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### EUROPE.

#### ITS RACES AND REVOLUTIONS.

The three greatest elements which enter into the Society, Condition and Destiny of Nations, are, RACE, RELIGION, and CLIMATE. The first regards the primary constitution of man; the second regards the influence of the spiritual world upon his character; and the third modifies his physical being. These are generic principles.—They are not mere dependent details, like the forms of Government and the changes they undergo—or like commercial policy—or like municipal laws. They are organic, fundamental, and no human laws can abstract or even modify their influence. Many writers have justly estimated the influences of some of these primary elements, but we are yet without a philosophy which shall consider a nation, or an individual, as impelled in his life and course, by the joint influence of these great forces. They are not opposed to one another; but they are adapted, and collateral to each other, because the God of Revelation is also the God of Nature. The law of Revelation admits of modes, while its principles are eternal.

Society, then, may be modified, according as it varies in race or climate. The law of society may, therefore, be adapted, in minor particulars, to influences of race and climate—while the great principles of Revolution remain as eternal as the universe, to which they are revealed.

Montesquieu, in his Spirit of Laws, has noticed, with great historical accuracy, the profound and prevalent influence of climate in modifying political institutions. Schlegel, in his Philosophy of History, has recognized something of the influence of race; but the direct antagonism of many existing races have not been sufficiently noticed, when the revolutionary state of Europe, either in the past or present, has been considered. We recognize in this country, very readily, the strong contrast between the Anglo-American and the African. In marching to Mexico, we also may see the difference between an Anglo-American and a Celtic-American and between both and the original Aztec. We see also, that these races are totally unlike, and there is but small tendency to amalgamation, although the mixture is possible and to a certain extent takes place.—All this we see clearly; but, at this distance, we do not recognize, as clearly as is necessary to our understanding of the matter the natural and essential difference of races and religions, between many of the European nations. We will make a brief synopsis of the European races.

1. The present races of Europe, divided by what is now the philosophical rule, the roots of language, and connected, also, with their origin, are divided into THREE GREAT FAMILIES, viz: the Latin, or Romanic; the Teutonic or Germanic; and the Slavonic, under which may also be classed the Finne, a distinct class in the North. So also in the Latin class might be included the remains of the Celts, in Ireland, and the Iberians, in Spain. But without going into minor distinctions of more ancient date, the present nation of Europe may properly be divided into three classes, Romanic, Teutonic, and Slavonic. Between these three races, it must be borne in mind there is neither affinity or sympathy. The division by nations, is as follows:

ROMANIC RACE.	
France, inhabitants, . . .	34,500,000
Spain, " . . .	14,000,000
Portugal, inhabitants, . . .	4,000,000
Italy, " . . .	22,500,000

Latin Race, . . .	72,000,000
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The languages spoken by these people, are all consanguineous, and they, in fact, constitute almost the whole available portions of the Roman empire, when overrun by Northern Slavonic and allies.

The TEUTONIC race, are chiefly the Germans and English, though Mahe Brun places the Scandinavians among them. The present English being chiefly Anglo-Saxon, are of the race; but the Irish are of another race, the Celts. The Teutonic nations may be thus set down:

Part of Russia, . . .	8,000,000
Part of Austria, . . .	6,000,000
Part of Belgium, . . .	2,000,000
Germany proper . . .	16,000,000
Part of Switzerland, . . .	1,400,000
Holland, . . .	2,000,000
Part of Denmark, . . .	600,000
English, . . .	18,000,000

Teutonic Race, 54,000,000

We have left out some smaller tribes and nations; but this makes the bulk of the real Teutonic family. Their languages are more or less kindred, and their origin the same.

SLAVONIC race—This race inhabits the North and East of Europe, spreading into Asia. They probably occupy more of the surface of the earth than any other race of man. The nations are as follows:

Part of Austria, . . .	15,000,000
Part of Prussia, . . .	2,000,000
Russia, . . .	50,000,000

Slavonic race, . . . 76,000,000

We have left out the Scandinavian of Denmark, Sweden and Norway; also the Turks, the Greeks, &c., as not distinctly belonging to either of the great races of Europe. They all, however, assimilate more to the Slavonic, than either of the others.

It is only necessary to glance at the above division of races to see at once the true cause of many of the political anomalies of the continent. For example, we see that several of the provinces of Austria are rebellious, and the empire is distracted. Look at the composition of it, and it is seen that Austria is a disjoined fabric of different races. Croatia, Slavonia, and a large part of Hungary and Bohemia, are composed of the Slavonic race. They are a loyal people, but they commenced an insurrection upon the Germans,

who have come among them. It is a war of races. They will fight for the Empire against Italy and France; but they dislike the Germans nearly as much! Again, we find that Holstein rebels against Denmark; but Holstein is German, a different race from the Danes. We find again that France sends forth her fraternization for all insurgents, but nobody accepts it but the Italians, and hardly they. In a word, the Teutonic and Slavonic races will give no encouragement to France, nor permit her to interfere in their affairs.

Of the three great races, the Slavonic, hardly known in history till within two centuries, is the most powerful in positive strength of natural resources, but inferior in art and culture. In the first particular, the Teutonic is far superior to either the Latin or the Slavonic. Take for example England and Germany; there can be no doubt that they are intellectually and morally superior to the rest of Europe. But there is no doubt either, that all Europe might be overrun by the hardy Northern nations which lie beyond the Elbe.

It may easily be imagined that the day is not far off when the Slavonic nations, under the lead of Russia, may encamp in modern Rome, as their ancestors did in the Rome of antiquity.—This event has been contemplated, by strong and comprehensive minds as quite possible. The Northern nations are by far the most powerful; they are increasing in population, and are disposed to colonization. It may be, then, that some political events will invite a descent on the South, while a productive soil may again tempt the Slavonic race to visit the Seven hills City, and give new rulers to Southern Europe. The contest is not between the Sardinian, Charles Albert, and Austrian government of Lombardy; but with

"The fierce Croatian, and the wild Hunsar,  
While all the sons of savage crowd the war."

### HENRY LAURENS.

We publish below a letter written by Henry Laurens, a member of Congress from S. Carolina, and its President, during the war of the Revolution, to Governor Johnston. Within three days of the ratification of the treaty between our Commissioners and the French ministers, it was known in London, whereupon Governor Johnston was instantly dispatched to America with new and more favorable terms of accommodation. Mr. Laurens' letter was written in reply to one from him, requesting that he might be permitted to visit the Congress. We commend its high toned spirit of patriotism to the politicians of the present time.

York-Town, June 14, 1778.

Dear Sir:—Yesterday I was honored with your favor of the 10th, and I thank you for the transmission of those from my dear and worthy friends, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Manning. Had Dr. Ferguson been the bearer of these papers, I should have shown that gentleman every degree of respect and attention, that times and circumstances admit of.

It is, sir, for Great Britain to determine, whether her commissioners shall return unheard by the representatives of the United States, or revive a friendship with the citizens at large, and remain among us as long as they please.

You are undoubtedly acquainted with the only terms upon which Congress can treat for accomplishing this good end, terms from which, although writing in a private character, I may venture to assert with great assurance, they never will recede, even admitting the continuance of hostile attempts, and that from the rage of war, the good people of these States, shall be driven to commence a treaty westward of yonder mountains. And permit me to add, sir, as my humble opinion, the true interest of Great Britain, in the present advance of our contest, will be found in confirming our independence.

Congress in no hour have been haughty, but to suppose that their minds are less firm in the present than they were, when, destitute of all foreign aid, even without expectation of an alliance—when, upon a day of general public fasting and humiliation in their house of worship, and in the presence of God, they resolved "to hold no conference or treaty with any commissioners on the part of Great Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or in positive and express terms acknowledge the independence of these States," would be irrational.

At a proper time, sir, I shall think myself highly honored by a personal attention, and by contributing to render every part of these states agreeable to you; but until the basis of mutual confidence shall be established, I believe, sir, neither former private friendship, nor any other consideration, can influence Congress to consent, that even Governor Johnston, a gentleman who has been so deservedly esteemed in America, shall see the country. I have but one voice, and that shall be against it. But let me entreat you, my dear sir, do not hence conclude that I am deficient in affection to my old friends, through whose kindness I have obtained the honor of the present correspondence, or that I am not with very great personal respect and esteem.

Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant.

(Signed)

HENRY LAURENS.

Some time after this, in the year 1780, Mr. Laurens, while on his way to Amsterdam, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the United Provinces, was captured by the British and thrown into the tower of London, on a charge of high treason. We find the following sketch of his long and painful imprisonment, and of the Roman firmness with which he bore up under his sufferings set forth in "Ramsay's History of the Revolution":—

"He (Mr. Laurens) was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780, after being examined in the presence of Lord Stormont, Lord George Germaine, Lord Hillsborough, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Justice Addington and others. The commitment was accompanied with a warrant to the lieutenant of the tower to receive and confine him. Their lordships' orders were 'To confine him a close prisoner; to be locked up every night; to be in the custody of two warders; not to suffer

him to be out of their sight one moment, day nor night; to allow him no liberty of speaking to any person, nor permit any person to speak to him; to deprive him of the use of pen and ink; to suffer no letter to be brought to him, nor any to go from him.' Mr. Laurens was then fifty-five years old and severely afflicted with the gout and other infirmities. In this situation he was conducted to apartments in the tower, and was shut up in two small rooms which together were about 20 feet square, with a warden for his constant companion, and a fixed bayonet under his window, without any friend to converse with, and without any prospect or even means of correspondence. Being debarred the use of pen and ink, he procured pencils, which proved a useful substitute. After a month's confinement, he was permitted to walk on limited ground, but a warden with a sword in his hand followed close behind. This indulgence was occasionally taken for about three weeks, when Lord George Gordon, who was also a prisoner in the tower, luckily met and asked Mr. Laurens to walk with him. Mr. Laurens declined the offer and instantly returned to his apartment. Governor Gore caught at this transgression of orders, and locked him up for 37 days, though the attending warden exculpated him from all blame. At the end of that time the governor relented so far, as to permit his prisoner to walk on the parade before the door, but this honor coming from him, was refused. Gen. Vernon, on hearing of what had passed, gave orders that Mr. Laurens should be permitted to walk out and this exercise was in consequence resumed, after an intermission of two months and a half.

