Unblished Weckln BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD | correct reckoning, it was the sevenly-ninth speech

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GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1846.

By We place on this page the very important intelligence from Washington received by the mails on Saturday and Monday last. The recent developements from the Federal Executive exhibit our relations with Great Britain in a more squally aspect than they had been regarded for

IMPORTANT FROM CONGRESS

The recent Correspondence with the British au-thorities on Oregon-The Debate on Oregon closed in the House, and the Vote taken - The Oregon Debate commence I in the Senate.

On Saturday, the 7th, the House of Representatives did not adjourn until 12 o'clock, midnight, having sat fourteen hours without intermission. Thirteen speeches were delivered on the Oregon question-three against and ten for the notice. Those who spoke against the notice today were Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, Simms, of S. Carolina, and Garrett Davis, of Kentucky. Among the ten speakers for the notice was Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, who is said to be a screamer in the way of oratory.

A message was received from the President. communicating the Correspondence which has taken place, since the last annual Message, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain in relation to the Oregon Territory.

The following is a synopsis of this important Correspondence, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to a Committee of the Whole:

1. Dec. 13, 1815. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Mc-Lane, our Minister at London, calling his atte, tion to the warlike preparations making by Great Britain, and directing him to call upon the British government and ask the reason of these preparations-and also asking his (Mr. Mcl.'s) as to the motives of the British government in making them.
2. Jan. 3, 1816. Mr. McLane rep ies that

he had sought an interview with Lord Aberdeen, but had been unable to get a callegorical answer to his question. Lord A, said that they were compelled in the present aspect of affairs to look at the possibility of a rupture with the United States—but the preparations would have been made without regard to this, and in fact were commenced before it was thought a rupture with this country was possible, and were only part of a prudent system of defences. Mr. McLane's own opinion is that these preparations had no re-ference to the defence of the country, but were based on the probability of a war with the United States, although the general state of Europe might have been one of the motives which led to them

3. Dec. 27, 1845. Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan stating that he is instructed to propose a r ference of the question of an equitable division of the Oregon territory to arbitration, and says this offer is a proof of the confidence which Great

Britain has in the justice of her claim. 4. January 3, 1816 .- Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. PAKENHAM declining the offer of arbitration in the form proposed, as it would be a virtual acknowledgment on the part of the United States that Great Britain has claims to a part of the territory, where as the United States claims the whole of it, and precluded from advancing that claim under the circumstances proposed.

5. January 6, 1816.-Mr. PARENHAM to Mr. BUCHANAN acknowledging the receipt of his letter tion. of the 3d instant, which he will transmit to his Mr. ALLEN addressed the Senate as in com-own government and asking whether if an offer mittee of the whole, at length, and with great is made to refer the question of title to the whole of the Territory to arbitration, the United States behalf of our right and title to the whole of Orewill accept it, and if the arbitrator decides that the United States has not a valid title to the whole en refer the subject of an equitable division to

PAKENHAM, in which he gives various reasons why the matter should not be submitted to arbitration, so—accused Mr. Webster, who was then Secretard expresses the belief that the United Sintes will tary of State, of all sorts of dishonest conduct (Mr. never consent that the validity of her title to her own territory shall form a subject for arbitration.

He expresses the hope that the matter micably settled between the two countries.

Monday, Feb. 9.

Correspondence communicated to Congress by the President. Mr. Cass made a short war speech. Mr. Mangum attacked the Administration pretty

(3 o'clock) arrived for closing the debate. Mr. D. made the last speech, and, if we have made a made upon this question.

The Committee then proceeded to vote on the resolution and amendments, after which they rose and made report to the House.

The House finally passed the joint resolution of notice, by a vote of 193 to 51-in the following

JOINT RESOLUTION of notice to Great Britain to "annul and abrogate" the convention between of the day, and Great Britain and the United States of the sixth of August eighteen hundred and twenty-seven. relative to the country " on the northwest coast of America westward of the Stony mountains,'

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the go-vernment of Great Britain, concerning the territory on the northwest coast of America west of the Sic ny or Rocky mountains, of the sixth day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated tweive months after giving said notice.

Resolved. That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting paries to renew or pursue negotiations for an a ble settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.

Yeas and Nays on the passage of the joint resolution of notice :

YEAS-Messrs, John Quincy Adams, Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker, Barringer, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James Black, James A. Black, Blanchard, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Wm. G. Brown, Buf-fington, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Catheart, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Collin, Constable, Cullum, Culver, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Daragh, Jefferson, Davis, Delano, De Mott, Dillingham, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, John H. Ewing, Faran, Ficklin, Foster, Fries, Garvin, Giddings, Giles, Goodyear, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Humpton, don, Graham, Grider, Grover, Hamin, Hampton, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, E. B. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, G. S. Houston, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Jas. H. John-son, J. Johnson, A. Johnson, G. W. Jones, Sea-born Jones, Kennedy, Preston King, Lawrence, Lab. Sea, Lewis Levins Levins Leib, Sere, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Mar-clay, McCleon, McClelland, McClernand, McCouchy, McCrate, McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIlvane, McKay, J. P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Morris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perrill, Perry, Petit, Phelps Pollock, Price Ramsey, Rathbun, Reid, Relle, Ritter, Roberts, Root, Runk, Russell, Sawtelle, Sa Stanton, Starkweather, Stewart, St. John, Strong, Sykes, Thomasson, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tilden, Towns, Trumbo, Vance, Wentworth, Wheaton, White, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodruff, Woodworth, Yell, Young, Yest-163.

NAYS-Messrs. Abbott, Ashiffun, Bayly, Bedager, Milton Brown, Burt, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Cocte, Collamer, Crans-ton, Crozier, Dargan, Garrett Davis, Dixon, Dockery, Edwin H. Ewing, Foot, Gentry, Grinnell, Herrick, Isenc E. Holmes, John W. Houston, E. Hubbard, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hunter, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Daniel P. King, Leuke, Long, Marsh, Miller, Mosely, Pendleton, Rhett, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Seddon, A. D. Sims, Simpson, Troman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Stephens, Strohm, Thibodeaux, Berjamin Thompson, Toombs, Tredway, Vinton, Winthrop, Woodward, Wright, Yancey - 51.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Cass, the orders of the day, the same being the measures in rela-tion to Oregon, which had been laid over to the 10th of February, were taken up for considera-

warmth of manner and severity of language, in gon. He advocated immediate action. If we did not act now, he said, we would create a suspicion settlement of the Northeastern boundary question, 6. February 4. 1846 .- Mr. Buchanan to Mr. and the mission of Lord Ashburton to this country to settle the question and the Oregon question a Webster was not in his seat) in giving away a valuable part of our territory in that negotiation, and of neglecting to settle the Oregon question a the same time! He real from the English de bates in parliament to show that when Lord Ashburton informend his competers how much be had

to war, because of our giving the notice provided for in the treaty. The notice must be given.

not fight the United States, single-handed, upon merce than that of either of the European Powany question. And having made this bold asser-tion, he said, it behaved him to prove it.

Then, at the suggestion of Mr. Hannegan, who said it was half past two o'clock, he gave way for a motion to adjourn which was carried.

HOUSE. Debating the general appropriation bill in committee of the Whole-appropriations for fortifications before the committee.

