

NUMBER 47

This is my answer to the gentleman from Georgia. That is the *only* object of the convention, at being the *only* object, and the article being fixed to ten years, it is not the business and the conclusion that at the end of the ten years difficulties must all come up again for solution. It is not this conference which protect the claims of Great Britain, and not only but many other parties concerned therein. What is the other party concerned? The Empire. This was a clear intention that Spain had and there were not to be affected by the convention. That was the idea. The very expressions show that both parties understood that question of their respective rights was not to arise for ten years, but it will come up again.

as full and complete as to the whole of Oregon, as we now make. It was an agreement that the territory of the whole country was to be open to both parties without either of them exercising exclusive jurisdiction.

In the case, then, what was our title and what was Great Britain's? In that negotiation, and in the subsequent negotiations, and even to this day, Great Britain has claimed no exclusive jurisdiction; she does not now claim any. She says she has no title to it; she pretends none; but that Oregon is an open country—occupied (as far as it is occupied) by barbarous people only. She says the country is open to all; she does not claim exclusive jurisdiction. But I promise you she will before all is done; she will claim anything you will let her have; she will claim, in the end, exclusive jurisdiction over the whole territory. She now claims to keep the country open for the purpose of hunting; to keep it in a barbarous state, as a hunting ground. It will be of no benefit to her from the moment it shall be settled by people who till the ground; from the time the country is cultivated by persons who settle in it for purposes of agriculture, her claim is good for nothing; it is abolished. There is the difference between the British claim and ours: we claim Oregon that we may improve the country and make its desert a blossom as the rose. We claim it that we may establish laws, till the ground that we may "subdue the earth," as has been commanded by God Almighty. She claims it to keep it open as a hunting ground—that she may hunt wild beasts in it; she claims it, of course, for the benefit of the wild beasts [a laugh] as well as the savage nations who roam over it.

I hope I have answered the gentleman from Georgia, as to the reason why I did not, in words, protest against the claims of Great Britain, but, having agreed to continue the claims of both nations just as they were for ten years, and subsequently until notice should be given by one of the parties, I now wish to put an end to the convention by giving notice.

I want Oregon for our Western pioneers. I want it as a theatre for the display of that characteristic of our people which is embodied in the phrase "go-ahead." I want it that it may grow into a great nation like this, and become a free, independent, and sovereign Republic; instead of remaining a hunting-ground for beaver and buffalo, or a savage desert.

I now come to the second convention. The first was to continue for ten years. This very provision shows that it was not intended by the parties to be a permanent state of things; it shows there was a claim in error, and one which we meant to assert and to maintain as time and circumstances should render expedient. Please to observe the difference in the phraseology employed.

Here the hour allotted to Mr. A. expired.

For the Patriot.

The people of North Carolina are requested to say, at our next election, whether we shall have a Penitentiary or not. I have observed some writings in the Patriot for and against it. It is of importance that the people should understand the subject, otherwise they cannot act wisely. I cannot say that I have any thing to say to communicate; but still, we all have our opinions, and the interchange of them may be of importance.

Our punishments inflicted on transgressors of the law, are for the purpose of giving sanction and authority to the law, and of deterring others from the commission of crime. These penalties inflicted by law cannot be vindictive in their nature—that is, for the purpose of making the criminal pay a punishment equal to the offence committed. For these offences, though committed against the laws of society, are also offences against the Great Legislature in the moral kingdom. To fancy that any human system could measure out a just penalty for moral depravity, is to impute an erroneous opinion—that the human legislator is a divine legislator, and that our rulers should be worshipped as gods. In the infliction of punishments upon the violators of law, these punishments (if not death) should all be disciplinary in their nature, and not vindictive.

Thus all punishments are based on social good and for the reformation of the offender. Thus those who have been thieves and robbers, who have stolen because they have had false notions of human greatness, namely, that a man who has become insolvent and lost his property, has lost also his character; and this, by the by, is too much the spirit of the world, and the thief possibly may be taught a sounder morality by the discipline and instructions given in a penitentiary. He also may learn a trade by which he may make a living by honest industry. But this is objected to by some who have a kind of false idea of the purity of tradesmen. It is beautifully illustrated by the shepherd who had lost a sheep; he will leave the ninety-nine and seek carefully after the lost sheep. Such is the spirit of the good shepherd, and of the wise and benevolent human legislator. As to the notion entertained by some that a penitentiary reduces the rewards of mechanical labor, I can see no foundation of it; if the manufactured articles be not sold at the doors of a penitentiary, but taken to some mart of commerce which is connected with the whole world.

Some persons with but little reflection, imagine that as life and being is the gift of the great Creator, no human legislators have any right in themselves to take it away. It is admitted they have no divine right of legislation, as has been vainly imagined in other ages; but we must remark, what some people were not ready to admit, that the law of nature is the law of God. Though the understanding has been darkened by ignorance and our wills polluted by imaginary good; still there does exist a law of intelligent beings, which law, when discovered, is the law of the God of nature, and is the great basis among moral agents on which is founded the ability to distinguish a false from a true revelation of the divine will to man; and it is on this great basis of natural and divine law, inscribed upon us as intelligent beings, that freedom is built. Though we may have a great and endless diversity in the explanation of this law of nature, and as to what is natural justice; yet this foundation is a secure foundation amid all the varieties of opinions and explanations among men. Judgment and justice among men, (that is, natural justice and natural law), is the bulwark of the divine throne among men, as it is the strong foundation of civil freedom—but the dictates of this law of natural and moral justice, as explained by our venerated code of divine law, is, "do unto others as you would others should do unto you." It then you take away the life of a fellow creature, you must be willing that your life should be taken for a like offence. Thus, in fact, the murderer has forfeited his life to the divine law, and on this ground only they have an absolute right conferred of taking it away. But in the execution of this authority, let us imitate the Supreme Legislator of heaven and earth, by extending as much forbearance as possible to those offending transgressors. In so doing the law is made honorable. But to conclude these long and tedious remarks, which I should not take

a peep at the foundations of political society, in a brief manner: I would now say, that though a penitentiary is desirable, on the score of mercy, where it can be extended, where the land is unoccupied and where the trades are but imperfectly filled with workmen—but that there may be at this time clouds in our political horizon, which might be proper and sufficient cause of suspension for the present—I shall not say till I see more how things work.

T. C.

From the Raleigh Register.
REMARKS ON THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.
No. V.

The cruelty of Penitentiary Punishments; their inefficiency in producing reformation.

The advocates of the Penitentiary system, calling our present mode of punishing crime bloody and cruel, insist that the Penitentiary offers a method less severe and more humane. Let us inquire.

