

stition has placed it, and contends that those who have the power to conduct the foreign diplomacy of the country are responsible to the country and to the world for the manner in which they shall exercise that power. This is certainly very just, but it raises a doubt whether we ought to do more than simply to give, or to refuse to give, the naked notice. But some modification of the mere naked notice has been made already in the other House; and there is, as I believe, a conviction on the part of a large majority of the Senate that it should, to a certain extent, be qualified. Now, I hold that, under these circumstances, we have a right to know in what point of view the Executive himself regards this notice; what are the ends he has in view, and what are the consequences to which, in the judgment of the Executive, the notice is to lead.

When speaking on this subject some six weeks ago, I said it was most obvious that the President could not expect war; because he did not act as the Magistrate of such a nation as to be expected to act, if charged as he was with the defence of the country, in the expectation of its being assaulted by the most formidable Power upon earth. I still say there is nothing in the Executive communications to show us that the President does expect a war. He must, then, expect nothing but a continuance of the present dispute, or a settlement of it by negotiation. But how is it to be settled? On what terms? On what basis? All that we hear is, "the whole of Oregon or none." And yet there is to be negotiation. We cannot conceal from ourselves or the world the gross inconsistency of such conduct. It is the spirit of the whole negotiation, on our part, that Oregon is ours; there is nothing like admitting even a doubt, on the part of ourselves or others, as to that position; and yet we are to negotiate! What is negotiation? Does any gentleman expect that the Administration are, by negotiation, to persuade Great Britain to surrender the whole of what she holds in Oregon? They may do this; I cannot say they will not. If that is their expectation, let them try their hand at it; I wish them success. That is, I wish that we may get "all Oregon," if we can but let our argument be fair, and let us settle the question reasonably.

But I do not understand the position we are placed in. The Executive seems to be for negotiation, but against taking any thing but the whole of Oregon. What is to be the ground of negotiation? What is the basis on which it is to proceed? If the Executive has made up his mind not to treat for less than the whole, he should say so, and throw himself at once on the two Houses of Congress.

I am entitled to make this remark, because it cannot be disguised that the probable effect of this notice is viewed very differently by very intelligent gentlemen, all friends of the Administration, on this floor. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. CALHOUN) regards it as a measure tending to peace; he expects, he hopes peace from it, and he thinks that the expression of such opinions as he avows will enable the Administration to secure the peace of the country. There are certain other gentlemen, and among them the honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. CASS), who are much less ardent in their hopes of peace. That Senator's impression has been, that, if we pass this notice, there is a possibility and a prospect of war; and so, against the gentleman's own declarations and disavowals, his speeches generally terminate in the expressions that war is inevitable.

Mr. CASS here rose, amid a general smile, and said, "No, [much louder] not; I never used the word; and I beg leave to contradict the statement. I have been afraid of war. This, I allow, has been my position; and I hope I shall neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented. I do not mean to say that the Senator from Massachusetts intends to misrepresent me."

Mr. WESTER. Certainly not.

Mr. CASS. What I said was, that we were called on by the President to give this notice; and if we gave it, and there was no negotiation, and England did not recede, and we went on to carry out the other measures recommended by the President, that then war would be certain. [A laugh.] I will repeat my position. I say, if we give this notice, and there shall be no negotiation; and if England adheres to her pretensions, and we go on to take possession of Oregon while she is there in possession, then there will be gentlemen, may use any term they please. [Much merriment.]

Mr. WESTER. The only contingency the Senator fears is that England will continue her claim. Now, I would ask the honorable Senator whether he expects that England will ever surrender all of Oregon to any Power on earth?

Mr. CASS. I have my doubts that she will, as long ago as in October last, when she had ever relinquished any claim to territory she ever had set up.

Mr. WESTER. Exactly; and it comes to the same thing. The gentleman thinks we shall not recede, and England will not recede; and, then, what more likely to happen than a war? It was the Senator's argument, and not any particular expression he employed, which gave me the idea that such was his impression. I do not charge the gentleman with saying that "war was inevitable"; but what he did say yet rings in my ears and on every return of the like language I am reminded of the sentence with which the Roman Senator ended all his speeches, "Delando est Carthago."

I am desirous of expressing the sentiment—(without wishing to embarrass the Administration; if negotiations are pending I will hold my tongue; my tongue shall be blistered before I will say any thing against our own title so long as negotiations are pending; but the President must see the embarrassment under which we stand; I am willing to aid the Administration, and will aid it to obtain all to which we are justly entitled)—that I must know something of the views, expectations, ends, and objects of the President in recommending this notice. I cannot much longer be quiet in the existing posture of affairs; when no measures of defence are recommended to us, negotiation is held out as likely to bring the question to a settlement by England's giving up the whole matter in dispute. My doubt of that is as strong as that expressed by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. CASS), of separating the interests of British subjects and American citizens beyond the Rocky Mountains. I repeat the assertion that it is not the judgment of this country that we are bound to reject our own propositions, made over and over again thirty and twenty years ago. I do not believe that such is the judgment of this Senate. I have the fullest belief that the propositions proposed by the gentleman from Georgia concur with the views of a large majority of this body.

[A voice. Yes, of two-thirds.] A gentleman near me says of two-thirds of it, and I am willing to try that question to-day, this hour, this minute; I am ready now to take the question whether an English shall or shall not be settled by compromise. Compromise I can understand; but negotiation, with a fixed resolution to take and not to give, with a predetermination not to take less than the whole, is what I do not and cannot understand in diplomacy. I wish we could take that question now—not for the purpose of giving information in any quarter, but I wish to put an end to the present distressing, distracting, annoying state of things. There are many things we should attend to, all of which are greatly and materially embarrassed by the present position of this affair. It is proposed, for example, to remodel the tariff. But with what view? To augment revenue, or to reduce revenue? If it is to augment the revenue, then I ask, is that with a view to peace? How can we possibly know how to act, without the least knowledge whether there is a likelihood of the continuance of peace, or whether we are on the eve of an outbreaking war? The embarrassment in the private affairs of men is equally pressing. The nation possesses a great commerce. Now it is easy for a gentleman to say, "I disregard commerce on a question to the national honor." So do I, when that is the question. If the honor of my country is attacked, I will say, in the memorable language once used by a member of the other House, "Perish commerce!" But these are interests not to be trifled with. Those great interests of this country, in which are involved the daily bread of thousands and millions of men, are not to be put in jeopardy for objects not connected in reality, either with the honor or the substantial interests of the country. I wish, therefore, so soon as it is practicable, to obtain an expression of the opinion of the Senate. If it shall be the opinion of this body that it is best to give the naked notice recommended in the Executive message, that will throw the responsibility upon the Executive to the fullest extent. I am for getting a question either on the naked notice, or on notice in some modified form, such as shall express what I believe to be the judgment both of the Senate and of the country.

