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COMMUNICATIONS.

ETERNAL LIFE.

As I was walking in my garden one morning, my attention was arrested by a sound which was to me unusual. It was as the voice of insects articulated into that of human beings. I stopped and listened. The voices were from a plum tree which stood near by, and approaching softly I soon discovered that they proceeded from two caterpillars which had stopped spinning their web and were discoursing on the probability of their existence in a future state.

One of them seemed considerably older than the other, and he was speaking when I caught the first sentence—"How," in a tone of surprise, said he to his younger brother—"how canst thou doubt that this body which we now inhabit shall be changed, and that we shall yet live in a more glorious state of being?"

The younger replied, "Why should I believe it? It would indeed be a most glorious and animating thought—that I should drop this crawling body and soar through the air—visiting flower after flower and sipping the pearly dew from the plants, but where is the evidence of it? No one of our kindred whom we have seen wound up in his web and transferred from our sight has ever returned to verify these speculations. Look at this body—what is it?—just of the earth. True I feel that it is animated by a living principle, but I know that in a few short days it will become chill and motionless—what then will become of the spirit which animates it? Will it not die too? Where is the evidence to the contrary?"

"Well," said the old caterpillar, "thou askest for that which can readily be given thee, if thou wilt only open thy eyes to behold it."

"Yes, it is easy to make assertions, but they are not proof. What I know, I know. But neither thou nor I have ever been a butterfly. I am here on this tree, and can crawl from place to place with difficulty; the sphere of my vision extends but to a few yards—now to tell me that I shall be translated—changed into a being which can soar through the air and look abroad on the flowery meads and rippling streams—pshaw!"

"Please to stop awhile—and I will here even in our own domicile give thee the proof which thou seekest. If it can be shown to thee that thou already undergone changes equally wonderful with that of which we were speaking, will it not at least show that what I contend for is not only not unlikely but highly probable?"

"I grant that," said the junior caterpillar. "If I knew I had undergone a change as great as the one contemplated it would do away with all objection. But pray what of that—have I not always been a caterpillar?"

"No indeed—I am older than thou, and thou art older than some of thy brothers who are there spinning. Always a caterpillar indeed—why, I can recollect very well when thou wast nothing but an egg. All there was of thee was then enclosed in a little speck not so large as thy head."

"Ah—that must be going a great way back." "Never mind that—it is so—this body of thine now so long and strong and flexible and full of life has come from so small a thing as a little egg. Well it is wonderful—I recollect now seeing some young caterpillars creeping out of these little houses—how tiny they were!"

"But look a little closer—look now at that brother of thine—he is in the fullness of his strength and activity—see with what ease he marches from place to place—look at his strong bristles and fuzzy coat—behold with what eagerness he devours that leaf. Day after day his ravages spread on till the very tree dies. Now call thou to thee and, here—place beside him this egg shell from which perchance he made his escape. What a contrast!"

"I begin to see the bearing of thy argument." "Yes—it is even so. Great has been the change—once a little, motionless, apparently lifeless point of matter, now a vigorous worm. This change has taken place. Now, that these bodies so full of life and activity should undergo yet further change is not more wonderful than what our own eyes have actually beheld."

"It is even so—that a caterpillar should become a butterfly is not more strange than that an egg should become a caterpillar! and besides upon reflection methinks I have myself seen some glimmerings of a preparation for a future change—in our fellows who wound themselves up so snugly and departed from our sight—we see plainly a change opening into a future world, though what is its entire nature is not so fully seen."

Here the voice suddenly became silent and the caterpillars resumed their labors.

I walked away—but my mind was filled with serious thought. I had received a lesson which can never be erased. I had read in the Bible of a future world in which the beings of our race are to be rewarded according to their works—but had said in my mind, where is the proof of its reality? Light gleamed upon my darkness and

derstanding. I looked forth upon my brother man. With rapid glance I traced him from the embryonic state up through helpless infancy, prattling childhood, lovely youth, to strong and active manhood. What changes!—a few short years, and his soft and tender arms would have been crushed in my grasp—now these hands wield the axe the hammer and the saw. Hard, muscular and strong, by them mountains are rent asunder—bridges are thrown over yawning gulphs, the waves of the sea are arrested by barriers, the engine mighty as an hundred horses is guided by their touch, a garden now blooms where once was a desert—nature is transformed! And his mind—once feeble as his body—what power has it now attained. Not long ago and it could not command the muscles of speech to pronounce the name of his mother—now it pours forth a stream of eloquence, and the listening assembly is wrapt in awe, fired with indignation, or melted in tears. Erewhile and its attention was arrested by the flashes of the fire-fly and except in imagination it scarcely roved further—now it soars from scene to scene and from world to world. It follows the planets in their courses, calculates the distances of the stars, weighs and measures them. It points the telescope to what appeared to be the regions of empty space, and it reveals there mighty orbs rolling in fields of effulgent light. What a change!

These changes we have seen—they are daily before our eyes. Nor then is there any thing improbable—but on the contrary a high degree of probability in the view—that other and greater changes still await us. We see the evidence in the gradual unfolding of our physical and mental powers, and in the beaming eye of our dying brother and his triumphant exclamation, "Oh death, where is thy sting, and where is thy victory, O grave!" It is—it must be so, and though it doth not now appear what we shall be, let us patiently continue in well-doing, remembering that if we do so, the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us—for eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the good things that God hath laid up for those that love him. 1 Cor. 2-9

For the Patriot.

MAN WAS NOT MADE TO MOURN.

Hard was the fate of Scotland's bard,
To toil and sorrow born;
And "weary, worn with care," he dreamed
That man was made to mourn.
Though man has sinned and suffered long,
He yet the truth shall learn,
That Happiness is "nature's law"—
Man was not made to mourn.

Turn, sad philosopher, your eye
On yonder happy scene,
And view yon group of children gay
That sport upon the green,
And hear their shouts of careless joy
O'er hills and valleys borne—
In children's voices nature cries,
Man was not made to mourn.

To youth belong the thrilling joys
That Burns so well has sung,
The "raptur'd hours" of a "youthful love"
That fired the poet's tongue.
In cottage homes love's holiest fires
In purest bosoms burn—
O, man was made for happiness,
He was not made to mourn.

Nor less the happiness that waits
On manhood's riper years,
Delights that sweeten all his toil
And lighten all his cares:
Connubial and parental love
With sweetest flowers adorn
His pathway through "the vale of life"—
Man was not made to mourn.

And nature has provided still
For man in every stage—
For every ill some recompense
Life's sorrows to assuage.
When tottering on "the edge of life,"
"With cares and sorrows worn,"
Then filial tenderness attends—
Man was not made to mourn.

"Man's inhumanity to man"
May crush him to the ground,
But in his deepest misery
Some comfort still is found.
The slave at times forgets his lot,
So "wretched and forlorn,"
And smiles amid his hopeless toil—
He was not made to mourn.

And though the passions fierce and strong,
That rage in manhood's prime
Have mocked at conscience' warning voice
And plunged us into crime:
Polluted, sunk in guilt and shame,
The vilest may return
To purity and peace again—
Man was not made to mourn.

Though man is sometimes doomed to part
With all on earth heild dear,
And o'er a friend or brother's grave
To drop the bitter tear—
"Hope whispers there, the immortal soul
Survives the mouldering urn"
This is indeed "a recompense"
To comfort those that mourn.

To comfort those that mourn.

And for thy fellows toil,
And know that on the work of love
Approving Heaven will smile.
And thus assured, with cheerful steps
Approach life's final bourne,
Diffusing happiness around—
Man was not made to mourn.

MR. BADGER'S REMARKS, ON THE OREGON TERRITORIAL BILL. In Senate, June 2, 1848.

Mr. BADGER. Before the question is taken upon the motion now pending before the Senate, I desire in a very brief manner, to state the grounds upon which I shall give my vote for retaining the 12th section of the bill. If I understand the state of the case, it is simply this, the inhabitants of the Territory of Oregon, in consequence of Congress having passed no law to establish a Territorial Government there, were left in a situation absolutely requiring that some voluntary organization, by which they could have the protection of law, should be established. They have consequently organized themselves under the direction of what is called a Provisional Government, and that Provisional Government has established certain laws for the government of the people of the Territory. Congress is now about to pass a bill to establish a regular Territorial Government under the authority of the U. States. The effect of the passage of this bill, if the particular clause in question is stricken out, will, as I apprehend, be clearly this: that all the legislation established by the Provisional Government for the regulation of the Territory in its previous condition and its now present condition, must instantly cease, *ipso facto*, upon this bill receiving the sanction of the President; and the consequence will be, that the people of the Territory must be left, not only without any local Government, as they have heretofore been, but without the privilege which they have heretofore enjoyed of making regulations for their own preservation. Everything that has been done will necessarily cease to exist the moment this law is passed. Every act which is adopted by any of the now authorities of the Territory, for carrying into execution any of the laws for the security and peace of the country, for reinforcing the rights of the citizens, and for punishing violations of those laws, will be an act of usurpation, an act illegal and void in itself. Months will probably elapse before any step can be taken under this law, in that remote and distant part of the country, to put the new system of Government which this bill provides into effectual operation. It seems to me, therefore, to result, necessarily, that Congress must, if a due regard is to be paid to the interests of those people, introduce some provision to save them from the inconvenient and dangerous situation in which the passage of this law, without such a provision, would necessarily place them. They have adopted certain laws, and we must either, by a provision in this bill, give temporary effect and force to the whole system of laws which they have established, or we must, if we legislate on the subject at all, make a selection from these laws, giving force and effect to some, and excluding from force and effect others of which we do not approve.