About this time an old friend and mercantile correspondent, having solicited the secretaries of state for Mr. Laurens' enlargement on parole, and having offered his security for his good conduct, sent him the following message: "Their lordships say, if you will point out anything for the benefit of Great Britain, in the present dispute with the colonies, you shall be enlarged." This proposition filled him with indignation, and provoked a sharp reply, part of which was in the following words: "I perceive from the message you sent me, that I were a rascal I might presently get out of the tower, but I am not. You have pledged your word and fortune for my integrity. I will never dishonor you nor myself.—I can foresee, what will come to pass. Happen to me what may, I fear no possible consequence."

The same friend soon after visited Mr. Laurens, and being left alone with him, addressed him, as follows, "I converse with you this morning not particularly as your friend, but as the friend of Great Britain. I have certain propositions to make, for obtaining your liberty, which I advise you should take time to consider." Mr. Laurens desired to know what they were, and added "That an honest man required no time to give an answer, in a case where his honor was concerned." If, said he, "the secretaries of state will enlarge me upon parole, I will strictly conform to my engagement to do nothing directly or indirectly to the hurt of this kingdom. I will return to America, or remain in any part of England which may be assigned, and surrender myself when demanded." It was answered, "No, sir, you must stay in London among your friends: The ministers will often have occasion to send for and consult you: You can write two or three lines to the ministers and barely say you are sorry for what is past: A pardon will be granted: Every man has been wrong, at some time or other of his life, and should not be ashamed to acknowledge it." Mr. Laurens replied, "I will never subscribe to my own infamy, and to the dishonor of my children." He was then told of long and painful confinement, and hints were thrown out of the possible consequences of his refusal: To which he replied, "I am afraid of no consequences but such as would flow from dishonorable acts."

In about a week after this interview, Major General James Grant, who had long been acquainted with Mr. Laurens, and had served with him near twenty years before on an expedition against the Cherokee Indians, visited him in the tower, and talked much of the inconveniences of his situation, and then addressed him thus:

"Colonel Laurens, I have brought paper and pencil to take down any propositions you have to make to the administration, and I will deliver them myself." Mr. Laurens replied, "I have pencil and paper but no proposition, beyond repelling a request to be enlarged on parole. I had well weighed what consequences might follow before I entered into the present dispute. I took the path of justice and honor, and no personal evils can cause me to shrink."

About this time Lord Col. John Laurens, the eldest son of Henry Laurens, arrived in France, as the special minister of Congress. The father was requested to write to the son to withdraw himself from the court of France, and assurances were given him that it would operate in his favor. To these requests he replied, "my son is of age, and has a will of his own; if I should write to him in the terms you request, that confidence would be lost; he would only conclude, that confinement and persuasion had softened me. I know him to be a man of honor: he loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine; but I am sure he would not sacrifice his honor to save my life, and I applaud him."

Mr. Laurens penciled an address to the secretaries of state for the use of pen and ink, to draw a bill of exchange on a merchant in London who was in his debt, for money to answer his immediate exigencies, and to request that his youngest son might be permitted to visit him, for the purpose of concerting a plan for his further education and conduct in life. This was delivered to their lordships; but they, though they had not made any provision for the support of their prisoner, returned no answer. Mr. Laurens was thus left to languish in confinement under many infirmities, and without the means of applying his own resources on the spot, for his immediate support.

As soon as Mr. Laurens had completed a year in the tower, he was called upon to pay 97 1/2 d sterling to the two warders for attending on him. To which he replied, "I was sent to the tower by the secretaries of state without money (for ought they knew)—their lordships have never supplied me with any thing—it is now upwards of three months since I informed their lordships that the fund I had hitherto subsisted upon was nearly exhausted, and prayed for leave to draw a bill on Mr. John Nutt, who was in my debt, which they

have been pleased to refuse by the most grating of all denials, a total silence, and now a demand is made for 97 1/2 d. If their lordships will permit me to draw for money where it is due to me, I will continue to pay my own expenses, but I will not pay the warders whom I never employed, and whose attendance I shall be glad to dispense with."

Three weeks after, the secretaries of state consented that Mr. Laurens should have the use of pen and ink, for the purpose of drawing a bill of exchange, but they were taken away the moment that business was done.

About this time Henry Laurens, jun., wrote a humble request to Lord Hillsborough for permission to see his father, which his lordship refused to grant. He had at first been permitted to visit his father and converse with him a short time; but these interviews were no longer permitted. They nevertheless occasionally met on the lines and saluted each other, but durst not exchange a single word, lest it might occasion a second confinement, similar to that to which Lord George Gordon had been subjected.

As the year 1781 drew near a close, Mr. Laurens' sufferings in the tower became generally known, and excited compassion in his favor, and odium against the authors of his confinement.—It had been also found by the inefficiency of many attempts, that no concessions could be obtained from him. It was therefore resolved to release him, but difficulties arose about the mode. Mr. Laurens would not consent to any act, which implied that he was a British subject, and he had been committed as such on charge of high treason. Ministers, to extricate themselves from this difficulty, at length proposed to take bail for his appearance at the court of King's Bench. When the words of the recognizance, "Our Sovereign Lord the King," were read to Mr. Laurens, he replied in open court, "Not my Sovereign," and with this declaration he, with Mr. Oswald and Mr. Anderson as his securities, entered into an obligation for his appearance at the court of King's Bench the next Easter term, and for not departing thence without leave of the court. Thus ended a long and painful farce. Mr. Laurens was immediately released. When the time of his appearance at court drew near, he was not only discharged from all obligations to attend, but was requested by Lord Shelburne to go to the continent, in subserviency to a scheme for making peace with America. Mr. Laurens, startled at the idea of being released without any equivalent, as he had uniformly held himself to be a prisoner of war, replied, that "he durst not accept himself as a gift, and that as Congress had once offered Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne for him, he had no doubt of their now giving Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis for the same purpose."

### Description of Liberia.

We take the following description of the Republic of Liberia, its extent, population, settlements, products, &c., from a pamphlet just issued in Philadelphia. A very general interest is now felt in the success of this Colony, and the visit of its President to our country has still more excited public curiosity. It will be seen that the soil, naturally fertile, produces in abundance a large variety of tropical plants and fruits, and that products to a large amount have been exported within two years. Education is not neglected, and the report of the religious aspect of the republic is very flattering.

EXTENT.—Liberia extends from Digby at the mouth of Poor River, on the Northwest, to Cavally River on the Southeast, between 4 deg. 20 min. and 6 deg. 40 min. North latitude, and 7 deg. 30 min. and 11 deg. West longitude, from Greenwich. The length of coast between Digby and the Cavally River is about three hundred miles. The territory of Liberia extends from twenty to thirty miles inland. The right of possession and jurisdiction over all this line, (with the exception of Young Sesters), has been purchased by the American and the Maryland Colonization Societies, and further purchases have since been made.

POPULATION.—The inhabitants of Liberia, emigrants from the United States and their children, number three thousand five hundred; and seven hundred occupy the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. To these may be added about five hundred natives, civilized and admitted to the privileges of the polls and the rights of citizenship in general. The natives residing on land owned by the Colony, and directly amenable to its laws, are estimated from 10,000 to 15,000.—The population of the allied tribes in the interior, who are bound by treaty to abstain from the slave trade and other barbarous practices is not accurately known, but may be estimated at 150,000.

TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.—Monrovia on the south side of Cape Mesurado, near the northwestern boundary of Liberia, is the Capital and chief place of trade. Population 1,000. . . . The other ports, not counting those in the Maryland colony, are Marshal on the Junk River, Elmina, Boxley on the St. John's River, Bassa Cove, and Greenville on the Sinoe River. . . . The more inland towns and their adjoining settlements, are Caldwell, New Georgia and Millsburg.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.—Coffee, sugar cane, rice, cotton, indigo, Indian corn, potatoes, yams, cassades, hannanas, arrow root, and nuts may be produced in any quantity; fruits are various and abundant. These are all grown in Liberia.

EXPORTS.—The chief exports, are camwood, palm oil and ivory, to the amount of \$123,690 in two years, ending Sept. ber, 1843, according to the official returns. These are brought from the interior.

IMPORTS.—The imports for the two years, as above, amounted to \$167,830.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT.—Churches, 23; communicants, 1,500; of whom 500 are natives and recaptured African.

EDUCATION.—Schools 16; scholars, 500; of whom 200 are native Africans. The Sunday Schools embrace a far larger number.

The statistics of the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas are not given in this statement.

THE CLIMATE.—The climate of human indifference has arrived; when a woman don't care how she looks.

The vine bears three—the first of pleasure, the second, drunkenness, the third of repentance.

### THE TEACHER'S PROFESSION.

The following extract from a lately published work, entitled "The American Manual," exhibits the profession of the teacher in that true and lofty point of view, in which it ought to be regarded by all the people:

"It is in early life that we form principles of action that generally govern all our subsequent career; the reading books studied at school contribute greatly to mould the habits of thought, and make indelible impressions on the mind; they either weaken or strengthen the moral and intellectual character. The teachers, in their professional exercise, exercise a more extensive and powerful influence over the destiny of mankind, than all the other learned professions combined; and, though their labors may not, in the present age be truly appreciated and rewarded—though it may be the lot of the most meritorious to toil obscurely amid privations, and to die in poverty—yet their reward is not of earth, but in heaven—they are the instructors of mankind, and have a loftier, a holier duty to perform than to gather gold, or trifling away the invaluable time of their pupils in monotonous parrot-like exercises; they have to develop and strengthen all the faculties of the immortal mind. Let the plan of rigid moral and intellectual training be carried out by educators, and the school-room will never become a place of aversion, causing a permanent dislike for books and intellectual enjoyment, but desire will be incited in mental culture, for the sake of knowledge. The young will be inspired with commendable zeal and enthusiasm, for the critical niceties and beauties of our own language, and after suitable knowledge of their vernacular tongue is obtained, they will covet pure refreshment from European and Oriental literature, and a zest for knowledge will be acquired, totally unknown to those who use books of a light and trifling character; the teacher's calling will, indeed, be arduous, but in the highest degree delightful and attractive—the youthful mind will be imbued with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. The time will then soon come when every voter and juror can read and write, and the intellectual insignia of Freemen will eventually be stamped on the brow of every American citizen."

From the Hallow's Falls (Vermont) Gazette.