Mr. CALHOUN rose and said, it is very obvious that the great question involved in this matter is this: Can the controversy between us and Great Britain be settled by negotiation and compromise? or is it to be settled by an assertion of our right to the entire territory, and an appeal to arms? Whatever doubts have heretofore existed upon this point, there can be none after the declaration of to-day, that this is the real question involved. A question of greater moment never has been presented in Congress from the days of the Revolution to the present. Sir, I hold it eminently desirable that the Senate should make an expression of their opinion upon this important matter. I cannot believe that there is a single Senator who has not made up his mind upon it, or who can hesitate to respond yes or nay, when the question is put in the form of an amendment to the resolution. Sir, I hold it important that they should respond. It is necessary to know the sense of this body, in order to guide our future legislation. If we mean to maintain our title by force of arms, let us begin, let us lay aside all other things; and let me say, if gentlemen do not begin with the necessary measures before involving the country in a war, you are most likely to be disappointed; and foremost among those important measures are those relating to your finances. Sir, I hold it desirable to guide the business men of the country. They know not what to do, nor have they known for the last three months. The property of thousands has been periled, and millions upon millions have been lost. Sir, there ought to be an end to this state of excitement. With due deference to the Executive, and without intending the slightest disrespect, I must say I greatly regret that it has been left in the state of uncertainty it has. Sir, I deem it to be important and I speak without hesitation on this point, that it should be passed this very day; because, whatever our decision is, it is desirable in my opinion that it should reach the other side of the Atlantic as speedily as possible.

Sir, I believed from the beginning of the session that the great question of peace and war depended upon this body—upon your gravity, your wisdom, and your patriotism; and I trust that such a response will be given this very day as will quiet the fears of millions on both sides of the Atlantic. Sir, I entertain the most courteous feelings towards the Senator from Illinois, and I would indulge him with the time he requires, if I could consistently with my duty. And let me say to the Senator that a slight difference in mere phraseology can be of little consequence, so far as great questions are concerned; as it is not proposed, I presume, to go further than to try the sense of the Senate upon this amendment at this time, and hereafter he will have an opportunity to express his views to whatever extent he wishes.

[The Senate adjourned without taking any vote.]

MESSRS. DOCKERY AND REID. In the proceedings of the House of the 7th ult. we copied a brief statement of a passage between the above named gentlemen. Supposing that our readers would feel an interest in it, we have obtained a more full account, as follows:

Fayetteville Observer. Mr. Reid took bold ground for all of Oregon, every inch to 54° 40'; and in the ardor of his argument contended that such was the force of public sentiment in North Carolina, that his colleague, (looking across the Hall at Mr. Dockery) of the Lumber River District, had found it necessary during his campaign last Summer in the strong hold of Whiggery, to declare that he would defend Oregon if he had to travel over prickly pears bare footed.

Here Mr. Dockery rose and addressing the Chair, asked if his colleague would yield the floor for a moment? to which Mr. Reid replied in the affirmative. Mr. D. proceeded: He had not supposed that any remark which fell from him as far back as June last was of sufficient importance to justify its introduction upon the floor of Congress. But his colleague had more experience in Congressional usages than he had, and he would not contest that point. He desired, however, in the first place, to correct the gentleman's geography. Lumber River was in no part of his District. He was sorry it was not. He knew the people on that River very well, and should be proud of such a constituency. This the honorable gentleman ought to have known, particularly as his (Mr. D's) District adjoined his own. In reference to his opinions at home on the Oregon question then before the House, he had at no period had any concealments; he had said more than once that he viewed the question as one of boundary; that we had rights in Oregon and so had England; that the dividing line should be agreed upon by honorable negotiation, and whenever that was done—whenever our rights were defined and the extent of our territory was established—then, he would, as far as in his power defend every inch of our soil, if it should be necessary to walk over prickly pears. These were his sentiments before the people, and he would now say that after the examination of the subject in this House for weeks, and all that he had read from the ablest pens in the country, his opinions had not undergone the slightest change. And

without questioning the honesty of his colleague's conclusions, he believed his own accord with the views of a large majority of the free men of North Carolina.

Mr. Reid: Will my colleague allow me to ask him where he thinks the boundary should be run?

Mr. D.: Certainly, sir. He thought it should be run just about where the honorable gentleman's President had proposed to John Bull to run it—the 49th parallel of North latitude.

Mr. Reid resumed by remarking, he had been with his colleague in the Legislature of N. C. several Sessions, and from his repeated efforts to obtain an appropriation for the improvement of Lumber River, he had supposed it run through his own country.

Mr. D.: Will my colleague allow me the floor a moment?

Mr. Reid: If he will not consume too much of my hour.

Mr. D. said the gentleman had no right to locate his desires to benefit his State, to so narrow limits. He had often supported measures for the general good, and had desired to extend improvements to the gentleman's own country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Friday, Feb. 27.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE. When the Journal was read, very few members were in their places, and those did not appear to care much whether they did any business or not.

Finally, after the disposal of numerous motions to take up certain bills in preference to others, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bills on the private calendar.

Very little business was transacted, and at an early hour the Committee rose.

A motion was then made, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to Monday. This was negative—Yeas 70, Nays 57.