In all punishments for crime the innocent have to suffer with the guilty. Sympathizing relatives suffer the keenest anguish, during the whole time a convict is undergoing punishment. The relations of son, brother, husband, and father, are ties which crime, and degradation, and punishment, cannot sever. The first intimation that a crime has been committed by one who stands in the above relations, lacerates the hearts of his friends; and through the whole process of trial and punishment the wound remains open and bleeding; but it heals when the punishment is consummated.

This however is not a good reason why malefactors should escape just punishment; but it is a most important reason why the punishment should be of short duration. Therefore Penitentiary punishment is cruel, because it holds the poniard long in innocent bosoms.

The right itself of the State to take a man from his family, and to divert his labour from their benefit to the use of the State, may, with propriety, be called in question. In surrendering individual rights to society, it is reasonable to suppose that the right to remain with his wife and children, and to labour for their benefit, was retained; and that the very principle of Penitentiary punishment is an encroachment on individual rights. If it should be contended that he has forfeited his rights by transgressing the law, and given the State claims on his services; it may be answered, his wife and children have prior and paramount claims, and that the State can be satisfied in another way. But waving the question of right as not pertaining to the subject now under consideration it must be admitted that the condition of a woman, with a parcel of helpless children is truly deplorable, if her husband, whose daily labour procured their daily bread, be taken from her, shut up in prison, and his earnings turned into another channel. To her poignant anguish of mind is added destitution, and its concomitant sufferings. While the State is reaping the profit of his labour, the hapless family circle, the innocent wife and children, are famishing for want of it. Such cases not only may, but frequently do occur. Humanity to afflicted innocence would dictate, that it is much better to chastise the man soundly for his bad conduct, and let him return to his duty to his family.

While hearts are thus torn, and bleeding without, let us follow the victim to his new abode of punishment, and see whether humanity's dictates alone prompt all that transpires within. The convict's condition is that of the most degraded and degrading slavery. Men of force and stern aspects address them in tones of authority, that soon convince them of their entire dependence on the freemen and arbitrary will of others. They are placed in the most inconsistent condition imaginable. Placed there for punishment, if they do not somewhat voluntarily punish themselves, they are put to severe torture for a new crime. In our present way of punishing, the culprit is passive. He only endures what another inflicts in accordance with a sentence of law. This is consistent and reasonable, and so far as humanity can be applied to such a case, it is humane. But in the Penitentiary they must punish themselves, or be tortured, over and above, according to the arbitrary caprice of others. This is inconsistent, unreasonable and inhuman.

Condemned to the most painful drudgery, their toil is unremitting through the day. If they perform their prescribed task, the only reward they receive is, to do as much more as they can, and have their task thereforward increased to that standard. If they fail of performing their task they are often punished. Though they are social beings, placed in proximity, they are not allowed to beguile the tedious hours of irksome toil, and transport themselves beyond their instant sufferings and degradation, by a mixture of cheerful conversation. This is most unnatural, tantalizing and cruel; and yet any deviation, if known, is punished.

Their diet is of the very cheapest and coarsest kind that can be procured, with very little variety or change. Their dress is meagre and to them, without any regard to the amount or kind of nourishment each requires. The consequence is, that some have not to spare, and others want, and others have not that which agrees with them. Complaints produce harsh chiding, and if persisted in, punishment. The measured mess, and that or naught, is at variance with nature, dangerous to health, and cruel in application.

The confined, walled up condition of the prison; the strictness of prison discipline; the sedentary nature of some employments; the constrained, unremitting, unrewarded labour; the frequent punishments; the bad, ill-managed diet; the depression of spirit; and the whole accumulation of bodily sufferings and mental griefs; soon begin to invade and undermine the constitution. The bad appearance of the prisoners indicates this at once to every beholder. Those that enter the prison with weak and already impaired constitutions, soon fall victims. Others follow at intervals proportioned to their various temperaments and sensibilities. We are here speaking of those whose sentence extends to several years. Of those that desire and strive to live, we know not the average duration of convict life. We only know it to be short. Peculiar constitutions may assimilate themselves to this most unnatural condition, and survive a longer time. Many convicts, desperate from degradation, shrinking from the present and prospective suffering, and seeing no good in store for them, resolve and long not to survive their complicated misery. By being punished by refusing to work, and picketed for pretended sickness, and yielding to utter despondency, they commit a species of suicide, and presently cast off their burden of temporal woes.

Thus Penitentiary punishments, as we have said, consume their victim and his friends, by slow, but constant corroding decay. Taken altogether, and narrowly scrutinized, they present a spectacle from which the imagination recoils. If the public sentiment is so fastidious about the punishments inflicted under our present laws, what would it be respecting Penitentiary punishments, were they not hidden from public gaze by high walls. And that all these things should be done in the name, and under the garb of humanity, adds insult and mockery to injury and cruelty.

refined barbarity. But as it is intended especially to reform the criminal, I will here offer in the briefest manner I can, what I have to say respecting the reforming influence of punishments. Criminals may be considered in three classes: 1. Those who, having a correct moral principle and conscience, are precipitated into crime by some sudden impulse or emergency. In this class, as repentance is ready to spring up, very little punishment would be needed to produce reformation. 2. Such as, having weak moral principle, and no conscience, commit crime deliberately, and progress gradually, till they become wholly corrupt and vicious. Punishment of any kind will scarcely reclaim this class, but the dread of it will often deter even these. 3. In some persons, the propensity to commit a particular species of crime seems to be a disease, a monomania or an irresistible impulse. Persons of this class, (fortunately few,) too dangerous to run at liberty, too sane for bedlam, and too mad for punishment, are difficult to be disposed of.

Solitary confinement restrains the free exercise and withholds the essential and requisite stimuli of both body and mind; and is therefore a very inhuman and cruel infliction. It is, however, contended, that it will have a salutary influence in effecting a reformation of the criminal; that outward objects being excluded, and the ordinary avenues of sense being blocked up, the mind must necessarily turn inward for materials of thought and reflection, and that the sufferer's past course of life, and the cause of present misery, will rise up before him, and produce penitence and reformation. But the misfortune is, that this theory is not based on the philosophy of human nature; but is founded on erroneous principles. Any one conversant with the operations of the human mind, knows that, when a person is placed in solitude, the current of reflection flows in the channel of the ruling passion. When Gen. La Fayette was, for many years, shut up in the gloomy dungeons of Olmutz, for being a friend of human liberty, he occupied his thoughts in devising ways and means for the liberation of every kingdom in Europe. So the criminal, in solitary confinement, would be plotting the execution of greater crimes, and the manner of effecting a successful escape.

If solitary confinement were intended as an improvement on the ordinary severity of punishment, it answers its intention well; but as a means of reformation, it is extremely futile. It is not in man to be shut up and reformed at pleasure. The ingenious reader may pursue this train of thought.

SYLVANUS.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last:

By Rufin, C. J. in State v. Underwood, from Iredell, declaring that there is no error in this record, &c.