If I understand the objections which are urged by the Senator from Georgia to this provision of the bill, it is this that Provisional Government has established a prohibition against the introduction of slavery into the Territory. And it is supposed the retaining this provision in the bill will have the effect of extending the ordinance of 1787 over that Territory. In the first place, I apprehend that in the sense in which that ordinance operates in the Territories over which it has been extended, and to which it was originally applied, no such effect or operation is given to it by the provision contained in this bill. Where that ordinance is in force, either by its own original and proper application, or by the extension of law over the Territories of the United States, it is a permanent, fixed, and paramount law, irrepealable by the authorities of the Territories and States to which it extends, and supposed to control the legislation and render all the municipal regulations of those States and Territories subordinate to this particular prohibition. Whether it be so or not in regard to the Territory to which it originally applied, it is certain as I apprehend, that this 12th section will give no such effect and operation to that ordinance as it stands among the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon. If this bill passed without this provision, its whole authority ceases instantaneously. The bill proposes to give a certain degree of validity to it by the provision contained in the 12th section. But the effect of that section is, to fix upon the Territory no provision of that sort, to embarrass it with no irrepealable act of legislation, but to give to this, as to every other law adopted by the people of the Territory, the simple effect and operation of municipal regulations, to be modified, altered, or repealed, at the pleasure of the Territorial Government. For myself, I have no particular solicitude whether this provision be put in the bill or left out, but I can see no objection to its remaining in the bill, for it leaves to the people of the Territory, in this, as well as in other particulars, the regulation of their own affairs.

I do not adopt the notion entertained by some gentlemen, and gentlemen, too, very high of eminence and consideration in this country, that Congress has no rightful authority to legislate for a Territory. On the contrary, I believe that Congress has full, supreme, sovereign power to legislate for the Territories. I believe that it has the right to pass any regulation to be applied to the Territories acquired by the United States, and that any regulation is within the power of Congress which to Congress seems proper to adopt. I do not hold, therefore, that the inhabitants of a Territory have any inherent right at their own will and pleasure to act in opposition to the superior power and better judgment of Congress in regulating this or any other subject. While they continue in their territorial state in my judgment they are subject to the supreme power of the Congress of the United States, as representing the sovereignty designated by the term "United States of America," to which the Territories are ceded, or by which they are acquired. But while I hold this doctrine, and do not believe that it would be an usurpation of power in Congress to undertake to regulate this matter, I still think it more in accordance with the genius of our system of Government to allow the inhabitants of the Territories to establish their own mu-

nicipal rules and regulations, than that we should undertake to assume the direction of them into our own hands; and that which we have said, that the particular regulation here adopted shall be enforced, as the municipal law of the Territory until altered by competent legislative authority, we have done what involves no violation of principle; we have done what is entirely consistent with those elementary principles upon which our institutions are founded; and that Congress has but restrained, as far as justice requires, irregular legislation on the part of the Territory.

With these views I am disposed to vote, and shall vote, for retaining this section of the bill; at the same time, if it had been the continued disposition and pleasure of the gentleman who has charge of the bill, and the determination of the Senate by common consent, to leave out that provision, I should have had no objection. I do not consider that it is indispensably necessary; but when called upon to vote on the question, whether it shall be stricken out, perceiving no error in the provision, and believing it, under the circumstances, to be expedient, I shall vote for retaining it.

Mr. Rusk of Texas followed in a few remarks, contending that Mr. Badger was mistaken in supposing that the laws of the Provisional Government of Oregon would be repealed by striking out the 12th section. He added—

In regard to the apprehensions of the Senator from North Carolina, that we are leaving to the local Government of the Territory no power to legislate upon this subject—

Mr. BADGER. The honorable Senator misunderstood me. I did not mean that we were leaving them no power to legislate; but that by striking out the 12th section and adopting this bill without it, we annihilate their enactments, and leave them without any.

Mr. Rusk. I differ from the honorable Senator. We do not repeal their laws; there is not a single word to that effect in this bill; and it is a general principle that all laws continue to exist until they are specially repealed, or expire by limitation. The fifteenth section is sufficient to keep them in force, and the twelfth section is entirely useless, unless it be thought necessary to bring up this vexed question.

Mr. BUTLER of S. C. followed, declaring his willingness to leave "to the inhabitants of Oregon in the organization of the government which we are now about to give them, the entire control of the subject within the rightful limits of territorial jurisdiction, without indicating, by definition or description, what those limits shall be." "We have the sole right to legislate for Territories; and we can exercise it either through the agency of Congress or through delegated authority conferred upon the territorial Government."

Mr. BADGER. I intend to occupy only a few minutes in reply to my friends from Texas and South Carolina. My friend from Texas supposes that without any recognition by Congress of the municipal regulations made by the people of this Territory, they will nevertheless continue in force until they shall be repealed by some legislative authority. And he supposes further, that the 15th section of the bill does precisely, by necessary implication, that which the twelfth section does in express terms. Putting these two propositions together, I must confess that I was surprised to hear my friend say that we stood in a different position in relation to the subject which produces the objection, by striking out the twelfth section. If he be correct in the proposition that without any sanction, direct or implied, on our part, these regulations continue in force as laws until they are altered or repealed, why, then, by voting for a bill which contains no repeal or disapprobation of any one of these laws, he does indirectly keep them all in force; and how has he avoided the difficulty which he supposes to exist in retaining the twelfth section? And again, if the fifteenth section of this bill implicitly recognizes and establishes the laws now in force until they are repealed, does not my friend see that the subject stands precisely in the same attitude, that the law has precisely the same legal effect, as if the twelfth section were retained? There is no conceivable difference in the effect and operation of an implied sanction of an act, and an express sanction of it. If the sanction be necessary to give validity, and an implied sanction be given, the validity is given. If it be not necessary to give sanction to the act, it follows as a necessary consequence, that with, or without it, it is in force. Nor is it true that the particular provision to which the Senator has referred says nothing about any body of law that may have been established there. But if he will look to that section, in connection with the position which he himself has laid down, as follows, according to my apprehension, as the direct and inevitable consequence, that in my friend's view of the case, the striking out of the retention of the twelfth section of the bill is a matter of perfect indifference. But how is the fifteenth section an establishment of existing laws? It is a just and proper sequence from the provision made in the twelfth section. The twelfth section adopts the laws, and the fifteenth proceeds to declare that processes and proceedings in courts of justice may be taken in courts established by this act, for the purpose of giving validity to these existing laws. It may be true, that the fifteenth section, standing by itself, would have the force of law to carry into effect all municipal regulations there. If so, why object to the twelfth section, which does the same thing in terms? I hope that my friend from South Carolina does not understand me as saying, that there is an inherent right or authority in these Territories to set themselves above Congressional legislation. My doctrine upon that subject is directly the contrary.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not understand the Senator as taking that ground. But I remarked that, in my opinion, such an inference might be drawn from his reasoning.

Mr. BADGER. I look upon the Territories of the United States, whether acquired by cession or conquest, as subject absolutely to the legislative authority of Congress. I hold that they have no power of legislation, except that which is conferred upon them by Congress, with every limitation and restraint that Congress, thinks proper to interpose; and that it is in the power of Congress at any and at all times, while they continue as Territories, with or without reservation, in the law establishing the Territorial Government, to repeal or abolish any laws they may, supplying their place with any other they may deem proper. I differ from my friend from Texas, in the supposition that these regulations will have the force of laws after the passage of this act, unless repealed. To make that follow, some legal condition of things in which some legally existing government existed previous to the time when you passed the act extending your legislation over it. But in my view, these regulations in Oregon exist only by mere sufferance. The people of Oregon, without the permission of this Government, had no power to establish any government. Their regulations sprang out of the necessities of the case, and existed by sufferance not by right. The moment, therefore, that Congress exercises its constitutional power in the establishment of a government, the sufferance under which they before acted is at an end, and every regulation is necessarily swept away, unless Congress recognizes it and gives it force and validity. I do not suppose my friend from South Carolina imagined that it would follow as a consequence from my position that the people of Oregon could claim as a right the negotiation of the recognition which they had established. My friend permitted himself, I think, to get a little excited in speaking on this subject. I deny the right of these people to have any of their laws recognized and put in force. We have an absolute power to sweep all from existence and replace them by such as we think proper. But the question of power and the question of expediency are different. The people of Oregon, in consequence of our omission—I will not say our neglect, for I mean nothing of reproach upon Congress, and I am aware of the circumstances which prevented our action at last session—but in consequence of our omission to act, were thrown into a condition in which self-preservation required the adoption of certain regulations.

The gentleman from Florida has alluded to the pomp and circumstance with which they have established their fundamental law providing for the right of declaring war, and many other things, appropriate only for the condition of an independent people. All these regulations are of course utterly void. The land is ours. It can be given away only by us. The power of war and peace is vested in us by the Constitution of the United States, and can be vested by us nowhere else. Every regulation of that Territory is reduced in its recognition by the twelfth section of this bill to a mere municipal regulation, subject to repeal at any moment when the proper authority deems it expedient. My friend from South Carolina says, that in giving effect to these regulations without examination in detail, we may give effect to laws which are unjust. Perhaps we may. But does my friend propose that we should institute any such particular examination of these laws, selecting from them such as we may approve? Certainly not. Every law which is contrary to the Constitution of the United States or to any law of the United States applicable to the subject, or to any provision contained in this bill, is of course utterly void. I confess, then, I have not been able to see the force of any objections that have been urged to the twelfth section. I should indeed have been perfectly willing to strike it out by common consent, in order to prevent exciting debate. Certainly no such debate shall grow up by anything I shall say; but when the friends of the bill insist on retaining this section, to which I can see no objection, I shall vote for it.