Wednesday, Feb. 11. SENATE. Aftersundry resolutions were presented, the Senate proceeded to the special order

Mr. ALLEN resumed his remarks, and said that Great Britain would not and dare not, singlehanded, fight the United States for Oregon. Mr. Allen said that in all the discussion which had been had upon this subject in the public prints, in pamphlets and by public men, the question had not been as to our right-whether our title was good and that of Great Britain baseless-but the argument had been that we were defenceless, while Great Britain was powerful and ready for war, and therefore we must yield to her unjust pretentions. No such argument as this was ever uttered by an English statesman. No! their language was, "we have rights in Oregon, and are prepared to maintain them.

Mr. Allen said he would ask Senators whether poor weak Mexico could be substituted for ireat Britain we would not at once give the notice and take possession of the country! Aye, said he, and we would have taken it fifteen years

Mr. Allen said that when he asserted Great Britain would not dare to fight for Oregon he did of mean to imply that she would act from fear of a conflict—but before she would go to war with us she would take into consideration the baseless

Mr. Allen said he had heard a great deal said of the immense navy of Great Britain, but it was a fact that in 1802 the navy of Great Britain bore a much larger proportion to the whole navy of the world than it did at this day. He then went into a long history of the conflicts between England and Prance to show that her navy was not the formidable thing we imagined it to be. We could in a short period, with the aid of our commercial marine, put a navy affoat which Great Britain could not send sufficient power to meet-and the combined navy of the whole world could not subjugate us. The introducion of steam instead of dding to the superiority of Great Britain, actually reduced her superiority one-half, as it rendered money only and not scamen the most essential

thing.

Mr. Allen did not think England could send a force to this country sufficient to employ the fierce democracy of the contry for one year. He did not mean by the democracy the party of that name—but the great American people. There was a difference, he said, between armies and an analysis of doing it, provided only that Congress should be the most given. It was the faith of all the Christian based and many and Great Britain could not foreven for a single campaign.

Mr. Allen said that the only thing which operainto a history of the nature of our government and tenure of office, and compared the average time er sometimes employed in administering the so-of service of the Presidents of the United States lemminy of an oath to members elect before they of service of the Presidents of the United States with that of the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, were admitted to sents in that Hall. If that book

peared to be to show that the power of Great commutee woud see what Mr. A. considered the Britain was greatly exaggerated, while our own foundation of the title of the United States to the was as much underrated.

Mr. Allen closed his speech with the startling declaration and novel figure, that a war with England was no more to be dreaded than an unborn and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea,

HOUSE. Mr. King of Ga., asked leave to make a personal explanation. Mr. K. commen-ced to state his reasons, when Mr. Rathbun of N. Y., called him to order. The question was then put to the House whether Mr. K. should be heard.

ers-and the certainty that although our people

in which they do not believe to be right and just.

He said if the American people could be assembled around the Executive Mansion, and have this, great question submitted to them, they would say refers. beware, in the name of God, beware, how you involve us in a war without just and sufficient

Mr. Hennegan obtained the floor, when, on motion, the Senate went into Executive session. after which, it adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE. The House in the morning was without a quorum. Members were called—the doors closed, and then thrown open, and the absentees returned-and at last, after much waste of time, and a good deal of grumbling, scolding and jerking about by Messrs. Wentworth, McKand others, who wanted the House to work, be cause there was no quorum present, absentees enough returned to make out the quorum; where upon the House went into committee once more and took up the Pension appropriation bill-Mr. Broadhead in the chair. Amendments were of fered-points of order made-clamorous attempts to prevent members from stating the case kept ap-tellers demanded - bill amended - committee ose and reported-and the House adjourned, until 12 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JOHN Q. ADAMS ON OREGON.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Feb. 9, the "old man eloquent" spoke his hour on the Oregon question. And a novelty of a ludes to the calls made upon him further to express

Mr. Adams had said before that he was ready to give to Great Britain the notice proposed by the America by Christopher Columbus this was the Committee on Fereign Affairs; but he had not law of nations between all people processing to be entered into all the reasons which had brought him to that conclusion. He had been will-mitted. propositions as to the form of giving notice of the 1492, in the spring of the following year, I think down to the last and most timid of all the resolutions to Ferdinand and Isabella. He authorized them which had been before the committee. The more to draw a line from pole to pole, at the distance of positive they were the better they suited his mind. But, by way of compromise, and with a desire to vote, he would consent to go for the least positive no longer.

ted in the minds of those opposed to the bold, man.

ly assertion of our rights and the proper measures to sustain them was fear. He then entered thing more about it; unless the Chairman had to show the stability of our government, and to show how groundless was the wrear we felt at her power.

The principal object of Mr. Allen's speech ap-Oregon territory.

child lying at the back of its parent!

Mr.J. M. Clayton obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God cree ated man in his own image in the image of God created he him: male and f emale created he them. And God blessed them, and God said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over

hair was sustained, yeas 105, nays not counted. up before; that there is a great misapprehension Mr. King said that the reason why he did not as to the real merits of the provisions of our cont vote upon the Oregon question was that the vention with Great Britain respecting the Oregon President had not answered the call. He had territory. A very great misnomer has been ap-suppressed a part of the correspondence as was plied to that convention in calling it a convention on the Newy Increase bill; but no question was taken on the bill, in consequence, as we gather would ever get from us! She might laugh at the change in which she had got—she would get no more?

The next half hour was one of confusion and noise, about making personal explanations. The end of all this was arrived at only by a motion to what she had got—she would get no more?

The next half hour was one of confusion and noise, about making personal explanations. The end of all this was arrived at only by a motion to what she had got—she would get no more?

The next half hour was one of confusion and noise, about making personal explanations. The end of all this was arrived at only by a motion to list an committee of the Whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the would be a committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole of the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole on the appropriate and the committee of the whole of the committee of the committee of the whole of the committee Thresday, Feb. 12. and prevents us from occupying the country and SENATE. The preliminary business having carrying out that Law of God which the Clerk has

Mr. Magun matched the Assinistration prefer successfully. He disapproved to be most bitter successfully and the desired up and and return those to the n.x. Congress with a successfully all successfull

are brave, yet they are not for war in any cause tance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy

[The Clerk here read as follows : " Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his zore displeasure. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion. I will declare the decree: the Lord bath said unto me, Thou art my

Son: this day have I begetten thee."

Mr. A. resumed. That is the personage whom this promise was made, to give the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. That verse is understood, I believe without exception, by all commentators, to refer to our Saviour Jesus Christ. It was Jesus Christ who was to have the "uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." Now, all thristendom, before the times of Luther, so undertood the passage; and it was then held, with a intions, (I am speaking now of the law of nations,) (that the Pope v as the representative of Christ up-on earth; and from this verse in the Psalms, and from another verse near the close of one of the Gospels, (Matthew,) where it is said that Jesus Christ, after his resurrection and before his ascension to heaven, said to his apostles: "All power is given unto me in heaven, and in earth: Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." on the Oregon question. And a novelty of a speech it is! We omit his preliminary remarks. Pope of Rome asserted, and for many ages it was where he compliments members for the ability admitted by al! Christian people, that he had the nature of her claims and the immense injury which had been displayed in the debate, and al. power to give to any king or kingdom he pleased authority to go and subdue barbarous nations, and possess themselves of territories occupied by such barbarians and to convert them to Christian