In McBride v. Chont, in Equity, from Surry, dismissing the bill.

In Doe ex dem. Tate v. Crowson, from Guilford, reversing the judgment below and awarding a venire de novo.

In Pool v. Ebringhaus, in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill.

In Nail v. Martin, in Equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill.

In Moss v. Adams, in Equity, from Guilford, declaring that the injunction was properly dissolved.

By Daniel, J. in Gaylord et al. v. Blount, adm. from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below.

In Peterson v. Webb, in Equity, from Bertie, dismissing the bill.

In McTear v. Wessell, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment below.

In Chambers v. McDaniel, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

In Mayo v. Mayo, from Edgecomb, affirming the decree.

In Miles v. Allen, from Caswell, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Taylor v. Cotten, from Chatham, affirming the judgment below.

In Deep River Gold Mining Company v. Fox, in Equity from Guilford, directing the injunction to be dissolved.

In Rowland v. Mann, from Stanly, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo.

In Bennet v. Yarbrough, from Orange; judgment for the plaintiff.

In Sizemore v. Morrow, from Person, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo.

In Doe ex dem. Clarke v. Diggs, from Anson, reversing the judgment below, and awarding a venire de novo.

THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PRAIRIES. CAUGHT.—A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from Texas, gives the information that the celebrated White Horse of the Prairies, seen by Kendall and other travellers, has at last been caught. The writer says:

"I saw him a prisoner, tied by one leg, deprived of his freedom, and visited by many as a natural curiosity. He is a flea-bitten grey, about 14 hands high, well proportioned, and a good deal after the pattern of a Castagna No. 2. His head and neck are really beautiful—perfect Arabian—fac simile of the Godolphin. Beautiful ears, large nostrils, great breadth of forehead, and a throat as large as any I have seen in any blood nag. His beautiful white mane is two feet long, and his foretop in proportion. He was very much lacerated about his head and legs, the effects of the lasso in catching him. From his appearance he must be quite old—say 20 or 25."

The editor of the Jonesborough Whig, in recommending the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. David Crockett, says:

"Let it be erected on the elevated spot in sight of Memphis, to overlook the mighty stream of the Mississippi, and to teach the traveller in future ages as he passes by, that there once lived a man who could call his soul his own!"

The great fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall had driven great numbers of bears to seek sustenance on its borders. A party lately turned out in pursuit of them, and in the course of a few days killed no less than nineteen full-grown bears, besides taking one alive, which was treed by the dogs.

The Montreal Transcript states that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two companies of sappers and miners, have been ordered into Canada from England, on account, as is pretended, of some recent movements which have taken place in the lower province.

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE where I now live, and hitherto occupied by Jesse McCutcheon in his life time, is now offered for sale on such terms as will suit the convenience of the purchaser. Said house is situated in the Eastern part of town, is well adapted for the many improvements that have been made, to answer the purpose of a small family. Any one desirous of purchasing will call either on Dr. John A. Melanor or Jesse H. Lowmyer, who will give all the requisite information. JOHN R. GARLAND.

Greensboro, Jan. 24, 1846.

THE LAST OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A more careful perusal of the Diplomatic Correspondence communicated by the President of the United States on Saturday last to the House of Representatives, from the face of which we drew inferences unfavorable to an early pacific adjustment of the Oregon controversy, has satisfied us that the body of it fully sustains these inferences. We speak of the papers as they present themselves to the eye and to the sense, with no allowance for any thing that may have been withheld from Congress, or which may be matter of mental reservation on the part of the Administration. We know of nothing that has been suppressed or withheld by the Executive; and we are bound to take these papers as presenting an entire and unreserved disclosure of the actual state of the diplomatic intercourse between this Government and that of Great Britain.

Desirous of avoiding the reproach of being alarmists, we pass by the Letter of our Minister to Great Britain, giving an account of the result of the inquiry which was directed to propound to the British Government—a very naïve one, by the way, it appears to us, for him to have been instructed to make—with the remark that its contents are such as to excite every uneasy sensation in the mind of every one who believes in the possibility of a war between the two countries, and reflects for a moment upon the comparative unpreparedness of this country for such a contingency.

What is of more immediate interest to our readers than vague apprehensions on this subject, is to extract from these documents such information as they afford of the purpose of Great Britain in regard to the Oregon question. With this view, let us collate those passages in the Letters of the British Envoy which bear upon this point.

In the note of Mr. Pakenham of the 17th December, he says: "An attentive consideration of the present state of affairs, with reference to the Oregon question," has induced his Government to instruct him "again to represent in pressing terms to the Government of the United States the expediency of referring the whole question," &c. After stating the difficulties in the way of negotiation, he adds that "the importance of an early settlement seems to become at each moment more urgent." He argues arbitration as the step "best calculated to allay the effervescence of popular feeling which might otherwise greatly embarrass the efforts of both Governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries," &c. "and as a proof of the confidence of the Government in the justice of their own claims," &c. "and of the readiness of the British Government to incur the risk of a great sacrifice for the preservation of peace and of their friendly relations with the United States." This proposition he declares to be "made in a spirit of moderation and fairness of which the world will judge," and expresses the confident hope of his Government "that the Government of the United States will not reject a proposal made with such a friendly intention, and for a purpose so holy," concluding by declaring their conviction that it is "perfectly compatible with the strictest honor and just interests of both parties," and by depreciating the value of the subject of controversy to either party "compared with the importance of preserving a state of peace and good will between two such nations."

What is the import of such language as this, used not by a weak and timid, but by a proud and powerful nation? What, but that she is thus preparing, in advance, her justification before the tribunal of the civilized world, for resorting to that final arbitration which the United States forces upon her by rejecting all her offers of conciliation?

Let us see how a proposition so conformable to every respect to the most approved usages of nations, and stated in terms so unexceptionable, as that of arbitration, is answered by the Secretary of State.

In his note of the 3d January Mr. Buchanan says: "The British Government do not propose to refer to arbitration the question of title to the Oregon territory," but "merely the partition or 'equitable division' of that territory between the parties," and that this "assumes the fact that the title of Great Britain to a portion of the territory is valid, and this takes for granted the very question in dispute," &c. "The very terms of the submission (he adds) would contain an express acknowledgment of the right of Great Britain to a portion of the territory, and would necessarily preclude the United States from claiming the whole." This too in the face of the note of the undersigned of the 30th August last, asserting the title of the United States to the whole territory, &c.