After the reception of some Reports, and several unimportant Executive communications, the House at a very early hour adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. As soon as the Journal had been read, a great number of private bills were reported from committees and referred to a committee of the whole.

Several unimportant matters having been disposed of, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, and spent the remainder of the day in the consideration of the bills on the private calendar.

Monday, March 2.

SENATE. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dayton, calling on the President to state whether, in his opinion, our Oregon relations do not require an increase of the army and navy.

Mr. Atchison, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill for organizing and arming the Militia of Oregon.

A number of private bills from the House was taken up, read twice and referred.

The consideration of the Oregon notice Resolutions was then resumed.

Mr. Breese having the floor, alluded to the great importance of the subject, and said that the eyes of the whole people were turned towards the Senate, awaiting its action. He then gave his reasons at length in favor of the notice. Alluding to the resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois, in favor of the notice, he said there is but one feeling among all classes in Illinois, upon this subject. They are all against "masterly inactivity." They want the Government to exert a masterly activity, to go ahead in the assertion of our rights.

Mr. Dayton has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE. The House took up the New Jersey contested election case, between Messrs. Runk and Farlee. The former is the sitting member and the latter the contestant.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of their respective claims.

Tuesday, March 3.

SENATE. Mr. Clayton offered a Resolution, calling on the President for copies of all correspondence which may have taken place since February 4th relative to Oregon.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Oregon notice resolutions.

Mr. Dayton, having the floor, made a long speech in favor of conciliation and compromise. He discredited from many of the positions taken by Mr. Breese yesterday, and prophesied that should this Administration precipitate us into a war by insisting upon the 54th degree, it would bring it, with all its aiders and abettors, to the block.

Mr. Haywood next took the floor, but he gave way to a motion of adjournment.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case. The discussion was continued until the adjournment without any definite action.

Wednesday, March 4.

SENATE. During the morning hour there was, as usual, a great number of memorials on various subjects.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Oregon question.

Mr. Haywood, having the floor, defended the course of the President, and contended that Mr. Polk stands now where he stood in August last, viz: upon the 49th degree, and that the door is still open for negotiation. He (Mr. H.) was in favor of settling the question upon the 49th, and he gave some of the pretended friends of the Administration some hard knocks for the littleness they had displayed since the commencement of the agitation of this subject. He argued that we might accept the 49th degree without any loss of national honor or interest. In the course of his remarks he and Mr. Allen exchanged some shots.

Without concluding, Mr. H. yielded the floor for an adjournment.

HOUSE. After the reading of the Journal, but few members being present, a call of the House was ordered, and proceeded with until a sufficient number for business had arrived.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New Jersey contested election case, and after a tedious debate for some hours, a resolution declaring that Mr. Runk, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, was negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote was 96 to 95. So Mr. Runk retains the seat.

Mr. Sawyer then rose to complain of an article in the New York Tribune, from a correspondent here, reflecting upon the personal habits of Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Brinkerhoff offered a Resolution to expel the reporters or letter writers of the Tribune from the Hall.

After further proceedings, the question was taken upon the Resolution of expulsion, and it was adopted by a vote of 119 to 15.

In reference to the decision of the House, in the contested case from New Jersey, the "Intelligencer" says:—

The stigma of the House of Representatives

was signalized by a decision of a case of contested election from New Jersey, in favor of John Runk, the sitting member, (a Whig). This considering the usual influence of party feeling in the decision of questions of this character, (which party feeling ought never to be allowed to influence) is a remarkable instance of the triumph of right. It is not less remarkable as it is determined by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House, who has done himself honor by the rectitude and independence which he manifested on this occasion.

Thursday, March 5.

SENATE. After the disposal of the morning business, the consideration of the Oregon question was again resumed.

Mr. Haywood, having the floor, concluded his speech. He defended the course of the President, and said it now lay with Congress to decide whether we should fight or compromise. He denied that Mr. Polk was pledged to the Baltimore Convention either for Oregon or Texas. The amount of the correspondence between him and that Convention, was this: "Mr. Polk, will you be our candidate? We can elect you." His reply was: "I will, elect me if you can," but not a word about Oregon or Texas. He denied that the President was committed at all beyond 49.

Mr. Hannegan expressed his astonishment at the speech of Mr. Haywood. He said it was the most extraordinary speech he had ever heard. He then propounded a written question to Mr. Haywood, to the effect as to whether Mr. H. was authorized by the President to say that he was in favor of settling upon the 49th parallel?

[Hereupon, a most exciting scene took place between Messrs. Haywood, Hannegan and Allen, which is reported in another part of this paper.]

Friday, March 6.

SENATE. The Senate did not sit to-day, having yesterday adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE. Mr. Dobbin, of N. C. offered a resolution to pay to Isaac G. Farlee, (the contestant member from N. J.) the usual mileage and per diem from the 1st December 1841, to the 4th of March 1846.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, moved an amendment to pay to John M. Batts his mileage and per diem, while contesting the seat of John W. Jones, in the last Congress.

Mr. Dobbin said he had not yielded the floor, and forthwith moved the previous question, which was seconded by a vote of 66 to 59.

The main question was then ordered to be put and the Resolution of Mr. Dobbin was adopted.—Yeas 105, Nays 50.

On motion it was ordered that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the private calendar, which consumed the remainder of the day.

DEATH OF JOHN GILES.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—A portion of the Bar of the fifth Judicial Circuit of North Carolina and officers of the Court assembled at Albemarle, for the purpose of attending Stanley Superior Court, having received intelligence that the death of JOHN GILES, Esq., late of Salisbury, had taken place suddenly on Monday night at Mrs. George Kirk's in Stanley county, while on his way from Lawrenceville to Albemarle, held a meeting at the apartments of Judge Dick, in Albemarle, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March, 1846, in honor of the deceased. His Honor Judge Dick being called to the Chair, and Thomas S. Ashe appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we cannot adequately express our surprise and sorrow at the most unexpected death of our late friend and brother JOHN GILES, Esq., and it is difficult to realize that he, who but during the past week, was a partaker in our professional labors and social intercourse, apparently in improving bodily health—sound mind and wonted cheerfulness—is now no more.

