(From the Greensborough Patriot.) No. III. - Remarks on No 3. of " Sylcanus" opposition to the Penitentiary system.

The immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence say, "all experience bath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed." This has always been the case with the unambitious people of North Carolina. They have witnessed the cruelty of our punishments, and their impotency in protecting their persons and property, until they have determined to substitute in their stead, a mode of punishment more consonant to humane and christian feelings. But "Sylvanus" harsh words against the old bloodstained code of penal laws :-It would be difficult to heap more on it than it deserves. But if the rays of light, that are pouring in on this old code, and making it writhe and struggle for some corner of darkness to hide its deformities in, arouses the peo-ple to indulge in harsh epithets, such as " demoralizing," "bloody," "Draconian" &c., it is no crime, but shows the honest indignation of a humane and upright heart. But is it true, that they have "slandered our penal laws ?" No: They have only repeated the words of a Hale, a Blackstone and other enlightened judges. But no sooner does the "galled j de wince," than its defenders come to its rescue, and cry out, that the charges against it are "false and slanderous;" and brand the advocates of the Penitentiary system as "modern smatterers," "aspirants," "superficial statesmen ;" but these calumnies its advocates must submit to be charged with, by the callous hearted and remorseless, whose spirit is like that described by the poet,

"Upon his head an iron crown he wore,

And well such diadem his heart became. Who ne'er his purpose for remorse gave o'er

Nor check his course for pity or for shame."

The same charges were heaped upon the pioneers of the Reformation, upon the founders of our venerable Republic, and upon all others, who have the moral courage to attack "long-established" errors and "gray-headed falsehoods."

"Sylvanus" says with much truth, that it is crime, that is "degrading." And in the same No. that, "the dread of dishonor and infamy operates on minds influenced by the value of reputation, with tenfold more force in deterring from crimes, than the dread of any corporal punishment, short of death." All this is true. Which proves beyond doubt, that it is not the punishment by sanguinary laws, however severe, that deters persons who value reputation and honor, but the odium that attaches to crime itself. Now to persons of this character, infamy and the "loss of reputation," that attaches to crime, of itself, would be a sufficient punishment to deter them from crime. But "Sylvanus" should not confound the just with the unjust, the innocent with the guilty, as he has done in each of his Nos. By losing punishes the body ; while confinement in the Peneight of this all-important distinction, originates so many of his errors. I would again remind him, that the law is made to meet the wicked not the Which of the modes is the best calculated to us-to meet the depraved and guilty- reform convicts? Can there be a doubt? Conthose destitute of "moral principle"-who set no he is, not as he should be. "Sylvanus" having admitted, that corporal punishments, have but little effect in deterring persons from crime, who value reputation and honor, now let us see whether such punishments are more efficient in deterring persons who do not "value reputation or honor." On this point I shall not pretend to throw new light. It has been canvassed over and over again, at least in some of our sister States, so that it is difficult to bring forward anything that is interesting, depending on originality of thought. But truth is truth, if it has been repeated a thousand times ; therefore, I hope I shall be pardoned for quoting pretty freely from others, at least when the dictates of humanity demand it. An eloquent writer says : " The frequent infliction of cruel punishments inures the public mind to barbarities, and destroys the advantages intended to be reaped from the terror of example. People can become habituated to spectacles of horror and feel no pangs at beholding them." Is this theory un-supported by facts. No: The experience of the present proves its truth-dive back into the five hundred years of the past experience, and it proves the same. There is hardly a public journal that freights to us the news of a public execution, but what contains an account of crimes being committed under the very gallows where the felon is hanging. Let us turn our eyes to England-a nation in the fulness of life and glory. From there we imported our Penal Laws. There the efficacy of severe corporal punishment, in deterring crimes, has been fully tested. There, it is true they have a more horrid catalogue of felonies than we; but that, the more fully confirms the ground taken by the friends of a Penitentiary, that severe corporal punishments are not so effectual in preventing crime, as those of a mo e humage character-proportionate to the grade of the crime, which are calculated to effect a moral dominion over the mind." For if it is the severity of corporal punishment that prevents crime, the greater the severity, the less the crime. One of the most experienced members of the British Parliament, in a speech before the House of Commons, eloquently depicts the impotency of cruel corporal punishments. He states expressly "that in the face of more than 200 capital punishments, crimes that fall under them continue to multiply." The criminal code of France is less severe than that of England, and yet, with more than double the population of Great Britain, the number of her criminals is less. But there is another great evil in the accumulation of offences in England-the laws are not executed. The injured will not complain, witnesses will not appear, grand juries will not find indictments. petit juries will not convict, and if they do conwict, the sentence is often rendered inoperative. The same evil has existed for generations. "So dreadful a list" said Sir William Blackstone, hen speaking of the penal statutes inflicting death, "instead of diminishing, increases the number of offenders. The injured through compassion will forbear to prosecute ; juries through compassion will sometimes forget their oaths, and either acquit the guilty or mitigate the offence ; and judges through compassion, (not venality.) will respite one half the convicts, and recommend them to the royal mercy." In confirmation of the foregoing, are names "not unknown to fame" in both the United States and Great Britain; imaginations of those who look upon War as syamong these I will mention those of Franklin, Rush, Adair, Woodbury, Hale, Coke, Pitt, Fox, Ersking Canning, and Romilly.