This note is answered by the British Minister on the 6th January, by simply stating that it has been transmitted to the British Government.—But, on the 16th January, the British Plenipotentiary, expressing "an anxious desire to contribute by every means in his power to a satisfactory conclusion of the question," modifies his proposal of reference to meet Mr. Buchanan's objection placing it in the form of inquiry, "Whether, supposing the British Government to entertain no objection to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States Government to refer to arbitration, not as has been already proposed, the question of an equitable partition of the territory, but the question of title in either of the two Powers to the whole territory, subject of course, to the condition that, if neither should be found, in the opinion of the arbitrator, to possess a complete title of the whole territory, there should in that case be assigned to each that portion of territory which would, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the claims of each." Mr. Pakenham proceeds also to modify his proposal as to the form of arbitration, by suggesting other modes, if more agreeable to the United States, and invites the Secretary to take the subject of that note into consideration, "with a view to such an arrangement on the principle of arbitration as may seem to the Government of the United States to be most just, wise, and expedient."

Here is, then, a reference proposed in the very terms suggested by the United States—a reference of the question of title—while a further suggestion that the form of reference may be such as is most agreeable to this Government.

To this inquiry, and proposition, Mr. Buchanan replies, on the 4th February, that the condition annexed to the proposal of reference (which by the by, would be inevitably incident to any reference of the question of title, unless excluded by express stipulation) "might, and probably would be, construed into an intimation, if not a direct invitation to the arbitrator to divide the territory between the parties."

But, not satisfied with this answer, the Secretary of State proceeds now for the first time to state an objection which, if it had not been withheld, would at once have disposed of the question of arbitration, and rendered the further correspondence unnecessary. This objection is, that the President "does not believe the territorial claims

of this Nation to be a proper subject of arbitration," that is to say, that, in all questions of this sort, we will be our own exclusive judge, and what we cannot obtain by negotiation, we will enforce at the cannon's mouth.

On the face of these papers, knowing, as we have said, of nothing withheld from the public which can change their aspect, we must say that this absolute and unceremonious refusal of arbitration, when even the choice of manner and form of arbitration is placed, as it were, at the absolute disposal of the United States, is scarcely defensible on the ground of mere expediency, and not at all defensible on the ground of public law.

The duty of nations to submit all matters in controversy between them to such friendly arbitration, rather than to disturb the peace of the world by resorting to war, (or, by what is equivalent, making it unavoidable,) is enforced by every accredited writer on international law; nor is there any portion of that law more rational or more imperative upon civilized nations. We shall quote only one writer on this subject, but he is one whose authority is conclusive:

"Who will dare [says Vattel] to insist that another [sovereign] shall immediately, and without examination, relinquish to him a disputable right? This would be a means of rendering wars perpetual and inevitable. Both the contending parties may be equally convinced of the justice of their claims; why, therefore, should either yield to the other? In such a case, they can only demand an examination of the question, propose a conference or an arbitration, or offer to settle the point by articles of agreement."

That the respective rights of the United States and Great Britain to Oregon are disputable, and have been considered doubtful by every administration of this Government preceding the present, the whole world knows, and solemn conventions between the two countries bear witness.

Looking to the duty of nations, as prescribed by public law in precisely such cases as that of the Oregon controversy, the question now submitted by the President and his advisers to the American People is, Whether they will adopt the novel principle of peremptorily rejecting all arbitration, and, virtually withdrawing themselves from the social circle of nations, become disturbers of the peace of the world!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT FOUR DOLLAR BILLS ON THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This section of the Country is flooded with Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, payable at the Milton and Charlotte Branches. The Fours on the Charlotte Branch, in some instances, spell the word Charlotte, and it is badly written. The Plate on which the Notes are stamped, is badly executed—it is coarse, as if made of wood—the words "North Carolina" are badly executed, presenting a shade much too dark and bungling for that exhibited by the genuine plate, which we take to be a steel Engraving. The device on the left hand of the Counterfeit note is also shocking bad; it looks coarse—not so with the genuine; it has no line checking—the genuine has; the shield at the female's feet exhibits nothing like a face or head—that of the genuine does; on close inspection the spear in the female's hand appears to rest on the outside of the arm—not so with the genuine, the spear plainly rests against the inside of the arm; the garb of the female in the spurious bill looks dark and filthy—that of the genuine whiter and clearer. The female device at the top and on the right hand end of the bill, are also badly executed—they look dark, dim and coarse. In a word, the Counterfeit bill may be known by the general coarseness of the Engraving and above all they want a period (.) to the No. We are thus particular in enumerating the defects of this counterfeit stuff, because, taken all in all, it is calculated to pass as money with those not on guard, and who are liable to be imposed upon.

Such is the description and character of the Four Dollar Counterfeit bill (now before us), on the Bank of the State of North Carolina "payable to the bearer at Charlotte or Charlton, as some of the spurious bills have it.

Here is another, on the same Bank, payable at Milton. The Plate or Engraving is precisely the same. The Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on the Milton Branch bear date in 1841, (mark that), whereas this Branch was not in existence until 1845, (mark that, too), and has issued no Fours or Bills of any other denomination bearing date beyond March, 1845. All bills, then, on the Milton Branch, dated prior to March 1845, are rank and foul Counterfeits. (Observe this.) As an easy way—and a sure way, too—to detect these spurious Four Dollar Bills just glance the eye at the number of the bill, and if the No. has not a shaded period (.) attached to it, corresponding with the shade of the two letters No. then rely upon it the bill is a base Counterfeit, for as before remarked, the counterfeit bill has no period to the No. (He was no Printer that did the Engraving!)—Milton Chronicle.

PENITENTIARY.—Pursuant to the act of the last Legislature, Gov. GRAHAM opened, on due time, a correspondence with the Executives of the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now established, "for the purpose of obtaining" such statistical information in relation to the expenditures and profits of such institutions, since the year 1830, as might in his view be necessary for the information of the people; and we are gratified to state, that he has thus obtained the desired information, and will in a few days cause the same to be laid before the public. Our readers may expect its publication in next week's Star.

We will here take occasion to say that the Editor of the Independent, in our judgment, has been too hasty in coming to the conclusion that the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned. We have information from the best sources that leading men in almost every part of the State, irrespective of party, are zealous advocates of the measure, and that the people are ready to go with them heartily, should the information soon to be furnished by the Governor be favorable to the system. We shall reserve all comments upon that, until its publication.—Raleigh Star.

STOLEN.—FROM my stable, on the night of Tuesday the 3d inst., a dapple gray MARE, 6 years old, 10 or 11 hands high, round and well made, in tolerably good order, and had two singular curls about half an inch apart in her forehead. A reward of Five Dollars will be given for securing the mare, and the detection of the thief. JOHN H. LINTSAY.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 6, 1846.

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: cash for cash, or a reasonable credit to punctual dealers.

Greensboro, October, 1845.

TRADE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

The importance of Washington, in a commercial point of view, is, we believe, generally underrated. Indeed, but few of our own citizens are probably aware of the amount of business done here. We have taken some pains to ascertain the annual aggregate of the business operations of the town, and the following particulars may be relied on as nearly accurate, being compiled, chiefly, from the actual transactions of the merchants during the year just past.

