[From the Greensborough Patriot.] No. IV .- Remarks on No. 4 of " Sylvanus," in opposition to the Penilentiary system.

It is contended by "Sylvanus," "that terrific punishments, other things being equal, are the most effective in suppressing crime;" he then assumes that our present penal code is more effectual in suppressing crime than the Penitentiary system, because it falls more like "terrific

lasts, but is of short duration. "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." argument in favor of short and sanguinary punishments. Now there is very little terror in a clap of thunder, (the assertion of "Sylvanus" to the contrary notwithstanding.) Don't be alarmed; this I will prove to the satisfaction of all. If the clap of thunder excites terror, would not every family have their lightning rods to parry off the shock? But this is not the case, not one in a thousand have them to their dwellings; because it is not one time in a thousand that the thunder clap hits our buildings. Our penal code is like the clap of thunder, terrific if its hits, but it misses its intended object oftener than it hits. So the chances are so many for it to miss that it excites no terror. Thus has Sylvanus furnished us with a simile, that not only illustrates the impotency every motive and mainspring in the human heart: Let us amend our criminal codes in the different States to-morrow, and render counterfeiting bank notes, burglary, breaches of the public trust, grand larceny, conspiracies, swindling, or obtaining goods, chattels and money under false pretences, capital felonies ;-what would be the effect? More than two thirds of these crimes would probably go unpunished, and therefore be committed with fresh impunity; for how many would not shrink from becoming informers, if convinced that by their testimony alone, the life of a human being, perhaps the parent of a large number of children, was to be taken! What would be the reasoning of a large number of American citizens in such a case ! Would they not say to themselves, it is aggravating to have our rights infringed upon, but better to endure this than to be the instruments of sending a fellow mortal out of the world? Such feelings might be derided, as the offspring of weakness and folly; but they do exist, and will exist, until our sentiments, as a nation, undergo a very radical change. Grand juries would be backward in presenting indictments, when death was to be the probable consequences. They would find it more consonant to their feelings to dismiss complaints than many agonizing sensations in condemning a culprit to death, for stealing property to the amount of fifty or a hundred dollars, or passing a counterfeit bank note of five or ten dollars. Every opportunity would be embraced to find the offender not guilty. Any doubt in the testimony, affording an excuse would produce an acquittal. Laws to be effectual must be certain; therefore it will be no answer to say, that if these minor depredations did escape, more enormous ones would not. If men would seldom inform, and juries shrink from convicting, on the smallest doubt, and the most slender excuse or subterfuge, what would be the consequence? Crimes would rapid ly increase because a vast proportion of them would go unpunished. Again; if the execution of criminals became an ordinary spectacle, the dread and terror of this species of punishment would be banished, and its restraints be destroyed. Mankind can be rendered familiar with horrid spectacles by sight. The savage of the western wilderness beholds the agonies of the prisoner at the stake, with composure. The wife of the Hindoo ascends the funeral pile of her husband with a firm step. The monsters of the Inquisition feel no pange at the tortures of their victims; and an execution in Japan creates no more sensation than the morning clouds that obscure the sun. The Romans beheld the blood of their gladiators, without the movement of a nerve or a muscle; and in Great Britain at this day, the execution of a half a score of felons, calls forth no expression of horror from the populace. In time, we should betray the same indifference .-The frequent repetition of similar scenes would habituate our eyes to the suspension of men. women and children from the gallows. There is a habit of thought, as well as a habit of action : and when, by continual occurrence in the mind. any kind of punishment becomes naturalized to tone of feeling -abhorrence is overcome." Is not the foregoing sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the extreme impotency of our sanguinary laws in preventing crime ?

But "Sylvanus" contends that motives of humanity in juries would acquit the offender as often under the Penitentiary laws, as under our present code. For he says: "they will find when the sober reality is presented to them, that it is a no less serious thing to condemn a man to the Penitentiary, than it is to the punishments now inflicted." Is this true ! let us see. Suppose a youth of fifteen, who never has enjoyed the benefit of parental care and instruction, and without any education (as is often the case,) steals a shilling's worth of apples from his neighbor's orchard; he is indicted for it; the case is put to the jury, then the alternative is presented to them. either to send him to the whipping-post, or the Penitentiary. Which alternative would they choose 1 Can any one doubt that they would choose the Penitentiary, in which he could receive mental and literary instruction-where he can learn some trade of industry that will support him when he leaves the prison, without having

recourse to stealing again?

