable Libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study; great improvement, and whatever qualifies a Lady to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her; are secured to Edgemoorth pupils, to an extent seldom attained in the most favored Institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, Board, &c., and the instruction in all, Studies not extra, \$75. Music on Piano or Guitar \$20, Oil Painting \$30, either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, \$10, Drawing and Painting \$10.

Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills paid on the 1st of January and May.

Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close of May; when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed their course, receive Diplomas, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education.

Pupils, who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies.

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgemoorth to the best advantage. Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848. 48t

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Patronize your own Mechanics.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing ALL KINDS OF HATS

from a superior cream Ostrer to a Rabbit for children, of all shapes and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Ostrer, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; yet they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial Hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style. HENRY T. WILBAR. Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

DOCTORS

H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country.

And having succeeded Doctors Dare & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines. They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Gott's Hotel. Greensboro', N. C., March 12, 1847. 49t

Important to Tailors.

J. W. BURKE, of Guilford County, N. C. has invented a perfect proof system of Garment Cutting, which he offers to the Trade as unequalled—it giving a perfect fitting coat for every variety of the human shape, and is a perfect transfer of the shape to the cloth. Jan. 1848. 41-tf

Thomsonian Medicines

JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicines, from E. Larabee, at the New Drug Store. 28 A. S. PORTER.

PLOUGH

OF the manufacture of C. H. Richmond—a superior article for the soil of this vicinity—for sale at the store of RANKIN & McLEAN. March 3, 1848

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS.

BIBLES from 25 cent to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6 1/4 to 2 1/4. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository. October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

BRAZILIAN Hair Curling Liquid.

Laundry Starch Polish. Mrs. Madison's Indelible Ink. Concentrated Extract of Vanilla. Lemon.

Banbridge Hair Tonic. Military Shaving Soap. Just received and for sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON. April, 1848.

Sacred Music.

RECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist, which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music.

Also, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures generally. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN

Kirkpatrick's

PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro.

SOLOMON HOPKINS. 17-tf. July, 1847.

2000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER, from the manufactory of Gunn & Howe, Caywell county for sale by October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

Almanacs for 1848, PUBLISHED by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C. for sale wholesale and retail at the publishers' prices October 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

Wanted.

I WISH to buy a Negro Boy, eighteen or twenty years old, likely and trusty. A liberal price will be given for such a servant. April 7, 1848. 30t R. G. LINDSAY.

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 Prof. 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. TRIPHEMIA 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, : : : : 25 French or Spanish, : : : : 5 Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : 5 Oil Painting, : : : : 15 Needle work and Sewing work : : : : 5 A person paying the sum of \$100 per session, is entitled to board and tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras. : : \$15 Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : : \$15 Primary Department, : : : : 8 GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President. Greensboro', 8th December, 1847. 30t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsay, to carry on the Mercantile business. They will be found on the corner north east of the Court House—the old stand of H. & J. Lindsay—where they are now receiving a full and an entire.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners while in business heretofore will govern their trade. JESSE H. LINDSAY. ROBT. G. LINDSAY. Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

DOCTOR JOHN L. COLE,

HAVING located in Greensboro', N. C., offers his Professional Services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. He may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his residence on Salisbury street, next door from West street. 48t March 10, 1848.

SALT.

FOR SALE in one and two bushel sacks, from the salt works of McCall, King & Co., Salisbury, Va. We bespeak for this article an examination, satisfied we

THE VOICE OF THE MUTE.

A PASSAGE FROM ACTUAL LIFE.

W. Gilmore Simms' has an interesting article headed as above, in the last number of the Union Magazine, which is rather too prolix for a newspaper to copy. The substance of it is as follows:—

A widow residing in one of the northern counties of South Carolina, had two children who were mutes—a boy and a girl. "They were both nearly grown, at the period to which we entreat the attention of the reader. Though mutes, uneducated and simple, they were not deficient, it would seem, in a certain degree of natural intelligence; but lacking wholly those external aids by which society would have trained it into activity, they soon proved themselves wild and unmanageable, so far as parental control was concerned. They were harmless, however, offering no offence to those with whom they came in contact; and, though moody and passionate at periods, were very far from exhibiting such dispositions as would have rendered them dangerous, or even troublesome to the neighborhood. They were thus tolerated, though without winning sympathies; and, though unmolested in their somewhat erratic courses, were yet very far from possessing the favor, or even the pity of those around them."