The exports of Naval Stores to 232,000 barrels—Grain, 66,741 bushels—Spirits of Turpentine, 6,074 barrels—Lumber, 6,742 M.—Cotton 2,842 bales. Estimating the value of these articles, by the average of prices during the past year we have the following:

Naval Stores	\$522,500
Spirits Turpentine	121,100
Lumber	78,204
Grain	28,372
Cotton	61,601
All other articles	54,647
Amount of exports	\$871,645

At present prices, the value of the exports would exceed a million and a half of dollars.

The annual imports (foreign and consigned) amount, in value, to \$116,942. Deducting these from the exports, we have

Exports	\$871,645
Imports	116,942
Excess of exports	\$754,703

Which shows a balance of trade in our favor, of almost half a million of dollars.

There are seven turpentine distilleries (and another is being built) running fifteen stills, which consume annually 118,000 barrels crude turpentine, and require, when in constant operation, 600 barrels a day. The steam saw mill, running 24 saws, cuts annually 2,500,000 feet of lumber. The tonnage employed in the trade is estimated at 30,000 tons, only a small part of which (\$70,000 worth) is owned here. One vessel is now being built, and preparations are going on for building several more.

The trade of Washington being in this healthy condition, the aspect of affairs among us looks cheerful and promising. New buildings are going up and old ones repaired. We see indications, daily, that labor and enterprise are receiving their reward. And while our temporal affairs are thus prospering, our spiritual wants are not neglected. We have five churches, all in prosperous condition—while business in the Court-house is rapidly diminishing, and the jail is nearly, if not quite, tenanted.—H. Hig.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

Is one of the customs of the Heathen Mythology engrafted upon the Christianity of the first centuries of its introduction into Rome. The Romans had been used to celebrate their Imperator, in February, in honor of the god and goddess Pan and Juno. At these sacrifices the names of young females were written and put into a box, the scribes drawing them out as chance directed. The fathers of the early Christian Church, seeking to eradicate the Pagan forms, were nevertheless obliged to engraft some of the more harmless customs upon the new faith, and they changed the custom of the sacrifice of Pan and Juno to a feast in honor of St. Valentine, a bishop, and benevolent propagator of the Christian religion in the Roman states; this saint being chosen because the day of his feast was about the time of the sacrifice. Thus the custom of choosing mates on this day had an origin earlier than the Christian era, and falling generally during the carnival of the Catholic church, on the termination of which, the canons prohibiting marriages in Lent, it has been a custom in Italy and Germany to celebrate many weddings upon that festival.

In the United States, the custom of our forefathers, in sending letters declaring love, and adorning them with a quizzical but harmless character, and always anonymous, has been persevered in with faithfulness, and in the costliness of their decorations they often very far outstrip the notions of the moderns.

The statistics of the post office on St. Valentine's day in each State of the Union, and in the old country, would be amusing, and still more so the details of the feelings of the little hearts that palpitate on this day, to ascertain the authors of the letters they receive from mysterious and anonymous writers.—Morris's National Press.

The Post, in a city article, also speaks of the counterfeiting of bank bills which is carried on to an alarming extent in this country, says:—It has often puzzled the most intelligent individuals not conversant with the criminal administration of this city to account for the manner in which these counterfeiters get their work done. The Post adds:—

"Within a few days, however, some facts have been made known to the chief of police which throws much light on the subject, and we think unravels the whole mystery. We published a few days since the arrest of a man named Horace D. Champion, 'who is an old offender in crime, and who has done the State of Mass. some service in its State Prison.'—During a conversation with this man, he informed the chief of police that the art of engraving bank notes was carried on in the Massachusetts state prison, and that many of the prisoners were regularly taught the business."

While he was confined there he was foreman of the engraving shop, and he says that the work performed there will compare with the best specimens executed by honest artisans. These accounts for the hogies of counterfeiters that infest our country.—Perhaps the authorities of Massachusetts think it right to employ convicts in this manner, but to our minds it involves them in the guilt of counterfeiting to a degree not at all inferior to those who use the knowledge thus obtained, to enable them to prey upon the community.

The officers of banks, too, who have their names engraved at this establishment, are equally involved in guilt—if the statement of Champion is true, and the chief of police fully believes it—They richly deserve to be placed by the side of the counterfeiters in the gloomy prison. We are also very much informed that this Champion is one of the best engravers in the city, and could easily command for his services thirty or forty dollars per week, if he but chose to follow an honest calling.

COUNTY MATTERS.

February Term of Guilford County Court has been in session the past week, at which the ordinary yearly business has been transacted, to wit, the election of a Special Court, appointment of various county officers, laying the taxes for the ensuing year, &c.

The following named Justices were elected members of the Special Court, viz: John M. Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, Peter Adams, Jed. H. Lindsay, and I. J. M. Lindsay, Esquires. Col. James Denny was re-elected County Treasurer; Jesse Wheeler re-appointed County Surveyor and Robert S. Gilmer appointed Assistant Surveyor; James Sloan re-appointed Treasurer of Public Buildings.

The taxes laid were the same in amount with those of the preceding year—as follows: County Tax, 38 cents on the poll and 10 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land and town property. Common School Tax, 16 cents on the poll and 7 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property. Poor Tax, same as that for Schools. For the education of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, 2 cents on the poll and 2 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property. The State Tax being 20, and 6, the whole amount of Poll Tax is therefore 90 cents, and Property Tax on the \$100 valuation 32 cents.

CONGRESS.

On first page will be found the proceedings of Congress continued up to Thursday evening, the 12th, when the Senate adjourned until Monday. On Friday, the 13th, the House of Representatives entered into the consideration of private bills. We have no intelligence from Washington of a later date than the 13th.

The discussion of the Oregon question in the Senate, especially under the new turn of affairs caused by the late correspondence, will be looked for with deep interest. Mr. Allen, of Ohio, and Mr. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, had addressed the Senate, each in his own peculiar style, but both in favor of giving the notice. Mr. Clayton was in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment, and for leaving the responsibility of the notice with the Executive.

OREGON—WAR OR PEACE?

The late Official and Diplomatic Correspondence shows the Oregon Question, to our minds, in a situation where it cannot be settled, by itself, without war. Negotiation with the British Government is to all appearance at a dead stand-still, without the power of farther progress, and arbitration is roundly refused by our Executive. In the face of these facts, time and the public will, are evidently fast ripening the controversy to a close; and no man may presume to prophesy "what a day may bring forth."

Judging from the signs visible only to the public eye, and without a knowledge of the secrets which may be hidden behind the diplomatic veil, war would appear inevitable. Yet, involved as our Government may be by a set of functionaries who exhibit quite as much anxiety to prove their allegiance to the Baltimore Locofoco Convention, and to distinguish themselves, as they do to secure the just rights and honorable peace of the country—we believe and trust that their belligerent diplomacy will be borne down by the good sense of the American people, and the peace and prosperity of the Republic yet preserved.