### HAY-MAKING.

What a glorious time the farmers are having now at hay-making—how like Hercules they move, pitch and rake—and how like a temperance demon they drink their ginger beer. We remember when we used to be one of the tall ones at that business, ourselves; and we can well recollect how sheepish the sun looked when he found we had been at work an hour ere he arose from his bryny couch—how the grass-hoppers jumped when they heard our scythe grate harshly about the stumps and stone-heaps—how very modestly the corn-blades bowed to us as we went round the field at the rate of ten knots an hour—how the cattle stared from the adjacent pastures, and how like a vegetable clam we sweat! Ghost of Cincinnatus! nobody this side of the Wethersfield onion beds could shed so many tears as Nature did when she found we were shearing off her ambrosial ringlets. Big drops of perspiration stood upon her forehead when she beheld that which was green as grass become withered and parched up as hay—her phiz fairly looked woe-begone, and we almost fancied she said we were "no longer a nice young man!"

Those glorious days are past, and we have been so long pent up in a close shop, "sticking type," that we have nearly forgotten how smart we used to be in haying and harvest time.

Hay-making is the happiest, bracing and best prerogative in the whole routine of agricultural life; there is something so pleasing and poetical in getting up early and going into the mow-lot while the dew sparkles in the effulgence of the rosy morn; in inhaling the incense of the drying flowers and listening to the symphonies of the little warblers that come to share the enjoyments of the season. One single day in the country at hay-making is worth a whole month's existence amid the ceaseless din of the city; one clip of the scythe is far more pleasing than poring over a heap of dusty exchangers, or even the exquisite sport of penning editorials upon the Presidential Question.

Yet hay-making, like every other business now-a-days, has experienced many changes.—That mighty general, New England Toddy, who used to help every body through haying, has got kicked out of the field, and our quaker friend, Mr. Cold Water, has taken his place at the helm. Melancholly but pleasing thoughts rise before us, as we contemplate this tremendous revolution.—Why, this same old veteran was once considered the first character in the land; and a more genteel, gallant, fascinating old gentleman we never beheld; for we confess the first time we were introduced to him, he fairly *etherealized* our whole nature—drove care and sorrow from our heart, and made us feel as rich as Croesus! Nor were we the only ones who considered him a warm friend, for

"He smoothed the couch of the weary man,  
And diddled the sleeper's brain,  
And with the ray of the breaking day  
Was back in the fields again.  
He led the Deacon to the tavern bar  
And called for a portion thim,—  
Then stily winked to the waiting boy  
As the Deacon pour'd it in!  
He lured a tongue to the speechless one,  
And a flash to the coward's eye,  
He burnt a kiss on the lady's lip  
And a drop for the lover's sigh.  
He cleared the fog from the preacher's throat,  
And helped the clerk to sing;  
He whet the scythe of the mowing man  
In the shape of a mighty sling.  
The farmer filled his two gill cup  
And clasped his fingers round,  
But the creature somehow tripped him up  
And left him on the ground!  
In the morning mist, in the scorching sun  
And the chill of the evening air:  
In the crystal glass and the earthen mug  
The General sulk was there!"

Well peace be to his manes! for he was an industrious personage, and distributed many spiritual blessings in the course of his long life; and if we ever spend a week at hay-making it will be after he have written the biography of Gen. New England Toddy.

### THE ONE-MAN-POWER.

The strong point for the Whigs, in the present Presidential contest, to press home upon their opponents, is the position of the two parties with regard to Executive Power. The Whigs are advocating the old republican doctrine, of giving to the people, through their representatives, fresh from them, and responsible to them, the principal share in the practical working of the government. The friends of General Cass are advocating the principle of placing as much power as possible in the hands of the Executive, and giving to that already potent branch of our system, still more power and authority—making *one man* above and stronger than many men—making the Executive to override the Legislative department. There is no getting over this position, if it is properly presented. The case was put with much effect by Mr. Smith of Indiana, in his speech in the House of Representatives, last week. Will the unprejudiced reader reflect upon what he said, and what we here subjoin:—

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Bayly) told us that whenever the President thinks a bill not such as he would have wished to pass he ought to veto it. Sir, these doctrines are not new; they are the very doctrines urged by the Federalists in the Convention which formed our constitution. These are the arguments and opinions brought forward and pressed by the men who, in that memorable assembly, contended that it was necessary to strengthen the arm of the Executive that he might be enabled to check the turbulence of the people. This was the very point on which the difference between the Federalists and their opponents mainly turned. It was contended that the people were impulsive, tumultuous, refractory, and that we wanted a strong Executive who should be able to curb them and keep the passions of the people in check. The same doctrines were preached by the Tories in the revolution which established British freedom. It was proclaimed then that the good of the country required that prerogative should be more effectually guarded and the arm of the monarch strengthened. And now, here, in this House of Representatives, and in the year of grace 1848, these self-same old exploded doctrines of subservience to Executive power are brought out again new-vamped, and urged on the American people as doctrines of democracy! The truth is, that the great danger to our system arises not from the weakness but from the strength of the Executive power, a power ever prone in all ages and countries to usurpation, and skillful in encroaching on the freedom of the people under a thousand forms. There is the true point of danger: it is an alarming evil; it threatens all we hold dear; and it ought speedily to be arrested and prevented from accomplishing any further mischief.

Let me ask my Democratic friends whether they believe that the people are capable of self-government? Are the Democrats on this floor willing to say they are?

You tell the people so on the stump. There you are all most ardent friends to the people and their rights, but when you come here, how do you act? Who are the people? How are their wishes to be known? Who is appointed to express them? Is it not their own representatives, chosen expressly for that purpose? They come up to this hall from every district of this Union, fresh from the people, having had a full opportunity for interchanging opinions with them, and they know what their wishes are. Well, sir, how do those of the great body of the American people stand upon the question of internal improvements? Look at their votes in this very House, and you will find them in favor of them by votes of two to one. By that majority they have recently decided that the power of appropriating for works of internal improvement does reside in this government, and that it should be exercised. How have these wishes been expressed on bills which have passed this House since the present Executive came into power? How did those Representatives vote but a few days since upon the resolutions adopted at the Chicago Convention, and reported to this House from the Committee on Commerce? In all these cases those who are charged to express the wishes of the people have voted in one and the same way. Yet here is a party, a Democratic party, too, which tells the nation that their wishes shall not be complied with; which tells them to their faces that they are trampling on the constitution, and which invokes the aid of a President, who is himself the people's creature whom they have made, that he might accomplish their will, to thwart that will, and trample it down in the dust. And this is Democracy! Might I not here repeat the words of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Iverson), and exclaim "Shame! shame! where is thy blush?" when doctrines such as these are put forth under the name and guise of Democracy? They might as well at once tell the people that they are dols and idiots and need an Executive guardian to curb them. Will gentlemen here say that the President understands the wishes of the people better than the people's representatives. Is his wisdom greater than the united wisdom of the members of this House?—In what school of statesmanship has he been trained that his knowledge of constitutional law and the true policy of this nation should be so far paramount to that of the men whom the people themselves have selected and sent here to give expression to their sentiments and desires? Where is his commission to say to us that we do not know what the wishes of the people are?

A TREE MISER.—The passion for gold appears not to have abated a jot in two thousand years.—In one of the dramas by the Roman, Plautus, who wrote 200 years B. C., a miser, having recovered a lost pot of coin, exclaimed:

"Oh my gold!  
Where shall I carry thee? Where hide thee?  
Never will I lose sight of thee again!—day, night,  
I'll have thee near me. I'll not eat, nor drink,  
Nor take my rest without thee!—While one eye  
Is closed in sleep, the other shall keep watch.  
Rather than lose thee, I will dig a pit,  
And bury in thee and myself together."

A GOOD TOAST.—In the Spirit of the Times we find the following:

"Woman! The more she shows the angel in herself, the more she 'plays the devil' with us."

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## New Scheme of Annexation &c.

The following article furnishes confirmation strong of the project of a foray from our Southern border into the Mexican States on the Rio Grande for the purpose of conquest and annexation:

From the Baltimore Sun.

**REPUBLIC OF THE RIO GRANDE.**—The following advertisement, which has appeared in several of the New Orleans papers, is said to refer to the enterprise of establishing a new and independent republic, extending from the Gulf several hundred miles back, and from the Rio Grande to the Sierra Madre:

"Buffalo hunt on the Rio Grande.—All those desirous of joining in the buffalo hunt on the Rio Grande next fall, are requested to send their names and add address to the Grand Scribe of the O. O. O., on or before the first day of September next. They will state the number of persons in each party, their equipments, &c. Rifles, muskets, or 'revolvers' must be furnished by each hunter. As the party may expect occasional attacks from the hostile Indians roaming in that section of country, it is recommended that each party should be organized and drilled before meeting at the rendezvous. It is expected that many friendly Mexicans, skilful in the sport, and acquainted with the habits and haunts of the animals, will join the party. Due notice of the time of meeting and the rendezvous will be given through the press."

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

**MORE PLANS OF ANNEXATION.**—The New Orleans Delta says that as soon as our troops will draw from Mexico, the Mexican States north of the Sierra Madre will revolt, and declare themselves independent; that our retired officers and other of our people are hard at work to accomplish this result; and that in fact one of our officers is to be head chief of the whole movement! This scheme, the Delta thinks, a very praiseworthy one, perfectly honest and honorable on our part! But just read the Delta's account of this matter:

"Several distinguished officers in our service have given this plan their countenance and promised their active co-operation. An officer of conspicuous gallantry, fine talents, great experience, popularity, and political knowledge has been designated, and not without his consent, as the chief and leader in this movement. His name will rally to the flag of the new republic a host of brave spirits, gallant warriors, and bold adventurers. One of the most enlightened and distinguished of the Mexican chiefs is also counted upon as a prominent participant in this revolt. A body of picked troops have already been secured to carry out his plan. These will appear in the neighborhood of Tampico as soon as our army is withdrawn. Our Government will remain a silent, but not an indifferent spectator of this movement. No interference of the plan will proceed from that quarter. Of this we have the strongest assurance. No could any interference prevent the action of our people. It will be quite a different question from that which arose when our people went to Texas to aid her revolution. The States of Mexico where this movement will begin are virtually independent and separated from the republic of Mexico. They have been in our possession for some time, and, on the retirement of our army, it will be for them to determine whether they will resume their position in the Mexican Confederacy. If they prefer to be independent, they may justly so proclaim themselves. Our citizens may certainly emigrate thither and co-operate with them in establishing their Government. It is no question of waging war against a friendly Power, which would be contrary to our laws, because it does not follow that any war will arise."

No question of war! Certainly not. Neither was emigrating into Texas a matter of war.—But how did it turn out? We have just made peace with Mexico. We have prescribed the boundaries. We have bought all the territory we want, and more. And now before the ink is dry on the treaty, we have the officers of our army and intelligent citizens conspiring to dismember Mexico and excite rebellion among her people!