REASONING IN THE RIGHT WAY.

On Saturday last, a few persons accidentally met on the wharf, when politics became the subject of conversation. In the course of the conversation, one Locofoco office-holder of the Government remarked that he had heard a good deal of Democrats voting for General Taylor, but he did not believe a word of it. He would like to see one.

At this, a farmer, who had a lot of wheat on the wharf near by, stepped up and said:—"I am one Democrat that will vote for General Taylor, any how."

"Surely not," said the office-holder, "General Taylor's got no principles. You are not going to vote for a man that has no principles?"

"I tell you what," replied the farmer, "he's got the very principles I like. He is an honest man, and that's what can't be said of many men who boast so much about their political principles. He has been forty years in the employ of the United States Government, and neither the Government nor any one that has served under or over him has accused him of a single dishonest act. He says if he is elected President, he will be the President of the people, and not of a party. Now, if Cass is elected, he will be a President of a party and not of the people. I don't want to see a party President; I want to see every man who pays his taxes, and does his duty to his government, have an equal chance for office, and not be treated as an alien because he has independence enough to think for himself. We have had enough of that kind of corruption and tyranny already. General Taylor says he won't veto the acts of Congress unless they are clearly unconstitutional, or have been passed without consideration. This suits exactly; these were the doctrines of the Democratic party when I was a boy, and ought to be now. The people send nearly three hundred men to Congress to make laws, and when a majority of the representatives of the people make a law, I don't think any one man should prevent its being the law, if it is not unconstitutional. I go for the will of the majority as expressed by the people's representatives, and not the will of one man. If the majority of Congress say a high tariff, I say let them have it; if a low tariff, so let it be until the majority choose to change it."

"Now, stranger," says the farmer growing somewhat impatient, "I never voted against the party nominations before, but I intend to vote for Old Zach this time; but if you will give me an instance of the Old General's dishonesty, or a case where he gave his word and didn't stick to it, or where he says he don't mean, then probably I may not vote for him, and there's a great many in our prairie just like me."

The office-holder looked at his watch, and discovered he had pressing business just then up in the city.

The above occurred in the presence of several persons, one of them the Captain of a steamboat, who remarked on the particulars.—St. Louis Republican.

From the Raleigh Register. VINDICATION OF COL. PAINE.

We insert below, the Finding and Opinion of the Court of Inquiry, in Mexico, upon the Mutiny in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. We have no time for comment, but we will simply remark, if those who have abused Colonel Paine, and through him, our worthy Chief Magistrate, Gov. Graham, so excessively about this unfortunate affair, do not blush for the injustice they have done them, then indeed has shame become to be a scarce article.

The following is the Finding of the Court of Inquiry, composed of Col. R. E. Temple, 10th Infantry, Colonel John W. Tibbatts 16th Infantry, Maj. Lewis Cass, of the 3d Dragoons, Captain James H. Prentiss, 1st Regiment of Artillery, Judge Advocate:

MONTEREY, MEXICO, Tuesday, April 11, 1848.

The Court met according to adjournment; present all the members, and the Judge Advocate.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

After a careful consideration of all the testimony, the Court unanimously agree that the following material facts are established, viz:—

1. Previous to the 15th of August, 1847, there existed in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, a feeling of dissatisfaction and discontent towards Col. Paine, on the part of several Officers of his Regiment, chiefly in consequence of the strict discipline which he required from his command.

2. On the 7th August, '47, eight company officers of the N. C. Regiment, addressed a joint letter directly to Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor, in which complaint is made of Col. Paine's conduct.

In reference to Col. Paine's testimony in regard to papers F. and G. see pages 773 and 780. 3. Previous to the 10th of August, while the N. C. Regiment was stationed at Buena Vista, frequent threats of personal violence were made against Col. Paine, by soldiers of the volunteer Regiments encamped at Buena Vista, in consequence of his requiring from them, when Field Officer of the day, a strict and faithful performance of their duty.

4. Highly insubordinate and mutinous conduct on the part of the privates of the Virginia Regiment, and in which privates of the Mississippi and North Carolina Regiments also participated, was exhibited in the Camp of the North Carolina Regiment at Buena Vista, on the evening of the 14th of August, 1847, during which occurrences a wooden horse which had been placed near the tent of Colonel Paine, was thrown down and partially destroyed.

5. On the night of the 15th of August, 1847, numerous stones, of a large size, were thrown by a mutinous party of soldiers against the tent of Colonel Paine, while he was therein, and likewise at himself, while standing in one of the streets of the Camp.

6. On the night of the 15th of August, 1847, there was much disorderly conduct in the Camp the N. C. Regiment and after Tattoo a mutinous party of men, composed of soldiers belonging to the Mississippi, N. C. and Va. Reg'ts, led chiefly from the latter assembled in the Camp of the Virginia Regiment near the Camp of the N. C. Vols. While there they evinced in their language and conduct intentions of violence towards Col. Paine, together with other mutinous designs. They then proceeded in the direction of Colonel Paine's tent. Col. Paine observed their approach and advanced towards them. They immediately ran, and he ordered them to halt, threatening to fire upon them. This order they refused to obey—a voice replied "fire, God damn you." Col. Paine discharged a pistol at the mutineers, by which a private belonging to the North Carolina Regiment was killed, and another private, belonging to the Virginia Regiment, wounded.

7. Capt. Rowan, or Capt. Young, of the Virginia Regiment, and Asst. Surgeon Caulfield, U. S. Army, saw the mutineers, while assembled in the Virginia Camp, and overheard their mutinous expressions, not one of these officers did "use his utmost endeavors to suppress the same," or "give information thereof to his commanding officer," as enjoined in the eighth article of War.

8. During the evenings of the 14th and 15th of August, 1847, while the mutiny was in progress, a portion only of the Company's officers, N. C. Regiment, discharged their duty. From the residue of his officers Col. Paine did not receive that support which he had a right to expect, and which it was their duty to render.

9. On the morning of the 16th of August, '47, 23 of the company officers and two of the staff officers of the N. C. Reg't, addressed a joint letter to Col. Paine, requesting him to surrender his commission.

10. On the afternoon of the 16th of Aug. 1847, Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, then in command of all the forces in and near Saltillo, issued an order dishonorably discharging from the service of the United States, Lieuts. Pender and Singletary, whose names headed the list of signatures appended to the paper requesting Col. Paine to surrender his commission. The order likewise dishonorably discharged two privates—Jason Hunter, belonging to the N. C. Regiment, and Thomas King, of the Virginia Regiment—who had been active in promoting the mutinous proceedings of the two preceding nights.

11. Maj. Gen. Z. Taylor, at that time in command of the army of occupation, approved of the discharges of Lieuts. Pender and Singletary.

12. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, in a written communication, dated Washington, Aug. 20th, 1846, addressed to Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, authorized him to grant discharges ("honorably or otherwise") to volunteer officers, from the service of the United States.

13. On the 17th of August, 1847, twelve of the company officers of the N. C. Reg't, tendered in writing to Col. Paine their resignations.

14. On the 17th of August, twenty of the company officers of the N. C. Regiment, who had previously signed the paper marked "C," calling on Col. Paine to surrender his commission, requested that their names might be erased from that paper.

15. Lieut. Singletary drafted the letter, complaining of Col. Paine's conduct. Lieuts. Singletary and Pender drafted and procured signatures to the letter, calling on Col. Paine to surrender his commission.

16. Lieut. Singletary and Lieut. Whitaker, at that time orderly Sergeant of Lieut. Singletary's Company, were away, previous to its actual oc-

conference, of the contemplated disturbance on the night of the 15th of August.

17. Col. Paine, on the night of the 15th of August, ordered Lieut. Singletary to bring a guard of twenty men to his tent, which order Lieut. Singletary neglected to obey.

18. On the evening of the 14th, and during the night of the 15th of August, numbers of men belonging to Companies D, H., and K., of the N. C. Regiment, refused to obey orders.

OPINION OF THE COURT:

The Court are unanimously of the opinion—

1st. That there was a mutiny in the camp of the Brigade of Volunteers at Buena Vista, Mexico, on the night of the 15th of August, 1847.

2dly. That Col. Paine, from the time he entered the service of the United States, has shown himself to be a zealous and faithful Officer; and in firing on the mutineers, in the camp at Buena Vista, on the night of the 15th of August, 1847, by which one man was killed and another wounded, he acted strictly in the line of his duty.

3dly. That Gen. Wool, in discharging, dishonorably, from the service of the United States, 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Pender, and 1st Lieut. Geo. E. B. Singletary, N. C. Volunteers, and private Thomas King, Company G. Virginia Regiment, on the 16th of August last, was actuated solely by considerations for the good of the public service, and that the crisis demanded prompt and decisive measures to restore order and discipline; the propriety of which was adopted by General Wool, was fully demonstrated by the subsequent conduct of the Volunteer forces at Buena Vista.

R. E. TEMPLE,
Col. 10th Inf., President.

CUTTING FOR THE SIMPLES, AND SHOOTING FOR THE BIG HEAD.