In order that this may not be charged a mere affair of " fancy," I will cite a case of " sober reality," which occurred some two or three years ago, in this county. A youth of 17 or 18 had entered the store house of Mr. R. and taken a pocket book containing some money, also some goods, which were afterwards found hidden in a hollow log, to which they were directed by the accused; the pocket book and money were found on his person and identified by the owner. The foregoing were the prominent points in the evidence. Yet the jury acquitted him. He conthat he had been raised to it. Then in order to great powers of his great mind, his patriotism, could be properly punished for such conduct, his rights, the prosperity, and the peace of the councraftily observed, "but there they will put me in the Penitentiary—I have no use for that." This same villain, on the same day he was acquitted, stule a horse of one of the jurors who sat on his case. And only a short time previous to this, he herence to party, longer prevent them from doing was convicted of stealing in an adjoining county. But owing to his tender age, the sentence of the law was suspended. Thus he went unpunished. These facts I have adverted to, in order to exemplify the impotency of our harsh penal laws.— Here jusors were prompted to acquit the guilty, not because they had any sympathy for crime,

ment. Here the same feelings operated on the Courts which suspended his punishment and permitted the criminal to go unpunished. This case

"Sylvanus" asserts that punishments of "short more effectual in suppressing crime than punishment in the Penitentiary. I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of all, that harsh cruel punishclaps of thunder," and is "truly severe while it ments, of "short duration" are more uncertain in their execution, than those of a milder character. But for argument, admit that they will be as (thunder.) It totally demolishes the whole of his promptly executed. Still is it true that our penal code of sanguinary laws is as effective, as Peni-tentiary confinement? The former mode punishes the body, the latter, the mind; the former breaks the body, the latter the mental depravity. Ask the felon which doom he would choose ?-Would he not say, corporal punishment, which is over with in two minutes time. His hardihood could nerve himself to meet and undergo a punishment of only a few minutes duration, while his fortitude would fail him and his mind sink into contrition, at the very idea of being subjected to one long unchanging scene of bodily and mental seclusion, with no hope of its ending but with death. He would rather face death itself than such a punishment. In proof of this, I only need cite the history of the American Revolution. of our penal laws, but forcibly proves that the There we behold men facing the glittering bayo- tion; between Mr. Fuston and the Government. certainly of punishment is the only way to ex- net and the cannon's blast, rather than to submit cite terror in the breasts of the wicked, and thus to a political tyranny, which is mere dust in the to prevent crime, as the advocates of the Peni- balance, compared with slavery for crime in a tentiary system have ever asserted. But "Syt. Penitentiary. Personal liberty is dear to manvanus" says :- " punishments would not be more | kind, and its loss is repulsive to the mind. Who certain under the Penitentiary code than under but would shudder at the bare idea of entering a our present law." Let us expose the fallacy of convict for years or life into the dreary abodes of the advocates of sanguinary punishments by a wretchedness, sorrow, and despair, in the silent quotation from a writer that seems to understand | narrow limits of a solitary cell ! That sanguinary penal laws are not as effective in deterring crime as the Penitentiary system, is clearly proved by historical truths, to some of which I have often referred; and history is philosophy teaching by example, not the philosophy unsustained by example to which the opponents of the Penitentiary system often appeal.