At the time of the discovery of North and South Christians; and so recognised, acknowledged, ad-When Columbus came with a commising to leave the balance of the debate with the sion from Ferdinand and Isabella, Soversigns of committee, and to ray by to any one of the several Castile, Leon, and Arragon, dated in October, termination of the convention-from the pesitive in April, 1403, the Pope of Rome-at that time and unco-ditional declaration of the report of the authorized to do it by the law of nations—gave chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the whole continent of North and South America one hundred leagues west of the Azores and the Cape de Verd Islands, and gave the whole of the show as strong a majority as possible on the final continent west of that line to Ferdinand and Isavote, he would consent to go for the least positive bella, King and Queen of Castile, Leon, and Ar-

Sawyer, Scammon, Schenck, Scammon, Severance, armed nation—and Great Britain could not forLeonard H. Simms, A. Smith, R. Smith, J. Smith
is sufficient employment for our armed people say that the convention should continue in force valid; and it was under such talles that all terri-So much had been said, and with so much notice, that he believed it countries, with their inhabitants, but at times civilized countries, too. He dethroned sovereigns, Chairman had laid their kingdoms under an interdict and excomon the table before him a lattle book that the Speak-er sometimes employed in administering the so-And the Government of Great Britain at this day holds Ireland by no other title. Three hundred years before the grant to Ferdinand and Isabella; Pope Adrian gave Ireland to Henry II. & the Queen of England holds the island under that title now, unless indeed she sets up another title by conquest but Ireland, if inform conquered, has been in almost perpetual rebellion ever since. England has been obliged to re-conquer her some half dezen times, and if she means to do it again now, she must begin shon. [A laugh.] The question has been raised whether Ireland shall be independent, and if we get into a war with England it will be a pretty serious matter for her to maintain her title.

I cannot say absolutely that our title under the grant to Perdinand and Isabella is a good title—I should rather say it is in itself invalid. Our title is founded on that general authority granted to man by his Creator to "replenish the earth and acting in a subordinate capacity as Secretary of subdue it." It was a grant of the Creator toman State to a most excellent and estimable man, for as man, and to every individual in his individual whose memory I shall ever cherish the highest capacity so much as should be portioned out to regard, James Monroe; and as to the second con-The House by a vote of S6 year to G3 mays permitted him to be heard.

Mr. King spoke of the correspondence from the Parisher of the Communities to say what should be their respectively. That, (said Mr. A.) in my judgment, is the communities to say what should be their respection.

lent was bound to answer it in full, instead—

Mr. Ratibun again called to order for an alliusion to the correspondence.

The Speaker decided that the gentleman was

the foundation of the title by which you, sir, occur by that chair, and by which we are now called on to occupy Oregon, and cannot do it without the termination of the convention in which we have termination of the convention in which we have agreed that we will not occupy it.

Between nations this must be regulated by first convention:

"It is agreed that any country that may be claimed by either party on the perthwest cost of nothing but the customs of nations and the treaties they mutually enter into.]

America, westward to the Stony Mountains, shall, together with its harbors, bays, creeks, and the reed that we will not occupy it.

And here let me repeat the idea I urged when before; that there is a great misapprehension tire territory of the globe shall be occupied. It is navigation of all rivers within the same, be track that announced for the term of ten years from the date. by virtue of such conventional agreements that you, sir, hold the seat you occupy, and that I do not; and that no other individual can take it from vessels, citizens, and subjects of the two Powers."

When the discovery of Columbus came to be real- to leave the country free and open to all the world took it into their heads to plant colonies on this continent; and then arose questions and control that this agreement is not to be construed to the continent; and then arose questions and contro-versies of rights between them which have never prejudice of any claim which eather of the two been settled to this day. Our title to Oregon is high contracting parties may have to any part one of these questions. Title to territory is drawn the said country, nor shall it be taken to affect the from various sources.

[The Clerk here rend as follows: "Ask of me. their own State territory by grants and charters from British Kings, and they must rely upon them to sustain their right to their own territory. If the territory of Virginia, for instance, was to be disputed, I ask those gentlemen to tell me whether their right in the territory on which Richmon stands, or Norfolk, does not reat on just such grants? If they say these convey no right, where will they go for their title! They will immediately go to the charter of James the Pirst; they must go there; they can co no where else-unless they pretend to a right by conquest under the Declaration of Independence. We all rely on such char-ters. In this building, at this very hour, there is a contest going on between my own beloved Massachusetts, and the State of Rhode Island which I love almost as much, which turns entirely on a were usurpers; what right had they to give a wey this continent? I was reading the other day the history of a centest between Spanish arbitrators Queen says that the Pope had no right to make grants of unoccupied and barbarous territory; she could discern no right he had, and his grants cre-ated no valid titles. Elizabeth was very wise in this; but I ask what right had she to make such

grants any more than the Pope f

I come down to the pretended principle that discovery of the mouth of the river gives title to all the territory drained by that river, (which is the ground on which we claim the valley of the Mississippi, is parcel of the right by which you hold your tide. On this point I go, again, to the charters granted by the Kings of England. They had no regard to rivers. The charter of Mussachusetts is to so much of the continent as lies between 40 and 48, and between the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, without any regard to the mouths of rivers or to any thing else. The Kings of Europe, following the example of the Pope, made rope, tollowing the example of the Pope, made grants on this continent and elsewhere upon such principles as they thought proper. When they found that the discovery of the mouth of a river would be for their advantage, they claimed that all the territory drained by such river was their own, and they granted it to whom they would and on such terms as suited themselves. In this way Louis, XIV. granted to Crozart power to trade in the Mississippi - he granted but gave him power to trade in the Mississippi valley; yet we hold by that very charter. The river had been discovered, however, before by

All these titles are imperfect. The more discovery of a river or of an island confers no title in itself. Exploration comes next: this gives something more of a title. Then continuity, and contiguity, both, in giving some degree of title: but none of them all give a perfect title, in and of themselves. Nothing is complete in the way of to have a "clear and indisputable" title to Oregon. We want possession-occupation.

We have made two conventions with Great Britain—on a 18, and mother in 1827—conventions by who, we did not agree to any joint occupation, or any thing like it—buthe days of Jack Falstaff, (who was so facetiously affuded to the other evening by the gentleman from Ohio; (Mr. Starkweather.) a certain Doll Tear-sheet once said: "These villians will make the word captain as odious as the word occupy, which was an excellent good word before it was ill sorted."

In excellent good word before it was ill sorted."

I fear that before long this word joint occupation will become as odious as Falstati's said trull feared it would be; it is so often "ill-sorted."

There is no occupation of Oregon poccupation is what we want, and what I-would get by putting an end to the convention of 1827. What is that convention? The gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. King.) in his personal remarks a lattle while ago, called upon me to say why I agreed to that convention; and yet how I can now say that the Ammerican title is good to the whole of Oregon?

[Mr. King rose to correct the stalement. The

Mr. King rose to correct the stalement. The question he had asked was, not why the honorable gentleman had agreed to the convention, but why he had not entered a protest against the British

Mr. ADAMS. I answer, according to his own idea, that in the case of the first convention I was whose menory I shall ever cherish the highest President of the United States. It was called for at an early day, and in his judgment the President was bound to answer it in full, instead—

Mr. A.) in my judgment, is the communities to say what should be their respective meters and bounds; and, when they were dent was bound to answer it in full, instead—

The President of the United States. It was called for foundation of our title Oregon, and of all the title two meters and bounds; and, when they were a formal protest against the claim of Great Britan.