As a further illustration of the estimation in which Col. Benton held Mr. Cass in 1846, we will repeat some remarks made by the former shortly after his great speech in the Senate. The conversation during which it was uttered, was in no way confidential, and as its tone was in precise conformity with the speech, there can be no impropriety in making it public.

A friend of ours meeting the great Missourian on the Avenue in Washington, took occasion to make his acknowledgement for the information and instruction he had obtained from reading the speech in question. Colonel Benton received thanks most graciously, and with that consciousness of his superior wisdom which he always betrays in his intercourse with "gentle and simple."

"After reiterating his obligations to the Colonel for his exposition of the whole Oregon question, the treaty of Utrecht, and many collateral subjects, and for much information not accessible from any other source, the gentlemen inquired what was intended by 'cutting Cass for the simples'—a process promised or performed by Col. Benton in his speech in the Senate."

"Why, sir, do you not understand that?" said the Colonel. "Sir, it is a phrase of peculiar significance and force in my State. Our horses are occasionally afflicted with a malady, a distemper, sir, known as the 'simples.' Probably the same disease prevails in other parts of the country, under a different name; but we call it the 'simples, sir. It is a sort of blindness, physical and mental. A horse so afflicted is utterly stupefied and mutilated, sir. The operation of his instinct is suspended—his senses are all gone, and he is liable to any description of accident. In this condition, sir, a man vested in the veterinary art is applied to. He cuts a particular nerve, and the animal is generally restored at once. I cut Cass for the simples, and it cured him. But I had another remedy, in case this failed him, sir. Our horses are liable to a disease of a different description—it is called the 'big-head'—and arises from morbid organic functions. They are attacked suddenly, sir, and the malady is almost always fatal. Under this distemper, the head becomes preternaturally large and the poor horse dies in intense agony. Sometimes, sir, we shoot in the neck, when he is in great suffering, and instances have been known of life being saved thereby. Now, sir, if I did not cure Cass by cutting him for the simples, I should have shot him for the 'big-head.'—*Buffalo Express.*

SACKING CITIES.

A writer in the Union, who signed himself "South Carolina," proposed to bring the Mexicans to terms by the following among other modes:—

"Let us levy heavy contributions everywhere, and let them support our troops, and pay them also. Let us sack a few of their cities—yes, sack them, as Bonaparte did half the cities of Europe; as Wellington did in India and Spain; as the Allies did even Paris partially; as the English did our own CAPITAL; as all nations must do who make real war, and aim to conquer a peace."

Any one who wishes to see what sacking a city means, would do well to look into history. Our eye has fallen first on the account given by Alison of the sacking of Cordova by the French in 1808, which we annex:—

"The troops rushed into the town, where hardly any resistance was made, but which, notwithstanding, underwent all the horrors of a place carried by assault. A scene of indescribable horror ensued, fraught with acute but passive suffering to the Spaniards, with lasting disgrace to the French. A universal pillage took place. Every public establishment was sacked, every private house plundered. Armed and unarmed men were slaughtered indiscriminately; women ravished; the churches plundered; even the venerable cathedral, originally the much loved mosque of the Ommeide Caliphs, which had survived the devastations of the first Christian conquest, six hundred years before, was stripped of its riches and ornaments, and defiled by the vilest debauchery. Nor was this merely the unbridled license of subaltern insubordination: the general-in-chief and superior officers themselves set the first example of a rapacity as pernicious as it was disgraceful, and from the plunder of the treasury and office of consolidation, Deponet contrived to realize above ten millions of reals, or £1,666,666 sterling. Not content with this hideous devastation, the French general, when the sack had ceased, overwhelmed the city by an enormous contribution. It is some consolation, amidst so frightful a display of military license and unbridled cupidity, that a righteous retribution speedily overtook its perpetrators; that it was the loss of their public and private plunder which shortly after retarded their retreat along the banks of the Guadalquivir; and that it was anxiety to preserve their ill-gotten spoil which paralyzed their arms in the field, and brought an unheard of disgrace on the French standard."

During the great fight in the Faubourg du Temple and Saint Antoine, the insurgents went to the infant schools, where many parents had sent their children for safety, took the little ones, and placed them bound so that they could not run away, as barter, to prevent the National Guards from retaining the fire, which the insurgents continued most murderously from behind and between the children.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

We call the attention of our readers to the following authorized statement in the New Orleans Bulletin:

"It is astonishing to see the industry and malice that are displayed by the opponents of Gen. Taylor, in originating and circulating the most unfounded and malicious reports respecting him. Our readers may probably recollect a difficulty that occurred in the North Carolina regiment during the operations on the line of the Rio Grande previous to the return of Gen. Taylor to the United States. Since this regiment arrived in New Orleans, a report has been actively circulated in it, that Gen. Taylor had asserted, that in consequence of the above affair all the officers should have been shot, and the regiment sent home in disgrace. Both Col. Bliss and Col. Bragg, at once gave a pointed denial to the slander, but not content with this, we mentioned it to Gen. Taylor himself, who denied it in the most emphatic manner, and said it was entirely destitute of the least foundation in truth. In reply to our request for permission to contradict it in his name, he said we could do so if we thought proper, but that it was hardly worth while, for so soon as one false statement was put down, another was set afloat, and that he had made up his mind to let all these slanders pass without notice, and not permit them either to worry his mind or occupy his time, as he hoped that his fellow-citizens in general, and his fellow-soldiers in particular, knew him too well, to give credence, or to allow them to create any unfavorable impression on their minds. We have, however, thought it better to make his statement, in order to remove any feeling on the subject with the volunteers of North Carolina, who are still here, and among whom the report we know has been most industriously circulated."

"The enemies of General Taylor will find that this and similar slanders will only recoil upon their own heads, without accomplishing the intended object of injuring him."

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The annexed important correspondence may be relied on as not from the fanciful pen of the author of the letter with the name of Mayfield Johnson signed at the bottom, which appeared in the last officeholder's organ. This correspondence, unlike that, has every appearance of being genuine.—*Jackson Southern.*

Summons of Gen. Cass to Gen. Taylor.

OFFICEHOLDER'S CAMP, Baltimore Convention, May 27, 1848.

Sir: After a tedious and zig-zag march of several years, I am now in this strong position—the arena of political war. You are surrounded by my well drilled phalanx of 90,000 officeholders, with all the patronage and other appliances necessary to my success; and you cannot, in any human probability, avoid suffering a total rout in November. But, as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you and the raw militia under your command from total annihilation, and therefore give you this timely notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, with the assurance that you and your undisciplined army will be treated, with the liberality and forbearance characteristic of a genuine Locofoco, and only asked to pay the paper which we are dancing. You will have until the 7th of November next to make up your mind, (unless, in the meantime, mine don't undergo a change,) to commence from the time my flag of truce reaches your saw-mill in the Cypress Swamp, Jefferson county, Mississippi!

To further this end, I assure you of my particular consideration. God and Liberty!—Polk and Santa Anna!—Marcy and the Spoils, forever!

LOUIS PHILIPPE CASS.
Late of the Tuilleries.

P. S.—I forbid you not to "break your sword when you surrender," as that is an apocryphal exploit not mentioned in history, for which I have secured a patent.

HEAD QUARTERS.—Army saw mill-plantation, Mississippi, July 4, 1848.

Sir: In reply to your polite invitation summoning me to surrender the people who have selected me for a leader at discretion, I beg leave most respectfully to decline your request.

With sentiments of high consideration,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Commanding the people's army.

To Mons. Louis Philippe Cass,
Officeholder's Camp.

For the Patriot.
Rockingham "Nabbin Ridge," N. C.

Messrs. Editors: During the famous and bloody battle of Monterey, I reckon it is remembered by every reading man that the "gallant" Wm. O. Butler, the present Democratic candidate for Vice President, became so confused that he got into the wrong street, and Old Zac had to "take him by the coat collar and lead him out of danger." I've been thinking of this sometime, and have concluded that on the 7th of November next, Old Rough and Ready will have by authority of the people, to take both Cass and Butler by the collar and tell them to stand back and wait till the people ask them to take a seat.—*More anon.*

P. S. I am not much acquainted with history but I've lately been told by one who (I think) is, that Gen. Cass in one of his "Engine" skirmishes on the western frontier, did not become so indignant as to break his sword short off, but choked an "Engine" down, and I will not say positively whether he said Gen. Cass "swallowed" him or not. The Barnburner candidate of this county, it is thought, will be elected, and one of the old Hunkers will have to stay at home.

The Killenny Cat game is being played fully here. One good old Democrat I learn, has had a fit, and expects another soon about politics. "He's got the 'Taylor fever' I think, I don't know though. I wish you to give the 'Raccoon Man' at Hillsboro', a lesson or two about sending his papers to Post Masters and neglecting to pay the postage. He may be a clever fellow but refusing to pay postage when he urges a paper on a man shows a lack of something. No more.

Mrs. Partington.—The old lady says that she intended the consort of the Female Seminary last evening, and some of the songs were extricated with touching pythagosas. She declares "the whole thing went off like a Packenham shot; the young angels sang like syrups and looked like angels just out of paradice." She only regrets that during the showers of applause she remembered that she had forgot her paradice.

The elephant "Rojahr" was shot in the Zoological Gardens, near Liverpool, after killing his keepers. Two ounces of prussic acid had no effect upon him. Twenty-four balls were fired before a vital part was reached.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

The melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Editor, the lamented father of the undersigned, has already been made. As some doubts may probably be entertained, with regard to the course which will be pursued in the further prosecution of this Paper, it is proper that you should be advised on that subject, however disqualified we may feel, under the severity of the affliction, to address you with any degree of suitability.