allowed to sell his debtor into slavery beyond the Tiber, and a father to kill his wire and children. He closes his scriptural argument, by saying, "the rod of reproof gives wisdom," " the rod for the fools back." Now this reminds one of the convenient argument put in the mouth of "Gloster," by Shakspeare.

" And thus I clothe my naked villany With old odd ends, stolen forth of Holy writ ; And seem a saint when most I play the devil."

"Sylvanus" says, "graduating punishment to crimes is the most difficult, the most important, Taylor. and the most responsible act, that a legislator has to perform. My object here is to correct an error. It is ever insinuated by the friends of a charges the friends of the Penitentiary, with using Penitentiary, that the graduating of punishments under our present code is very difficult, but if we had a Penilentiary, the difficulty would be lessened. Can any one show how the difficulties would be diminished ? Is there a graduating machine, which will indicate the exact quantity of Penitentiary punishment, adequate for every shade and variation of crime, as the hands of a clock show the hour and minute of the day ?" In answer to this conspirator of "Sylvanus," I will adopt part of the same query : "Is there a graduating machine, which will indicate the exact quantity of" whipping "adequate" to make a thief an honest man, or "the quantity" and depth of the brand on the cheek to reform felon ! Does the old "code" show " the adequate quantity." "as the hands of a clock show the hour and minute of the day ?" "Then," he says, "it must depend, as it does under our present code, upon the imperfect and fallible judgment of man. 'Does the Penitentiary afford an ample range for graduating !" To this, I an-swer, it does. Our present code has a stern, inflexible punishment laid down for each crime : this is inflicted on all who are guilty of the same penitence of the criminal. The Legislature has of our paper.

given all the variety of graduation which it possibly can under the penalties of gibbets, stripes and brands. Now, is it not apparent that the only graduation these punishments admit of, is as to "quantity" alone. But the Penitentiary graduates not only the "quantity," but the quality or degree of intensity, which depends on the grade of the crime, the age of the criminal, his conduct after conviction, his degree of depravity which is indicated by his obedience or disobedience, his hard hood or penitence. Under the present code, we have not any of these uperring evidences of the degrees of turpitude. They are out of our power; the record of conviction is the only evidence. For the penalties of the law is immediately carried into execution. The consequence is, the youth of fifteen who has only stolen a knife, is doomed to the same punishment as the old hardened criminal, who has in the day time broken into his neighbor's house, and stolen five hundred dollars. Our present code merely itentiary punishes the mind-crushes its obstinate and guilty principles, instead of the body .-

New Orleans, May 1 DRAFTING -We learn that the Governor has is need orders for a draft, and the enrollment of persons liable to military duty will be commenced this morning and continued to-morrow, when the drafting will be commenced. Any, person, however, who will send in a substitute to the recruiting officers will be exempted from draft. We are glad that the Governor rable length, in which he discussed with great has resorted to this step, and can only regret that it has not been doue before, and that the whole required force are not now en route for Point Isabel. We now feel assured that speedy relief will be afforded Gen.

THE ORLEANS Boys .- This company, under the command of Captain C. S. Hunt, has been mustered into the service of the United States, and is expected to leave the barracks on Sunday for Point Isabel .-The company is chiefly composed of printers, lawyers clerks and merchants-all young men of highly respectable families, who have sacrificed their business and left lucrative situations to rally to the rescue of Gen. Taylor's little band, and to avenge the deaths of Cross, Thornton, Porter and Kane.