Both were wild and wandering in their habits, but the sister (who is represented to have possessed quite a gentle and pleasing character) was peculiarly so. "She was literally a wild nymph of the woods, wandering away, day and night, at all hours and seasons—designing no harm—feeling no fear—and so completely in disregard of restraint and pursuit, that it became necessary to erect for her a rude log dwelling in the thicket of the forest, where she was known to range, in order that she might, when she pleased, find a shelter at night from the inclement weather. How often or how unfrequently she employed this refuge, in obedience to her instincts, could only be conjectured. That she did use it was satisfactorily known. Thither she retired when the storm threatened, or the cold; and from thence she emerged when the weather moderated, not regarding the absence of the sunshine, but going forth at dawn, at dusk, or in the starlight, as if she communed with other than the ordinary inhabitants of this earth."

With wild creatures she lived in a degree of social intercourse and kindly communion, such as it was utterly impossible that a being so constituted should ever have found in human society; unless, perhaps, where it was so morally superior, that love and pity would have been ever present to reconcile her friends to cares and anxieties, such as her erratic habits would forever have kept in exercise. The hunters found her absolutely herding with the deer which they pursued. They were seen, as she sat, or wandered beneath the old trees, browsing, without apprehension, around her footsteps. The doe led her young fawn to the very spot where she most loved to linger; appeared to place it in the keeping of one who represented humanity only in its most friendly and affectionate aspects. The wild turkey fed along the track, unembarrassed at her coming; and the partridge and the dove, acknowledging in her a nature not unlike their own, felt in her presence no necessity to use their wings. We exaggerate nothing in these statements. Such were the asseverations made on oath by the witnesses, none of whom were of a class to invent such seeming extravagances. This testimony is greatly countenanced by the leading event in our history. It was in these abodes—pursuing this wild, strange life—in this communion with the inferior suspicious nature—in the haunt of the fox, the wild cat, and the deer—that the poor girl was finally found murdered! She, whom the reptile and the beast had spared, fell a victim to the carelessness or the brutality of her own species. A load of buckshot had penetrated her innocent bosom, and when she was discovered, life was utterly extinct.—The question naturally was, by whose hands had she perished? Who could have been guilty of a crime so dreadful, so wanton, so entirely without motive; so horribly cruel, in the case of a creature so commended by every feeling of sympathy and pity to the indulgence and the protection of humanity?

Suspicion, strange to say, after some wandering, settled upon the youth, her brother! There were certain facts and circumstances which seemed to give a countenance to the horrible conjecture that it was by his hands the fatal shot was sent. It appears that, for some days before her death, there had been a misunderstanding, amounting to warm disagreement, between the two. In their own imperfect, but passionate manner, they had quarrelled on the very morning of the day on which the deed was done. She had gone forth, and, without any known reconciliation between them, he had been seen to seize his gun, only a little while after, to load it, and follow in her footsteps.—These and other particulars which appear-

ed in evidence, rendered his conduct exceedingly suspicious.

He was accordingly arrested, confined and finally brought up for trial. But here a difficulty occurred—how was he to be made to understand the charge against him, especially as regards the "evil intent." As no one could communicate with him, his mother was requested to endeavor to convey to his mind the full force of the charge—that he was accused of killing his sister; that he had designed to kill her; and that he had done so at the instigation of a *bad heart*. The last to be particularly insisted upon. The result we give entirely in Mr. Simms' language:

It was only after considerable time and difficulty, that the mother appeared to conceive the entire scope of the ideas which the judge labored to convey. Professing, at last, that she did so, she prepared to transmit them to her son through their usual media of intelligence. It was a curious study to the court to witness the progress of the scene, and the gradual dawning, upon the inert and unexpecting intellect of the youth, of the strange, unaccustomed idea. From the first, there had been no sign of indifference on his part. He exhibited a large degree of curiosity and anxiety. It would have been idle to plead idiocy, or the absence of sufficient intelligence to render him a socially responsible being. His arrest, his confinement, and the novel scene in which he found himself, were all circumstances calculated to open the way for new and strange convictions; and when the mother challenged his attention, she found him equally heedful and submissive. The details of such a scene are not to be described. It would be equally useless and impossible to endeavor to detail the various steps and processes, the eager signs, the murmured sounds—the wild contortions of visage—the impatient action of the form, by which she first impressed him with the idea of his sister when in life—of his quarrel with her on the morning of her death—how she went forth into the forest as usual—how he loaded his gun and followed her—how he came back and she did not—how she was found—in what condition—her body riddled with bullets, and she incapable of farther strife and further suffering at any hands. Step by step, however, slowly, but with a wonderful ingenuity, the result of long practice and daily necessities, she led his incapable mind onward to the just appreciation of all the facts in the history.