In assuming, as we now do, the supervision of the Register, we are but fulfilling the oft-expressed desire of the late Editor, that we should succeed him in that capacity. This paper was established in October, 1799, by JOSEPH GALE, Sr., the Father of the late Editor, and Grand-father of the undersigned. In 1822, he associated with him, his son, WESTON R. GALE, who continued as joint and sole Editor, until the day of his death. Transmitted as it was from sire to son—identified as it has always been, with the interests and affection of the family, the wish has ever been indulged, that it might be perpetuated through many generations, under the auspices of those lineally descended from its venerable founder. Heaven grant us now as peaceful and successful a prosecution of our duties, as that which was allotted to those who have gone before us.

We are conscious we are not qualified either by capacity or experience, to discharge duly the responsible duties of such a charge. The services of Gentlemen of experienced ability will be procured—indeed, we already have the promised aid and support of those who have, at times, heretofore acceptably entertained our numerous readers. All that is requisite then, at the present may be said in a few words. The RALEIGH REGISTER will continue to support the character of an independent and upright Press, and maintain those great principles of Republicanism which were its birthright, and which has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength since its first establishment in this City—now near a half century ago. Its highest ambition has ever been to sustain the cause of the People and in return it has been fostered by the unbounded though gratefully received support of the People. If therefore, it has been a faithful sentinel at its post, if it has pursued with undeviating steps the good of the Country and the interest of North Carolina, if it has maintained its ground with independence, if it has been commended with candor, and applauded with sincerity, if it has been a friend to the Constitution, and an enemy to usurpation and innovation, then we must cherish the hope that our diligent exertions to merit further success will be adequately rewarded—and that the circumstances under which patronage is now solicited, will be responded to by the punctuality of old and the accession of new subscribers.

In extending the right hand of fellowship to our brethren of the Press, we feel that we shall need their forbearance and aid. While our own principles shall be advocated with all the energy and ability that the consciousness of a just cause can inspire, the same regard and respect will still be entertained for the opinions of others, which has always characterized the career of the Register. As has hitherto been its motto, seconded uniformly by the spirit therein inculcated—*no, no, no.* "Ours" are the plans of fair, delightful peace. Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

SEATON GALES.

August 1, 1848.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

The conquest of Russia.—Several of the London journals speak with apprehension of the designs of the colossal power of Russia. Nicholas they contend, is preparing for some weighty demonstration, and they cite various facts in corroboration of this opinion. It is said that a very large Russian force recently arrived at the Niemen and advanced to Poland, together with a considerable park of artillery, including mortars of the heaviest calibre. The passage of the river last several days, and among the troops were Calmucs and Tartars. A St. Petersburg paper says further, 270,000 infantry and 70,000 cavalry were moving towards the German frontiers, and a fleet of 16 line-of-battle ships and frigates was ready to sail at any moment. Great numbers of powder and provision wagons were passing through Riga, and the fortifications of that city were receiving additional means of defence.

A London correspondent of the New York Courier, alluding to these facts, and to the designs of Nicholas, says:

Now it is evident that these preparations are not made against Poland; as there are already between 200,000 and 300,000 men in occupation of that country. The inference appears inevitable therefore that this immense force is destined for the invasion of Germany. The very mystery that enwraps all the intentions of the Czar strengthens the suspicion, and the universal panic of the Prussian people at the present moment may be regarded as a huge presentiment and forerunner of coming calamities. To increase the alarm, rumors of the rapidly spreading cholera are rife, in all the eastern parts of Germany. According to the most authentic statements, indeed, the march of the disease is rather southward than westward. But what if the Russian soldiery should bring this fearful malady with them in their march! Fire, sword, and pestilence would then conspire to desolate Europe—only famine would be wanting to fill up the catalogue of woes.

THE NEW YORK BARNBURNERS.

Ratification Meeting.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Barnburners was held in the Park at New York on Tuesday evening, at which about 5000 persons were in attendance.—Stephen Allen presided, assisted by 108 Vice Presidents and 36 Secretaries. A despatch to the Philadelphia American, says:

The address was read amid much enthusiasm, and the resolutions adopted by acclamation. The resolutions declare that they adhere to the Democratic party, but that the Baltimore Convention was a fraudulent proceeding, and therefore they repudiate its nominee, Gen. Cass. They declare that Gen. Taylor is not experienced enough to be trusted with the Executive power. They ratify Van Buren's nomination, and declare that Congress has the power to prohibit slavery in the new territories, but not to interfere with slavery in the States.

They denounce Messrs. Dickinson and Bright; they declare themselves in favor of giving the public lands to actual settlers; that Government ought to improve the rivers and harbors, rejoice over peace and deprecate the war; admire the spirit and earnest solicitude of the Buffalo Convention in endeavoring to advance freedom and secure its triumph.

A band of music was in attendance. The meeting adjourned about 9 o'clock.

While the meeting was in session Mike Walsh collected a crowd in front of the Hall of Records and addressed them from the steps. He denounced the Barnburners, the Whigs, and everybody but like himself. The assembly soon broke up.

THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.

A slight examination of these resolutions, will show that they do not contain, as to the most important matters, any distinct enunciation of principles, but are ingeniously drawn, to avoid such an enunciation. They declare, that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States, the truth of which, the wildest Abolitionist does not deny; but as to that other more important question, the power of Congress to exclude slavery from territories, where it does not already exist, they are absolutely silent. So too with respect to internal improvements—they assert that Congress has not the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements. Now, whatever may be the opinions of individuals as to the existence of such a power in the constitution, there is no one of any party, that believes it either expedient or just for the general government to engage in, and carry on a general system of internal improvements in the States. The individual States have been for years engaged in such improvements, and some have, by their own resources made such progress as not to require the aid of Congress; and to apply the revenues derived in common from these States, to the improvement of such as have failed to do this, would be gross injustice. But there are national improvements, such as the great lakes and great rivers called from their magnitude "inland seas," into the improvement of which there is a division of opinion. Do the Baltimore resolutions touch this subject? A bill for such improvements passed Congress, and was vetoed by Mr. Polk. Mr. Cass voting for the bill. The veto was condemned by a vote of the House of Representatives by a large majority, yet Mr. Cass and the Baltimore resolutions, are studiously silent as to this matter.

Our neighbors of the "Tribune" gather and garner up all the Free Soil (so called) movements, just as they would pearls to string around the neck of some fresh-coated maiden. There is a commotion—*motion—otion—shun* in Clinton, (where?) New Jersey. In Michigan, the village of Northville, there is more of it!

But the Tribune dwells faintly upon the important fact, that about all of this Free Soil movement is among the Loco Focos, the Van Buren men, who are riding the Free Soil hobby just to get rid of Cass. In Michigan they are all Van Buren men and among Loco Foco Van Buren men—a help for all Whigs and for Gen. Taylor. In Pennsylvania, the like is the fact. In Vermont there is a very little of it among the Whigs—but a great deal among the Locofocos. In Wisconsin, it is all Loco Foco, and seriously jeopardizes the State to Cass.—*N. Y. Express.*

Gen. Taylor in Texas.—Taylor Ratification meetings have been held at Galveston and Houston, which were numerously attended. The one in Galveston, was addressed with great effect, by Ovid F. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia. A Taylor State Convention was to be held at Houston, on the Third Monday in July, for the formation of an Electoral ticket.

Who Shall Decide?—In a recent debate in the Senate, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, interrupted Mr. Clayton to say that Mr. Cass was opposed to a system of Internal Improvements, and would vote such a bill, while Mr. Breese, another Democratic Senator, declared he was in favor of Internal Improvements, and if he did not think so, he would not vote for him!

The Erie Canal, is in its twenty-eighth year, has paid tolls to the amount of thirty-seven millions; thus it pays for itself once in seven years.

FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE NEW STEAMER EUROPA.

The crisis in Ireland.—arrest of Mr. Meagher—intense excitement—attack on the Police—barricades at Waterford—Important Intelligence from France—the Cholera raging in Russia—affairs on the Continent, &c.

We are indebted to the New York Herald for some additional and important intelligence by the steamer Europa, which has made the passage in 11 1/2 days. A crisis in the affairs of Ireland is rapidly approaching. Mr. Meagher does not come to the United States. He has been arrested at Waterford, Ireland, in fact, is now on the verge of a civil war, and each party is girding itself for the conflict—the government, by a vigorous censorship of the press, the arrest of the confederate missionaries, the employment of spies, and the augmentation of its armed resources; and the people by prodigious activity in the enrollment of clubs, the establishment of the League, the distribution of arms, the most complete fraternization of classes, and boundless resolution and enthusiasm.

On Saturday night, Mr. Duffy, of the Nation, was apprehended on a charge of treason and felony, and committed to Newgate, whither he was followed by Mr. Martin, of the Felon, who had previously surrendered. On Monday the proprietors of the Tribune, Messrs. O'Dougherty and Williams, and Mr. Hobon, the publisher, were committed on the like charge, the whole of whom will be tried at the mission on the 5th prox.