"Sylvanus" asserts that "the convict comes rom the Penitentiary no less degraded than from the whipping post or the pillory." We will soon see how little respect this statement is entitled to. There are hundreds of youths who when small have been deprived of faithful parents to watch over them and restrain their vicious propensities -who have no moral standard of conduct placed before their eyes to follow-who have been left to combat with poverty and want, and without any regular occupation ;-suppose one of this unfortunate class in the hour of temptation, under the pressure of want, or when seduced into the giddy vortex of depraved passions, who has violated our laws, is then placed in a Penitentiary where the vicious propensities that led him to err may be counteracted-where he has a moral and humane teacher to instil into his mind principles of justice and virtue. Here under this management the juvenile convict's to find a bill upon them. There would also be a spirit of guilt is soon subdued, and he becomes difficulty in procuring juries to convict criminals penitent and meek,—he shows by his conduct that under cruel laws. Twelve men would have he has acquired habits of industry, and imbibed virtuous and moral principles, and totally subdued his vicious propensities. Would not such a course of conduct acquire for him respect and esteem instead of degradation? But punish him under our present penal laws, and he has no time to show those signs of penitence and reform, before the stripe or the brand is inflicted-they fall upon him like a "clap of thunder," leaving the burning pleasant " stump" speakers we ever listened to. mark of crime on his countenance.

" A fixed figure, for the time of scorn To point his slow unmoving finger at." now leave it with the reader to say which mode of punishment leaves the convict the most de-

"THE GODDESS OF REASON."

Among the enormities of the French Revolution was the abolishment of the Christian Religion by the National Assembly, and the substitute of the worship of the Goddess of Reason. The blasphemous inauguration of the " Goddess," took place in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and is thus described in the Histoire de la Convention Nationale:"--

"The day after the memorable sitting when the Christian Religion was abolished, the Festival of Reason was celebrated at Notre Dame, which became the temple of the new divinity. The most distinguished artists of the Capitol, musicians and singers, were enjoined to assist at the ceremony, under pain of being suspected and treated as such. The wife of Monmoro represented the Goddess; four men dressed in scarlet, carried her on their shoulders, seated in a gilt chair adorned with garlands of oak. She had a scarlet cap on her head, a blue mantle over her shoulders, a white tunic covered her body; in one hand she held a pike, in the other an oaken branch. Before her marched young women clothed in white, with tri-color girdles and crowned with flowers. The egislature with red caps, and the deputies of the sections brought up the rear.

"The cortege traversed Paris from the Hall of the Convention to Notre Dame. There the Goddess was elevated on the high altar, where she received successfully the adoration of all present, while the young women filled the air with insence and perfumes-Hymns in honor of the occasion were sung, a discourse pronounced, and every one retired; the Goddess no longer borne aloft, returned on foot or in a hackney coach.

"The most odious part of the ceremony consisted in this, that while the worship of the Goddess was going on, in the nave and in the sanctuary, every chapel round the Cathedral, carefully veiled by means of tapestry hangings, became the scene of drunkenness, licentiousness and obscenity. No words can convey an idea of the scene; those who witnessed it can alone form a conception of the mixture of dissoluteness and blasphemy which took place. The thing made so much noise that it aroused the indignation of Robespierre himself; and on the day of the execution of Chaumette, who had presided over the ceremony, he said: that he deserved death if it was only for the abomination he committed on that occa-

We think that all unprejudiced men must acknowledge that the prediction of the whigs as to the probable state of the country in the event of election of Mr Polk, and the consequent elevation to power of those likely to assist in the conduct of his administration, have thus far been fully realized: and we also think that there are few who will not admit that had MR. CLAY been elected President, we should have been relieved from much of the trouble through which we have passed, and much more likely to ensue. We need not carry out the idea. Every day only serves to increase our regret that Mr. Clay is not fessed to his counsel that he stole the property, who then asked him why he did it? He stated now at the head of the government, exerting the start him on his road to another State where he and his influence, in preserving the honor, the counsel asked him why he did not go to Virginia try. Are we wrong in believing that many of to steal-there they dont whip for stealing? He those who opposed Mr. Clay's election, begin to agree with us in these regrets, and to be almost ready to express their candid opinions? Let not the obstinancy of party, or the false pride of adjustice to themselves and to the man of the age! Alexandria Gazette.

UTA boy baby was recently left at the door of a Postmaster in Alabama, before he was up .--When he came down and saw it, the only rebut through the feelings of humanity which were repulsed by the cruelty and futility of the punish- morning was unusually early.

WM. A. GRAHAM.