We should be glad to give the names of this company in full, but it would encroach too far upon our room. The following is a list of officers:-C. S. Hunt Captain ; W. Davison Hennen, 1st Lieutenant ; Jas. C. Parker, 2d Lieutenant ; W. B. Mumford, Orderly Sergeant .- Ibid.

VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS .- We learn from head narters that eight full companies, composed of from 65 to 75 men each, have been duly enrolled and mustered into the Washington Regiment, Lieut. Col. Walton commanding, and that they are now in the barracks, and will be drilled until Sunday, on which day the whole regiment will probably get off .- Ibid.

FROM GALVESTON .- The steamship Telegraph Capt. Auld, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Galveston, having left there on Sunday, the 3d inst. The news she brought we did not crime, without regard to the age, hardihood, or deem of sufficient interest to delay the publication

We regret to say, that the steamboat Monmouth left Galveston for Brazos Santiago with only sixteen volunteers on board. The people were awaiting further orders from the Governor before enrolling themselves. The steamboat Col. Harney had not left Galveston when the Telegraph sailed .- Ibid.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Orders were received at New York on Monday afternoon by Col. Bankhead, to dispatch four companies of the second artillery, under his command, immediately to the seat of war. They Mifflin, Delaware river .- Nat. Intel.

From the Wilmington Commercial. **FAYETTEVILLE RIFLEMEN AHOY !** MR. EDITOR : Will you allow a military man enquire through your columns, what has beneeded ? Have they not yet found out that we their courage, like that of worthy "Bob Acres." all oozed out at their finger ends, now there is need for it ? or does their brave commander think that he has done enough in assisting in annexing Texas, and thus embroiling us in war, to exempt from any participation in its glories ! and theredo the fighting ? Yours. O. S. Gov. Graham, according to previous appoint ment, addressed his fellow-citizens of this county, at the Court Honse on Saturday last. There was a very large attendance of both Whigs and Democrats on the occasion, and we never saw an audience more attentive and interested. The fact is, Governor Graham's fine eloquence and clear elucidation upon all subjects, together with his commanding manuer and appearance, and high character, will always enchain the attention of any assembly. He is emphatically the able statesman, the pure, the honest, the disinterested patriot. Whigs and Democrats, all who know him, or his past public life, must concede to him this high eulogy. There are Locofocos, we are aware, who will concede nothing : but before the honest and candid of all parties, Governor Graunimpeached and unimpeachable. The reputation of the Governor has long been established in the Eastern section of the State, for all the qualities that make the perfect gentleman and able and faithful public servant ; but that reputation has been more than doubled since his recent visit, and all are now speaking more and more in his praise. As we have frequently heard purest diamonds - North State Whig.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM.

Governor Graham, the Whig Candidate for re election to the high office of Governor, the duties of which he has so ably and faithfully discharged, addressed the people of Elizabeth City on Saturday last, May 2d, in a speech of considefairness the political questions of the day, and defined his own views and opinions thereon He was listened to with marked attention by large concourse of people of both political parties from town and country, and the ladies, too, were there, advocating by their presence the true Whig principles of the country. Governor Graham spoke as a man deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the whole people and the whole State, and his remarks, we doubt not, " will produce a powerful impression in the East as the votes in August next will show."

In the nomination of a Candidate for Governor by the Democratic party, Gov. Graham said the Convention at Raleigh took into consideration national politics, and nothing was said upon the records about State affairs. He was wholly ignorant, from their proceedings, of any grounds o complaint against him as Chief Magistrate of the State, and it seemed the party was so absorbed in other matters, as to have neglected to put down their own State policy, either for the present or the future. Objections, however, were made against him before the people, as they might best suit the prejudices of the various sections of the State ; but upon their records nothing had been said. In the first place, he was objected to, because he voted against giving the election of Governor to the people. The most eminent of the Democratic party-such as Macon, Daniel, and a host of others, as found upon

the journal, voted against the measure, and the Governor was astonished that upon this ground they were willing to kill off such distinguished individuals to defeat so humble a one as himself This trick does not take well. In the contest with Michael Hoke, Esq.,