The President of the United States. It was called for foundation of our title Oregon, and of all the title two meters and bounds; and, when they were a formal protest against the claim of Great Britan.

The President of the United States. It was called for foundation of our title Oregon, and of all the title two meters and bounds; and, when they were the foundation of the title by which you stitled to the communities to say what should be their respective meters and bounds; and, when they were a formal protest against the claim of Great Britan.

The President of the United States. It was called for foundation of our title Oregon, and of all the title two meters and bounds; and, when they were formed, it became a matter of legislation to determine the original of the title formed in the communities to say what should be their respective man that if he will find it contains a formal protest against the claim of Great Britan.

Our title to Oregon has the same foundation. It is Non-necupation; it is an agreement claims of any other Power or State to any part of

as full and oxiglest a claim to the whole of Oregon, a peop at the foundations of policial society, in a refined barbarny. But as it is intended especialto years the whole county was to be open to both parter without either of them exercising exclusive where it can be extended, where the land is uning the reforming influence of punishments. Cri-

says the has no tide to it; she pretends none; but that Oregon is an open country—eccupied (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 the advocates of the Penitentiary Punishments; their implicate in producing reformation.

The advocates of the Penitentiary system, callwill let her have; the will cham, in the end, ex-clusive periodiction over the whole territory. She now claims to keep the country open for the pur-pose of hunting to keep it is a barbarous state, is 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 Bruish claim andours: we claim Oregon that we may improve the country and make its desert to 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 Gou 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 faugh] as well as the savage nations

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, naving agreed to continue the claims of both nations just as they were for ten years, and subsequently until potice should be given by one of the parties, I now wish to put an end to the convention by giving such notice.

I want Oregon for our Western pioneers.

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 if that it may grow into a great nation like this, and become a free, independent, and sovereign Republic; instead of romaining a hunting-ground for beaver and buffa-

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. parties to be a permanent state of things; itshows there was a claim in arrear, and one which we be all the parcel of helpless children is truly deploration of a woman, with a parcel of helpless children is truly deploration of the property of their daily bread, be taken from her, shut up in prison, and his earnings turned into another chanobserve the difference in the phrascology 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 of moment to communicate; but still, we all have our opinious, 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 vialificitive 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 ulso offences against the Great Legislature in the moral king-dom. To fancy that any human system could measure out a just penalty for moral depravi-ty, is to imbibe 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 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 villians, who have stolen because they have had false notions have stolen because they have had laise notions of human greatness, namely, that a man who has become insolvent and lost bis, property, has lost also his character: and this, by the by, is too much the spirit of the world, and the thief possitaught a sounder morality by the discipline and instructions given in a penitentiary.-He also may ther: 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 objected to by some who have n 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 bu-Such is the spirit of the good man legislature. As to the notion entertained by

no divine right of legislation, as has been vainly on which is founded the ability to distinguish a talse from a true revelation of the divine will to mian ; and it is on this great basis of natural and great and endless diversity in the explanation of electates of this law of natural and moral justice, as explained by our venerated code of divine law, to unto others as you would others should 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 murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has forfeited his life to the dispersion of the murch ser has a special containing the murch ser have and the murch ser have and the murch ser have and the murch ser have a side contained their victim and his friends, by slow, but constant corroding decay. Taken alto-getter, and narrowly scrutinized, they present a special contained the murch ser has a special contained the murch service the murch service the murch service that the murch service that t yine law, and on this ground only they have an the public sentiment isso fastidious about the pun-absolute right conferred of taking it away. But ishments inflicted under our present laws, what in the execution of this authority, let us imitate would it be respecting Pententiary punishments, the Supreme Legislator of heaven and earth, by extending as much forested to constitute the Supreme Legislator of heaven and earth, by extending as much forested to constitute the suprement form public gaze by high extending as much forested to constitute the suprement of the s

ing our present mode of punishing crime bloody and cruel, insist that the Pententiary offers a method less severe and more humane. Let us memire.

to suffer with the guilty. Sympathizing relatives suffer the keenest anguish, during the whole time a convict is undergoing punishment. The rela-tions of son, brother, husband, and father, are ties which crime, and degradation, and puntion, cannot sever. The first intimation that a crime has been committed by one who stands in the above relations, incerates the hearts of his friends; and through the whole process of trial and punishment 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; most imperious reason why the punishment should be of short duration. Therefore Penitentiacy pun-ishment is cruel, because its hold the paniard long in innocent bosoms.

The right itself of the State to take a man from

his family, and to divert his labour from their be-nefit 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 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 waiving the question of right as not pertaining to the subject now under consideration it must be admitted that the condition of a woman. nel. 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. vict's condition is that of the most degraded and degrading slavery. Men of fierce and stern as-pects address them in tones of authority, that soon most degraded and convince them of their entire dependence on the freeks and arbitrary will of others. They are placed in the most inconsistent condition imagina-ble. Placed there for punishment, if they do not somewhat voluntarily 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, unrea-

mable and inhumane.

Condemned to the most painful drudgery, their toil is unremitting through the day. If they per-form their prescribed task, the only reward they receive is, to do as much more as they can, and have their task thenceforward 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 suffer-ings 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 mess is meted out to them. without any regard to the amount or kind of nour-ishment each requires. The consequence is, that man legislature. As to the notion contributed of have not that which agrees with them. Common that a penitentiary reduces the rewards of have not that which agrees with them. Commonchanical labor, I can see no foundation of it; plaintonly produces harsh chiding, and if persistent personnels are according to the produce of the plaintonly produces harsh chiding, and if persistent personnels is at agree with nature, dangethat or naught, is at variance with nature, dangecommerce which is connected with the whole world. rous to health, and cruel in application.

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 The confined, walled up condition of the prison shments; the bad, ill-managed diet; the depresmagned in other ages; but we must remark, 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 Cod. Though the law of nature is the law of Cod. Though the appearance of the prisoners indicates this at once appearance of the prisoners indicates this at once the prisoners indicates the prison to every beholder. They that enter the prison to every beholder. ishments; the bad, ill-managed one; the dependence of spirit; and the whole accumulation of bodily sufferings and mental griefs; soon begin to the said undermine the constitution. The bad and our wills polluted by imaginary good; still to every beholder. There that enter the prison there does exist a law of intelligent beings, which with weak and already impaired constitutions, law, when discovered, is the law of the God of soon fall victims. Others follow at intervals pronature, and is the great basis among moral agents portioned 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 divine law, inscribed upon us as intelligent beings, duration of convict life. We only know it to be that freedom is built. Though we may have a short. Peculiar constitutions may assimilate themselves to this most unnatural condition, and this law of pature, and us to what is natural jug- survive a longer time. Many convicts, desperate tice; yet this foundation is a secure foundation as from degradation, shrinking from the present and mid all the varieties of opinions and explanations prospective suffering, and seeing no good in store among men. Judgment and justice among men. for them, resolve and long not to survive their comand all the varieties of opinions and explanations prospective suffering, and seeing no good in store smoon men. Judgment and justice among men, it them, resolve and long not to survive their complete that is, natural justice and natural law, is the pleated mesery. By being punished by refusing bulwark of the divine throne among men, as it is to work, and physicked for pretended sickness, the strong foundation of civil freedom—but the species of suicide, and presently cast off their bur-

den of temporal woes.