It was evident, at the close of a certain stage in the proceedings, that these were finally comprehended. The important difficulty remained of showing him, not only his own share in the deed, but the motive and the malice of it;—the moral of the fact—how, provoked by his sister in the quarrel, he had prepared his gun with buckshot, for her destruction; how, with this purpose, he had deliberately pursued her, instigated by the *bad black heart*, had followed her to her favorite retreat in the forest, and there completed the measure of his evil thoughts by shooting her through the body. We need scarcely say, that it was in approaching this portion of her task, that the mother found her greatest difficulty. To connect the moral purpose with the deed, with which, to the ordinary mind, it is not always coupled, was in the present case productive of more prolonged trial of the patience of the parties. The court, however, and the spectators, watched, with unflinching interest, the strange dramatic spectacle. They did not seem to feel fatigue as they looked to the eyes and features of the accused for the gradual appearance of that dawning light of consciousness which should announce the entry of the new idea into his mind. Equally wild and vacant, for a time, were his features, as he submitted to a farther examination, in which the signs were many of them wholly new, and significant of new suggestions—signs, some of them, of which the woman herself seemed doubtful, even while she employed them; and which she sometimes exchanged for others. It was doubtful whether she would succeed. The boy seemed rather bewildered than informed. She herself grew somewhat bewildered; and it was only by the frequent interposition of the judge, that she was kept steadily on the track of that leading motive of the supposed criminal, to which it was essential that his thoughts should be awakened.—Still, there was progress: every now and then, it would be seen that the eye of the boy would lighten, as if under a moral consciousness; and he would nod affirmatively, as if taking the suggestion that the mother labored to convey.

Point after point was thus gained, in this strange progress; and the whole nature of the charge, slowly and painfully evolved in details too minute for us to follow, it was evident to all, began to glimmer faintly upon his faculties; until as the burden of the accusation, in all its hideous proportions, flashed completely upon his soul, he uttered a shriek of terrible intelligence, which thrilled through the whole assembly—a hideous shriek, such as belongs only to the mute,

where the voice seems to struggle with convulsive violence against the bounds which it cannot break; and before his purpose could be conjectured, he leaped from the prisoner's dock, and putting aside all obstacles, darting across the intervening space, bounded headlong up the steps which led to the bench where sat the presiding judge.—He had seen the part which the latter had taken in the trial—had noticed his controlling influence on his mother, and conceived him to be the sole arbiter of his fate. In an instant, he had fastened his arms about the neck of the astonished magistrate; and with convulsive sobs, the inadequate wail of imbecility, the tears all the while pouring down his cheeks, he proceeded by his rude but expressive action—which no longer needed the interpretations of his mother—to deny that he was guilty—that he had never lifted his hand against his sister;—to declare that he had always loved her too well to give her pain; and as for the bad, black heart of which he was accused, to fling it from him with aversion and horror, as a guest to which he had never given harborage in his breast. The action was admirably true to his purpose. No language could have made it more significant. It was the voice of nature in her emergency. Here was a case in which the instincts made the actor; enabling him to attain a degree of eloquence, though speechless, which produced emotions quite as intense, and convictions quite as satisfactory, as any words could have done. The whole court was in tears. The counsel of the prisoner was dumb, having no arguments so powerful as those which demethemself had produced. The Judge, his eyes teeming with frequent overflow, gave the case to the jury, in a charge, which, to those who knew his remarkable successes in sudden and passionate outbursts of emotion, it will not seem extravagant to say, was one of the most noble and touching specimens of judicial eloquence that ever responded to the full and exquisite sympathies of an audience.

We need hardly say that the prisoner was acquitted—that the jury, without leaving their places, found him guiltless of the offence;—the mere array of circumstances, short of absolute proof of the crime, not being suffered to weigh against that voice of the mute himself, which could only have found its irresistible eloquence in the conscious innocence of the heart. But who was guilty? The question, to this day, remains unanswered. It is one that need not be again disturbed. The penalties, to him whose hand performed the murderous action, have, no doubt, been quite as terrible as any which could be inflicted by human law. It was very probable, as we have already hinted, the involuntary deed of the hunter, whose heart failed in the necessary courage which would have honestly declared his misfortune, and have found in the open avowal of his sorrow and contrition, a soothing and a relief against those stings of self-reproach, which his very silence must make remorseful.