Mr. Doherty was arrested in Casbell on Monday, and Mr. Meagher in Waterford on Tuesday, on charges of sedition, and will be tried at the present assize in Tipperary and Limerick. Mr. Meagher's apprehension caused the utmost excitement in Waterford. The chapel bells were rung, thousands of confederates assembled, and it required all the authority and influence of the gifted and chivalrous captive, aided by the Catholic clergymen, to prevent the people from falling upon the military and police. As it was, they stoned the authorities, and cut off one body of the troops from the other. They created a formidable barricade, which impeded the progress of the escort, and for miles harassed and hunted the procession, but happily no life was lost. During the week, also, a Mr. Darcey McGee and Mr. Haywood were also arrested for sedition, but the bills were thrown out by the Wicklow grand jury on Thursday.

The excitement, not only in Dublin, but throughout Ireland, is everywhere intense, and the note of preparation is everywhere sounded. The flag of revolution has been extended to England. The united repealers and chartists are rapidly organizing and arming. The Nation, notwithstanding its proclamation, has appeared this morning.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera appears to rage with great intensity at Moscow. From the 12th to the

16th of June there were 1724 new cases, and 928 deaths. In the last named day, not less than 327 persons were seized with this dreadful malady, and 153 others died. The cholera is gaining ground at Kasan, Nijna, Novogorod, Kostoma, Jaislaw, Wologer, Smolensko, Toula and Kilma. It has also made its appearance in Pensa, Tarkow, Olonets, Wilka and Orta.

FRANCE.

Another plot has been discovered in Paris. A correspondent of the London Globe says that the men of Ateliers Nationaux, and the other turbulent workmen had resolved to make another attempt on the 14th, the day originally fixed upon for the five sous banquet. It is now known that this was merely a pretext for getting together an immense body, most of whom were to carry arms secreted under their blouses, whilst others were on the first sequel of outbreak to have proceeded to the depots of muskets and ammunition, which were to have been made in the quarter three or four days before the intended meeting. It is said, now, that such of the projectors of this plot that have not been captured for the part they took in the late insurrection, have, for the last fortnight, been organizing their forces for a final and deliberate struggle. Fortunately, however, the entire plot has been discovered by the government. The headquarters of the insurgents, this time, was to have been the Place des Males Herdes, at the back of the church of the Madeleine; and the pillage of the houses in this quarter was part of the plan. The insurgents were to arrive from the outer boulevards, where, notwithstanding the searches that had been made since the insurrection in June, they had still an immense number of muskets secreted, more than 1,500 were found in the houses of the Faubourg Mont Matre, and seizure of muskets and powder were made in the quarter of the Madeleine; the government is in possession of the whole detail of the plot, and many of the intended chiefs have been arrested. We can have no uneasiness, therefore, as to the result of the minister of the interior. M. Senard, who is a man of great probity and energy, has already given notice to several of the great functionaries in the provinces, who, in the recent emergency betrayed apathy, or decided hostility for the cause of order, that they will do well to send in their resignations. It is said that at least fifteen of the Prefects will be replaced, and it is not improbable that three or four will be placed under arrest, for having withheld or falsified the Telegraphic despatches which were sent to them, inviting the National Guards of their departments to march. Gen. Cavaignac and Gen. Lamoriciere, in accord with the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, have adopted a plan for the prevention of barricades, which must be effected. Patrols will be constantly on foot during the night, but the National Guard, in whose zeal and courage the greatest reliance can be placed, are to be summoned as soon as there is an attempt to move the pavement, and are to put in force the clause in the decree which assimilates the maker of a barricade to the insurgent taken with arms. Before this action, barricade making was merely an infringement of the laws of what was called in police simple; but now, any man assisting in forming a barricade, can be at once shot. Gen. Cavaignac is said to be resolved to act with stern severity if another outbreak should occur. The Minister of War has published in the Moniteur an order in relation to five companies of the 18th regiment of the line, who laid down their arms to the mob during the late insurrection, and reproaches the act of the troops as one of base cowardice. He dismisses the officers who commanded it; breaks one of the companies and disbands the others.

Three days ago General Changarnier, commander in chief of the national guards of Paris, issued an order to the Colonels of the several legions to meet him with the principal officers of his staff, at appointed hours, yesterday, at the Mairies of their respective arrondissements, to confer with him on matters of urgency. These conferences took place, and the subject is now known to have been a concert with the several commanders of the legions, what measures should be taken in each arrondissement in the event of another attempt at insurrection. The importance attached by Gen. Changarnier these conferences, has been manifested by a strong reprimand, published in the Moniteur against one of the Colonels, who had been prevented from attending personally sent his Lieutenant Colonel to the Conference. The Colonel has since resigned.

The postscript in the European Times says, that our accounts from Paris, dated July 13, are again of an unsatisfactory character. A report is current to the effect that a serious division prevails in the government. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which so gravely incriminated certain members of the late government, that it has been judged by some of the present government to be unavoidable to apply to the Assembly for permission to prosecute them. Another party in the government is firmly opposed to this, not on grounds connected with the merits of the question, but for reasons of expediency.

Gen. Cavaignac himself is included in this latter party; the greatest activity has continued to be observed in the War Office, the Etat-Major of the National Guard, the Minister of the Interior and the prefecture of the Police. It appears certain that attempts at excavation have been attempted in numerous places, one of these is close to the Chamber, another the Boulevard Italians, near the Rue Louis le Grande, and another near the Faubourg Toisoniere; much alarm continues to be felt, and it is very remarkable how few persons are visible in the streets or public walks, although the weather is fine. The officers of Etat-Major have been warned by Gen. Cavaignac to adopt extraordinary precautions, for attempts would be made to assassinate them at their respective homes.

Latest Intelligence.—By Electric Telegraph.

[From the London Times.]

Notwithstanding an official announcement of the government that no danger of an outbreak existed, the Paris papers of yesterday show that much apprehension prevailed throughout the French Capital. All the political prisoners were moved on Thursday night, from the prisons of Paris to the detached ports; several escaped on the way. The National Guard and the garrison were under arms at the departure of our express; and cannon were placed at several points. Our correspondent expresses his conviction, nevertheless, that no movement of the disaffected would take place. The following are samples of the reports in circulation: One is, that a general murder of the members of the Assembly is intended; means being organized of executing this simultaneously at their respective places of abode. Another is that an organized assault will be made on the boarding schools, where young persons of the one and the other are educated, that these shall be captured and kept as hostages; to be delivered up only on the payment of a ransom of money, and the

concession of such political measures as the insurgents may require; other reported projects have for their object the blowing up of portions of the Capitol, by means of gunpowder deposited in the quarters of the Canconba, sewers, pipes cellars and other excavations, which already exist, besides excavations expressly executed for the purpose. It is understood that the Penzance and other establishments for education, have been placed under careful surveillance. Again, it is said that a column of 40,000 *ouvers*, without work, intend to march to the National Assembly, and demand prematurely to be fed or shot.

Spain.

In Spain, the insurrection in favor of the Count de Montemolin, fills the government with alarm. Salamanca, the capitalist, whose dexterity as an intriguer renders him one of the most formidable enemies of the present government, is about to experience the effects of its vengeance, by the confiscation of all his property in Spain, as a Carlist and a rebel. Narvaz proposed this measure in a cabinet council, and it will probably be carried into effect. But little reliance is to be placed in the news from Navarre and Catalonia, published in the government journal. The Captains General of Catalonia and Navarre have been ordered to shoot upon the spot Cabrera and Elio, or any other Carlist chief who may fall in their hands.

The Psiero Italiano of Giron of the 5th inst. states that the Piedmontese ministry have given, in their resignation collectively on the question whether the war shall be carried on to the last, or whether a temporizing policy should be adopted. The Ministry professed the latter opinion, Gioglio and Darina are spoken of as forming part of the New Ministry.

Coloche, July 13.

The march of the Russian troops into Moldavia is confirmed. The people have declared for a Republic, and the Prince has been forced to abdicate.

It is reported that Wallachia is in a state of revolution, and that the Prince has been executed by his subjects.

The Russian troops on the Prussian frontier have moved to Galicia.

The Austrian Ministry has resigned. The news from Berlin is unsatisfactory. The communists are endeavoring to incite to an insurrection similar to that of Paris.

The three months' armistice between Prussia and Denmark has been confirmed, (for the third time.)—Peace is expected to supervene.

Portugal is tranquil.

Mehemet Ali is represented to be insane.

Considerable disturbances have taken place in the neighborhood of Frankfurt. Barricades were erected, and some loss of life took place.

In Italy, the war is still carried on without vigor. No farther decisive impression has been made by Charles Albert.

Late information from Russia is not authentic, but twenty thousand men are said to have entered Moldavia.

The cholera is frightfully on the increase.

Germany is still unsettled. The election of the Archduke John is causing the utmost excitement.

The weather being uncommonly fine this week, operators in Breadstuffs have not been active.—Prices continue firm. The general business of the week has, on the whole, been limited, particularly in wheat and flour, with a turn in favor of buyers, who nevertheless purchased sparingly.

Indian corn and meal, however, have been in brisker demand for Ireland at advanced rates, produced in some measure by the potato rot alarm, which, it must be told, is by no means satisfactorily substantiated. Oats, Oatmeal and Beans slightly declined. Our market yesterday was less firm than in the early part of the week. The London markets have participated in the feeling displayed in those of the provinces.

From the Baltimore Sun of Saturday.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE.

One Day later from Europe.

The New York Herald contains a lengthy telegraphic despatch of news received by the electric telegraph at Liverpool up to the latest moment, prior to the departure of the Europa, from which we extract the following:

PARIS, Friday, July 14.