The success of this scheme will depend much upon who is President. If Mr. Jefferson were President, he would treat the originators of this plan as he did Aaron Burr. But we live in other times and among other men. If Gen. Taylor is President these schemes will be defeated. He will be apt to teach them both better morals and wiser manners.—Atlas.

From the National Intelligencer.

## NEW SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY.

Though every one must have foreseen the danger to be apprehended from the idle words and evil examples which are the residuary consequences of the Texan-Mexican War, the Public is not, we believe, aware how near at hand is the moment when those words are to find employment, and the example of first seizing territories of Mexico by an armed force, and then "annexing" them to the United States, is to be exactly followed out.

Near at hand, did we say? The moment has already arrived! We give notice of it to Congress, who are kept in ignorance of it, and to the People of the United States, who are not dreaming of it, except the few, very few, we trust, in proportion to the whole, who are in the secret of this conspiracy against the peace, honor, and the reputation of our country—not to speak of possible consequences more appalling than the loss of all these, which have been already sufficiently compromised by the wilful and wanton National war, just brought to a close, with results any thing but auspicious to the public weal.

Without further preface, we place before our readers, in the precise language of our authority, information upon which we place entire reliance:

"The arrangements are nearly completed for the contemplated new Republic, to consist of the Mexican Provinces on the Rio Grande, with San Luis as the capital, and Tampico and Matamoros as the seaports. General Shields is at the head of the movement, and is now probably at San Luis in general council to make the final arrangements. Many have already gone from New Orleans to assist him: the American force will not be less than five thousand men. Our Government [the Executive] were consulted; but they said that they would neither aid nor oppose it. They will aid it at every standing point."

"declaration. They can leave arms ammunition, &c. at Tampico, and on the Rio Grande, and let the invading force take them. Further annexation is the object, after the new Republic of Sierra Madre has declared its independence of Mexico."

"I have a perfect horror"—adds our informant, in whose sentiment we entirely concur—"of this 'Annexation system.' Texas and the recent 'Treaty Territory' have been and will be the greatest curse that ever befell the country.—We have only taken the first draught of the bitter cup, to the extent of the loss of twenty thousand lives and the expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars. Would to God that were all that the affair is to cost us! It is, however, only the beginning. This new Republic is to be the second act in the drama; but which God in 'his mercy' defeat!"

Our own warnings and protestations against the combination of speculators and politicians to bring Texas into the Union, and against the rapacious purposes of the authors of the late war with Mexico, proved unavailing. Onward they marched to the completion of their designs, trampling down all barriers of the Constitution which stood in their way. May this warning not be disregarded by either Congress or the People, but means be taken to put a stop to this projected violation of our National honor?

What! after a ruthless invasion, a bloody conquest, a prescription of the terms upon which we would renew relations of Peace with Mexico, will this Nation, before yet three moons have filed their horns since Peace has been sworn between us, connive expeditions from the United States to invade the remaining territories of Mexico, with arms of the United States in their hands? Forbid it Justice! Forbid it Honor!

## GEN. TAYLOR.

An intelligent occasional writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following extracts of a Letter from the Hon. John C. Spencer, who, while Secretary of War, was necessarily brought into frequent communication with Gen. Taylor, which gives a just idea of his civil qualifications, as perhaps any thing that our readers have before seen:

"You ask me to communicate the opinion, which you understand has been expressed by me, in reference to the attainments of Gen. Taylor, derived from his correspondence with the War Department during the time it was in my charge. It is very true, I have often stated my high opinion not only of the sound judgment and unsurpassed discretion of General Taylor, but also of his capacity as a writer; and when doubts were cast upon the authorship of the admirable despatches which came from Mexico I declared unequivocally my thorough conviction that he was the author of them. And I stated my reasons for this conviction; that his official letters and other communications which had fallen under my observation had the same condensed vigor of thought and expression, the same peculiarities of style, and beauty, and force of language that characterized his Mexican despatches; and that, from circumstances personally known to me, I was certain that he could not have had the aid in writing the letters and communications referred to, which some newspapers alleged had been rendered to him in Mexico. 'This opinion I now deliberately reiterate. You and I know perfectly well that persons who are in habits of literary composition can detect the style, manner of thought, and turn of expression of a writer, after having been acquainted with some of his productions, with a certainty at least equal to that with which an expert in penmanship can decide upon the signature of one whom he has seen write his name.'

"I do not mean to deny that like General Washington, and every other modest man, he may have had the aid of a literary friend in looking over his despatches, written, as they have been, under great excitement and some times in haste; and that friend may have erased a redundant word or phrase, or rounded a period. If this be evidence of incapacity, who shall escape? It is notorious that the writings of Washington, and particularly his Farewell Address, underwent the revision of Gen. Hamilton; and that messages and communications of every other President have always been subjected to the critical examination of his Cabinet. 'Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that the man who will submit important public papers to public scrutiny without the revision of a friend, when it can be obtained, will evince more presumption than good sense.'

"For forty years Gen. TAYLOR has been in the military service of the country; more than thirty years of the time in garrisons and at posts where in time of peace he has had abundant leisure.—His habits are admitted on all sides to be exemplary, and he to be any thing but indolent. What then, have probably been his occupations during the tedious days, weeks, months, and years of garrison duty? The answer to the question may be found in the rich, manly, and condensed thought that makes his compositions models of epistolary writing. And it may be found in the significant fact stated by the veteran Gen. Crittenden, and by him proclaimed at Pittsburgh, that he had been for many years associated with Gen. Taylor in military service, and frequently on courts martial and of inquiry with him, that Gen. Taylor always drew up the proceedings and reports of courts. Men accustomed to business will see the full force of this fact."

**Late and Important from Martinique.**—By the arrival of the French ship Industrie, from Martinique, we learn that the outrages and massacres by the blacks still continued, and it was expected in a few days they would have possession of the Island. The Government had done nothing to put them down, and to applications from planters, who had been compelled to desert their plantations, as to whether they would receive a government recompense or not, no satisfaction was given them.

The Industrie brings as passengers a considerable number of these unfortunate planters, who have come hither to avoid death, and who have been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty.

**Dead Sea Expedition.**—The United States Exploring Party has returned to Jerusalem from its expedition to the Dead Sea. This was the first occasion on which a boat was ever navigated around the sea, and many of the stories once current have been proved to be fabulous. The explorers sounded the sea in all its parts, to the depth of six hundred feet, and found the bottom crusted with crystallized salt. The pestilential effects attributed to the waters turn out to be fabulous. "Ducks were seen skimming over the surface, and partridges abounded along the shore. Nothing was seen of the ruined cities, which, according to old legends, were visible in clear weather beneath the waters."

## From the Genesee Farmer.

### IRRIGATION.

Irrigation has been practised by the Chinese and Egyptians from the remotest antiquity.—In countries where rains seldom fall and the ground becomes dry and parched, irrigation, is of immense value. It consists in taking water from lakes, sewers, running streams or reservoirs, and causing it to flow over the land by means of small canals or furrows, then by proper outlets to carry it off again. It is confined according to Colman and Johnston, almost exclusively to meadow lands.

The benefits of irrigation in a country where rain falls frequently and abundantly, are the same as those of manuring. When the water used holds in suspension any organic matters, they subside while on the fields, and leave a visible layer of manure on the surface, after the water is drained off. An example of the fertilizing effects of irrigation is seen along the banks of the Nile and Ganges. But the effects of irrigation with water that contains no organic sediments, must be considered the same as that of rains. Running water furnishes to plants some gases, which are absorbed, and in this way are beneficial. Crops of young and tender plants should be irrigated by pure water; it may be repeated every two or three weeks when there is any want of rain, and the water be allowed to lie on the field three or four days. It is thought of English agriculturists to be injurious to meadows to flood them immediately after mowing.

Warping is a process similar to irrigation: the object of this, however, is more especially to obtain the sediments of muddy streams, &c. The water should never be allowed in either process to remain on the field until stagnated. Irrigation is most beneficial on land which is well drained beneath, so as to allow the water to penetrate the soil, and not stand too long on the surface.—Meadow lands are sometimes watered in the winter to prevent the injurious effects of frost upon the roots of the grass. Irrigation is not practised to much extent in the United States; and the remoteness of many farms from streams, as well as the expense attending the operation, will prevent its universal application, even where it would be beneficial.

## AN AFFECTING RECOGNITION.

In his lecture on Sweden, Dr. Baird spoke of famous iron mines in the province of Dalarna, or Dalecarlia, as it is generally called, one of the most remarkable provinces of Sweden.

These mines are wholly subterranean, and have been worked for a period of four or five hundred years. We were reminded by mention of them, of a very remarkable circumstance which occurred there some years ago. In working to establish a communication between two shafts of a mine, the body of a miner was discovered to be in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. The body was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. It was remembered by some of the aged people that the accident by which this body had no doubt been buried in the bosom of the earth, had taken place about fifty years before. Among the crowd which was attracted by the discovery, was a decrepit old woman, supported on crutches, who when she beheld the corpse, recognized it to be that of a young man, to whom she had been promised in marriage more than half a century before. She threw herself on the lifeless, but yet familiar, form of the object of her early affections, which now had the appearance of a prone statue, bathed in tears, and fainted with joy. The spectators were deeply affected with the scene; and the singular contrast afforded by that couple may be more easily conceived than described—the one buried fifty years before, but still retaining the appearance of youth; while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervour of youthful love.

## WETTING BRICKS.

As it is important that every one engaged in building should be well informed in regard to the durability of materials, we publish the following from an exchange paper:

Very few people, or even builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them, or if they are aware of it, they do not practice it; for of the many houses now in progress in this city, there are very few in which wet bricks are used. A wall twelve inches thick, built of good mortar with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick, built dry. The reason of this is, that if the bricks are saturated with water, they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization, and on the contrary they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take all the moisture from the mortar, leaving it too dry to harden, and the consequence is that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.

Scientific American.