Thus Pentientiary punishments, as we have

occupied and where the trades are too any.

Is true observe, then, what was our title and what was Great Brann's. In that negotiation, and is the subsequent negotiation, and even to this day, Great Brann has claimed no exclusive how things work.

Those who, having a correct moral principle and yellow the proper and sufficient cause of suspension this day, Great Brann has claimed no exclusive how things work.

Those who, having a correct moral principle and constitute may be constituted 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.

Such as, having weak thoral principle, and no proper and sufficient cause of suspension. conscience, commit crime deliberately, and progress gradually, till they become wholly corrupt and victous. Punishment of any kind will scarcey 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 crin ems to be a disease, a monomania or an irresisible impulse. Persons of this class, (fortunately few.) too dangerous to run at liberty, too same for bediam, 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 very salutary influence in effecting a reformation of the criminal; that outward objects being excluded, and the ordinary ivenues 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 hie, 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 soliude, 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 dungeon of Olmutz, for being a friend of human libery, 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 ases, since our last:
By Ruffin, C. J. in State v. Underwood, from Iredell, declaring that there is no error in this re-

In McBride v. Chont, in Equity, from Surry, dismissing the bill.
In Doe ex dem. Tate v. Crowson, from Guil-

ford, reversing the judgment below and awarding a venire de novo.

In Pool v. Ehringhaus, in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill.
In Nail v. Martin, in Equity, from Davie, dis-

missing the bill.
In Moss v. Adams, in Equity, from Guilford.

declaring that the injunction was properly dis-By Daniel, J. in Gaylord et. al. v. Blount, adm.

rom Beaufort, affirming the judgment below. In Peterson v. Webb, in Equity, from Bertie, ismissing the bill.

In McRue v. Wessell, from New Hanover, af-

ming the judgment below. In Chambers v. McDaniel, from Caswell, af-

In Miles v. Allen, from Caswell, affirming the dgment below. By Nash, J. In Taylor v. Cotten, from Chat-

im, affirming the judgment below.

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

In Rowland v. Mann, from Stanly, reversing the judgment and awarding a venire de novo. In Bennehan v. Yarborough, from Orange; udgment for the plaintiff.

In Sizemore v Morrow, from Person, reversing ne judgment and awarding a venire de novo. In Doe ex dem. Clarke v. Diggs, from Anson. eversing the judgment below, and awarding a renire de novo.

THE WHITE HORSE OF THE PRAIRIESCAUGHT. 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, lass at last cen caught. The writer says:
"I saw him a prisoner, tied by one leg, depriv-

ed of his freedom, and visited by many as a natu-ral curiosity. He is a flea-bitten grey, about 14 hands high, well proportioned, and a good deal after the pattern of a Conestoga No. 2. and neck are really beautiful—perfect Arabian—fac simile of the Godolphin. Beautiful cars, large nostrils, great breadth of forehead, and a throttle as large as any I have seen in any blood nag. His

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 nges as he passes by, that there once lived a

The great fires in the Dismal Swamp last fall had driven great numbers of bears to seek susdays killed no less than nineteen full-grown bears. pedient." besides taking one alive, which was treed by the dogs.

The Montreal Transcript states that thirteen thousand troops of the line, including two com panies of suppers 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 McCuistin in his life time, is now offered for sale on such terms as will suit the convenience of the pareliner. Said borne. convenience of the purchaser. Said ho nated in the Eastern part of town, is well adap

From the National Intelligencer THE LAST OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A more ceareful perusal of the Diplomatic Cor-A more ceareth perusal of the Diplomatic Correspondence communicated by the President of
the United Strites on Saturday has to the House
of Representatives, from the face of which we
drew inferences, infavorable to an early pacific
the United Strites on Saturday has to the House
of Representatives, from the face of which we
drew inferences, infavorable to an early pacific
that the united Strites of the public
that the united Strites of th fied us that the body of it fully sustains those in-ferences. We speak of the papers as they pre-sent themselves to the eye and to the sense, been withheld from Congress, or which may be defensible on the ground of mere expediency, matter of mental reservation on the part of the been withheld from Congress, or which may Administration. We know of nothing that his been suppressed or withheld by the Executive; The duty of nations to submit all matters in and we are bound to take these papers as pre-senting an entire and unreserved disclosure of the actual state of the diplomatic intercourse be-tween this Government and that of Great Brit.

Desirous of avoiding the reproach of being Desirous of avoiding the reproach of being alarmsts, we pass by the Letter of our Minister to Great Britain, giving an account of the result of the inquiry which he was directed to propound to the British Government—a very naice 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 very uneasy sensations 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 vegue apprehensions on this subject, is to extract from these documents such informa-tion 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 Envey which bear upon this

In the note of Mr. PAKENHAM of the 17th December, he says: " .In 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 Linited States the expediency of referring the whole question, Sec. negotiation, he adds that "the importance of an early settlement seems to become at each moment He argues arbitration as the step "best calculated to allay the effequence of popular feeling which might otherwise greating embarrass the effort of both Governments to preserve a friendly understanding between the two countries;" and "as a proof of the confidence of the Government in the justice of their own claims," 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 re-lations with the United States." This proposition he declares to be "made in a spirit of eration and fairness of which the world world will crains and surpresses 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 the declaring their conviction that it is "perfectly compatible with the strictest honor and just interests of both parties." and by the convergence of 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 irming the judgment below.

In Mayo v. Mayo, from Edgecomb, affirming upon her by rejecting all her offers of concilia-

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

In his note of the 3d January Mr. BUCHANAN says: "The British Government do not propose 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 sion [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 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 then rely upon it the bit is a base Counterfeit bill has on the 6th January, by simply stating that it has been transmitted to the British Government.—
But, on the 16th January, the British Plenipotendid the Engraving! — Millon Chronicle. by every means in his power to a satisfactory con-clusion of the question." modifies his proposal of modifies his proposal of reference to meet Mr. Buchanan's objection plaof forehead, and a throttle as seen in any blood nag. His ion to such a course, it would suit the views of the United States Government to refer to arbitratures and profits of such institutions, since the beautiful white mane is two feet long, and his foretop in proportion. He was very much laccinated 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 United States Government to refer to arbitratures and profits of such institutions, since the very much laccinated and legs, the effects of the lasso in catching him. From his appearance he was considered that many of the prisoners were regularly taught the business.

While he was confined there he was confined the was confined there he was confined 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 the whole territory, there should in that case be assigned to each that portion of territory which ild, in the opinion of the arbitrating Power, be called for by a just appreciation of the claims of 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 gesting other modes, if more agreeable to the gesting other modes, and invites the Secretary to take the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the control of the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure, and that the people are ready to the measure are ready to the people are ready to the measure are ready to the people are ready to the measure are ready to the people are ready to the measure and the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned. We have information from the best source that the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned. We have information from the best source that the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned. We have information from the best source that the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned to the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned to the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned to the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned to the project of a penitentiary in this State is abandoned to the project of a penitenti the subject of that note into consideration, "with go with them heartily, should the information out in pursuit of them, and in the course of a few the United States to be most just, wise, and exa view to such an arrangement on the principle

Here is, then, a reference proposed in the very terms suggested by the United States—a reference of the question of title-while a farther sugcestion that the form of reference may be such as 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 note 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 and solert a call from all persons wishing to purchase, 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."