This is the anniversary of the taking the Bastille and it was said that the insurgents of Paris intended to commemorate the day by carnage and bloodshed. If however, such a movement was ever intended, the plans organized for its suppression were so effective, that the 'movement' became awe-stricken, and the population of Paris it is expected, will pass over the present 14th of July in peace. How long that peace is to continue, it is hard to say; there is from all we hear, great doubt of its continuance.

The Constitutional of the 14th, says that France is in treaty with Great Britain for the purchase of an island on the distant seas, to which she can ship her insurgent population.

Notwithstanding the fears entertained and rather widely diffused, for selfish purposes, that some disturbances take place, Paris, on Thursday, and up to the forenoon of Friday, continued as tranquil as could be wished; the only exceptions being of a trifling character in the Faubourg du Roule, and at the Barriere Monceau.

Yesterday, (Friday) the anniversary of the taking the Bastille, and also the day originally fixed for the 25 centime dinner, was looked to as a day of danger; but as far as can be judged from its opening, all apprehensions are set at rest.—Every one seems employed at his ordinary occupation.

The Monitor alludes to the alarming reports spread, as it alleges, by interested and designing parties. It assures that all good citizens may be satisfied no disturbance will take place; that the government knows its duty, and is prepared to fulfil it conscientiously; and finally if compatible, rigorously if necessary.

The National states that the Avenir National, which published a number of details of the present conspiracy, about to break out in course of the present week, is to be prosecuted, and the Minister of Interior has handed over the papers to the Procureur General, to be dealt with as he deems proper.

Gen. Lamoriciere, when asked as to the rumors in circulation, replied that everything was going on well, and the government had nothing to fear.

At dawn on Friday morning, up till eleven, there had been a considerable movement of troops squadrons of cavalry, especially, were passing from time to time at a rapid pace. These, however, were only precautionary measures.—Great activity was displayed by the staff of the National Guard and General Changarnier, who evidenced the most absolute determination to suppress any attempt at insurrection.

A revolt has taken place among the prisoners at Embrun; after a most violent contest with the National Guard, it was put down, with a loss of four killed and eighty severely wounded.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

At 4 o'clock, yesterday evening, (Friday) July

JOHN SMITH LOST.
We mention this gentleman's cognomen with some reluctance, for the same reason that there are two persons of the same name in Guilford. John Smith was returning to town on one occasion about midnight, in a dark snow-storm. He was full of new wine, and was quite unable, after riding for an hour, to find his own dwelling; but he drove up to a house which he thought must be at least in his neighborhood, and almost wrenched the bell-pull off with his hurried and repeated ringings. At length a neighbor's head peered from an upper window:
"What do you want, down there?" said not the best-natured voice in the world; "what the deuce do you want?—ringing the bell as if the house was a fire! what do you want?"
"Can you tell me where John Smith lives?"
"John Smith—ah!" answered the recognizing neighbor, with a kind of exclamatory interrogation; "why, you are John Smith yourself!"
"I know that, as well as you do," hiccupped John; "but I don't know where I live!—want to know where I live!"
Somebody should him.

LONGWORM REBUKED.
Some unwise people, in relating an anecdote or telling a story, have the bad taste to claim acquaintance with the parties mentioned; to give a locale to the alleged scene; and to have witnessed all they describe. In using the "longworm" they pull the string to their ears, without thought of its cracking. When the story happens, however, as is not infrequently the case, to be an old one, and told of other persons in a different locality, it places the narrator in rather an "awkward fix." We heard this propensity adroitly rebuked one day.
"You say," said a bystander, "that you saw this transaction?"
"Yes, I saw it myself."
"You would hardly believe it if you hadn't seen it, would you?"
"No, I should not."
"Humph!—I didn't see it!"
The raconteur seemed to think there was a double meaning in "the remark of the gentleman who spoke last!"

A LARGE ONION.
"Do you call them large turnips?"
"Why yes, they are considerably large."
"They may be so for turnips, but they are nothing to an onion I saw the other day."
"And how large was the onion?"
"Oh! a monster; it weighed forty pounds."
"Forty pounds!"
"Yes, and we took off the layers, and the sixteenth layer was completely round a demijohn that held four gallons!"
"What a whopper!"
"You don't mean to say that I lie?"
"Oh! no; what a whopper of an onion, I mean!"
Suppose a tree's long reaching limbs
Should 'gainst a window dash,
In one of nature's breezy whims,
And break it all to smash;
Amid the clatter and dismay,
What think you would the fragments say?
"Ye ministers of grace defend us!"
Not that, friend Charles—they'd cry tree-mend-us!"

British Periodical literature.
VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribe early while the terms are low.

REPLICATION OF
The London Quarterly Review
The Edinburgh Review.
The North British Review.
The Westminster Review.
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. "The North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1848, (if subscribed for EARLY.)

For any one of the four Reviews,	3.00 per annum.
For any two, do,	5.00 "
For any three, do,	7.00 "
For all four of the Reviews,	8.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3.00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10.00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS.
Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:
Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.
Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of the premiums above named from the Periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

(P.S.) Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.

CLUBBING.
Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES.
A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to our early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat subscribe early while the price is low.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 70 Fulton st., New York.

NOTICE.
This subscriber would respectfully request and notify those indebted to him by note or account, to make payment by the first of July next, or to give satisfaction, or to be given.

J. M. LINDSAY.
July 1st, 1848.

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

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first of January in May; an unbroken term of ten months.

The several departments which form a comprehensive and practical 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.

Edgeworth 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 Edgeworth 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 \$29, Oil Painting \$20, 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 in May; when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed the 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 the former studies.

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of studies, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.

Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848. 484

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1848.

Henry Livingood, John Livingood, John Livingood and his wife Catherine, and Michael Everhart and his wife Susan, vs.
Christian Livingood, John Livingood, George Livingood, Henry Shoff and Elizabeth his wife and Henry Brinly and his wife Magdolina.

Petition to settle the Estate of Christian Livingood Sen, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Shoff and his wife Elizabeth and Henry Brinly and his wife Magdolina, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lexington, on the Second Monday of August next, and then and there plead, Answer or demur to the plaintiffs petition, on the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness C. F. Lowe Clerk of our said Court at Office the second Monday of May 1848.

C. F. LOWE, CL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1848.

Henry Livingood, John Livingood, John Livingood and his wife Catherine, and Michael Everhart and his wife Susan, vs.
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C. F. LOWE, CL.

North Carolina, Guilford County, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

James Caffey, Executor of James Davis, dec'd, and Robert Caffey, Administrator with the will annexed of Sophia Davis, deceased, vs.
James C. Davis, whose guardian Robert C. Rankin, Petitioner for Emancipating Slaves.

It appearing to the Court by petition filed, that the petitioners are desirous to emancipate four negro slaves as requested in the Wills of the said Sophia Davis and James Davis, to wit: a negro man named Nehemiah, about 45 years of age, a bright mulatto; and a negro woman named Nelly of a yellow copper color, about 40 years of age; and two negro boys, one named Wright, about 13 years of age, of a bright yellow color, and the other named Alvin, a very bright mulatto, about 9 years of age, to which Ront, C. Rankin, guardian of the infant James C. Davis assents.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made by the Clerk of this Court, for six weeks at the courthouse door and in the Greensboro Patriot, declaring the purpose and intention of the petitioners to emancipate the above named slaves, mentioned in the petition aforesaid.

Test: THOS. CALDWELL, clerk.
Pradv \$5 15.0

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 Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, 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. Tho' they may not have emblazoned in their title 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 Legion hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

HENRY T. WILBAR.
Greensboro', N. C., April, 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, CASIMERE and VESTINGS, of ALL KINDS. PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c., &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., &c.

I cannot say that I will sell at rock or still lower than any other house in town, or 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 such aid, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to ask and see and judge for yourselves.

JOAB BLATT.
Greensboro', April, 1848. 574

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Guilford County, N. C.

The First Session of the College Year, 1848-9, will commence in this Institution, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN JULY NEXT.

Under the care of the following Faculty:
Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages.
Rev. B. T. BLAKE, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. JAMES JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences.
Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department.
Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French.
Mrs. TRIPHENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.
Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.
Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES.
Board for five months, and Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : \$20
Music, : : : : : 20
French or Spanish, : : : : : 20
Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : 15
Oil Painting, : : : : : 15
Needle work and Sewing, : : : : : 5
A person paying the sum of \$100 per Session, is entitled to Board and Tuition in all the studies of the College. Beyond this there are no extras.
Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : \$15
" " Primary, : : : : : 8
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.
Greensboro', 8th June, 1848.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

Nancy Carral } Petition for divorce.
Benjamin Carral }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Carral the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Greensboro Patriot, for the defendant Benjamin Carral, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer the Petition of Nancy Carral for divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and this case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness And. Hunt, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1848.

AND. HUNT, C. S. C. L.
Pradv \$10 8.13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1848.

William R. Lovell } Original attachment
vs. } levied on land.
C. C. Carter, }
I. G. Lash & Thos. B. Lash } The same.
The Same. }
The Same. }
The Same. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that C. C. Carter, the defendant in these cases, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, to plead or reply to the above stated attachments, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the land condemned to satisfaction of plaintiffs debts.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday in May, 1848.

Pradv \$5 13.6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, clk.

COME AND SEE!

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. Mebane, 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 out best hours 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 come to call upon us, and we will do things up in the CHEAPEST AND BROWNEST KIND OF STYLE.

WILLIAM S. GILMER.
Greensboro', April 12, 1848. 1-4

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS;
JAMES MEYER 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 of 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.