## DEATH OF ZSCHOKKE.

This celebrated German writer, Henry Zschokke, died at Aarau, in Switzerland, on the 27th of June, in the 78th year of his age. His name fills no mean page in the annals of German literature and Swiss history. A native of Magdeburg, in Prussia, Zschokke commenced life by joining a company of strolling players, and afterwards studied philosophy and divinity at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder. After many years of travels and varied adventures, he devoted himself to the education of youth, and fixed his residence in Switzerland at the close of the last century. His political services in Switzerland were important, and he ever afterwards considered it as his adopted country.—For the last forty years he resided at his peaceful retreat Aarau, while his pen unceasingly brought forth works of philosophy, history, criticism and fiction. The mere enumeration of his productions would considerably exceed the limits of this sketch. They belong to the pure school of classic German literature, and his histories of Bavaria and Switzerland remain as noble monuments of his talent. His beautiful tales have been translated into almost every language. His chequered life had endowed him with a rare insight into the springs of human actions, and few writers in any age or country have more largely contributed, during the course of a long life, to entertain and improve their fellow-men.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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

## NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners, while in business heretofore will govern their trade.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
ROBT. G. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

## The Attempted Revolution in Mexico.

As is too often the case, it appears, from the New Orleans papers, that the telegraphic communication from the Charleston Courier, which we published on Saturday, gave an entirely erroneous view of the latest intelligence from Mexico.

The papers before us state that Gen. Bustamante, of the Government troops, won the victory in the late engagement near Guansajuato. This is directly the reverse of the report by Telegraph, which gave the victory to Gen. Paredes, of the revolutionary forces.

The following extracts contain the material parts of the news:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS TIMES OF JULY 22.

Additional files of *El Monitor Republicano* came to hand yesterday, extending to the 11th instant, inclusive.

Gen. Bustamante has at length begun to act with vigor. At the head of 4,000 men, disciplined troops, he advanced from Silao on the 3d instant, and, after a few skirmishes with the outlying pickets of his adversary's forces, driving them in as he pushed forward, on the 6th instant he made a powerful demonstration against a line of forts, covering the city of Guanajuato, mutually protecting one another and completely commanding the natural entrances into the place.

The rebels were strongly posted, and fought with determination, but they were successively dispossessed of several commanding eminences, and pursued to their strongest entrenchments by the assaulting troops, whose arduous according to Bustamante's despatch to the Government, it was difficult to restrain; but, as his object was merely to make a reconnaissance, with the view of striking a decisive blow, his order to Gen. Minon, who led, were to return to his original position after the information sought was obtained. In the conflict on the 6th, twenty-seven of the rebels were killed and sixty wounded. The loss sustained by the Government troops was five killed and twenty-three wounded. The rebels are hemmed in, and, according to Bustamante, disheartened. The latter was preparing to follow up his success with all possible vigor.

Intelligence from San Felipe announces that Gen. Paredes is very strong in Guanajuato, while the information direct from thence states that he has but 400 troops with him, the remainder of his followers being the rabble whom the hope of plunder has drawn to his standard.

The feeling of the country, if we may judge by the public declarations of the Governors of the different States, is decidedly hostile to the insurgents. These functionaries denounce Paredes and his plan in unsparring terms.

STILL LATER.—The United States steamship *New Orleans* arrived here yesterday, from Vera Cruz.

The latest intelligence from the interior reports the defeat of Paredes by Bustamante—place of combat not known.

Private letters from Toluca and other places in the interior announce that domestic and political difficulties have commenced. General Alvarez in the west and Paredes in the east are leading the insurgents against the existing Government.

Intelligent Mexicans of Vera Cruz, in the face of the reported defeat of Paredes, and without contradicting it, affirm that he will overturn the Government of Herrera.

## IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

St. Louis, Aug. 2, 1848.

A party of ten have just arrived from Oregon, in 57 days from St. Joseph's. They bring highly important intelligence respecting the Indian hostilities.

On the 10th of March, the Oregon regiment met a large force of Indians, and after a fierce combat, completely routed them. The enemy's loss was 50 killed, and many wounded; the Americans had 9 killed and 10 wounded. A pursuit was commenced, but abandoned from want of ammunition and provisions. Col. Gilliat, (probably Gilpin) the commander of the regiment, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle, after the battle.

The regiment has been successful in defending the territory, but was much in want of supplies and horses. Proposals for peace have been entertained by the Indians, but not definitely settled. The Government had made a call for more troops, and was anxiously looking for them from the States.

The Mormon settlement at the Salt Lake was in a highly flourishing condition. Col. Garland and Major Brant had arrived from Fort Mann. Thirty-two Cumanches are ascertained to have been killed in the skirmish with Lieut. Royall's command.

Arrival of Mr. Kit Carson from California.—Death of Gen. Elliot Lee and others.—We have before mentioned, by telegraph, the arrival at St. Louis, on the 26th ultimo, of Mr. Kit Carson, bearer of despatches from Gov. Mason, in California, to the government at Washington. He left the city of the Angels on the 5th of May, with an escort of twenty men, and met with no adventure of any interest on the route as far as Santa Fe. He left that town on the 25th of June, at which time all was quiet there.

Mr. Carson brings information of the attack and defeat of a party of Americans, by the Apache Indians, and the death of four and the wounding of five of the party. This party was under the direction of Mr. R. Maxwell, and consisted of fourteen persons. They were attacked in the Raton mountains by about one hundred Indians of the Apache tribe.

The St. Louis Union says: The party were compelled to abandon their property and animals, and compelled to save themselves by retreating. Early in engagement, Mr. Charles Town, of St. Louis, received a contusion which fractured his ankle. His companions for some time endeavored to bear him with them, but becoming very faint, he requested that they would leave him. A short time after they saw many Indians approaching him. Town still possessed his rifle and pistol, and with them killed two of the enemy ere he was immolated.

Shortly after this, Gen. Lee, of St. Louis, received a ball in one of his thighs, which shattered it. He was carried about a mile by his companions, where, at his own request, he was left.—He said he could not proceed further, and that if he should not be overtaken by the Indians, who were in pursuit, he would either bleed himself to death or shoot himself. There was but little life remaining in him when he was left, as he had bled very profusely.

In the course of the action, in which the small party killed a number of the Indians, a Mexican by the name of Jose Carman, and a Frenchman by the name of Pascas Riverre, companions of Lee and Town, were killed and five others were wounded.

When about 15 miles from Taos, the survivors met a party of 40 men, who, instead of going in search of Gen. Lee, returned to Taos.

## MUTINY AND FIRE AT SEA.

During the voyage of six companies of Virginia volunteers, from the Brazos to Old Point Comfort, on board the transport Memphis, a mutiny and fire occurred, the latter of which threatened destruction to all.

The mutiny took place among the sailors, one of whom refused to do duty, but the captain of the vessel, with the prompt aid of Captain Harper who was in command of the volunteers, soon restored quiet and good order.

The fire we understood, occurred near the cooking apartments, but was fortunately discovered before it had got much headway. Had it taken place at a later hour than it did, inevitable destruction to the ship and gallant volunteers would have been the consequence.

The unruly sailors who had attempted to mutiny were kept in confinement on the deck of the vessel until their arrival at Old Point, after which they were set at liberty. They imagined at first that they would be able to call to their aid the volunteers, but they were mistaken. Not one of the men thought of giving encouragement to mutineers but, on the other hand, aided at once to place them in confinement.—Rich. Rep.

## Lieutenant Pender. The Slander against Gen Taylor exposed.

Truth is mighty and will prevail. We believed, from the beginning, that the charge made against General Taylor, that he had declared that all the officers of North Carolina Regiment ought to have been dishonorably discharged and the privates shot, was as gross a slander as was ever perpetrated against the fair fame of a good man, and we now have the testimony, before a Court Martial, of the very man who preferred the charge showing what it was that Gen. Taylor did say. It now appears from Mr. Pender's testimony under oath, that Gen. Taylor said that the officers concerned in the outrage ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot. That is what Mr. Pender swore to. We know Mr. Bauldwell. He was Mr. Pender's Counsel and he is a gentleman in every sense of the word. We should not have alluded to Pender by name, if he had been content to remain under an assumed signature. But it will be seen that he has made the charge against Gen. Taylor over his own proper name, and therefore we have a right to speak of him.—Peters. Intel.

**The Tendency.**—"To the victors belong the spoils," is the motto of Mr. Polk's Secretary of War. As a single instance of the manner in which the present administration has practiced upon that agrarian principle, it is estimated that the family connections of the present Secretary of the treasury, running through the blood of all the Walkers, Dallases, Baches, &c., receive a regular stipend from the government exceeding sixty thousand dollars a year! Is not the tendency of such a system, to consolidate power and wealth in the hands of a single family, at the expense of the people? It is aristocratic, anti-republican in every aspect. Yet these are your patient Democrats—your mouthing demagogues—who live upon a government supported by the people—who sport their liveries and who pat the "dear people" on the backs and shout Democracy on election days.—Knoxville Tribune.

## Later Accounts from St. Croix.—The New York Herald contains later accounts from St. Croix:

The proclamation issued on the 5th, emancipating the blacks, was dictated by a party of about 500 of the inhabitants, who met the Governor on the high road, and forced him to acknowledge it as a law. As soon as they obtained their freedom, they committed acts of violence and incendiarism. This act of the Governor being a direct violation of the rights of the whites, not only liberating their slaves, but in imposing as a duty the support of all those disabled by their former masters, they (the whites) with the aid of 500 soldiers, brought by the English steamer from St. Thomas, overthrew the whole regime, and established a provisional government for their own especial purpose.

## FALL TRANSPORTATION VIA CAPE FEAR RIVER.

### HENRIETTA Steamboat Company's Line:

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with dispatch.—Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. The Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent, Henrietta Steamboat Co., Fayetteville, August 1, '48.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

By HENRIETTA STEAMBOAT COMPANY. JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent, 17-5.

## COME AND SEE!

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. Mcbane, 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 very busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal public of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have, however, been making our best bow 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 time 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.

## 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 on our manner of doing business is well known. N. B. Our Lot is open and hitching racks, &c., in good order for the accommodation of the public. Bacon, corn, corn meal, flour, &c., taken in exchange for goods. April, 1848.

## QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS.

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

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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

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

Hides received for Goods or Leather.

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

April, 1848.

## NOTICE.

DOCTS. 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.

8th

## NEGRO FOR SALE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Washington Donnell, dec'd, I will sell to the highest bidder on Monday of August Court at the courthouse door in Greensboro a NEGRO WOMAN, named Eliza, on a credit of nine months, purchaser giving bond and security.

Those indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement, as no allowance will not be given.

EMSLY DONNELLI, Adm.

August 1, 1848.

17-2

## TO THOSE WHO WISH GOOD HEALTH IN SUMMER.

WE would respectfully say to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity, that we are prepared to make to order

## FIRST RATE MATTRESSES.

Double or single, at very moderate prices. Those wanting Mattresses will please call on us at Messrs Rankin & McLean's long row.

JAMES HARRIS & Co.

Greensboro', August, '48.