gentleman for whom he entertained the highest regard and esterm, the Governor at that time was charged with being an Eastern man, and this charge was preferred against him throughout the West ; now in the East, he finds his opponent, Mr. Shepard, arraigning him as a West ern man, and in favor of central and other interests. In the West, no doubt, he will be charged as the sole advocate of Eastern improvements are to be taken, one company from Fort Trum- It did not answer, said Governor Graham, for the bull, New London; one from Fort Hamilton; Convention which nominated his opponent, to one from Governor's Island; and one from Fort | speak of railroads upon their records-the party were too deeply committed in this matter-Judge Strange-Saunders, a candidate for Governor-Henry, a candidate for Governor, and Haywood, now Senator of the United States, were all firm advocates of these great works of improvement, and they, with others, but imcome of patriotism of Captain BAINE and his bibed the spirit of the age; other States wer Fayetteville Riflemen ?" That Patriotism making railroads and canals, and building u which vaunted itself so much when there was no cities, and increasing the population and weal necessity for it, and caused them so bravely to of the country, and it was time, thought the volunteer to go to Texas, when they were not people of North Carolina, they should wake rom their slumber. These railroads were pro are at war with Mexico ? or realising this, has jected, and the leading men of both parties sanctioned them, and if the State unfortunately should become embarrassed on account of its connection with them, both parties are alike responsible. The Governor still entertained hopes no embarrassments would happen, and that the State will himself and the company under his command make itself safe. But young politicians have since sprung up, the "Young Democracy," and fore takes a back seat as the saying is, in order claim for themselves all the good that has been to give those who are willing to make themselves done and none of the bad. They look back to useful at the eleventh hour, a chance to do so .-- the past, and if they find any thing which has Perhaps he thinks it is the duty of the Whigs to gone wrong, they are loud in saving if they had been in the Legislature, they would have done so and so-they never would have voted such an abominable measure ;- they might have known at the time how it would have turned out, &c. &c. &c. It would be better for such men to say to the people what they intend to do for them, than to be picking out all the little faults of public men. Great fault has been found of him as the Chief Magistrate of the State in the purchase of the Raleigh railroad. He hoped he was prepared to explain this matter to the satisfaction of all parties. The Legislature of the State had authorized the sale of the road and empowered him to bid \$300,000 and interest thereon for it. The Governor examined the road, and its apparatus, fixtures, &c. before the sale, and was satisfied the Road was worth this amount, and it was well known that he would bid this sum on ard of their morals. Now this is not the case in ham, both in his private and public life, stands for a liberal and generous people, who were will the day of sale. He considered himself acting ling to do right, and on the day of sale, he attended, not Shylock-like, to buy an article for what it might bring under the necessity of the case, but to buy at its value, and at the price the State thought proper to give. He bid the amount authorized, and he has not since regretted the purchase. He was unwilling to compromise the fairness, the honor and dignity of a great people, remarked lately, he is truly one of the old North's and Shylock-like bid a few paltry cents for what was worth the amount ordered to be given. No objection was made to the purchase-the press was silent upon the matter, and the Convention which afterwards met to nominate an opponent to him, made no mention of his having dishonored the fair fame of the State. It did not answer to speak of such things upon the record, but would do very well to make a speech upon where the matter is not well understood. The railroad was purchased upon State account, and has since January 1st, been run accordingly, and the accounts settled up to April 1st, show the earnings \$13.000 and the expenses about half that sum. So far the experiment has succeeded very well, and the Governor was satisfied as to the policy of the purchase. Something was said about the tax gatherer visiting the East. Governor Graham would inform the people that before he would come, he would endeavor to look up the stockholders, and see what he could do with themhe would try and touch the politician's pockets before the people's. A train of works was now in progress in South Carolina, which by the extension he hoped would add vastly to the value of this railroad, and increase the amount of travel and profits. The contest and the campaign would be conducted in North Carolina upon national politics, and what shall we have to dispute about ? The Democrats have made great objections to giving the widow of a deceased President, Gen. Harri son's, \$25,000. Buchanan and Walker, both prominent men, and admirers and associates of bers of the Bar, that the Number for December Term | President Polk voted for the bill. The Whigs were charged with the Bankrupt Law, and the Democrats had declared they would support no

49 was made by the newly elected President, which being rejected, that offer was withdrawn, and a claim was now set up to the 'whole or none.' Negotiations were ended and the country was alarmed at the position of the President, believing that if such extreme claims were maintained, it would necessarily lead to hostilities between the two countries. Mr. Haywood, Senator from North Carolina, and intimate in the Counci's of the President, declares that the question can be settled upon the basis of the 49th and that the President will come to such terms-Mr. Hannegan, another friend of the President, equally intimate with his views, says that if such are the opinions of the President, he pronounces him a traitor to his country, and will see him eternally damned before he will support him. Mr. Polk late, acidulated Lemon drops, and every other va stands pledged to the whole of Oregon-eleven | riety. Senators alone supported the Baltimore creed of the "whole or none" and Oregon has proved neither a convenient nor safe horse for the party. We now come to the Sub-Treasury Law, a bill providing for the payment of all debts to the government in gold and silver-to be placed in the hands of individuals and subject to the order of the Treasury Department. This scheme is unwise, unsafe, and ruinous to the interests of the country, and at war with all industrious pursuits. Where is the necessity for this untried experiment ! Money is now abundant through-

out the country, exchanges are low, and every thing is doing well and prosperous. The Governor here followed out the disastrous consequences of this bill in all its ramifications, if fully carried out according to its provisions as passed by the House of Representatives.