2. Resolved, That during a useful and laborious practice of more than a third of a century, Mr. Giles had uninterruptedly commanded the confidence of the public and the esteem and affection of his professional associates, and that his death is deeply regretted as a public misfortune, and a special bereavement to each member of his professional fraternity.

3. Resolved, That as a mark of public respect for the deceased, the business of Stanley Superior Court be suspended until Thursday, the 5th instant, and that the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

4. Resolved, That a knowledge of Mr. Giles' excellence in the virtues of private life, causes us to sympathize deeply with his family and relations in their loss, and prompts us to offer them our sincere condolence.

5. Resolved, That his Honor Judge Dick, as the Chairman of this meeting, be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the surviving family of the late Mr. Giles.

6. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Secretary to the Carolina Watchman, issued from Salisbury, for publication, with the hope they may be copied by all the other papers in this State.

JOHN M. DICK, Chairman.

THOS. S. ASHE, Sec'y.

DEPOPULATION OF VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the "National Intelligencer," writing from Wilton, Va., says: "It often seems to me that as yet there are no people here, and I wish, therefore, to see them come. I have to take up a spy-glass to see the houses of my neighbors, they are so far off, and yet so near me I to a Capital of about 24,000 inhabitants that I can see its spires and steeples, and almost hear the hum of its laborers. Back of me and below me, off the river as I have explored, I cannot find much else but woods, woods, woods. I ride for miles and miles in the forest, looking for people. And yet this is the first settled part of Virginia! The people have gone off; they have settled in Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida; and now, as if there were too many people left, a bribe is held out to the rest to go to Texas! It is a shame that this beautiful country, so blessed in climate, and so little needing only the fertilizing hand of man, should be without people. Here is a venerable river running by my door, older than the Hudson, which is now lined with towns and villages—much older than the Ohio, older in settlement and geography, I mean, but where are the people? For a hundred and fifty miles, from Richmond to Norfolk, the first explored river running into the Atlantic ocean, the home of Povalta and the scene of the truly chivalrous John Smith—where are the people? Gone, I say, to the South and West; the trumpet is blowing among them now to go to Texas! Virginia has been depopulated herself to make homes elsewhere."

As Texas, on the 16th ultimo, became a State of the American Union, letters for Texas may now be transmitted to any part of that State without the pre-payment of postage.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

U. S. Senate.—An exciting conversation occurred on Thursday, the 5th inst., in the U. S. Senate, between three of the leading members of the majority.

Mr. Haywood, of N. Carolina, (a friend of Mr. Calhoun) was concluding a powerful speech, in which he had maintained that the twelve months' notice should be given, and that the difficulty could be, and ought to be, compromised on the 49°. He insisted that President Polk was not committed at the Baltimore convention either for Oregon or Texas. That convention had said, "Mr. Polk, will you be our candidate? We can elect you." His reply was, "I will, elect me if you can," but not a word about Texas or Oregon. He denied that the President was committed at all beyond the 49°.

Mr. Allen, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and Mr. Hannegan, senator of Indiana, both, (we quote from the correspondent of the American,) "in a manner as excited as it was peremptory, demanded to know if the senator from N. Carolina spoke for the executive, if he was authorized by the President to say he would compromise on the 49th parallel?"

Mr. Haywood, in reply to Mr. Allen, said that what he had said he would abide by. But no senator with an air of personal authority should demand of him what he had said, and whether or not he spoke for the executive. He had written what he had spoke before he uttered it, and now that his speech was delivered, he should print it.

Mr. Allen, in great perturbation, went on to demand, (I could not hear what), but he was immediately called to order by Mr. Westcott, of Florida.

Mr. Haywood, said he would save the senator from Ohio a great deal of trouble by telling him at once that he should not answer his questions.

Mr. Allen: "I am glad that the senator takes back what he has said."

Mr. Haywood, I am glad to see that my speech takes. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Hannegan, now rose to argue that Texas and Oregon were twin questions, and had been so considered when before Congress a year since. He held that, that the executive would be inconceivably base if he compromised the Oregon question short of 51-40.

He would, and here I quote his own words "be beyond resurrection, and reach a fall so profound—a damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection could not reach him. His falsehood would be greater than that of the Serpent himself."

Mr. H. was also particularly disturbed by a remark of Mr. Haywood that all the excitement which had arisen upon this question was in consequence of a desire of certain small men to fill large places. Better do so, said the senator from Indiana, than be the subservient supple follower down the back stairs of the executive. And let the senator from North Carolina remember too, the maxim which says those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

In conclusion he again denounced the executive as having lied beyond the father of lies himself, if he should ever be willing to take less than 51-40. This debate was infinitely amusing to those who heard it. I have not time to send a faithful sketch before the cars leave. The senate at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

A rumor, has reached us just before going to press—entitled to as much credit as half the other rumors of the day. We should not have inserted it had not we received the above "charcoal sketch" of a scene in the U. S. Senate. The rumor is this:—That a treaty upon the basis of the 49th parallel has been agreed upon, and that the dispute is compromised.—Niles' Register.

THE LEXINGTON MURDER proves to be one of the most aggravated that has taken place in Kentucky since that of Col. Sharpe, many years ago. There was some cause for that, but the killing of young Horion has no palliation. The provocation was merely taking the seat generally assigned to Shelby at the dinner table, and gazing occasionally at the latter during the meal. After rising Shelby demanded of the deceased an explanation, when, according to a correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, "a few other words were uttered by Shelby, when he, standing before Horion with both hands in his pockets, drew his left hand from his pocket and slapped Horion over the head, to find out whether he would fight with fist or pistol. Horion stepped back as soon as struck, and was in the act of throwing back his cloak, when the wretch Shelby, drew a pistol from his pocket and shot Horion dead. He fell as soon as the pistol was fired, and never spoke again—when lifted up he was dead. Thus was a young man of good moral and religious standing in society, sent, in a moment when he least expected it, to the bar of God. Shelby's friends have offered \$100,000 to bail him out, but it is decided not to be a bailable case. His trial will be one of interest and deep excitement. Henry Clay will probably be employed in the prisoner's defence. The celebrated Tom Marshall has been secured to aid in the prosecution."