17-1

## Anchor Bolting Cloths.

I HAVE the agency for the sale of the genuine Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 11, which we warrant, and at prices lower than they have been sold at for years. We would like to call the attention of mill owners and millwrights to an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of superior fabric to any usually sold. Orders taken for Barr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearings.

W. J. McCONNEL.

Greens



# THE PATRIOT

Republican Whig Nominations, by the People.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,**  
of Louisiana.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
of New York.

**GREENSBOROUGH,**  
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

## THE N. C. ELECTIONS.

The race is not always to the swift nor to the strong.

Now Whig readers, dear, if you can squeeze any comfort or consolation out of this ancient saying, we advise you to make the most of it; for we apprehend it is about all the comfort you will get, in contemplating the result of the late election for Governor in North Carolina. If you have no participation in our doubts—just do your own cyphering;—you will find lots of figures to base your calculations upon, in the shape of returns from all the counties of the State, except seven. For ourselves, like a worthy editorial contemporary in Tennessee, under similar circumstances, we are looking out for a soft place to light upon.

In the counties heard from, as the returns are put down in another column, Reid is about 1700 ahead of Manly. In the seventeen counties yet to be heard from, Graham has an aggregate majority 1900. Supposing Manly to have secured Graham's majorities in these counties, he would be about two hundred ahead;—but this is hardly a supposable case, judging from the general falling off in the counties already reported.

We discover some discrepancies in the returns before us, and some inaccuracies may have occurred in the calculations, owing to the difficulty of disentangling the returns of some of the new counties whose votes have been heretofore counted with the counties from which they were divided. But the calculations given, we think may be regarded as substantially correct. If we are not beaten, we shall be very glad.

The complexion of the Legislature we regard as being more in doubt than the result for Governor. We yet have a whig joint majority; but whether it is to be maintained, depends on the intelligence from some counties which we consider doubtful.

By next Saturday the smoke will be all cleared away, and the complete result can be given.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

DAVIDSON.—Senate, John W. Thomas—Whig gain. Poll: Thomas 581, Hargrave 460. Commons, Henry Walser and Jas. M. Leach. Poll: Walser 1007, Leach 945, Harris 515, Clemmons 738. J. Adderton re-elected Sheriff over Adams.

ROWAN.—C. John W. Ellis, Willie Bean. Caleb Klutts elected sheriff, 301 maj. over Reeves.

DAVIE.—C. Mr. Clement, dem., elected over Miller, Whig, by 140 maj.—Whig loss.

ROWAN AND DAVIE.—S. John A. Lillingston, by an aggregate majority of 224 over Fraley.

ROCKINGHAM.—S. William D. Bethel. C. Daniel W. Courts, Dr. Thomas W. Keen. (Keen was elected over Neal, the regular nominee of the party.) Samuel Edwards re-elected Sheriff without opposition.

RANDOLPH.—S. Dr. William B. Lane. Poll: Lane 340, Hogan 194, Bulla 200, Branson 87, Hamlin, dem. 48. C. Allen Skeene and Isaac White. Poll: Skeene 1057, White 655, Hinchaw 453, Elliott 236, Burgess, dem. 381. H. Andrews re-elected Sheriff.

SURRY.—C. Sheek and Williams, dem. and Oglesby, Whig—Whig loss of one. Poll: Senate, McMillan 537, Bower 596; commons, Williams 1261, Sheek 1260, Oglesby 1092, Waugh 1090, Blackwood 1052, Sprouse 974.

ASHE.—C. Mr. Bartlett, Whig.

SURRY AND ASHE.—S. George Bower, dem. by an aggregate majority of 165 over McMillan, Whig—Whig loss.

CHATHAM.—S. William Albright. C. Hackney, Henden and McClennahan. Hartman re-elected Sheriff.

WAKE.—S. George W. Thompson. C. Rufus H. Jones, Berry D. Sims, James D. Newsom.

MOORE.—C. S. J. Person.

MONTGOMERY.—C. Zebadiah Russell.

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.—S. Dr. John M. Worth.

SAMPSON.—S. M. J. Faison. C. Arthur Brown and Amos Herring.

FRANKLIN.—S. James Collins, dem.—Whig loss. C. D. W. Spivey, W. K. Martin.

ROBERTSON.—C. Col. Regan, John McNeill.

RICHMOND.—C. Walter L. Steele.

RICHMOND AND ROBERTSON.—S. H. W. Covington.

PASQUOTANK.—C. Mr. Procter.

PERQUIMANS AND PASQUOTANK.—S. William B. Shepard.

ANSON.—S. D. D. Daniel. C. Johnson Hargrave, Jonathan Trull.

WARREN.—S. J. B. Hawkins. C. Frank A. Thornton, J. L. Mosely.

HALIFAX.—S. Col. Andrew Joyner. C. William L. Long, R. H. Smith—Whig gain of two.

NORTHAMPTON.—S. Rogers. C. Messrs. Person and Peebles—Whig loss of two.

GRANVILLE.—S. John Hargrave. C. Robert B. Gilliam, George W. Green, whigs, Nathaniel E. Cannaday, dem.—Whig gain of one.

WAYNE.—S. John Exum. C. Curtis H. Brogden and John V. Sherard.

JOHNSON.—S. William H. Watson. C. L. B. Sanders, A. J. Leach—Whig loss of one.

ORANGE.—S. Hugh Waddell, (by the casting vote of the Sheriff.) C. Giles Mcbane, whig.

Cad. Jones, jun., Patterson McNamee.—Stockard, dem.—Whig loss of two.

CHOWAN.—C. R. T. Paine.

GATES.—C. Dr. Ballard.

CHOWAN AND GATES.—S. Mr. Willie, whig—Whig gain.

CABARRUS.—S. R. Kendall. C. Rufus Baringer, Joseph W. Scott.

NASH.—S. John H. Drake. C. Dr. Taylor.

LINCOLN.—S. Henry W. Conner. C. Messrs. White Reinhardt, Stowe and Shuford.

CASWELL.—S. Calvin Graves. C. J. B. McMullen, Richard B. Jones.

BLADEN.—C. McDowell.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—S. Wooten.

MARTIN.—S. Ward. C. Wooten.

GREENE.—C. G. G. Edwards.

LENOIR.—C. Council Wooten.

GREENE AND LENOIR.—S. E. G. Speight.

HERTFORD.—S. W. N. H. Smith. C. K. Rayner.

EDGEcombe.—S. Wyatt Moye. C. William Thigpen, W. F. Dancy.

PITT.—S. Benjamin F. Eborn. C. F. B. Satterthwaite, W. J. Blow.

DUPLIN.—S. James K. Hill. C. Messrs. Dickson and Kelly.

BERTIE.—S. Lewis Thompson. C. Joseph B. Cherry, K. Biggs.

NEW HANOVER.—S. William S. Ashe. C. Nicholas N. Nixon, Thomas H. Williams.

RETFORD.—C. Logan and Wilkins.

CLEVELAND.—C. Hamrick.

STOKES.—S. John Reich—Whig loss. C. Anderson Nicholson, John Blackburn, whigs, Andrew Gamble, dem.—Whig gain of one.

In addition to the above, it is reported that there is a Whig gain of a Senator in Rutherford and Cleveland; a Whig loss of a Senator in Currituck and Camden, a Commoner in Person, and a Commoner in Buncombe. Further intelligence may develop further changes. On the above returns we found the following

Recapitulation of Whig Gains and Losses since last Legislature.

GAIN.		LOSS.	
Sen. Com.	Sen. Com.	Sen. Com.	Sen. Com.
Davidson, 1	Davie, 1		
Halifax, 1	2 Sorry, 1		
Granville, 1	1 Sorry & Ashe, 1		
Gates & Cho'n, 1	1 Northampton, 1		
Ruth & Cleav'd, 1	1 Johnston, 1		
Stokes, 1	1 Orange, 1		
	1 Franklin, 1		
	3 4 Boncombe, 1		
	1 Stokes, 1		
	1 Person, 1		
	7 Cam & Currit'k, 1		
		6	8
		3	

The Whig majority in the last Legislature was 4 in the Senate and 10 in the Commons—14 on joint ballot.

## DEATHS IN THE N. C. REGIMENT.

The Wilmington papers publish an official register of all the deaths that have occurred in the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers, from the time of their first muster to August 1, 1848.—The list was furnished by the Adjutant, J. B. Whitaker. The following is the record of deaths in Company G, from Rockingham, Guilford and Stokes:

Jas. Covington, private, Smithville, (N. C.) 25th Feb., 1847.

Robt. J. Sapp, Corp. Camargo, 11th May, " "

Daniel Hall, priv. do, 10th June, " "

Wm. Scott, do, Monterey, 22d June, " "

A. Newman, do, Saltillo, 5th July, " "

Jas. P. Wright, Sergt. do, 9th July, " "

J. T. Bouldin, Corp. do, 13th July, " "

A. M. Strong, Sergt. Monterey, 17th July, " "

Ishmael Mitchell, priv. Saltillo, 5th Aug., " "

Chas. Norman, do, do, 15th Aug., " "

James Lane, Corp. do, 30th Sept., " "

Sam'l T. Terry, priv. do, 8th Oct., " "

Rich'd Cardwell, do, 13th Oct., " "

Junius A. Krouse, do, Monterey, 21st July, " "

W. T. Wallington, do, Saltillo, 20th Oct., " "

Five officers of the Regiment died, viz: 1st Lieut. Peter Seales, of Company G, at Smithville, in Feb. 1847; Capt. Shive, Company C, at Buena Vista, August 15, 1847; 2d Lieut. J. B. Beatty, Company L, at Saltillo, September 13, 1847; Capt. Exum L. Whitaker, A. C. S. U. S. A., on duty with Regiment, at Camargo, June 3, 1846; Capt. Solomon Pender, A. Q. M. U. S. A., on duty with Regiment, at Saltillo, Sept. 21, 1847.

A recapitulation of the whole number of deaths in the Regiment, shows that there have died in Company A 32, B 23, C 15, D 14, E 20, F 24, G 15, H 16, I 17, K 12—in all 175. To which add the five officers that have died on duty with the Regiment, and you will see that the Regiment has sustained a loss of 180 by death since entering the service in January, 1847.

## GEN. JACKSON'S PROPHECY.

After the defeat of Mr. Van Buren and the nomination of Mr. Polk by the Baltimore Convention in 1844, Gen. Jackson wrote an epistle of condolence to Mr. Van Buren's "right hand man," Benjamin F. Butler, in which the election of Mr. Van Buren in 1848 by acclamation is predicted. Mr. Butler has published the letter.—The following is the prophetic extract:

"I cannot hope to be alive and witness the acclamation with which the people of the United States will call Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, at the expiration of Mr. Polk's term; but you will, and I know you will rejoice at it, as the consummation of an act of justice, due alike to him and the honor and fame of the country."