Wille fumbling over some old documents and newspapers the other day, our attention was aralso proves that punishment in a Penitentiary is rested by an article relative to Gov. Graham -After reading it, we felt surprised that it had not fallen under our observation before, as it conduration," such as whipping, branding, &c., are tained a couple of the most distinguished compliments that could well be paid to any man. The incident took place in the United States Senate, while the bill for the relief of the heirs of Fulton was under discussion, upon which Mr. Graham, while a member of the Senate, had made a report at the session of 1842-3. The compliments are last war. the more worthy of notice, as they were given by Senators Wright, and Woodbury, who have been for a number of years two of the most prominent Locofoco Politicians of the country. the former of whom was nominated by the Baltimore Convention as the Vice Presidential candidate on the Ticket with Mr. Polk, which he refused to accept, and who is now the present Governor of New York; and the latter of whom is a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Union :

Mr. Wright said he "would like to have a Carolina, made a very clear report of the transacand if his memory did not fail him, one which met the concurrence of a majority of the Com-

that there was not a person of purer mind, or one, who more thoroughly investigated all subjects, than the Chairman of that Committee, (Mr. Graham,) then a member of the Senate.'

Rutherford Republican.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The canvass in this County was opened at a Ba tallion Muster on Saturday last. The candidates for the several stations to be filled in August addressed the people in the following order: First, Mr. R H. Cannon, a Whig candidate for the Mouse of Commons, mounted the stump .-There was nothing very peculiar or striking in Mr. Cannon's address. He is a young man, and we believe this is the first time he has ever been before the people for any office.

Next came Mr. A. B. Chunn, who, in reply to numerous public and private solicitations, announced himself a candidate for the lower branch of next Legislature. Mr. Chunn is well known throughout the County, as a staunch and eloquent advocate of Whig principles, and his speech on this occasion was replete with sound argument. His remarks upon the Tariff we were particularly pleased with. Mr. C. is destined to become one of the most popular public speakers in our

section of the State. Mr. Chunn was followed by the "wheel-horse," as that gallant champion of the Whig creed, J A. Fagg, Esq., has been termed. He began his address by stating that as this was the first time he had addressed his constituents since he had been honored by them with a seat in the Legislature, he wished to give an account of his stew ardship, and then went on recapitulating his most prominent acts in the last Legislature, and showing to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind that he had indeed been a faithful steward, viin every particular. Mr. Fagg is one of the most There is an earnestness, a vigor and a freshness attending his remarks that do not often concentrate in one man. He is a great favorite with the Whig party, and we doubt not will be reelected by a large vote.

The above named gentlemen, it will be seen, are all Whigs. Buncombe county is entitled to two members to the Commons. We noticed on the ground N. Coleman, Esq., and Col. Jones, the gentlemen who were announced with such a flourish by the Raleigh Standard, as the Democratic candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature; but, although the aforesaid Newton and William were present, and appeared to listen to the speeches made with much interest, they opened not their mouths! Whether they distrusted their powers, or were ashamed of their party, this deponent saith not. One of them could not have been deterred by the first named cause, surely, for he has already gained a

N. W. Woodfin, our former Senator, who had ridden a great distance during the day in order to reach the ground before the dispersion of the crowd, now appeared, and in his usual effective and dashing style, and without any unnecessary preliminaries, went ahead, and announced him self a candidate for re-election to the Senate. Mr. Woodfin is known throughout the State as an excellent speaker and a noble Whig, and it is entirely unnecessary that we attempt any thing like a description of his speech, were we even ca pable of it. We believe his course in the last Legislature is approved by his constituents almost unanimously, and we have heard it frequently remarked by gentlemen from the lower part of the State, that but few men had earned so solid and desirable a reputation in one session, as did Mr. Woodfin, among his associates. As yet, Mr. Woodfin has no opponent. Col. Weaver, the Democratic candidate at the last election, was so badly beaten that we presume he has no disposition to run again. This, however, is only a supposition of our own. We have no authority for saying that he will or will not be a candidate. Highland Messenger.

THE WIFE IN A BAG.

A LESSON FOR MARRIED FOLKS.