RUNAWAY

ON Sunday the 18th of June, my mulatto man DICK, 30 or 35 years of age, a little freckled, talks slow and loud, weighs I suppose, 100 or 120 pounds, has an awkward, awkward walk, and may be distinctly recognized by his manner of walking, which fact he may try to conceal. He was brought to this county two years ago by John P. Smith of Stokes county. He made an effort once to get to Ohio, and was taken up at Giles C. H. Va. I think he will make a similar effort. Any person apprehending Dick and confining him in any jail so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Dumme Store P. O.
Richmond co. N. C. June 30, 1848. 136

House-keeping Article
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

The Horticulturalist, published in Albany, N. Y. monthly, edited by Downing.

The Cultivator, published in Albany by Luther Tucker, monthly.

The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, weekly.

Missionary Chronicle, New York, monthly.

Patriot Magazine, Headly editor, N. Y. monthly.

Parlor Parley's Magazine (for children) New York, monthly.

Mother's Magazine, New York, monthly.

Subscriptions received by the subscribers, agents for the above valuable works.

Jan. 1848. J. R. & J. SLOAN

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

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

April, 1848. 3-4

PIG METAL.

I am for sale cheap. We are prepared to make arrangements for the delivery of Pig Metal in this or the adjoining counties upon favorable terms.

October, 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN

Stop the Rogue.

STOLEN from the field of the subscriber on the night of the 18th inst., a large and likely light bay MARE—dark mane and tail, dark legs, with right hind foot white, and left one partly white—white blaze in the face—supposed to be fifteen hands high has been sucking a colt this spring—had no shoes on when taken, nor never had been shoe behind—six years old last spring and in fine order.

The person who is supposed to have taken the mare is ABNER MOORE, of Rockingham county, N. C. Said Moore is a small sized man, about 25 or 30 years of age—rather stout shouldered—slow motion—fair skin—rather a down look—light hair—wore a white summer hat. He said he was going to New Virginia, and when he came back he was going to Georgia.

A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest of the thief, and ten dollars for the return of the mare. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received, and should be directed to Thompson's Store, Guilford county, N. C.

PETER HUFFINES.
July 21, 1848. 15-3*

W. J. McCONNELL
Keeps constantly on hand
Anchor Bolting Cloths,
From No. 1 to 11,
WARRANTED.

Black and colored Dress Silks, for sale
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee and Teas, Pepper

The New Shoe and Boot ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Greensboro and its vicinity, that he has moved his shop and has taken the one door north of J. & R. Lindsey's Store, and he is prepared to execute work in his line neat and faithful. He has the most fashionable last in this place just from Philadelphia, and he has on hand a good article of calf skins. Now, citizens, if you want good and nice work, give me a call. Remember the old stand. Produce taken in exchange for work.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice.

July, 1848. J. H. FRY.

North Carolina, Stokes County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

D. H. Starbuck, Executor of Thomas Adams, deceased, vs. Exp. parte.

Probate of Testator's Will.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the next of kin and heirs at law of the testator, Thomas Adams, are not inhabitants of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in Germantown on the 2d Monday in September, 1848, then and there to see proceedings, and hear said will proved.

Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday in June, 1848.

Pradv \$5 JOHN HILL, c. c.

North Carolina, Guilford County, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

James R. McLean, Adm'r. of Stephen Haynes, dec'd, vs. Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Summers & wife Polly, heirs at law of the said Stephen Haynes, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held in Germantown on the 2d Monday in September, 1848, then and there to see proceedings, and hear said will proved.

Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday in June, 1848.

Pradv \$5 15.5 THOS. CALDWELL, clerk

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsey, 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. Lindsey—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.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

C. I. Banner, agent of the Salem Manufacturing company's Original attachment
vs. } levied on slaves.
Noah Marshall, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Noah Marshall, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the courthouse in the town of Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of September next, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs demands.

Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday in June, 1848.

Pradv \$5 13.6 JOHN HILL, c. c.

House-keeping Article
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

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I am for sale cheap. We are prepared to make arrangements for the delivery of Pig Metal in this or the adjoining counties upon favorable terms.

October, 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN

NEW TIN AND COPPER ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having permanently located himself in Greensboro, for the purpose of carrying on the TIN, SHEET-IRON and COPPER business in their various branches, under the firm and style of C. G. Yates & Co., takes this method of calling on the citizens of this and the adjoining counties for a liberal share of their patronage, feeling confident we can give general satisfaction, as the workmanship and quality of our materials cannot be surpassed in this part of the country, being purchased in New York entirely for cash. We therefore respectfully invite merchants and others in want of any article in our line of business, by wholesale or retail, to call at the sign of the big coffee pot and examine for themselves, at the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Hargrave & Elliott and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Doctors Weir & Porter, South st. Greensboro, N. C.

CHAS. G. YATES, of Greensboro,
GEORGE PRICE, of Danville, Va.
July 20th, 1848.

N. B. For all sums not exceeding \$15 the cash will be required. Particular attention will be paid to Roofing and Spouting houses, and repairing old stills, &c. Old copper, pewter, and brasses will be taken in exchange for new work or repairs.

C. G. Y. & Co.

WHEAT GRINDING.

I HAVE put my mill in first rate order and put in operation one of the best Anker Bolting cloths. I shall give my undivided attention to grinding, and I am confident my mill will be found ready to attend to customers. All good dry Wheat weighing 60 pounds shall turn out 40 pounds of flour. I shall take as much pains in grinding for the Greensboro market as for Fayetteville.

Sawing.

I have put in operation Hotchkiss' vertical water wheel to drive my two saws, and am prepared to do work a little cheaper than any of my neighbors and as speedily. Come on soon with your bills and I will saw them a little of the quickest that you have ever seen. It is worth a visit to Buffalo to view my improvements. Wood, Logs, Flour, Meal, Lumber, and Picked Cotton, in quantities to suit customers, always on hand for sale.

L. D. ORRELL.
June, 1848.

DRUGS-DRUGS.

THE subscriber having purchased for Drs. Holcombe & Watson their entire interest in the Greensboro Drug Store, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers and others desirous of purchasing Medicines on favorable terms.

D. P. WEIR.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in the Apothecary business, would offer to the public a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and medicines, at small advance above New York cost. They respectfully solicit a call from Physicians, Merchants, and others, as they are determined to sell good articles at low prices.

D. P. WEIR,
A. S. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C., June, 1848.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber informs the citizens and public in general that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most neat and durable manner. Those wishing to purchase a good article of Boots or Shoes would do well to call and examine his quality of work, as he will sell low for cash or Flour, taken in exchange for work.

Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.

HENRY H. BRADY.
Greensboro', January, 1848. 404

WOOL CARDING.

WE have at J. A. Mebane's Clay Mills, 1-1-4 miles from New Garden, and 7 miles west of Greensboro.

THREE WOOL CARDING MACHINES in complete repair and successful operation, tended by John Caruthers, an experienced carder. Wool left at J. A. Mebane's store in Greensboro, or sent by stage to any of the taverns, will be returned in rolls. Price of carding 6-1-4 cents in rolls or cash, to be paid before the rolls are removed.

It is useless to say what we will do for you, and our rolls are not good, it will not be our fault.

J. A. MEBAHE,
J. CARUTHERS.
June 1st, 1848.

NOTICE.

DOCTRS. HOLCOMBE & WATSON HAVING sold their interest in the Drug Store, would request all persons indebted to them to come forward and make immediate settlements, as it is desirable to close their business.

They would also state to the citizens of Greensboro and the vicinity that they still offer their services in the Practice of Medicine.

June 1st, 1848. SIF

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 itching racks, &c., in good order for the accommodation of the public.

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

April, 1848.

\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE—is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture.

Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A. Gilmer's.

April, 1848. PETER THURSTON.

MILL STONES.

WE are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES and can fill all orders for any number and size.

One of our House having been in the business for several years and sold many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 feet, feels safe in recommending them.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.
Greensboro', June, 1848.

35,000 lbs. IRON, from the King's Mountain Co. for sale.

Oct. 1846. 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

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD inform the public that I have just received a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Queens ware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, all of which I will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of country. I have also on hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes and Boots of various description manufactured by my own workmen, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will barter for tow cloth, beeswax, feathers, tallow, hides, bacon, corn, wheat, flour, &c. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock.

J. BRANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1848. 104

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Stokes County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

John Evans vs. The heirs at law of Stephen Haynes, dec'd.

Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.

Same.

Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Somers & his wife Polly, defendants in these cases, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that said defendants be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the cases will be heard ex parte as to them, and the property condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of June, 1848.

Pradv \$5 13.5 JOHN HILL, c. c.

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,
17-4.

ATTENTION.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the 57th, 88th, and Volunteer Regiments, N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro on the 24 day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs for Drill parade. An election will be held at the same time for Brigadier General, in place of Gen. Logan promoted.

F. L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 57th Reg.
C. A. BOON, Col. Com. 88th Reg.
JOAB BLATT, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.

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. 41-4

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

Bolting Cloths

OF the Anchor brand—of tried and approved quality, always on hand.

We have just received a fresh lot, at reduced prices, embracing the following numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

J. R. & J. SLOAN
April, 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

SALT.

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

October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

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, 1849.

CLOTHING FOR Wool Carding Machines.

WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind. We will sell any quantity for any part of the Machine that may be wanted.

Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory.

April, 1848. J. R. & J. SLOAN