THE PANAMA CANAL.—The report of the engineer sent by the French Government to examine the Isthmus of Panama, with the view of ascertaining the possibility of cutting a canal through it, has been published. It declares most decidedly for the practicability of the scheme. It recommends that one end of the canal shall be at Vaca de Monte, some few miles to the west of Panama, by the valley of the Camino; the other at the Bay of Leonon, which is better for vessels than the Port of Chagres, by the valley of the Rio Chagres. The depth to be about seven yards, the width at the bottom about 20 yards, and at the top forty-five. The total length of the canal would be about seventy-six and a half kilometres; the total expense 125,000,000 francs or thereabouts. An immense tunnel would be necessary. The advantage of cutting through this neck of land would be incalculable, and as its cost would be less than that of many a railway, it is to be hoped that either England, France or the United States, or all three together, will, before long, confer that advantage upon the world.—Tribune.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.—There are very few persons in this country who have not read the affecting story entitled "Charlotte Temple," and sighed over the real fate of that amiable but deceived and betrayed being. It will be interesting to all those persons to know that at the late fire, (on Saturday morning last), at the corner of Pell street and the Bowery, the identical house in which she died was destroyed. Charlotte was turned out of doors at the old Walton House, in Pearl street, which is now standing, and sought refuge in this cottage which was then out of town, on the Boweries or Farnas, and soon after breathed her last. The house, now reduced to ashes, was long kept up by props. Thus fade the mementos of romance.—N. Y. Sun.

DEAD SHOT.

JUST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and valuable arm medicine for children.

J. P. WHITE.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—As this gentleman has lately been forced for a brief period into a very conspicuous situation, it may amuse some of our readers to hear what was said of him by Sydney Smith, the clerical wit:

"There is not a better man in England than Lord John Russell; but his failure is, that he is ignorant of all moral fear; there is nothing he would not undertake. I believe he would perform the operation for the stone—build St. Peter's—or assume (with or without ten minutes' notice) the command of the channel fleet; and no one would discover by his manner that the patient had died—the church tumbled down—and the channel fleet knocked into atoms. I believe his motives are always pure, and his measures able, but they are endless. He alarms the wise Liberals; and it is impossible to sleep soundly while he has command of the watch." He adds, in a note: "Another peculiarity of the Russell is, that they never alter their opinions; they are an excellent race, but they must be trepanned before they can be convinced."

PRESENTMENT OF DEATH.—Lieut. John C. Henry, who died in Philadelphia last week, had, three weeks prior to his death, a presentment that he would be called hence on his birth day, and at that time made it known to his mother, who tried in vain to drive the idea from his mind. On Wednesday morning last she said to him, "Well John, this is your birth day, and you are still in the land of the living." "Yes," he replied, "but before it is over I shall be numbered with the dead." This remark proved to be prophetic, for during the evening of the same day he calmly breathed his last while seated on a chair before the fire in his chamber.

PEACE OR WAR.—The clergy of Portsmouth, N. H., of all denominations, have united in a circular to their ministerial brethren throughout the land, "affectionately and earnestly requesting them, at as early an opportunity as is practicable, to address the congregations under their charge on the subject of peace, or unite with the clergy-men of all denominations in their community in holding a public meeting for the purpose of laying before the people the evils of war, and the imperative obligations under which nations rest of settling their difficulties with each other by negotiation or arbitration, or by some other peaceful means."

Hon. THOMAS STOCKTON, Governor of the State of Delaware, died very suddenly at New Castle on the evening of the 2d inst. Whilst in one of the Public Offices, without any premonition of his approaching end, his head fell suddenly upon his breast, and he died without a struggle or a groan. A rupture of some of the large blood vessels in the vicinity of the heart, is supposed by the Physicians to have been the cause of his death. His general health and spirits for some time previous had been remarkably good. His gubernatorial term of service would not have expired until January, 1849.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Catharine Byrns vs. Jacob Imier, Peter Workman & Margaret his wife, Mark Schooley & Christina his wife, Frederick Byerly & Barbara his wife, and Josiah Frisby & Elizabeth his wife.

Petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Peter Workman and Margaret his wife, Mark Schooley and Christina his wife, Frederick Byerly and Barbara his wife, and Josiah Frisby and Elizabeth his wife, are not inhabitants of this State.—Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, published in Greensborough, North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson at the courthouse in Lexington on the 2nd Monday in May next, then and there to show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday in February, 1846, and the 70th year of our Independence.

pr adv 45 496 CICERO F. LOWE, CLK.

NOTICE. THE Subscribers have this day associated with them as a partner in the Mercantile business in Greensboro', their brother John Sloan.

To our many friends who have sustained our operations for the past twelve years we tender our grateful thanks.

	Three months.	Six months.	One year
One square, : : :	\$3.50	8.50	28.00
Two squares, : : :	7.00	16.00	44.00
Three " (1-4 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column, : : :	1.00	2.00	3.00

Did you ever go down to the printers, And see the little devils at work? I declare I have often done so. Mother's face when we kill our pork. Then follows, they stand right up straight, And pick up little pieces of lead, Stuck in little cubby holes, thicker I'll bet, Than seeds in our big pumpkin-bud. They keep such a ducking and bobbing, And working like Paddy's old drake, When he's gabbling up, or a robin That sings on one leg on a stake. Then they're got too, a cast iron press, It beats father's for color and cheer; 'Tis a tarnation hard work I should guess, And it gives a contorted tight squeeze. There's a thundering great roller, I saw, They keep pushing, I don't know for what, And the papers would cover our nose. Such a whopping big heap they have got, I'd no notion, I vow, 'twas such a tarnation Hard work to print papers and books But I mean to subscribe for *The Journal*, And go home and tell all the folks.

DEACON PICKLEBY'S LETTER.