Involved in gloomy thoughts, a swain Was sauntering o'er a sun-bright plain; He thought himself foredoomed to know, Disgust in all things here below, And chief among the woes of life He felt, or thought, he felt, HIS WIFE; Her faults, 'twere hard to say or sing ; But still she was not quite the thing: Would fate permit to choose again? Oh! double grief, wish is in vain. " Not so," quoth Jove, in accents soft, And bore the murmurer aloft, "There see those bags-now suit your wishes, They hold not wind, as erst Ulysses, But women, sir, besides they show, The qualities of all below; Now stand not there a mere beholder. But lift them freely to your shoulder, That which most commodiously fits, And to your back the nearest sits, Will sure contain the maid, who best Of all on earth can make you blest. He bowed-the pleasing task begun, And weighed them careful one by one, This was too heavy-that too light-And none were yet exactly right, And snug and easy. But at length He finds one suited to his strength; He shoulders it-" I've got it Jove! It fits me neater than a glove; In weight exact too-not a hair Deficient-uo! nor one to spare ; Grant me, great king ! but such a wife, And I'm completely blest for life."
"'Tis yours," said Jove-" Unrip the binding, And let us see the lucky finding." Twas done-and wonderful to show, Out popped HIS OWN DEAR WIFE BELOW!

MORAL

Shame burn thy cheeks, preposterous elf! Who made thee wretched but thyself? Knew henceforth this, a truthful adage, The fault's in THEE and not THY BAGGAGE!

THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Recent events have thrown this gentleman so prominently before the public, that we feel disposed to gratify the strong desire, expressed by many, by giving some of the incidents of his life. Gen. Taylor entered the army in 1808, immediately after the attack on the Chesapeake, and has been in the service of his country, from that time, to the present. Having entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry he had risen to the

the 5 h September, 1812, President Madison conferred upon him the brevet rank of Major, and that is now the oldest breret in the army.

In 1832, he became the Colonel of the 6th In

fantry; with this regiment he went to Florida in of U. S. Infantry and some Missouri volunteers, short report read, which was made at the last met about 700 Indians, under Alligator, Sain Jones session of the last Congress by the Chairman of and Con-coo-che, on the banks of the O-ke-chothe Committee of Claims, (Mr. Graham) He bee. This battle was sought by the Indians, for remembered very well that the Chairman of the the day before the engagement, Col. Taylor re-Committee of Claims, Mr. Graham, of North ceived a challenge from Alligator, telling him Col. Taylor desired nothing better, and immediately pushed on, at rapid march to the expected battle-ground, fearful that the wily Indian might change his purpose. The Indians had a strong Mr. Woodbury said, "He took occasion to say, position in a thick swamp, covered in front by small stream, whose quicksands rendered it al

most impassable, but Col. T. pushed through the quicksands and swamps in the face of a deadly he is not envied .- Newark Daily Advocate. fire from a concealed foe, driving the Indians before him. The action was long and severe .-The Indians vielding the ground inch by inch, and then only at the point of the bayonet. After three hours of bloody controt, the Indians were routed and pursued with great slaughter, until night. This was the last stand the Indians ever made, in a large body, and the only instance in which they voluntarily gave battle. Though Col. Taylor won the day, it was at the expense of 139, killed and wounded-more than one-fourth of his whole force. Two colonels (Col. Thompson of the 6th Infantry, and Col. Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers.) fell at the head of the troops. Capt. Van Swearingen and Lieutenants

Brooke and Center, also fell in the engagement. During the whole of the engagement, Col. Taylor remained on horseback, passing from point to point, cheering his men to the conflict, and exposed to the ludian rifle at every moment The spirit with which the commander and all his force entered into the conflict, was exhibited n some verses written on the occasion, by a soldier:

"There's battle in you hammock black. There's lightning in you cloud. Hark! hark! to the music comrades doar, For the Indian yell is loud ; For the Indian yell is loud, my boys, And the rifle's flash is free But the field of battle is our home, And happy, happy men are we; And happy men are we,"

For this battle, Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, rendered merited praise to all engaged, in his communication to Congress. The brevet of Brigadier General was conferred on Col. Taylor, and elaborately argued by W. W. Wallace and gilantly guarding the interests of his constituents and he was given the chief command in Florida; Scott for the prosecution, and Gov. Smith and which he resigned in 1840, after four or five years | Chilton for the defence. The jury brought in a arduous and undefatigable service in the swamps | verdict of murder in the second degree, and fixed and hammocks of Florida.