I AND WITTER GOODS.

of this Nation to be a proper subject of arbitration;" that is to say, that, in all questions of this sort, we will be aur own exclusive judge, and cial point of view, is, we believe, gener

adjustment of the Oregon controversy, has satis- which can change their aspect, we must say that this absolute and unceremonous refusal of arbi-tration, when even the choice of manner and form of arbitration is placed, as it were, at the abwith no allowance for any thing that may have solute disposal of the United States, is scarcely;

> ry 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 Vatter] 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 claims; why, therefore, should either yield to the other? In such a case, they can only demand an examination of the question, propose a confer-ence or AN ARRITRATION, 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 adminis-tration of this Government preceding the present, the whole world knows, at between the two countries boar 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, withdrawing themselves from the social After stating the difficulties in the way of circle of nations, become disturbers of the peace

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 Charlton, 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, present-"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 fine checking—the genuine is as the sheld at no fine checking-the genuine has; the shield at the female's feet exhibits nothing like a face or on the outside of the arm-not so with and on the right hand end of the bill, are also adly executed-they look dark, dim and coarse. fice. In a word, the Counterfeit bill may be known by e general coarseness of the Engraving and above calculated to pass as money with those not on weddings upon that festival.

Milton. The Plate or Engraving is precisely the same. The Four Dollar Counterfeit Bills on 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 to Fours or Bills of any other denomination bearing date 1845. (mark that, too.) and has issue to rouse or Bills of any other denomination bearing date beyond Mancin, 1845. All bills, then, on the Milton Branch, dated paion to March 1845, are rank and foul Counterfeits. (Observe this.) 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 (c) attached to it, corresponding with the shade of the two letters No. then rely upon it the bill is a base Counterfeit,

PENITENTIARY .- Pursuant to the act of the last Legislature, Gov. Granam opened pin due time, " a correspondence with the Executives of cing it in the form of inquiry. "Whether, suppos- the several States, in which Penitentiaries are now and who has done the State of Mass. some service

Editor of the Independent, in our judgment, has been too hasty in coming to the conclusion that think it right to employ convicts in this many the project of a penitentiary in this State is aban-hutto our minds it involves them had to our minds it involves them.

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 curis about helt an inch apart in her forchead. Size was raised by a Mr High, of Stokes county. A reward of Five Dollars will be given for securing the mare, and the detection of the given for securing the mare, and the detection of the third, it is a stable of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third, it is a stable of the first of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare, and the detection of the third of the securing the mare and the detection of the third of the securing the mare and the detection of the transfer of the securing the mare and the detection of the transfer of the securing the mare and the detection of the transfer of the securing the mare and the detection of the transfer of

TRAPE OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

The importance of Washington, in a coare probably aware of the amount of he done here. We have taken some pains to done here. We have taken some pains to her tain the annual aggregate of the business opera-neased the town, and the following parameters

merchants during the year just past.

The experts of Naval States to 232,266 than its

Grain, 66.744 husbels—Spirits of Turp enline
6.674 barrels—Lumber 6.572 M.—Cotton 2.812 bales. Estimating the value of these articles by he average of prices during the part year we have

Naval Stores Spirits Turpentine Lumber 121.140 63,02 All other articles 54,647

£671.645 At present prices, the value of the exports won ceed a million and a half of dollars.

The annual imports (foreign and coastwise) acount, in value, to \$110,912. Deducting these Deducting these rom the exports, we have

Imports

Excess of exports \$151,703 Which shows a balance of trade in our favor, o almost half a million of dollars,

There are seven turpentine distilleries (and an-

other is being built) running fifteen stills, which consume annually 115,000 barrels crude turpenine, and require, when in constant operation, 600 parrels a day. The steam saw mill, running 24 saws, cuts annually 2,500,000 feet of lumber.

The tounage employed in the trade is estimated at 30,000 tons, only a small part of which 1870-000 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 health

ful condition, the aspect of affairs among us leolis cheerful and promising. New buildings are ga-ing 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 ne-glected. We have five churches, all in prosperous condition-while business in the Court-h is rapidly diminishing, and the juil is neurity, it not quite, tenantless.—If hig.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Is one of the customs of the Heathen Mythalogy engrafted upon the Christianux of the first care ries of its introduction into Rome. The Romans had been used to celebrate their Lupercuila, v February, in honor of the god and goddens Fan and June. At these sacrifices the names of you, of females were written and put into a box, the hand elors drawing them out as chance directed. 1.4 fathers of the early Christian Church, seeking 19 head—that of the genuine does; on close inspec-tion the spear in the female's hand appears to rest the genutions upon the new faith, and they changed the inc, the spear plainly rests against the inside of custom of the sacrifice of Pan and Juno to a final the arm; the garb of the female in the spurious in honor of St. Valentine, a bishop, and benevobill looks dark and filthy-that of the genuine lent propagator of the Christian religion in the Ro whiter and clearer. The female device at the top man states; this saint being chosen because the lent propagator of the Christian religion in the Re day of his feast was about the time of the sacri 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 all they want a period (.) to the No. We are Catholic church, on the termination of which, the thus particular in enumerating the defects of canons prohibiting marriages in Lent, it has been this counterfeit stuff, because, taken all in all, it is a custom in Ituly and Germany to celebrate many

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" always anonymous, has been persevered in with to the bearer at Charlotte or Charlton, as some of faithfulness, and in the costliness of their decora the bearer at Countries.

e spurious bills have it.

Here is another, on the same Bank, payable at country.

The statistics of the post office on St. Valentine's.

The statistics of the Union, and in the old

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 pulpitute on this day, to ascertain the authors of the letters they receive from mysterious and anony-

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

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,

of the engraving shop, and he says that the work performed there will compare with the best specimens executed by honest artizans. This second as for the hordes of counterfeiters that infertour country.—Perhaps the authorities of Massacratics

engraved at this establishment are equally involved in guilt—if the statement of Chan pair is true and the chief of police finly believe 1— my richly deserve to be placed by the space, the conterfester in the gloomy prison. We are also creately informed that this Champion is the of the stemparates in the city, and could easily common deforms services thirty or long dollars per wear if he but chose to follow as nonest calling.

Are now receiving and examing their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and soheld a call from all persons wishing to purchase, and trust they will be able to give satisfaction, both as to goodly among the price satisfaction, both as to goodly and price. They deem it may be seen to the Longe.

They deem it may be able to give satisfaction, both as to goodly and price. They deem it may be able to give satisfaction, both as to goodly and price. They deem it may be able to give satisfaction, both as to goodly and the Greenslood and the figure and

Fab. 10, 1630

Root's Penmanship TOR SALE at the Ding Store, by D. P. WEIR,

COUNTY MATTERS.

the election of a Special Court, appointment of va- Vera Cruz. rious county officers, laying the taxes for the ensuing year, &c.

The following named Justices were elected members of the Special Court, viz; John M.

or and Robert S. Gilmer appointed Assistant Sur-Public Buildings.

The taxes laid were the same in amount wit these of the preceding year-as follows : Count Tax, 38 cents on the poli and 10 cents on the hur dred dollars valuation of land and town property Common School Tax, 16 cents on the poll and cents on the hundred dollars valuation of property Poor Tax, same as that for Schoo's. For the edu cation of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, 2 cent 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

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 intellegence 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 Executive.

OREGON-WAR OR PEACE!