The following letter relates to the career of a young man, born in Lincolnshire, who emigrated to the far West, and was subsequently joined in the holy bands of wedlock with Miss Fawn Green-brier, and a plantation and seventeen negroes, afterwards served two sessions in the Legislature, and finally made a long drive into Congress. When old Deacon Pickleby was advised of this last good fortune of his hopeful son, he devoted an entire day in writing the following letter:

TO THE HON. JABEZ PICKLEBY:

Dutiful Son:—By the blessings of Providence you are so despoiled prospered in this world. Your poor old daddy when he was a boy, had but little skulkin, but good moral instruction was meted out to him. I was taught to train up a child in the way he should go, and I did it, but I never expect to see him in the Federal Congress. Jabez, my son, don't be proud and lifted up, for there is no knowing what you may come to. You have heard tell of Aaron Burr and Benedict Arnold. Your mother's rumity pains are better and I have put a new flutter wheel into the mill. Beth Phelps has married Nibby Dobbs; he had to do it, to avoid costs. There has been a fine crop of garden eggs and buck wheat this year. I must admonish you again temptation in the Federal city. They dew tell me that it is a Babylon of a place, and that congress men never mind pains and penalties, and drink nigh on two gallons of brandy, or something stronger every day of their lives, and go to theatre and other carnalities. Dew for Jabez's sake, Jabez, eschew evil company. I bought a new old skin quito as soon as I heard you was married and going to congress, for I kalkulated you would bring your kins manum him to see our folks. Your mother has put up bran new curtains in the spare bed to the parlor, and squirmed ribbons all around 'em. She has got two strings of blue and white bird's eggs hanging under the looking glass, and brass hand rings skowered up so that you can see your face in 'em.

When you get to the Federal city, dew try to give something to the widders and orfins of soldiers and sailors, that fought agin the Britons. I have your granddier's three cornered scrap, blue coat and buff facias, his tew edged sword, and you can wear 'em to congress. Your mother has darned up all the moth holes in the coat, so that she thinks it looks jest as well as it did when Leftenant Pickleby wore it to the battle of Wits Plains.

I shall send you by male, a new pair of blue mixed stockings, and a pair of knit suspenders that are kinder easy for a polytishun to squirm about in. Your mother would send you a pot of pickles and a cheese, but the stage driver says its agin the law.

Read your bible, Jabez, study the laws of Moses, and don't repeat any on 'em; mind the ten commandments and the 'levenlikewise, and don't sell the birthright of the yankee notion for a mess of potash; and the day may cum when you will be a minister of a penitentiary, or secretary of legation.

I am your dutiful father,

PICKLEBY PICKLEBY.

New Style.—The old style of announcing the marriage of a gentleman to a lady is going out of vogue. Now a gentleman is married with a lady, but a third style is on the tapis which takes the shine 'cleen off of 'em and 'with. We find the first announcement of it in the Schenectady Reflector, as follows:—

Married.—Translated from social to domestic life on the 10th instant, by a union in marriage, Mr. Edward J. Banker and Miss Catharine Curran, the former of Jacksonville, the latter of Schenectady. Rev. J. Van Vechten officiated at the nuptial ceremony.

In their translated state the happy pair may enjoy a more delightful honey-moon and a happier life, than if Mr. B had simply been married to Miss C.

In Iowa, it is said, they weigh pork by putting a plank across a rail, with the hog on one end, and then piling stone enough on the other to balance; they then guess at the weight of the stones.

The Miser.—An unfortunate fellow went to a miser and asked for a garment, saying that his object was to have something to remember him by. "My friend," said the miser, "as thy end is to remember me, I shall give thee nothing; for I am sure thou wilt remember a refusal much longer than a gift."

A Fair Hit.—"Her, you boggy trotter," said a half dandy snoplock to an Irish laborer, "come, tell the biggest lie you ever told in yer life, and I'll treat you to a whisky punch." "An by me sowl, yer honor's a gentleman," retorted Pat.

Palpitations.—Palpitations of the heart, occurring in young ladies, may often be cured by sending for the doctor; but it is frequently necessary to call in the Captain, and, in some instances, the Parson.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

AGAIN return their thanks for the liberal patronage received at the hands of a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. Their stock is now quite good for the season. They also request all persons indebted to them by Book Account, to come forward and clear them by cash or note (cash preferred). All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from the 1st of January, 1846.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia chewing Tobacco, just received, and for sale at the Cheap Cash Store of W. J. McCONNEL, Jan. 27th, 1845.

HITCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

CONSEQUENCE of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 20 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is \$25. We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Guilford.
A. Graham, Dr. Foulkes, Col. Alex. Murkison, Christopher Munroe, Alex. Williams, Col. A. S. McNeill, Farquhar Smith, John McDaniel, John Evans, J. W. Howell, Bladen.
Gen. James McKay, S. N. Richardson, S. N. Richardson, Thomas C. Smith, Isaac Wright, John Smith, G. T. Baskdale, Patrick Murphy, John H. Spearman, Hardy Royal, New Hanover, James Murphy, Charles Henry, Oquaw, Robert Aman, Thomas Hooker.

Besides many others in different parts of the State, With such a deservingly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or county rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by John T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL, ARCHIEP McLAUGHLIN, A. A. McKEITHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1845. 49-ly
TO EDITORS. Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

NEW GOODS: FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

JUST received at W. J. McCONNEL's, on West street three doors from the Courthouse, **DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES** of the latest styles adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, to which we would call the attention of our old customers and indeed all who wish to purchase any thing in our line at the lowest CASH PRICES. We have dress goods of every variety—Broadcloths, Casimers, Satinetts, Vestings, and a variety of articles in the fancy line. In the

BONNET & SHAWL SALOON

may be found the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Embroideries, lace goods, laces and edgings, with various other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash.

Also our usual stock of GROCERIES, Nails, &c. at reasonable prices.

W. J. McCONNEL.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Just to hand a large assortment of School Books Stationery, &c.