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COME AND SEE!

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. McNamee, next door to Hopkins' hotel, a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;
GROCERIES; HARDWARE; QUEENSWARE;
READY MADE CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE BEST AND LATEST STYLE;
HATS AND SHOES,

together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—Indeed we have been so busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal public of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have, however, been making our best bows behind the counter, and feel convinced that from the extraordinary run making on our new stock, we are selling as cheap and perhaps cheaper than any other house in town. We return our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and promise that nothing shall be left undone on our part to secure a continuance of the same. We wish every body to continue to call upon us, and we will do things up in the CHEAPEST AND SWIFTEST KIND OF STYLE.

WILLIAM S. GILMER.
Greensboro', April 12, 1848.

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 Galvanized Iron 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 say 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 which cash is offered.

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

SHELLY & FIELD.
Jamestown, N. C., April 20, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD SAY to the public that I have moved my Store to South street, three doors below the courthouse and opposite R & J Sloan's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS, OF ALL KINDS

PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c.,

A good assortment of

EIGHT-DAY AND THIRTY-HOUR BRASS CLOCKS;

Shoes, Boots, and Hats;

A general assortment of Saddlery; a splendid

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING;

SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c.

I cannot say that I will sell at cost, or sell lower than any other house in town, as such statements would be absurd in the extreme; but I am determined to sell as low as others. My Goods are ALL NEW, as I have only been in business six months. I will receive Corn, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry Goods. I would be pleased if the people would give me a call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and judge for yourselves.

JOAB HIATT.
Greensboro', April 8, 1848.

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

JAMES McIVER would respectfully remind his old customers and the public generally that he is receiving an excellent assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

just purchased at the North, and comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and all other articles usually called for in this country. All selected with great care, and offered at low prices to punctual dealers. Call and examine.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.

Hides received for Goods or Leather.

Remember, my store is on West street, next building to the Patriot Office, where I shall be happy to wait on all my old friends—and new ones too—who want good bargains.

April, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving their

stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. We deem it useless to say more as our manner of doing business is well known.

N. B. Our lot is open and inviting, ready, &c., in good order for the accommodation of the public.

Bacon, corn, corn meal, flour, &c., taken in exchange for goods.

April, 1848.

THOMAS & CO.

(Late Thomas & George.)

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, &c.,

No. 248 BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE.

WE are now receiving per Ships Scotia and Susan E Howell, just arrived from Liverpool, a new and complete assortment of GOODS in our line, to which we respectfully call the attention of country merchants visiting this city, assuring them that we are determined to sell Goods as low as they can be obtained in any of the eastern cities.

Baltimore, February 1st, 1848.

43-5m

SILKS, SILKS.

WE have in store and offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Dress Silks ever brought to this place, and respectfully call the attention of the ladies to an examination of them.

October, 1847

W J McCONNEL

POTATOES.

RANKIN & McLEAN have the White Mountain Irish Potatoes—the Red Mountain do. And also the Irish Potatoes raised in this country.

March, 1848

BEEF TONGUES.

One barrel Baltimore cure Beef Tongues, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

March, 1848.

Wrapping Paper

MANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash.

October, 1847

J. R. & J. SLOAN

JUST received a lot of double and single barre

SHOT GUNS, also a few REVOLVING PISTOLS, which are offered very low.

Nov 1847

W J McCONNEL

PRINTING OFFICE.

WE have several kinds of Printing, Ink, which we will sell on fair terms.

HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

Greensboro' N. C., 1847.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-

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

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

Wm G Coleman
vs.
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 Ellington vs. Same
J W Burton vs. Same
Wm H James vs. Same
Thomas Roch vs. Same
Woolen & Brannock vs. Same
Wm R Walker, Admr. vs. 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 to 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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING-

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

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

John Grier and others.

Petition for Dower.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants 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 the said non-resident Defendants, to be and appear at the next term of the 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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: 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 Greensboro' 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 court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday of May next, then and there to answer or reply; otherwise judgment by default final 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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD

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

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

vs.

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 Greensboro' 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 John 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.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the fifteenth of the 4th 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

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Superintendents will meet on Monday the 29th of this month for the purpose of considering all such matters as may be submitted to them. Applications for new Districts, transfers from one to another, and other alterations affecting the Districts, must then be presented, as it will be the last meeting before the next election of committee men.

Should any petitions be sent in, the parties will attend and see to their interests.

It is desired that every Superintendent should be present.