The late Official and Diplomatic Correspondence shows the Oregon Question, to our minds, wholly visionary. 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 arbitrawithout 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
in the legislative hall of the nation, would appear
in the legislative hall of the nation, would appear
context into, settling the Oregon question on the evidently fast ripening the controversy to a close; strange and wonderful indeed. Compare that day may bring forth."

Judging from the signs visible only to the pubwar 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 belligerant 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 policywhole matter of our relations with England is now

merican people who have austained so much abuse as "British Whigs," in comparison with the A PILOT BOAT, manned with fifteen choice ted to the world!

The New York correspondent of the Intelligenhim, 'Is there not, in the suppressed correspon- with a large amount of money, is the object of pur-Lane that the notice would not be received as offor the dissatisfaction of the war champions with Great Britain the twelve months notice, and the Perhaps, I would be right in adding, it explains the diniculty." also the motive which influenced Mr. Polk in the suppression.

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

pared with that which accrued in the same offices a rupture between the two nations. during the fourth quarter of 1844. It shows a

MEXICO.

The brig Somers arrived at Pensacola Jan. 31st. rom Vera Cruz. Mr. Slidell was at Jalapa. where he would remain a few weeks before proceeding to Vera Cruz. There appears to be no SATUADAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1816. | doubt that Yucatan has declared her independence. Gen. Arista was reported to have arrived message, act with promptness and decision, and I. J. M. Lindsay. at Sun Luis Potosi, where he had declared for the February Term of Guilford County Court has former order of things, and invited all to join him been in session the past week, at which the order in putting down the revolutionists. The Santa nary yearly business has been transacted, to wit, Anna party was growing stronger every day in

of the abrogation of the treaty of 1827, party con-Morehead, Francis L. Simpson, Peter Adams, siderations and influences seem to have been less Jed. H. Liedsay, and I. J. M. Lindsay, E-quires. regarded than on any measure of national interest Col. James Denny was re-elected County Trus- for several years past. The Yeas and Nays are tee; Jesse Wheeler re-appointed County Survey- given on our first page. The following analysis of the vote is made out, in the papers, which Veyor; James Sloan re-appointed Treasurer of shows the singularly mixed-up condition of par-

	ties on this measure :				
į	h DEN	DEMOCRATS.		WHIGS.	
t	For.	Againsi.	For.	Again	
	Mame : : : 6	0	1	0	
	New Hampshire . 3	. 0	0	0	
•	Vermont : : : 1	0	0	8	
Ī		0	1	8	
ť	Rhode Island : : 0	0	1	1	
1	Connecticut : : 0	0	0	1	
	New York : : 20	0	9	3	
	New Jersey : : 2	0	2	1	
	Pennsylvania : 12	0	10	2	
,		0	0	1	
•	Maryland : : : 4	0	0	2	
1	Virginia : : : 5	8	0	1	
•	North Carolina : 6	0	2	1	
	South Carolina : 1	6	0	Ô	
	Georgia : : : 5	0	0	2	
f	Alabama : : : 1	22	1	0	
٦	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	
		0	i	i	
ij	Illinois : : : : 6	0	i	o	
	Michigan : : : 3	0	0	0	
3	Missouri : : : 5	0	Ö	ø	
j	Arkansas : : : 1	0	ö	Ö	
j		-	_	_	
į	Total, : _; 120	16	12	38	
ĺ		SHITE.	71.70		

FULTON,-The Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson was the Senate, each in his own peculiar style, but informed by the Hon. William Brent, at present question by itself, can be settled by the two counboth in favor of giving the notice. Mr. Clayton our Charge at Buenos Ayres, that the House of tries interested, without a resort to arms! That was in favor of Mr. Crittenden's amendment, and Representatives of the United States refused to way is, for England to dismont Mr. Pakenham's for leaving the responsibility of the notice with allow the Representative hall to Robert Fulton for the purpose of delivering a lecture to illustrate the practicability of steam for the purposes of do. But I know the fact that he are no idea she will navigation, upon the belief that his views were

In a notice of this curious anecdote of other days, the Union has these remaks :

" That the great inventor of steam navigation, who has introduced the most important invention and no man may presume to prophesy " what a time with this - the past, when the power of "gilic eye, and without a knowledge of the secrets the House of Representatives could have paid so which may be hidden hehind the diplomatic veil, little respect even to the embryo scheme which war would appear inevitable. Yet, involved as has developed such magnificent results."

| Government shall become obligated by law, to continue for fifteen years) to levy no duties above

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 w 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 parnay, more probably, by deliberate design, the agraphs of the politician; nor yet for the dense columns of vapid sentiment that fill so many northplaced in a situation to justify the Democracy, in their own eyes, in the surrender of some peculiar and charty paper." We must not forget to notice domestic American interests to the cupidity of our the improvement in mechanical execution intro-The relative position of that portion of the A. duced by the "Press"-it is printed on clear

true-blue, unterrified, progressive Democracy, men, departed from New York express for Liv-whose hate towards England is ever on its lips, erpool, on Monday, the 9th inst. This singular will in the events alluded to, be strangely manifes- royage has caused much speculation as to the object thereof; some say that it goes out with Government despatches-others, that it is entirely a The New York correspondent of the Intelligen-cer notices "that while Senator Allen was speak-have it denied that any government concerns were ing on the Oregon resolution, Mr. Mangum asked in the case, but that an individual who is missing dence, a declaration of Lord Aberdeen to Mr. Mc-suit-Politicians have it, that she goes to carry the fensive to Great Britain ? Mr. Allen refused to ration of the British Government, and to bring a answer. Such a rumor has been circulated here. reply whether it will be accepted as a price for If the rumor is well-founded, the act is unworthy "all of Oregon" now that the House of Repreof the Executive. At the same time it accounts sentatives has passed the resolution for giving the pacific notice the Honse has consented togree. President has rejected the third offer to arbitrate

> THE UNION concludes an editorial on the late Correspondence thus:

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, com-" For our own part, we cannot seriously appre-Yet, let not be too confident. We see nothing in these documents to change the course of policy of the deficit, in those tity offices, of \$58,484, being a United States. They would rather contribute to confirm all the recommendations of the President's The Joint Resolution of notice to Great Britain the course of measures which is now under the The Joint Resolution of notice to Great Britain the course of measures which is now under the as it passed the House of Representatives, was introduced by Mr. Boyn of Kennicky, as a substitute for that reported from the Committee on Education of congress. Let us encourage emigration and provide for the extension of our laws with regard letter. As Great RANKIN & McLEAN

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 pred for it. Such is our view of the documents which are now laid before Congress-such the olicy we would most respectfully recommend -In a word let as carry out the measures of the be prepared for eather fortune."