Ballou's Eng. Grammar
do Latin do Worcester's Geography
do Greek do Malte Brun's do & Atlas
Andrew's Sallust do Mitchell's Geog. Reader
do Latin Reader do Worcester's Dictionary
Cesar do Virgil with Eng. notes
Athen's Horace do Macaulay's Miscellanies
Gould's Ovid do Annual for 1844
Polson's Livy do Winter Green
Greek Testament do Opal, by N. P. Willis
Ainsworth's Dictionary do (Gift Extra.) Rose of Shero
Grove's Greek Lexicon do Friendship's Offering, &c.
Donaghy's do Foolscap & post paper
Leverett's Latin do Gift edged & Note do
Davies' Arithmetic do Steel pens, assorted
Greenleaf's do Inkstands, Waters,
Smith's do Crayons, Sealing wax,
Pearce's Algebra do Motto seals, &c. &c. &c.
" Trigonometry do ALSO, an assortment
" Geometry do of books handsomely bound
" Curves, &c. do suitable for Christmas or
Guamere's Surveying do New Year's presents.
D. P. WEIR.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

CROWSON AND MORING having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on

The Tailoring business, respectfully inform the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity that they are now prepared to manufacture any thing in their line in the most fashionable and durable style. They will receive monthly the Philadelphia, New York, London and Paris

FASHIONS, and flatter themselves that they will be able to please both grave and gay. Their work when not done by themselves, shall be by the best and most experienced workmen that the country can afford. They will be bound in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Garland, Silvernuth, 2 doors N. E. of the courthouse, next door to the Hat Store of H. T. Wilbar. Their prices shall be according to the quality of the work and hardness of the times.

Greensboro', Feb. 1846. 45-ly

RANKIN & McLEAN

Are now receiving and opening their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and solicit a call from all persons wishing to purchase, and trust they will be able to give satisfaction, both as to quality and price. They deem it unnecessary to say more, as their stock is quite good, and their terms generally well known, to wit: cheap for cash, or a reasonable credit to punctual debtors.

Greensboro', October, 1845.

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1846.

Alfred Brewer, executor of James Gardner, deceased, vs.

John Gardner, Barbara B. Gardner, John Whitte & wife Hannah, Andrew Craven & wife Elizabeth, James Gatin & wife Elizabeth, Lewis Latham, Huddah Latham, Delphin Latham, Neek Latham, Nancy Latham, Delphin Gardner, William Brady & wife Rebecca, James Scott & wife Polly, Elizabeth Craven, Stephen Moffitt & wife Ruth, Robert S. Moffitt, Logan M. Moffitt, Siles L. Moffitt, Elizabeth Moffitt, Abel Cox & wife Rebecca, Ellen G. Moffitt, Peggy Moffitt and Lewis Gardner. This cause coming on to be heard upon the Petition filed and allegations of counsel, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the Clerk of this Court be and he is hereby appointed Commissioner as prayed for in the petition filed, to take the said account.

In obedience to the order and decree in this cause, made at February Term, 1846 of Randolph County Court, directing that notice of the time and place of taking said account be published in the Greensboro' Patriot, as to the non residents, for six weeks successively for them to appear and account, I do hereby notify the said parties, that I shall attend at my office in the town of Asheboro', in the county and State aforesaid, on Wednesday the first day of April next, for the purpose of taking the said account in this case, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in February, 1846. B. F. HOOVER, c. c. Feb. 12th, 1846. Pr adv \$6 47-6

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term 1846.

Craven & McNeill, vs. Justice, Judgment Le- vied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that notice of said levy cannot be served,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for County of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause if any he has—why a vendition expone, or order of sale shall not issue in this case.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the first Monday in February, 1846 pr adv \$5 47-6 B. F. HOOVER, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

Albany W. Brewer vs. Original Attachment

vs. Isaac Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Isaac Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that notice of said proceedings in this case cannot be served on him,—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and an order of sale issued to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs of suit.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office the 1st Monday in February, 1846. pr adv \$5 49-6 B. F. HOOVER, c. c.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County.

The bill of complaint of Adam Moser

Solomon Brewer, Geo. Wilson and Isaac Wilson. Whereas, in the bill of complaint of Adam Moser against Solomon Brewer, Geo. Wilson and Isaac Wilson, this day filed in my office, it is alleged that Isaac Wilson is a non resident of this State; and the plaintiff having filed affidavit and requiring publication, therefore,—Notice is hereby given to the said Isaac Wilson personally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him and heard ex parte.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at office in Asheboro' the 6th day of February, 1846. Pr adv \$5 48-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County.

The bill of complaint of David Merrill, administrator of the estate of Dan Merrill, dec'd, and others,

against Jesse Merrill and others.

Whereas, in the bill of complaint of David Merrill, Martha Davis, Dan Davis, Joseph Coltrane & Eliza his wife, Newton Davis and Warren Davis, this day filed in my office, it is alleged that the following defendants are non residents of this State, to wit: Jesse Merrill, Lytle Lambert, Joseph Lambert, Pleasant Anderson & Elizabeth his wife, Dan Lambert, Martha Lambert, Jesse Lambert, Rosanna Lambert, Emily Lambert, Wesley Lambert, Tabitha Lambert, Louis Lambert, Lucinda Lambert, Alfred Merrill, Dan Merrill, Jr., John Loftin & Margaret his wife, Joseph Dodd & Ann Eliza his wife, Lytle Merrill, Jesse Merrill, John Merrill, Elizabeth Merrill, Franklin Merrill, and Mary C. Merrill, as the plaintiff having filed an affidavit and requiring publication, therefore, Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants personally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' this 6th day of February, 1846. Pr adv \$5 46-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County.

In Equity.

Whereas in the bill of complaint of William Pool & wife Susannah, Mary Brown, William Gatin & wife Elizabeth, Polly Ann Rains, David Wilson & wife Sally, Margaret Rains, Benjamin Elkins & wife Patsey, and James Rains, this day filed in my office, it is alleged that the defendants, Henry Leonard & wife Martha, are non residents of this State, and the plaintiff Pool having filed an affidavit and requiring publication, therefore,—Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants personally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' this 6th day of February, 1846. Pr adv \$5 46-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County.

In Equity.