United States Senators for six years from next March depend on the complexion of the Legislatures, as follows:

Kentucky, vice John J. Crittenden, Whig.

North Carolina, vice Geo. E. Badger, do.

Indiana, vice Edw. A. Hannegan, Democrat.

Missouri, vice David R. Atchison, do.

Illinois, vice Sidney Breese, do.

Iowa, both—none having yet been chosen.

Alabama has also a Senator to choose, but by an existing Democratic Legislature.

## Vote for Governor.

	1846.	1848.	1848.	1848.
GRAHAM.	HOKE.	MANLY.	REID.	
Anson	1073	506	1056	460
Ashe	561	499	551	782
Burke	604	181	503	237
Bertie	507	409	521	370
Bladen	271	499	829	352 m
Beaufort	587	489	349	m
Buncombe	875	496	829	614
Brumswick	335	311		
Cumberland	603	1070	578	1023
Cabarrus	751	477	735	375
Catawba			350	661
Cherokee	383	244		
Chowan	208	188	203	230
Craven	681	622		
Currituck	137	485		
Caswell	277	1088	263	1081
Camden	518	94	490	83
Carteret	454	332		
Chatham	1153	794	935	781
Cleveland	336	720		
Columbus	180	342		
Caldwell	544	200		
Duplin	246	806	226	621
Davidson	911	658	1096	609
Davie	508	354	513	380
Edgecombe	118	1410	104	1406
Franklin	361	710	290	638
Gaston	359	381		22 m
Greene	253	199	136	692
Guilford	1920	463	1567	442
Granville	976	985	1016	946
Hertford	308	269	330	173
Halifax	569	378	601	507
Hyde	401	180		
Haywood	370	328		
Henderson	565	206		
Iredell	1527	379	1088	m
Johnston	639	585	720	814
Jones	195	153		
Lincoln	911	1773	340	524
Lenoir	198	356		251 m
Mecklenburg	808	1242	608	1008
Macon	371	285		
Martin	310	523	339	546
Montgomery	586	107	609	86
Moore	584	513	544	556
McDowell	642	152		
N. Hanover	283	1101	275	1015
Nash	70	796	109	990
Northampton	514	362	512	500
Orange	1756	1555	1714	1726
Onslow	178	533		
Pasquotank	503	177	416	174
Pitt	607	441	589	571
Person	287	622	360	578
Perquimans	365	217	60	m
Rutherford	1402	435		
Robeson	559	599	581	623
Richmond	678	113	545	68
Randolph	1082	318	1199	313
Rockingham	419	981	340	968
Rowan	809	736	827	696
Surry	1032	1023	1090	1226
Stokes	1105	1165	1003	1230
Sampson	461	727	530	692
Stanly	541	81	746	26
Tyrrell	311	137	230	m
Union				
Wilkes	1333	167		
Washington	368	136	176	m
Wake	1073	1271	991	1293
Warren	127	716	172	630
Wayne	217	846	260	1089
Yancy	310	614		
	42,596	39,493		

\* Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba voted as one in 1844. The aggregate vote of the three this year is, for Manly 832, Reid 1877.

## FINE FRUIT.

The superior fruit orchards of Mr. Samuel W. Westbrook, five miles west of town, require a notice at our hands, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the taste and enterprise of the worthy proprietor, and of encouraging emulation among the farmers of the country. Mr. W.'s trees are of the choicest varieties of the Apple and Peach, from the nurseries of Charles Mock, Esq., of Davidson county, and now chiefly of three years growth. His care and industry are now being rewarded by most prolific crops of the finest fruit ever produced in this section of country—fruit which justly commands ready sale and the highest price of any brought into our market. His orchard of between three and four hundred peach trees exhibits a thriftiness and richness of appearance, which we look for in vain among the sickly and scrubby excrescences for orchards generally, which are seen in every direction over the country, striving for mastery over the broom-sedge, briars, hog-weeds and mullen-stalks which infest the ground! The varieties are generally of large size—of most delicious flavor—melting upon the tongue like a juicy melon. They are "too good to talk about!"

And the appearance of this orchard, as exhibited to us during a visit some days ago, with every limb bending and swaying under its load of fruit, almost bursting in mellow plumpness, and shining and glittering in their ripening hues, were a sight to enrapture an epicure. How the lazy poet of "The Seasons" might have regaled himself in such an orchard, where he would have nothing to do but stand with his hands in his pockets and eat from the trees! Being a lineal descendant of mother Eve, we must be excused for our admiration of the luscious fruit of Sam's orchard.

The secret of Mr. W.'s success lies in this—that he first selected the best kinds of fruit trees, and then took constant care of the trees and of the ground in which they grew. That's all. Let us say to every farmer who has a particle of pride in his homestead—go thou and do likewise.

If Col. Reid should turn out to be elected Governor, himself and friends, ay, and opponents too, will be as much astonished as every body was at the election of Mr. Polk in 1844. "It is better to be born lucky than rich."

Snags in the Western Rivers.—From 1835 to 1840 there were built 552 steamboats for the navigation of the Western Rivers, mostly on the Ohio. The average age of these boats is 5 years. Of the 552 boats, the manner of loss was thus:—266 worn out, 215 snagged, 42 burnt, 22 lost by collision, 7 lost by explosion.

## "EQUAL SUFFRAGE."

In the speculations on the result of the gubernatorial election, we hear the "free suffrage" doctrine of Col. Reid more frequently assigned than any other as the principal cause of his success.—The Standard makes it one of the main grounds of its boasting. If we are to have Col. R. for Governor, and a Democratic Legislature to carry out the recommendations which he will make, the beginning will be made—must be made, in all good faith—of an introduction of this principle into our Constitution. Well—if we must have the expense and uproar of altering the Constitution, why halve the matter? If every man in the State, without property qualification, is to be allowed to vote for representatives in both branches of the Assembly, why not so arrange the matter that his vote may be worth its weight? If all the people are to vote equally—why not, in the name of common sense, let all the people be equally represented? What is the use of granting a man a privilege that profits him not? Why not give to one end of the State as many representatives in proportion to the number of voters as the other?

If we are willing to trust voters who own no land in choosing representatives to legislate over and tax the land, why not trust the same voters to legislate over negro property? If we say this innovation upon the property basis is right,—can we say an innovation upon the federal basis is not right? We are told, for instance, that on the federal basis, as fixed by the present constitution, one man in Hertford is equal to four men in Guilford in the power of choosing representatives; and we know that Western North Carolina, with a preponderance of near ninety thousand white population, has no more power in the Assembly than the East. Is this right?—is it "equal?" If we are to make this large innovation upon the old doctrine, that taxation and representation go together,—why not "go the entire figure," and give to the voter a chance to feel his power?—not mock him with a shadow and withhold from him the substance!

## ELECTIONS IN 1848.

The times of the several State elections this year are given below. Previous to August, elections were held in four States, viz: In New Hampshire March 14, in Connecticut April 3, in Rhode Island April 5, in Virginia April 27.

North Carolina,	Thursday, August 3.
Tennessee,	Thursday, August 3.
Alabama,	Monday, August 7.
Kentucky,	Monday, August 7.
Indiana,	Monday, August 7.
Illinois,*	Monday, August 7.
Missouri,*	Monday, August 7.
Iowa,	Monday, August 7.
Vermont,*	Tuesday, September 5.
Maine,*	Monday, September 11.
Arkansas,*	Monday, October 2.
Georgia,*	Monday, October 2.
Florida,*	Wednesday, October 4.
Maryland,	Monday, October 9.
South Carolina,*	Tuesday, October 10.
Pennsylvania,*	Tuesday, October 10.
Ohio,*	Monday, November 6.
Michigan,*	Monday, November 6.
Mississippi,	Monday, November 6.
Louisiana,	Monday, November 6.
Texas,	Tuesday, November 7.
New York,*	Tuesday, November 7.
New Jersey,*	Monday, November 13.
Massachusetts,*	Tuesday, November 13.
Delaware,*	Tuesday, November 13.

In the new State of Wisconsin, [that is to be] the election will be held, we presume, on the first Monday or Tuesday in November.

In those States which are marked with an asterisk [\*] members of Congress are to be chosen as well as State Officers.

The Presidential election is to take place throughout the Union, on Tuesday, November 7. The Electoral College will contain 290 members, (counting four from Wisconsin) of which 146 will be a majority.

## THE MODE OF ELECTING PRESIDENT.

As we frequently hear inquiries of the manner of proceeding in the election of President and Vice President, in case of failure to elect by Electors, we insert the 12th article of the Amendments of the United States Constitution, which points out the mode of elections by the House and the Senate:

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

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From the Olive Branch.  
The following amusing article has been handed up for publication by a friend of the author. It is a real curiosity. The reader will perceive that the line opposite to each letter in the alphabet, commences with the same letter, and, in the second alphabet, especially, occurs again in the particular kind of food selected.

**THE ALPHABETICAL FEAST.**  
A asked on a time his companions to dine.  
B bowed, and assured him he should not decline;  
C could not refuse his consent to this measure,  
D deemed it would give him a great deal of pleasure.  
E ever was willing to eat with his friends,  
F feared with them all he should not gain his ends.  
G got to the house ere the table was laid,  
H hurried along but much less progress made,  
I & J joined the party to be at the feast,  
K kept on so fast that he worried his beast,  
L loved to be present where good things abound,  
M never was known to disclaim a good cause,  
N never was known to disclaim a good cause,  
O owned it would be a regale to his jaws.  
P praised the first man who brought eating in fashion.

Q quite overcame, with the rest took his station,  
R ran with such haste that he outstripped the wind,  
S strove to get foremost nor once looked behind,  
T thought by their running that he should be late,  
U understood well, in that case, his own fate,  
V vainly endeavored to outrun them all,  
W walked, (being clumsy) for fear he should fall;  
X crossed and ill-natured, alone, bent his way,  
Y yawned, and declared that he should not long stay;  
Z zealous, though late, was not long on the road,  
& welcomed them all to his master's abode.

When the last of these learned gentlemen had arrived, (for they were all men of letters) and the table being bountifully spread, then Mrs.

A asked all his friends to take what they liked best;  
B bacon began with and gave it no rest;  
C chose some fine chickens made into a pie,  
D dearly loved ducks—and he saw some close by,  
E eagerly ate some build eggs with his meat,  
F fancied some fowls, which were dressed very neat.