We mentioned our conviction that the question cannot be settled, by itself, without war. But reports are daily thickening—not to say that facts are constantly developing—working a belief that the arrangement of the Tariff is to have a paramount influence upon the settlement of the Oregon controversy. Through a bungling policy—nay, more probably, by deliberate design, the whole matter of our relations with England is now placed in a situation to justify the Democracy, in their own eyes, in the surrender of some peculiar domestic American interests to the cupidity of our powerful transatlantic neighbor.

The relative position of that portion of the American people who have sustained so much abuse as "British Whigs," in comparison with the true-blue, untainted, progressive Democracy, whose hate towards England is ever on its lips, will in the events alluded to, be strangely manifested to the world!

The New York correspondent of the Intelligencer notices "that while Senator Allen was speaking on the Oregon resolution, Mr. Mangum asked him, 'Is there not, in the suppressed correspondence, a declaration of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. McLane that the notice would not be received as offensive to Great Britain?' Mr. Allen refused to answer. Such a rumor has been circulated here. If the rumor is well-founded, the act is unworthy of the Executive. At the same time it accounts for the dissatisfaction of the war champions with the Pacific notice the House has consented to give. Perhaps, I would be right in adding, it explains also the motive which influenced Mr. Polk in the suppression.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

The Union has a table from the Post Office Department of the revenue in fifty of the large post offices for the fourth quarter of 1845, compared with that which accrued in the same offices during the fourth quarter of 1844. It shows a deficit, in those fifty offices, of \$58,481, being a fraction less than forty and a half per cent.

The Joint Resolution of notice to Great Britain as it passed the House of Representatives, was introduced by Mr. Boyd of Kentucky, as a substitute for that reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The brig *Somers* arrived at Pensacola Jan. 31st, from Vera Cruz. Mr. Shibley, who is at Jalapa, where he would remain a few weeks before proceeding to Vera Cruz. There appears to be no doubt that Yucatan has declared her independence. Gen. Arista was reported to have arrived at San Luis Potosi, where he had declared for the former order of things, and invited all to join him in putting down the revolutionists. The Santa Anna party was growing stronger every day in Vera Cruz.

THE VOTE UPON THE NOTICE.

In the vote of the House of Representatives on the important resolution of notice to Great Britain of the abrogation of the treaty of 1827, party considerations and influences seem to have been less regarded than on any measure of national interest for several years past. The Yens and Nays are given on our first page. The following analysis of the vote is made out, in the papers, which shows the singularly mixed-up condition of parties on this measure:

	DEMOCRATS.		WHIGS.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Maine : : : 6	0	1	0	0
New Hampshire : 3	0	0	0	0
Vermont : : : 1	0	0	0	8
Massachusetts : 0	0	0	1	8
Rhode Island : 0	0	0	1	1
Connecticut : 0	0	0	0	4
New York : : : 20	0	9	3	
New Jersey : : 2	0	2	1	
Pennsylvania : 12	0	10	2	
Delaware : : : 0	0	0	1	
Maryland : : : 4	0	0	2	
Virginia : : : 5	8	0	1	
North Carolina : 6	0	2	1	
South Carolina : 1	6	0	0	
Georgia : : : 5	0	0	2	
Alabama : : : 4	2	1	0	
Mississippi : : 4	0	0	0	
Louisiana : : : 3	0	0	1	
Tennessee : : 6	0	0	5	
Kentucky : : : 3	0	6	1	
Ohio : : : : 13	0	7	1	
Indiana : : : 7	0	1	1	
Illinois : : : 6	0	1	0	
Michigan : : : 3	0	0	0	
Missouri : : : 5	0	0	0	
Arkansas : : : 1	0	0	0	
Total, : : : 120	16	42	38	

FULTON.—The Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson was informed by the Hon. William Brent, at present our Charge at Buenos Ayres, that the House of Representatives of the United States refused to allow the Representative hall to Robert Fulton for the purpose of delivering a lecture to illustrate the practicability of steam for the purposes of navigation, upon the belief that his views were wholly visionary.

In a notice of this curious anecdote of other days, the Union has these remarks: "That the great inventor of steam navigation, who has introduced the most important invention of the present eventful age, should have been denied privilege of expounding his great discovery in the legislative hall of the nation, would appear strange and wonderful indeed. Compare that time with this—the past, when the power of 'gigantic steam' was in its infancy, and the present, when the genius of Fulton is unfolding prodigies to mortal sight. It seems scarcely possible that the House of Representatives could have paid so little respect even to the embryo scheme which has developed such magnificent results."

MORRIS'S "NATIONAL PRESS."

The first number of this paper, printed on the festival day of good St. Valentine, Feb. 14th, has come to us—and a splendid sheet it is to look at, and full of pleasant reading withal. It comes up to the representations of the prospectus, which we have copied for some weeks; and more than this, it is worthy the reputation of the veteran editor, Gen. Morris. Scarcely any person connected with the literary press of the country has a better sustained reputation for sensible and sprightly prose and song writing than the gallant "Brigadier." The reader of the "National Press," (judging from the number before us,) need not look for the abstractions of science; the surly paragraphs of the politician; nor yet for the dense columns of vapid sentiment that fill so many northern Literaries, under the heading of "popular tales." But he will find it a "readable, pleasant and chatty paper." We must not forget to notice the improvement in mechanical execution introduced by the "Press"—it is printed on clear large type.

A Pilot Boat, manned with fifteen choice seamen, departed from New York express for Liverpool, on Monday, the 9th inst. This singular voyage has caused much speculation as to the object thereof; some say that it goes out with Government despatches—others, that it is entirely a private affair. Niles' Register says,—"Now we have it denied that any government concerns were in the case, but that an individual who is missing with a large amount of money, is the object of pursuit—Politicians have it, that she goes to carry the new tariff bill, now just arranged, for the consideration of the British Government, and to bring a reply whether it will be accepted as a price for 'all of Oregon' now that the House of Representatives has passed the resolution for giving Great Britain the twelve months notice, and the President has rejected the third offer to arbitrate the difficulty."

The Union concludes an editorial on the late Correspondence thus:

"For our own part, we cannot seriously apprehend war. The tone of the last English prints is pacific; that of the English government is conciliatory. We will not believe in the probability of a rupture between the two nations. Yet, let us not be too confident. We see nothing in these documents to change the course of policy of the United States. They would rather contribute to confirm all the recommendations of the President's Message. We should boldly and actively pursue the course of measures which is now under the consideration of Congress. Let us give the notice—and march up to that object with promptitude and decision. Let us encourage emigration and provide for the extension of our laws to the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. As Great

Britain is arming, we must arm likewise; and though we do not seriously apprehend war, yet it behooves a wise and energetic people to be prepared for it. Such is our view of the documents which are now laid before Congress—such the policy we would most respectfully recommend.—In a word let us carry out the measures of the message, act with promptness and decision, and be prepared for either fortune."