The Legislature of our State in 1842, composed of a majority of Democrats, were apparenty opposed to all banks and banking institutions, and their assaults upon these well managed institutions in our State, were so abusive that the Bank of the State surrendered its charter to the Legislature, and was willing to go into liquidation. Yet this Democratic Legislature refused to accept the charter, believing it inexpedient. My opponent, Mr. Shepard, stood solitary and alone upon this question, and by his vote showed himself a hard currency man. What but a sound system of credit has made our country advance with such unparallelled strides in population, wealth and enterprise ? What has enabled the enterprising and industrious young man with fair education and good morels to enter the business world, and safely and successfully compete with capitalists ? a sound system of credit-by which he was able to maintain his character and integrity unimpaired, and to meet the success which indus ry and enterprise will always bring. Depend upon it, the gold and silver currency will bring us back to the dark ages of the world, will lower produce, cripple business in all its various channels, reduce the price of labor, and bring ruin and distress upon the whole country. If the Sub-Treasury proves good for the Government, it ought likewise to be so for the States .and the Legislatures of the States will of course adopt it, and collect from the people all its taxes in gold and silver. It seems to me this would be

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." New Fruits, Confectionary,

CAKES, & C. THE Subscriber respectfully tenders to her friends and customers, in the City of Raleigh, and vicin. ity, her grateful thanks for the liberal patronage here. tofore extended to her, and humbly begs them to give her a call, before purchasing any article in her line She is now receiving her Spring Supply of free FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, all of which have been purchased for Cash, and will be sold cheap er by the pound, than has ever before been offered in this place.

My assortment of CANDY comprises Lemon Cinamon, Cream, Peppermint, Rose, Star, Choco,

I have constantly on hand fresh CAKES, of ere. ry description and quality.

As the season is near at hand for ICE CREAM give notice, that I shall always keep a plenting supply on hand.

I am prepared, at the shortest notice, to furnish any quantity of ICE CREAM, and FREACH CAKES or Parties, in the very best style

MARON HARDIE. Raleigh, April 8, 1846 29-61w

EAGLE HOTEL NO. 137 WEST MAIN ST., RICHMOND VA. MRS. WM. C. CRUMP, (formerly Mrs. CARRINGTON, of Related N. (formerly Mrs. CARRINGTON, of Raleigh, N. C.) having taken the above Establishment, and furnished, it, in a neat and comfortable style, for the accommodation of Boarders, by the day, month or year, and transient visiters, respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage from her friends and acquaintances, and the Pub c generally.

Richmond, Va., March 1, 1846. 21-3m

P. S. WM. C. CRUMP, Dentist, has re. moved his Office to the Eagle Hotel, where he can at all times be found, and ready to wait on all that may wish to avail themselves of his Professional services The most satisfactory references can be given.

THE NATIONAL Fire Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Office No. 62, Wall Street. Capital \$150,000-all paid in. WILL effect Insurance on Dweilings, Stores and other Buildings and on Furniture and erchandize, on the most favorable terms. JOS. W. SAVAGE, Pres't. WM. JAS. BOGGS, Sec'y. Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its vicin-, will be made to the Subscriber. D. W. STONE, Agent. January 1846. 9-6mw STATE of North Carolina.---Berlie County. In Equity-March Term, 1846. John Ruffin's Executors, Alexander W. Mehane and John B. Williams, In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John B. Williams, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is there-In electing a person to preside as Chief Magis. | fore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleich Register for six weeks for him to appear at the next will be entered against him, and the cause heard ex