G grasped a goose, finished all but the legs,  
H helped himself largely to ham and fried eggs,  
I & J joined again, in a nice joint of veal,  
K kept his plate clean, but he made a good meal,  
L loved a boiled lobster that glistened in a dish,  
M mackerel esteemed as the choicest of fish;  
N not liking meat, took some nuts round and curled.

O oysters preferred to all things in the world,  
P praised a pig, and to eat it was able,  
Q quite fond of quails let not one on the table,  
R reckoned that robins were best of all birds,  
S stuffed him with squirrels nor used many words,  
T tasted some tripe, though he liked turkey best,  
U unable to eat lent his aid to the rest,  
V ventured on venison to dine like a lord,  
W wore out the patience of all at the board,  
X now better pleased, crossed his legs and sat still,

Y yawning again, said he had eaten his fill,  
Z zed (he was Yorkshire) 'let's rise while we're able.  
& winked at his master who dismissed the table.  
Lowell, Mass. PEARSON TITCOMB.

**PICTURES OF MEMORY.**  
BY MISS ALICE CAREY.  
Among the beautiful pictures,  
That hang on Memory's wall,  
Is one of a dim old forest,  
That seemeth the best of all.  
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,  
Dark with the mistletoe,  
Nor for the violets golden,  
That sprinkle the vale below;  
Not for the milk-white lilies,  
That lean from the fragrant hedge,  
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,  
And stealing their golden edge;  
Not for the vines on the upland,  
Where the bright red berries rest,  
Nor the pinks nor the pale sweet cowslip,  
It seemeth to me the best.

I once had a little brother,  
With eyes that were dark and deep—  
In the lap of that old dim forest,  
He lieth in peace asleep;  
Light as the down of the thistle,  
Free as the winds that blow,  
We roved there the beautiful summers,  
The summers of "long ago!"  
But his feet on the hills grew weary,  
And, one of the Autumn eves  
I made for my little brother,  
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded,  
My neck in a neck embrace,  
As the light of immortal beauty  
Silently covered his face.  
And when the arrows of sunset  
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,  
He fell, in his saint-like beauty  
Asleep by the gates of light.  
Therefore, of all the pictures  
That hang on Memory's wall,  
That one of the dim old forest,  
Seemeth the best of all.

From the Journal of Commerce.  
**THE FOREST FUNERAL.**  
The was a fair child, with masses of long black hair lying over her forehead. Her eyes were dark and piercing, and as it met mine, she started slightly, but smiled and looked upward. I spoke a few words to her father, and turning to her, asked her if she knew her condition.

"I know that my Redeemer liveth," said she, in a voice whose melody was like the sweetest strain of an Eolian. "You may imagine that the answer startled me, and with a few words of like import I turned from her. A half-hour passed, and she spoke in the same deep, richly melodious voice:

"Father, I am cold; lie down beside me!"—and the old man lay down by his dying child, and she twined her emaciated arms around his neck, and murmured in a dreamy voice, "Dear father, dear father!"

"My child," said the old man, "doth the flood seem deep to thee?"  
"Nay, father, for my soul is strong."  
"Seest thou the thither shore?"  
"I see it, father; and its banks are green with immortal verdure."

"Hearest thou the voices of its inhabitants?"  
"I hear them, father; as the voices of angels, falling from afar in the still and solemn night-time; and they call me. Her voice, too, father—O, I heard it then!"

"Doth she speak to thee?"  
"She speaketh in tones most heavenly."  
"Doth she smile?"  
"An angel smile! But a cold, calm smile."

But I am cold—cold—cold! Father, there is a mist in the room. You'll be lonely, lonely, lonely. Is this death, father?"  
"It is death, my Mary."  
"Thank God!"

Sabbath evening came, and a slow, sad procession wound through the forest to the little school house. There with simple rites the clergyman performed his duty, and we went to the grave. The procession was short. There were hardly men and rough, in shooting jackets, and some with rifles on their shoulders. But their warm hearts gave beauty to their unshaven faces, as they stood in reverent silence by the grave. The river murmured and the birds sang, and so we buried her.

I saw the sun go down from the same spot, and the stars were bright before I left it—for I have always had an idea that a grave-yard was the nearest place to heaven on this earth; and with old Sir Thomas Browne, I love to see a church in a grave-yard, for even as we pass through the place of graves to the temple of God on earth, so we must pass through the grave to the temple of God on high.

**Affairs at Cuba.**—The New Orleans Delta has direct information from Cuba, fully corroborating the recent attempt at insurrection in that island, with the view of annexation to the United States, and adds:

"We learn that American citizens in Cuba are in a very unenviable situation. They are all objects of suspicion, and their movements are continually watched and noted. No American citizen, we learn, can go out of Havana to any part of the island, unless he first swears that he is a Roman Catholic, and a person of good fame, and the American Consul certifies that he is so. Even then, he must give security for his good behaviour."

When Lord Byron was presented with an American edition of Childe Harold, he exclaimed "this, now is something like immortality." We are reminded of his remark by meeting in the Mexican correspondence of the Boston Atlas with this statement:—At Puebla I found in a convent, a volume of "Lalla Rookh," and another of the "Lady of the Lake. On the battle-field of Contreras I picked up a volume of Burns' Poems.

**CHANGE IN THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.**—One of the most important innovations of the new Code of procedure in New York is that embraced in the section, "No person offered as a witness shall be excluded by reason of his interest in the event of the action."

On the first day of July next, the provision takes effect as well in relation to suits hereafter commenced as those now pending. The witness' credibility is left to the jury.—Late paper.

A Cincinnati artist is painting a splendid banner to be presented to the German State that first declares for a republic.

**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. A. BLAKE, Governess.  
Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

**PRICES.**  
Board for five months, and Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : \$70  
Music, : : : : 20  
French or Spanish, : : : : 5  
Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : 5  
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, STOKES**  
County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Sumners & 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.  
Pr adv \$5 13-5 JOHN HILL, c c c

**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 descriptions manufactured by my own workmen, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will barter for cow 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 10d

**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 cotton and examine for themselves, at the shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Haughwout & 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 \$75 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 or repairs.  
C. G. Y. & Co.

**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 shapes and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskra, Silk, Russia, Raccoon, 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. Those who may not have embraced in their time the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; yet they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

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

**House-Keeping Article**  
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.  
The Horticulturist, 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.  
Parlor Magazine, Headly editor, N. Y. monthly.  
Peter 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.  
J. R. & J. SLOAN  
Jan. 1848

**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

**EDGEWORTH**  
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**  
REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.  
GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.  
THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months.

The several departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental Education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Sciences; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers, of much experience.

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 \$20, 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 the last 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 their former studies.

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.  
Greensboro, N. C., March, 1848 4d

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

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

Petition to settle the Estate of Christian Livingood Sen, deceased.  
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hend Shout and his wife Elizabeth and Henry Brinly and his wife Magdalena his wife, 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.

**BRITISH PRODIGAL LITERATURE.**  
VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.  
Subscribe early while the terms are low.

**REPUBLICATION 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 steamers, 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, 9.00 "  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 "  
For Blackwood and the 4 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.

A subscriber to any three of 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.

Please be particular in naming the premium 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 us 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., 79 Fulton St., New York.

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

William R. Lovell vs. C. C. Carter.  
I. G. Lash & Thos. B. Lash vs. The Same.  
The Same vs. The Same.  
The Same vs. 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, printed at Greensboro, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2d 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.  
Pr adv \$5 13-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, clk.

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

C. L. Banner, agent of the Salem Manufacturing comp'y vs. 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 Germantown, on the 2d Monday of September next, and there 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' demands.

Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of June, 1848.  
Pr adv \$5 13-6 JOHN HILL, c c c

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

James R. McLean, Admr. 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 Sumners & wife Polly, heirs at law of the said Stephen Haynes, dec'd., 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.  
Pr adv \$5 JOHN HILL, c c c

**North Carolina, Guilford County.**  
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.  
Jesse H. Lindsay vs. James R. McLean, Admr. of Stephen Haynes, dec'd. Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Sumners & wife Polly, heirs at law of the said Stephen Haynes, dec'd., 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 of June, 1848.  
Pr adv \$5 13-6 JOHN HILL, c c c

**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 Leaf Sugars, Coffee and Tea, Pepper

**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, 160 or 170 pounds, has an awkward rocking walk, and may be distinctly recognized by incontinence of urine, 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,  
Dumas' Store P. O.  
Richmond co. N. C. June 30, 1848. 13-6

**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 Hoes having been in the business for several years and selling many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 feet, feeds safe and recommending them.  
J. R. LINDSAY.  
Greensboro, June 1st 1848

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**  
Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather are unfavorable to health, and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it, it may be ague, it may be dysentery, it may be rheumatism, it may be inflammation of the bowels, it may be inflammation of the stomach, it may be a nervous affection; but still it is disease, and is curable by the Brandreth Pills, because they remove all impurities from the body, all that can in any manner feed the future progress of the maldy, no matter how called; thus these pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that need or ought to be used. At the present time it is every man's duty who wishes to secure his health to use them; it is the duty of every one who knows anything of his health restoring powers, to make it known to his immediate circle. For there are some alarming signs, which tell of the approach of disease. The sudden changes of temperament are more to be feared and guarded against than any contagious maldy.

N. B. There is no surer way to get Brandreth's Pills unless you purchase only of the duly authorized Agent.

Sold at 25 cents per box with full directions at Dr. Brandreth's Principal office, 241 Broadway, New York, and by agents in every town in the United States.

To avoid counterfeits purchase only of the authorized agents, each of whom has a certificate of agency. The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. W. Smith, Alamance; A. H. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

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

Nancy Carral vs. Benjamin Carral } Petition for divorce.  
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 courthouse in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and there to answer the Petition of Nancy Carral for divorce, and 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. CL.  
Pr adv \$10 8-13

**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.  
H. HENRY H. BRADY.  
Greensboro, January, 1848 4d

**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 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; try us, and if our rolls are not good, it will not be our fault.  
J. A. MEBANE,  
J. CARUTHERS.

**Kirkpatrick's PORTLAND 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.

**ATTENTION.**  
The commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belong to the 5th, 58th, Cavalry and Vol. Regiments N. C. Militia, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro on the 2d 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. 58th Reg.  
J. D. SCOTT, Col. Com. Cav. Reg.  
JOAB HIATT, 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. 41-1f

**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

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

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

**35,000** lbs. IRON, from the King's Mount Iron Co., for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.  
Oct. 1-46.

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