> After his retirement from Florida, he was as signed to the command of the 1st Department of the Army, including the States of Louisiana, at Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

His position gave him the command of the service would have justified the Government in he, the Governor, is sworn to see executed .assigning to that command either of the six gen. eral officers of the Regular Army, whose rank is higher than his.

character, gallant services and great experience of Gen. T., aside from his geographical position, pointed him out, as the appropriate commander of an army, which was to plant our flag upon the banks of the Rio del Norte.

man of much general information, an excellent his prayer !- Petersburg Intelligencer. name! as an ORATOR, from his efforts in previous | and tried soldier: a prudent and skilful commander: whose traits of character are, a wise precaution in providing for the hour of trial, and a fearless, reckless courage in battle.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, and all that that word implies. He is an American in heart, and give the Governor Fifteen Hundred votes Now, stamped with all the elements of a hero, by although we have not had an opportunity ourself

Under his command the flag of the Union will we verily believe, from information in our posreceive no dishonor on the banks of the Rio session, that this is all true; but then it will re-Grande.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE!

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student n the university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whose office his was to instruct. While they were walking together, and the

professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work. The young student turned to the professor and

said-"Let us play the man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But, you are rich, and you may give vourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could watch the laborer, and

see whatever wonder or joy he might express. The poor man had soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it over, and looked again and again; then he looked around him on all sides, but could see no one. He then put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe, but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar? His feelings overcame him; he fell on his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom, this timely bounty from some unknown hand, would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes. "Now," said the professor, " are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick 1"

CAPT. WALKER'S FIGHT .- The account which we gave in our last of the loss sustained by Capt. Walker's command of twenty-four men in their fight, on the 28th ultimo with a large body of Mexicans is confirmed by subsequent arrivals. But six of his men were killed; the remainder made their way into Point Isubel .- Picayune.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,

EXPLOIT OF A GALLANT YOUNG JERSEYMAN .-- ! Army of Occupation, April 25th. -It gives me Graduate of Baltimore College of Bental Surgery pleasure to report, what I know it will give you and your readers pleasure to hear-an exploit performed by a young Newarker attached to the to be in the Western part of the State during the army-a young son of Gilbert Dudley, one of Summer. the constables of your city, now only about nineteen years of age. Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whither he had been sent to conveys orders, he came unexcommand of a company, at the beginning of the pectedly upon two Mexicans soldiers, who had, apparently, just rowed across the river, and were For his gallant defence of Fort Harrison on refreshing themselves in a cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughtless security against a neighboring tree. Gilbert was equal to the emergency. He sprang to the muskets, heretofere. No pains will be spared to give entire threw one upon the ground, and stepped upon 1836, where he was always foremost in danger. It, while with the other he menaced the lives of On the 25th December, 1837, Col. Taylor at his opponents. They cowered beneath his eagle for good Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb, at all times the head of a detachment of about 500 men, com- glance, and rejuctantly pursued the course which posed of parts of the 1st, 4th and 6th regiments he indicated. He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort of pacificator, and thus marched ihem, at a respect-

ful distance in advance, straight into camp. From them, some des rable information was obtained, after which they were led blindfolded where to find him, and bantering him to come on. out of camp, set safely in their boat and dismissed. When Gilbert was asked how he was able to make such a double prize, he gave the Paddy's reply, and said, " Faith, I surrounded 'em !" This exploit, clearly in the way of his duty, has rendered him quite famous among us, and it will gratify you to know that he is so well liked that

> We have never known the WHIG sentiment to be more unanimous, more sound, more true to the country, than in the present juncture of affairs. All questions have been postponed until arms, money, provisions, and men are supplied to repel hostilities and preserve the lives and the honor of our army on the frontiers. With a full conviction of the impropriety, or at least the impoliicy, of the course of the administration in sending troops to the Rio Grande at this time, and her mouth, is about 7 years old, and has the marks under the circumstances in which they were of gear upon her. sent, the Whigs have not hesitated or faltered in their duty. They have spoken out independently and manfully; but they have held nothing back from those having the control of public affairs which they wanted in the crisis they have brought upon the nation. They have come up living, and will prove a dangerous vi-iter in any to all our expectations. And those who, if danger does come in reality, or if it shall become necessary to punish aggression, will be, as we have always said, foremost in defence of the country, and in the front rank in any emergency, will be found the WRIGS. They will merge their party feelings into their love of the country, and serve her alone faithfully and honorably.