Whereas in the bill of complaint of William Pool & wife Susannah, Mary Brown, William Gatin & wife Elizabeth, Polly Ann Rains, David Wilson & wife Sally, Margaret Rains, Benjamin Elkins & wife Patsey, and James Rains, this day filed in my office, it is alleged that the defendants, Henry Leonard & wife Martha, are non residents of this State, and the plaintiff Pool having filed an affidavit and requiring publication, therefore,—Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants personally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at office in Asheboro' this 6th day of February, 1846. Pr adv \$5 46-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

CHEAP CABINET WORK.

THE subscriber still continues to work at his old stand 2 miles southwest of Greensborough, and has on hand and expects to keep or make to order, all kinds of CABINET WORK that is common in our country, and will sell lower for cash than has been generally sold in these parts, according to quality. Good well finished Bureaus from \$7.00 to \$10.00; Fancy Bedsteads 5 feet posts for \$3.00; Bedsteads, Sidelocks, Tables, &c. and low in proportion. Bacon, corn, good walnut or red birch plank will be taken in payment at cash prices.

March 24th, 1845. ISAAC ARMFIELD. N. B. I expect to attend at each Court and all public gatherings in Greensborough, with Furniture, so that persons wanting can be accommodated without coming to my house.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

William Pool & wife Susannah vs.

Polly Brown, Henry Leonard & wife Patsey, William Gatin & wife Elizabeth, Polly Ann Rains, David Wilson & wife Sally, Patsey Rains, Benjamin Elkins & wife Margaret, James Rains, Reuben Cox, Eliza Whitney and Margaret Rains.

Petition for sale of Slaves. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Leonard & wife Patsey, William Gatin & wife Betsey, Polly Ann Rains, David Wilson & wife Sally, Patsey Rains, Benjamin Elkins & wife Margaret and James Rains, defendants in the above case, are non residents, and have beyond the limits of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively, as to them, in the Greensboro' Patriot, requiring them to appear at the next Term of our said Court on the first Monday of May next, at the court house in Asheboro', then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in February, 1846, pr adv \$5 48-6 B. F. HOOVER, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity, Full Term, 1845.

Alexander Gray & wife and others vs.

George Hamilton and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Hamilton, Mary Ann Craig, and the children and heirs at law of William Hamilton are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for them in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks to appear at our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Guilford, State aforesaid, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Test: J. A. NEBANE, C. M. E. Greensboro' N. C. Feb. 20, 1846. 48-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity, Full Term, 1845.

Eliza Denny & Sam'l H. Denny vs.

William Bracy and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants William Bracy, Nancy Ann Bracy and Walter Denny, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for them in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks to be and appear at our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Guilford, State aforesaid, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Test: J. A. NEBANE, C. M. E. Greensboro' N. C. Feb. 20, 1846. 48-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity, Full Term, 1845.

Eliza Denny & Sam'l H. Denny vs.

William Bracy and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants William Bracy, Nancy Ann Bracy and Walter Denny, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for them in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks to be and appear at our said Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Guilford, State aforesaid, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Test: J. A. NEBANE, C. M. E. Greensboro' N. C. Feb. 20, 1846. 48-6

NORTH CAROLINA, Randolph County.

In Equity.

William Pool & wife and others vs.

Henry Leonard & wife Patsey, Rains, dec'd.

Upon affidavit filed agreeably to law, that the defendants, Henry Leonard and wife Patsey, heirs at law of John Rains deceased, are not inhabitants of this State,—Publication is ordered to be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity for the county of Randolph, to be held at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday in March, 1846, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office the 6th day of February, 1846. Pr adv \$5 46-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

PILOT MOUNTAIN.

SURRY COUNTY N. C.

THIS natural curiosity of this State has been much neglected by strangers and travellers, from the representations of the difficulty of road and a convenient house of accommodation. The public are informed that this is remedied, as I have made a permanent settlement on the south side of the Mountain, one and a half mile from the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring on the public road from Salem, Germantown and Leesertown,—14 miles from the two last towns, and 25 miles from the first. This road leads by Rockford to Jonesville, Wilkesboro' and by a new road lately opened by myself into the Hollow Road, as near as the old Hollow Road by Mt. Airy, and across the Ridge to the Grayson, White and Red Sulphur Springs. I have made considerable improvements to accommodate visitors and travellers, and a good road from the house to within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle,—and shall be ready at all times to wait on those who may wish to call. WM. GILLAM. Sept. 1, 1845 32-ly.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session.—January Term, 1846.

William Johnson & Sarah Johnson, his wife, vs.

Murdoch Ferguson & others.

Petition for partition of Lands. In this case it appearing to the Court that the Defendants Jonathan Hart, James Hart, and Matilda Hart, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks as to them in the Greensboro' Patriot, requiring them to appear at the next Term of this Court on the fourth Monday of April, 1846, at the court house in Carthage, and then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition in this case,—or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at office the fourth Monday of January, A. D. 1846. A. C. CURRY, CLK. Pr. adv. \$5. 45-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1845.

Polly Myers vs.

Joshua Myers.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Greensboro' Patriot and the Carolina Watchman, for said Defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead or answer said petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case set down to be heard ex parte.

Witness, Isaac Golding, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1845. ISAAC GOLDING, c. c. Pr. Adv. \$10 43-3m

Almanacks for 1846.

THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC, for 1846, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C. for sale at the publishers' prices. Sept 17th, 1845 J. R. & J. SLOAN

HALF BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND BUCKETS,

manufactured by Joseph Conrad and sons, Lexington, N. C.—just received and for sale. Also, a lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding PLANK, from Davidson county, for sale by Feb 1846 RANKIN & McLEAN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HENRY T. WILBAR

BEGS leave to call the attention of the public to his stock of Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, which will be found to be the largest and best selected assortment ever offered in this borough.

His stock has been selected with care and attention and purchasers will find them inferior to none in the market, and at such prices as cannot fail to please all.

Merchants from the country can be supplied with Hats and Caps at northern prices, and Boots & Shoes at a very small advance.