asserts, "About the time of the Brench Revolution whipping was assailed as a cruel punishment, the remnant of a barbarous age." Why did he not tell us farther that, "about the time of the French Revolution" the "genius of liberty" (under the auspices of the great Lafayette.) raised her head and made the Bas ile of despotism tremble throughout Europe. Neither does he tell us that atrocious crimes were less frequent in France under the reign of Napoleon, than under the Government of any one of the Bourbons, for half a century before in Congress. him. But we know this to be the fact. And yet he greatly moderated the penal code, and as-sumed the sceptre of power after "the Revolution which the events of the two last days are calcuhad poured its overwhelming torrents of licen- lated to lead to us. THE MISCHIEF IS DONE : it tiousness over the kingdom." "Sylvanus" says will now and henceforward be the business of mon's;" "so it was among the Romans." In answer to this formidable enlightened argument, affairs to unite their counsels and their efforts to I have only to say, bigainy and concubinage repair it, so far as repair of it be possible, and to

victs, upon entering the cells of the Peniten value on " reputation" or " honor"-for man as tiary, soon show to the manager their degrees of depravity, by close attention to their conduct -Those of confirmed hardihood can be put to the hardest labor in solitary confinement, where he can commune with nothing but his own conscience. The youth of fifteen who shows marks of penitence, can be put at a lighter kind of labor. and lessen the number of hours for work per day -he there has part of his time devoted to the reception of moral instruction ; and lessons of education and moral duties are imparted to him by competent instructors, in order to instil into his mind, those moral principles which poverty has debarred, or parental care neglected. This is a sample only of a class who make up no small number of our convicts.

Let us see whether this graduation is made in our common jails. There, the old, the young, the violent, the moderate, the disobedient, the obedient, the obdurate, the penitent, the high-way robber and the stripling who has stolen a bushel of fruit, the criminal outcast banished from other climes, and our youth, are all indiscriminately huddled together in one rude congregation, without badges of distinction, where the seeds of vice are thickly sown, and moral disease continually increasing. Their various degrees of turpitude become assimilated--not from the worst to the best ; but on the contrary, the depravity of the most reckless becomes the stand-Penilentiaries; there they have separate cells for each convict, or a classification of them .-The sagacious manager has abundant means of drawing correct lines of separation between the vicious and the superlatively vicious, with a department of an intermediate grade. And these divisions can be again divided and sub-divided, to suit the age, disposition, obstinacy or penitence of the felons. Thus is moral contamination prevented. Under strict and rigid regulations each class have to perform their daily toils; by means of which, they acquire a settled occupation in life, and a livelihood that will support them after their term of confinement expires, without having recourse again to crime. Each in different sections of the Old Dominion ; and receive moral and educational instruction, suitable to their grade. Thus the juvenile convicts, and the older, not confirmed in crime, are many of them reclaimed. Is there any one who does not believe that the Penitentiary affords an ampler range for classifying convicts, and inflicting mental and corporal punishment according to the malignity of the crime, than our present inflexible criminal code does ? "Thus vanishes into air this pretext" of "Sylvanus," against " a Penitentiary. ROSCOF.

WAR WITH MEXICO DECLARED ! Our readers will learn, nine-tenths of them with well-founded alarm and dismay, that the Congress of the United States have adopted the WAR with the Republic of MEXICo, in which the President has, without their consent or authority, involved the country; and that all the best interests of this People are staked upon the hazard of the die. We do not mean of course the hazard of a fierce and bloody War with Mexico, though that will in all probability be found to be no child's play ; but the imminent hazard of bringing on a general War, by which, even in the heated nonymous with Glory, we cannot expect to be 1845, is now ready for delivery. The late Pubgainers, but inevitably and enormously losers in lisher, having kindly furnished him with the Subevery sense, the entire destruction of our widely extended commerce being among the smallest of the items to be taken into the estimate. But the loss far more to be deplored than the highest aggregate of all such losses, is that to to. which we find ourselves exposed by this additional evidence of the feebleness of the Constitution of the United States, which has already become a mere dead letter whenever it comes in conflict with Executive power, or a party purpose Authon, L. L. D., Professor of Greek and Latin in This is not the time, however, to pursue with "was in use in More ?' time, ' ' and Solumon's," mitiga'e the evils before us by every means yet Store, by and this "among the Remans" a creditor was in their power .- National Intelligencer.

MANUFACTURES IN VIRGINIA. -

It is highly gratifying to see the spirit of man ufacturing enterprise which is now springing up especially in our town and neighborhood. Besides the extensive Steam Factory of Herndon & Co., which is now partly in operation in this town, one is about to be started at Falmouth, by Mr. Green, an enterprising citizen of that place. The immense boilers made by Watchman, Baltimore, passed through our streets the other day. from which we infer that the steam will soon be up, over the river. These things speak better times and better prospects of and for the Ancient Dominion -- Fredericksburg Recorder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS: Attention Raleigh Guards! TTEND a Private Meeting of your Company at City Hall, on Friday night at 8 o'clock. functual attendance is required as business of great portance will be laid before the meeting.