Alexandria Gazette.

John Perry, charged with the murder of Thos Keen, was tried at the last term of the Superior Court of Fanquier county. The case was ably the term for confinement in the Peniteniary at seven years .- Alexandria Gazette.

If the facts are as above stated, it strikes us parte. Mississippi, Alabama, &c., with his head quarters | that there is something highly censurable in the Governor of this State appearing as counsel for 'Army of Occupation," but the usage of the a man charged with the violation of a law which The Governor is invested with the pardoning power, and should keep himself in a condition to But it may be fairly presumed that the high act in a manner which will exempt him from susnicion, and enable him to do his duty fairly. In what relation does Governor Smith now stand to Perry ? He was his counsel, and doubtless his served upon him, it is ordered that publication he feed counsel. Suppose Perry asks for a pardon. Gen. Taylor is about 56 years of age: is a is Governor Smith in a condition to do justice to manding the said Joseph Green, to appear at our

> RUTHERFORD COUNTY AND GOV. GRAHAM .-It was asserted some time since in a communication in our paper, that old Rutherford would of seeing the people in every part of the county. quire an effort to do this, and while the whigs are making the effort, if they make the proper one, they can give him even Sixteen Hundred. Rutherford Republican.

VOLUNTEERS FROM WILMINGTON. Capt. James F. McRee, JR., and Ensign FLAN-NER, of the Clarendon Horse Guards, on Saturday | whose name is unknown. last opened lists for the reception of names of Volunteers to serve a campaign in Texas .-About forty have signed, and they are making preparations to leave for the scene of conflict. Wilmington Chronicle.

WILLIAM F. BASON, D. D. S.

Would avail himself of this medium of commis nicating to his friends and others, that he expects

N. B. Any information directed to Raleigh Hillsborough, or Mason Hall P. O. will be at tended to the first opportunity. May 14, 1846.

Marketing.

The Subscriber intends continuing to farnish the Raleigh Market with good Beef, Mutton, Lamb, &c. during the present year, at much lower prices than Liberal Cash prices will be paid by the Subscriber.

during the year, and those having to sell, will do well to call on him before setling.

W. A. HARRISON.

Raleigh, April 8, 1816.

EAGLE HOTEL

NO. 1371 WEST MAIN ST., RICHMOND VA. RS. WM. C. CRUMP, (formerly Mrs. CARRINGTON, of Raleigh, N. C.) having laken 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 patron age from her friends and acquaintances, and the Pul ic generally. Richmond, Va., March 1, 1846.

P. S. WM. C. CRUMP, Dentist, has removed 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.

Stop the Rascal!

N Friday last, that notorious scoundrel JANKA BRYAN, stole from my field a dark BAY MARE, and made off with her in broad day light. Said Mare is blind of one eye, has a warr inside of The said BRTAN is lurking in some of the lower

Counties (probably Pitt,) where he has recently been detected in some of his virlainy. Prior to leaving my neighborhood, he forged a Note on me, and shaved it off in Raleigh.

BRYAN is one of the most accomplished scoundrels Community. The public, therefore, are interested in bringing him to justice. I will pay a liberal reward for the apprehension of BRYAN, and the recovery of my Mare; and the Sheriff of Wake has already offered a reward of Fifteen Dollars for him he having broke Jail last Winter.

JOHN STUART. Wake County, April 14, 1846.

TATE of North Carolina .-- Bertie County. In Equity - March Term, 1846. John Freeman, A W Mebane and Jno B Williams. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the

Court, that John B Williams, one of the Defeudants, is not an inhabitant of this State : It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday of September next, in the Town of Windsor, and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment pro confess will be entered against him, and the cause heard ex

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—COUNTY

OF GRANVILLE-Superior Court of Law, March Term, A. D , 1846. Mary W. Green,

Joseph Green. Petition for Divorce and Alimony It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that

the Defendant, Joseph Green, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that process cannot be personally made in the Raleigh Register for three mon he, com-Superior Court of Law, to be held for the said County of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead to, or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte. Wituess.