OREGON AND THE TARIFF.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, date Feb. 11, writes—

"The rumors are becoming so current that the Oregon question is to be coupled with the tariff, and the latter sacrificed to the former, that I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent upon a subject so important. The free trade members of Congress have suddenly taken a more satisfactory turn of mind upon the two questions. The Secretary of the Treasury, too, is about sending in his plan for a new law, and there are many indications which show the following facts:

"That a tariff will be reported, with a 20 per cent basis, in which will be included all cotton goods, hemp, &c. but which will embrace exceptions in favor of coal, iron, sugar, molasses, and ready-made clothing; these articles to bear a duty of 30 per cent. Woollens, coarse and fine, and worsted will pay a duty of 25 per cent., and shawls a duty of 75 per cent."

"This tariff, I am well assured, will prove satisfactory to the British government; that if it becomes a law there will be no difficulty in the way of a compromise of the Oregon question upon the basis of the 49th degree of north latitude. The bargain in a word, is in contemplation, by which the tariff will be sacrificed, and the Oregon question settled. Peace may be the fruits of this bargain, but it will be an infamous peace."

The annex is from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot:

"What Mr. Polk means, in the correspondence, by insisting that he will not agree to arbitration, because he claims the whole of Oregon, and yet hopes and trusts the difficulty may be amicably settled without a resort to hostilities, is more than I can divine, unless it is that he would be willing to negotiate a commercial treaty of reciprocity with England, uniting the Oregon with the Tariff question, so as to secure the territory and prostrate protection!"

These rumors, though without any official authority, go to confirm our suspicions of the depth of Democratic policy in its present position. The writer of the above paragraph further says—

"There is but one way in which the Oregon question by itself, can be settled by the two countries interested, without a resort to arms! That way is, for England to disavow Mr. Pakenham's act in rejecting our Government's offer of the 49th parallel, as the basis of a compromise, and say she accepts that offer! This has no idea she will do. But I know the fact that the administration, although it does not want England to come back with this proposition, has determined to accede to it, if she so does come back!"

POSTSCRIPT.—The tariff of 1842 to be given as a price for Oregon.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 12th, expresses "conclusion," that it is "a fixed fact," that an agreement has been entered into, settling the Oregon question on the 49th of latitude, by a treaty, "the ratifications of which are to be exchanged—months after Great Britain shall have reduced her duties on broadstuffs to — per quarter, and after this government shall become obligated by law, (to continue for fifteen years) to levy no duties above 20 per cent. on British manufactures, except on iron and coal," and adds, "such a treaty will be ratified by the Senate by a vote of 28 to 18,—Texas settling the question."

TOWN MATTERS.

On Thursday last Commissioners and Assessors for the Town of Greensborough were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

Commissioners.—John A. Gilmer, Jed. H. Lindsay, Lyndon Swann, Robert G. Lindsay and I. J. M. Lindsay.

Assessors.—Jesse H. Lindsay, Andrew Weatherly and James Melver.

While the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole were voting on the amendments to the joint resolution of notice, Mr. Ramsay moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert—

"That the Oregon question is no longer a subject of negotiation or compromise."

Tellers were ordered, and ten members (at the tail end of which was Mr. McConnell) passed between them, amidst shouts of laughter—cries of "49° 40' forever"—clapping of hands and stamping of feet—which the Chairman was some time in suppressing.

WENTWORTH.

This village is situated on an elevated position surrounded by forests; and for beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate surpassed by few. North and West the Blue Ridge, Sauratown and Pilot mountains appear in towering majesty—intervening

"Hills on hills cloud-crested, rise on high—To ink or charm the weary traveler's eye."

It is almost uniformly healthy at all seasons.—When pneumonia, erysipelas, bilious fever, measles, whooping-cough or any epidemic whatever, is ravaging the country around, the citizens here are almost entirely exempt from disease. In addition to this fact, there is a mineral spring very near pronounced by competent judges to be equal if not superior to any in the surrounding country. There is now a classical school here taught by two very competent young gentlemen; and parents and guardians, by every consideration, would find it advantageous to send their children here. It is the most moral village with which we are acquainted: there being not a drunkard, a gambler nor a profane swearer in the place. Where is the town that can claim precedence or even equality with this? For a residence, what town can offer greater inducements? Whilst malarious and other diseases on the large and small water courses, are decimating the population—would it not be wise for families to have a residence here: at least during the summer season? We let those who feel interested answer these inquiries.

VERITAS.

WATERLOO.—For the Patriot

"Here last in 'pride of place' the Eagle flew,
Then tore with bloody talon the rent plume."
CHAS. HAZEN.

I stood on the red field of fight—
The field of Waterloo,
Where last array'd in martial might
The Imperial Eagle flew.
I saw from Belle Alliance, far
Adown the vale beneath
And heard the stern acclaim of war—
The shriek—the moan of death.

For eight long hours I view'd the strife
As charge on charge was made;
The proud cuirassiers yielding life
In mounds of corse laid.

At length the awful crisis came:
The last imperial hour
Wing'd by a roaring sea of flame—
Was marshall'd down the slope.

"There is the road—on, on ye brave
For France and liberty,
Who would not lift a hero's grave,
Or live to victory!"

Such were the burning words of him
Who shook the world with dread,
Whose star alas! was now but dim—
Its fading splendor shed.

The Hero of an hundred fields,
The "bravest of the land,"
In front his glowing weapon wick'd—
I hear his brief command.

"Your Ney has not forgot that he
Was once a grenadier,
Now soldiers! forward! on with me
Or rest on glory's bed!"

He form'd us in a storm of hail—
Alas! it was too late,
For what can gallantry avail
Against the decree of fate.

Deep thunders from the road of Bry,
Proclaim'd that all was lost,
Sawer qu'it—was now the cry
Among the mingling host.

I liv'd and wept that I surviv'd
The fierce and bloody field,
I would have died as I had liv'd
Resting upon my shield.

O had it been his doom to meet
Death where his soldiers sleep,
He had not heard the surges beat
On Helen's barren steep.

But his shall be a beacon tomb,
To ages as they roll;
And shame to England! such a doom
For such a noble soul!

J. H. M.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected Monday morning, February 16.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bacon—some new offered and sales at 8 to 8 1/2 cts.
Brewster—sells readily at 27 to 29 cts.

Cotton—sales have been quite large for some weeks and generally at prices ranging between 6 and 6 1/2 cts.

Corn—has been freely offered and sold generally at 80 cts.