By order the Captain, T. H. SNOW. O. S. May 18, 1846.

Supreme Court Reports.

LIHE Subscriber, having become Proprietor and Publisher of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, respectfully informs the Memscription list, this Number will be immed to all the former, Subscribers, by mail, and, should any gentleman of the Profession, desire to have his name added to the list, he will please advise the Subscriber of his wish, and it shall be promptly attended to. WESTON R. GALES. May 16, 1846.

a matter of great difficulty with the Sheriffs of the State to make such collections.

trate of the State, interest would lead you to choose one calculated to get you out of embar. Term of said Court, to be held on the third Monday rassments should they unfortunely happen. Is of September next, in the Town of Windsor, and Mr. Shepard the man to do this ? Look to his plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso bill for the "Relief of the People" as reported by him in the Legislature of our State-you will find | parte. it upon the Journal, and can examine it for yourselves. It authorizes the issue of bills to the amount of \$1,000,000 to be loaned to the people for a term of years, either with personal security or mortgage. Then comes his amendments in which he provides that neither "he, she, or they," shall be compelled to take them as money. and then another amendment in which they shall not circulate as money. What sort of relief could such an issue of paper have afforded the people which shall neither be taken by them nor circulated among them. I trust this is not a fair specimen of Mr. Shepard's great pretensions to Statesmanship. Remember he was a hard currency man, and remember too he was the author of this famous bill for the issue of such worthless paper trash. -Old North State.

WILLIAM F. BASON, D. D. S. Graduate of Baltimore College of Bental Surgery, Would avail himself of this medium of communicating to his friends and others, that he expects to be in the Western part of the State during the Summer. N. B. Any information directed to Raleigh, Hillsborough, or Mason Hall P. O. will be at

tended to the first opportunity. 39 6'p May 14, 1846.

New Goods FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. ALHE Subscriber, truly grateful for the encouragement he continues to receive, most respectfully announces to the Public, that he has just received his SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. and invites all who may be desirous of purchasing, to look at his Stock before they buy, which, for beauty, quality and cheapness, cannot be surpassed in this market. It comprises

Black French and English Cloths and Cassimeres Black French Doe Skin; Black Figured Castimeres ; Fancy French Cassimeres ; Black Drep 'Ete ; Twilled Lama Cloths and Fancy Tweeds, for Summer Coats ; Paris Silk and Satin Vestings; Rich Barathea Shapes, White and Fancy Marseilles, Fancy Linen Dritlings, White Satin Faced and Navy Drillings, Checked Linen Coatings, Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Black and White Kid Gloves, Fancy Ties, Self adjusting Stocks, Shirts and Hosiery, with all necessary appendages for Gentlemen's wear. These Goods will be disposed of uncommonly low

for Cash, and on as good terms to punctual customers, which I consider the same. The selection being varied, there is something that may suit all ; and the stock I can confidently recommend, in all respects. Gentlemen furnishing their own materials may rest assured, that they will be made in the best and most fashionable style.

And I would here state, for the information of the Public, that my prices for making garments of all descriptions is the same and no higher, than any regular establishment in the place, though the contrary has been represented. If there is any difference, taking all things into consideration, I think my prices are the least exorbitant, not only in manufacturing, but in the prices of Garments generally, to test which it is only necessary to call and examine. Thankful for the encouragement he has heretofore and unbleached Domestic, Canvass Padding. Calreceived, his future exertions will be to merit its con-tinuance. Orders from a distance will be thankful-Brown Linen, Colored Cambric, Bed Ticking, dc. ly received and punctually attended to., His Goods will be sold low for Cash, or on a short N. B. Always on hand, an assor, ment of credit to punctual customers. I ALL STATES P LANTA STM. WHITAKER. READY MADE CLOTHING. Raleigh, May 1, 1846. made in my own house The London and Paris Fashions just received, and RALEIGH the reports monthly. T. R. FENTRESS. Livery Stable. Fayetteville Street. Raleigh, April 22, 1846. THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for the liberal 33-----encouragement received at his Establishment Marketing. during the past year, respectfully informs the public, that he has added to his Stock a number of fine Hor-ses, and additional Carriages, substantial, comfortable The Subscriber intends continuing to furnish the Raleigh Market" with good 11 2 2 2 and genteel, and will be prepared, at the shortest no-Beef, Mutton, Lamb, &c. during the tice, to furnish Passengers with conveyances to, of TT present year, at much lower prices than from, any part of the State. Also, Carriages furnishheretofore. No pains will be spared to give entire ed, with careful drivers, to convey individuals or families to Evening parties, or for visiting calls. Horses