BENJAMIN C. COOKE, C. 8. C. 5 [Pr. Adv. \$10.] 34-3m April 23, 1846.

Was Taken Up, ND committed to the Jail of Franklin County,

at Louisburg, on the 5th day of March last, a

Kunaway Slave, by the name of HENRY. Said Negro is coal black, about common size, and in the neighborhood of thirty-five years old. The said Negro has belonged to JOSEPH J. WILLIAMS, Erq. of this County, and it was believed he was still the property of said Williams; but it is now said, he belongs to some man in Wilcox County, Alabama,

The owner is requested to come forward, prote property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs. JOHN BARNES, Jailor.

Franklin County, ? April 10, 1846.

JNO. HARMAN, Sherift

NOTICE.

TILL be sold for Cash, at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham County, on the second Monday of July next, the following TRACTS OF LAND and TOWN LOTS, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the Tax and cost due thereon for the year 1844, te-wit : No. | No. | Value |

Owners' names.	Polis.	Acres	ofLan		Adjoining.	Am't.
Adam Brower	2 los	160	\$500		-	51 93 ₄
A. H. Dismukes	5 polls		1500	Brooks' Creek	W. Lea	10 264
Richard Gunter	1	110	360	DIGGES CICER	D. Clegg	2 47
William McLenahan	3	3	500	Robeson Creek	Pittsboro'	4 93
H. Christian	1 1	100	100	Haw River	J Holoman	1 60
Sarah Mann	1 1	284	30	Shadoz Creek	Ezekiel Holoman	1 364
Jackson Clark		20	40	Cane Creek		1 40
John Evans		••	100	Indian Creek	W. M. Clark	1 604
Alston Wilson		150	1300	Flat Creek	Mary Carroll	1 264
Berry Tally		598	300	Indian Creek	H. Bray (balance)	2 261
Evander McIver		125	375	Buffalo Creek	E. Hilliard	1 51
Alexander Nicholson		350	426	Pocket	E. McIver	1 69
Asa Oldham		100	50		J. Haughton	1 43
Mark Durham	2	563	100	Bear Creek	O. A. Tyne	1 10
Robert Hackney	1 7	268	800	Lick Branch	J. Hackney (bal)	3 931
Allen Lawhon	2	60		Meadow Creek	John Dark	3 514
Do	•	78	75	Tick Creek	William Brower	60
H. Webster			100		E	1.00
Benjamin Branson	2	219	400	Tick Creek	H. Cole	
Jones Estis	1	130	225	Brush Creek	T. Vertal	2 01
John R Ward	1 2	7	21	R. River	H. Darnett	1 33 3 354
Nancy Prichard	2	163	327	Haw River	1	
Elish Poe	1	170	300	Control of M	12 3	2 264
	1 . 1	200	500	1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2		1 93
F. Coward		175	475	Harland Creek	E. Fooshee	2 85
Taverner Clark	1	561	56 50	Rocky River	John Green	1 41
James Smith		200	103 5C	Bush Creek	Ino. Hearn (bal.)	10 76
The following I	ands are un	listed	and enhi	ect to double Tax	to mit .	. 3
Denkervine	1	130	260	Newhope	i to-wit .	2 00
McBryde	1	IOO	75	Flaggy Branch		1 763
Do	1 1	117	60	Do.		1 66
Do		200	175	Do.		2 43
Do	1 . 11	200	225	Indian Creek		2 76}
Do	1	434	220	Do.		2 73
Tyre Hedgepoth	1 11	150	125	Tyson Creek		2 10
Guthrie	1 11	640	150		J. Ellis	2 261
Baldwin's Heirs	1 11	60	100	Cedar do.	Jos Harper	93
John D'Eccles	1 5 36	174	87	Tyrell's do.	Samuel Perry	844
McBryde's		226	400	Purgatory	Isabel McIver	3 931
		~~~		Committee of the commit		42

[Pr.Adv. \$15]