Flour—arrivals have been very large, much more so than usual, and prices have declined to \$5, \$1.75, \$1.50 for superfine, fair and cross.

Fathers—sales made at 28 to 30 cts.

Lard—but little offered, brings 9 to 10 cts.

Outs—have been very scarce and easily brought 50 cts., but a large quantity has been brought to market and may decline.

What—prices have declined to 90 cts.

Whisky—sales made generally at 42 to 45.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—price very firm and 9 cts. asked for good Rio, which is but a small advance on New York quotations.

Iron—Swedes, bar, 5 cts. extra sizes 6 to 6 1/2.

Lime—unslacked, plenty, quotation, 2 1/2 to 2 1/2.

Molasses—a very large supply in market, sales at prices ranging between 25 and 32 cts.

Sugar—continues at about former quotations, N. O. 8 to 9 cts. P. R. 9 to 10 cts. St. Croix, 10 to 11 cts.

Salt—Liverpool sack, 82.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York 4 pr. ct.

SAVING.

The river is in fine boating order, and the steamers actively engaged in transportation of goods and produce between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

A Noble Move.—It must thrill the heart of every good man in the State with joy to learn that within the last two or three weeks, upwards of one hundred of the young gentlemen connected with the University, at Chapel Hill, have signed the total abstinence pledge. We hope the remaining students will speedily follow their noble example; and we trust, too, that their parents, and the distinguished men of the State whose influence is felt at that institution and among the educated young men of the State every where, will give countenance and encouragement to this mainly step in the pathway of an elevated morality and virtuous self-denial. Let them lock up their liquors in the medicine chest, and cease to oppose the Temperance reform, if they will not themselves sign the pledge. But why will they not come out at once and rally under the Temperance banner? Does their happiness depend upon the use of a contemptible artificial stimulant? Are they so weak, that they cannot abandon a habit the most useless, and at the same time the most dangerous of all habits?—Star.

MRS. MARY B. WELTON, MILLINER AND MANTAU MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country, that she has taken a Room at Col. Holt's Hotel, where she is prepared to execute all work entrusted to her, in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Altering and bleaching bonnets done at the shortest notice.

She has also made arrangements to procure the Fashions regularly from the North.

January, 1846.

DENTISTRY.

DR. ALLEN purports locating in Greensborough and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the place and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his Profession. Those trusting to his skill may be assured that he will perform faithfully all he promises or on charge.

Apply at Col. Holt's.

Dec. 18, 1845.

PROPOSALS TO PUBLISH IN THE

town of Ashboro a weekly new-paper, to be called

"THE STAR."

The undersigned, knowing that the publication of a periodical of some kind is much needed and ardently desired by many in this section of country, and having received warm solicitations from various quarters, takes this method of expressing his willingness to undertake the task.

The importance and utility of newspapers, we are confident we need not urge to the enlightened people of this section, since every intelligent man must be convinced of the manifold advantages resulting from them, when conducted in a proper manner.

Politics, Literature, Art, Science, Manufactures, Agriculture, Humor, and Wit, will constitute the contents of "THE STAR."

Whig principles will be advocated with firmness, energy and perseverance from a strong conviction that the permanent welfare of the country depends on their adoption by a majority of the people—and though strongly impressed with the belief that the measures of the opposition party have a pernicious and dangerous tendency, his paper will observe towards them due courtesy and decorum. Truth will be strictly adhered to in all political disputes and controversies that may arise; and calumny and detraction will never find a place in our columns—it being our object to pursue an honorable course, and to convince by the strength of our argument and reasoning, rather than by specious flattery or deception.

On all who desire to promote the general diffusion of knowledge—on all true patriots who are solicitous for the welfare of our country, and particularly the people of Randolph County we call for support, confidently believing that we will be enabled to furnish our readers with as good a paper as any in the State of equal size.

In consideration of this, the undersigned would say that he expects to spend all his time in selecting the most important news of the day, and in interspersing his columns with matter that will be both interesting and instructive,—not to mention that he will have the assistance of men of talent and ability.

TERMS.

"THE STAR" will be published weekly, on a super-royal sheet of good paper. The subscription price will be \$2 in advance, or within three months from the date of the first number received—or \$8 after the expiration of that time.

Any subscriber may discontinue at any time by paying up all arrears due for the paper—and not otherwise, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

All letters and communications to the Editor must come post paid or free to ensure attention.

The first number of "THE STAR" will be issued about the first of April, provided a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the undertaking.

Postmasters throughout the country are requested to give this publicity.

R. H. BROWN.

Ashboro, N. C., February 10, 1846.

COACH MANUFACTORY.

WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE subscriber is carrying on the Coach Making Business in all its various branches, and sells a fair trial from the extensive surrounding country.

He keeps on hand or will make to order, in any style and suit the taste of his customer, Buggies and Sulkeys, Barouches and Coaches, Close Coaches, together with any other article in his business, which will be finished in a style equal to any work in this part of the country, and at such prices as none can complain of.

He will furnish suitable Harness on as fair terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

All persons wishing any thing in his line are respectfully requested to call on him and examine his work before making their purchase. His work is all made by regular workmen, of picked timber, and warranted to stand.

Feb. 1846.

DAVID K. HUMPHREYS.

(473)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County.—By the terms of the contracts of partnership entered into in the formation of the Firms of H. M. & J. A. Waugh, Rockford, Surry county, N. C., Dobson & Waugh, Grayson county, Va., Roberts & Waugh, Pleasant Hill, Surry county, N. C., Somers & McGee, Rockford, Surry county, N. C., their dissolution long since took place, and the contract of partnership has in no instance been reversed. All persons concerned are hereby advertised of the fact, that to all it may be known, that the individuals composing the said firms may be exempted from all responsibility for any contracts made in the name of any one of the said firms, and especially the undersigned hereby give notice that he will no longer be responsible for the acts of any of the individuals of the above named firms.

JESSE A. WAUGH.

February 9th, 1846.

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Medical Firm of Caldwell & Donnell are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

DAVID CALDWELL.

Feb. 13, 1846.

LOST OR FORGOTTEN.

THE BOROPOWER will render a special favor if they will return to this office, a M. R. Discipline of ancient date—about 1810. Some writing on the margin of the leaves, &c.

February 8th, 1846.

JOHN CALDWELL.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Dec. 27th 1845.

NORTH CAROLINA RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term 1846.

Graven & McCain, Justices, Judgment Le.

William M. Lawrence, vs. John M. Lawrence, et al. Judgment in favor of the defendant in the sum of \$100.00.

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 court-house in Ashboro, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to show cause if any he has—why a vendition fieri, or order of sale shall not issue in the case.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the first Monday in February, 1846, p. m. 45 47-6 B. F. HOOVER, c. c.

NORTH CAROLINA RAND