29-11

Teste. L.S. WEBB. CME Windsor, May 1, 1846. HARRIS' HOTEL,

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

FITHE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform hi old friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has recently purchased the large BRICK HOUSE, adjoining the North west corner of the Court House, in the Town of Concord, and has fitted it up in a fashionable and comfortable style a a HOUSE for the accommodation of the public. Hu house has been thoroughly repaired-his rooms are large and conveniently arranged, and his furniture is entirely new. His Hostler is not surpassed by any int he State. He flatters himself that from his long experience in the business, he is able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. All I ask is a fair triat. Call and judge for yourselves. KIAH P. HAREIS.

Concord, N. C., May 13, 1845.

IMPORTANT SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Nash, made in the case Bennett Perry et al. ex parte, ordering the sale of the Real Estate of the late HENRY PERRY, dec'd. for Partition amongst his Heirs-at-law, I shall sell on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, that valuable.

TRACT OF LAND.

Lying in the County of Halifax, on the North side of Fishing Creek, containing about thirteen hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Johnson, Samuel L. Arrington and James Carter Nicholson. Also, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May nest, I

shall sell on the premises, one other

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying in the County of Nash, known as the Reedy Point Plantation-containing about five hundred Acres, adjoining the lands of Willie Powell, and others.

Bonds with good and able sureties, payable in two equal instalments at twelve and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale, will be required, B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

Nashville, N. C., 7 April 6, 1846. 29-1s Pr \$6

New Goods. THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply

of both DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

comprising nearly every thing usually kept either in a Dry Goods Store or Family Grocery ; which having been hought under his own inspection, he feels confident that he can sell as low as any regular house in the place. Among other things, he has a first rale article of Suger-house Syrup, Pine Apple Cheese, Maylard's best Virginia Scotch Snuff, also, Mrs. Miller's Scotch Snuff, Powdered Sugar, Loaf & Crushed Sugar, de. Ladies fine dress and walking Shoes, Misses Shoes, all qualities ; Slippers, Gentlemen's fine Calf Bootees, ac Muslins, Cambrick, Irish Linen, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Drillings ; Parasols and Parasoletts, Checks, bleached

IMPORTANT NEW WORK FOR SCHOOLS Grammar of the Latin Language, by Prof. C. A G. Zumpt, with Notes and additions, by Chus, Columbia College. This day received by

May 18.

H. D. TURNER. N. C. Book Store.

40-

The life of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, By Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio, Embellished with a Portrait on Steel, four spleudid wood Engravings, and six well executed Maps, de-scribing various Battle-fields-in 1 volume, 12 mo. Also, a few copies of a fine Lithograph of the General-this day received at the North Carolina Book H. D. TURNER. May 19.

man who voted for the measure. Robt. J. Walker is made Secretary of the Treasury, nothwithstanding the promises to the contrary. Mr. Polk, in the South, was run as an anti-Tariff and free trade man. He displaces Mr. Calhoun, a free trade man, and places Mr. Buchanan in his seat, and now Mr. Polk occupies the Presidential Chair with the Tariff on the right, and Bankruptcy on his left.

The convention at Baltimere which nominated James K. Polk for President, brought new issues upon the people, and the Oregon up to 1844, was not considered a political question-Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, illustrious patriots upon the annals of their country's glory, were favorable to its settlement upon the basis of the 49th. The convention which nominated Mr. Polk went for the whole or none, 54 40. and the President was satisfaction, declared more American and patriotic than any of his predecessors. The Whigs were decounced -they were favoring British interests-were unpatriotic, and were committing the unhallowed crime of giving away a portion of the American 40 | soil. The offer of settlement upon the basis of

Liberal Cash prices will be paid by the Subscriber. for good Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb, at all times during the year, and those having to sell, will do well during the year, and setling. to call on him before setling. W. A. HARRISON.

Raleigh, April 8, 1846.

ces to suit the times. J. G. M. BUFFALOE. C HORSE DROVERS will find, at all times, good accommodation, and fine Lots. December 22, 1845.

will be kept by the day, week, month or year, at pri-