OREGON AND THE TARRY. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, date Feb. 11, writes-

The rumors are becoming so current that the THE VOTE UPON THE NOTICE. Oregon question is to be coupled with the tariff. In the vote of the House of Representatives on and the latter sacrificed to the former, that I do not the important resolution of notice to Great Britain 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 indica-tions which show the following facts:

That a tariff will be reported with a 20 par cent basis, in which will be included all cotton goods. hemp, &c. but which will embrace exceptions in coal, fron, 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 du-

This tariff, I am well assured, will prove so satisfactory to the British government that if it be- and West the Blue Ridge, Saura-town and Pilot comes a law there will be no difficulty to the way of a compromise of the Oregon question upenthe ba-sisof 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 unnexed 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 reciprocay with England, uniting the Oregon with the Tariff question, so us to secure the territory and prostrate pro-

of Democratic policy in its present position. The writer of the above paragraph further says-

act in rejecting our Government's offer of the 49th parallel, as the basis of a compromise, and say she 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 Occgon .- The New York Journal of Commerce of the 12th, expresses " conviction," categod into, settling the Oregon question on the 49° of latitude, by a treaty, "the ratifications of gantic steam" was in its infancy, and the present, which are to be exchanged — months after when the genius of Fulton is unfolding prodigies Great Britain shall have reduced her duties on continue for fifteen years) to levy no duties above 20 per cent. on British manufactures, except on iron and coal," and adds, "such—such a treaty
will be rarified by the Senate by a vote of 33.

TOWN MATTERS.

for the ensuing year, as follows:

Commissioners.—John A. Gilmer, Jed. H. the total abstinence pledge. We loope the remain-Landsay, Lyndon Swaun, Robert G. Lindsay and ing students will speedily follow their noble ex-

erly and James Mctver.

While the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole were voting on the amend- virthous self-denial. Letthern lock up their liments to the joint resolution of notice, Mr. Ram- quors in the medicine chest, and cense to oppose say moved to strike out all after the word "Resolved," and insert-

"That the Oregon question is no longer a subect 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 54° 40' forever-clapping of hands and stamping of feet-which the Chairman was some time in

> For the Patriot. 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 mountains appear in towering majesty;-inter-

"Hills on hill's cloud-created, rise on high-

It is almost uniformly healthy at all seasons .-When pneumonia, eresipelas, bilious fever, measles, hooping-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 pare 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 a profane swearer in the place. Where is the town that can claim precedence or even equality These rumors, though without any official au. with this? For a residence, what town can offer thority, go to confirm our suspicions of the depth 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.
who feel interested answer these inquiries.
VERITAS. at least during the summer season? We let the

WATERLOO, For the Patriot "Here last in "pride of place" the Eagle flew, Then tore with bloody talon the rent plain." CHILDE HAZOLD.

I stood on the red field of fight-The field of Waterloo Where last array'd in martial might The Imperial Engle flew. I saw from Belle Alliance, far

Adown the vale is neath

And heard the stern acclaim of war—
The shrick—the moun of death. For eight long hours I view'd the strife As charge on charge was made; The pround cuirassiers yielding life In mounds of corses laid.

At length the swiul crisis came The last imperial hope
Wing'd by a roaring sea of fiame—
Was marshall'd down the slope.

"There is the road—on, on ye brave.
For France and liberty,
Who would not fill a hero's grave,
Or live to victory!" Such were the lairning words of him Who shook the world with dread,

Those star alas! was now but dua It's failing splemlor shed. The Hero of an hundred fields,
The "bravest of the land,"
In front his glowing weapon wichls
I bear 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 bier."

He form'd us in a storm of hail-Alas! it was too late

Deep thunders from the road of Bry. Proclaim'd that all was lost. Sauce qui peut -was now 'he ery mingling host. I liv'd and wept that I surviv'd

The fierce and bloody field, would have died as I had hv'd Resting upon my shield O had it been his doom to meet

Death where his soldiers sleep, He had not hear'd the surges best On Helen's barren steep. But his shall be a beacon tomb

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 S to S, cis. Beeswax-sells readily at 271 to 29 cm. Cotton-sales have been quite large for som weeks and generally at prices ranging tween 6 and 6; cts.

Corn-has been freely offered and sold generally Flour arrivals have been very large, much more

so than usual, and prices have declined to \$5, \$1.75, \$4.50 for superfine, fair and cross. Feathers—sales made at 25 to 30 cts. Lard-but little offered, brings 9 to 10 cts. dats-have been very scarce and easily brought

50 cts., but a large quantity has been brought to market and may decline. II heat-prices have declined to 90 cts. Whiskey-sales made generally at 42 to 45.

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

Iron-Swedes, bar, 5 cts. extra sizes 6 to 6]. Lime-unslacked, plenty, quotation, 21 to 21 Molasses—a very large supply in market, sales at prices ranging between 25 and 32 cis. -continues at about former quotations, N O. S to 9, P. R. 9 to 10, St. Croix, 10 to 11. Sal!-Laverpool sack, 82.

Bills on New York 4 pr. et.

NAVIGATION:
The river is in fine boating order, and the steamers actively engaged in transportation or goods and preduce between Wilmington and Payette

A Nonze Move .- It must thrill the heart of ev-On Thursday last Commissioners and Asses- ery good man in the State with joy to sharn that sors for the Town of Greensborough were elected within the last two or three weeks, upwards of one hundred of the young gentlemen connected with the University, at Chapel Hill, have signed for the ensuing year, as follows:

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

J. M. Landsay.

Assessors.—Jesse H. Lindsay, Andrew Weathrly and James McIver.

See H. Lindsay, Justices, Justice countenance and encouragement to this manily 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 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.

Mus. Maux B. Mulbyday. MILLINER AND MANTAU MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Greenshero and the surrounding country, that she has taken a Room at Col. Gott's Hotel, where she is prepared to execute all work entrusted to her, in the nestest and most tashionable style.
Altering and bleaching Bonnets done at the skort-

est nonce.

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

January, 1846.

42-44.

DENTISTRY.

PR. ALLEN purpo es locating in Greensborough D and respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of the place and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to his Profession-These trusting to his shall may be assured that he will perform thit field y ail he promises or no charge.

Apply at Col. that's. Dec. 18, 1815

PROPOSALS TO PUBLISH IN THE town of Ashebora's weekly newspaper, to be called "THE STAR."

The undereigned, knowing that the publication of a cuiodical of some kind is much needed and ardently periodical of some kind is much needed and ordently desired by many in this section or 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 iron proper manner.

them, when conducted in a proper manner.

Politics, Literature, Art, Science, Manufactures, Agriculture, Homor, 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 opposite party have a permission and disorga-nizing tendency, his paper will observe towards them due courtiesy and decorum. Truth wil be strictly adhered to mall political disputes and controveries that may arise; and calumny and detraction will never find a piace in our columns—it being our object to pursue an honorable course, and to convince by the

strength of our organient and reasoning, rather than by specious flattery or deception.

On all who desire to promote the general sliffusion of knowledge—on all true patriots who are solicitous for the weal of our country, and particularly the paople of Randolph County we call for support; confidently beliaving that we will be enabled to furnish our rea-ders with as good a paper as any in the State of equal size. In corroboration 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 intersper-sing his colorious with matter that will be both inter-esting avoid instructive—net 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 \$5 after the expiration of that time.

Any subscriber may discontinue at any time by

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

© TAil 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.

IF Posturisters throughout the country are re to give this publicity. R. H. BROWN.
Asheboro', 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 so-lectle a fair trial from the city-zensof the cuticels a fair trial from the entraction of the surrounding country. He keeps on hand or will make to order, in any style to out the taste of his customer. Buggier and Suikeys, Barouch Coscho, together with any

es and Coacheer, Close Cosches, together with any other article in his business, which will be finished in a style equal to any work in this part of the cou-try, and at such prices as none can complain of. He will farmsh suitable Harness on as fair terms as

can be purchased elsewhere.

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

DAVID K. HITSPHIREYS.

Peb. 1846.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES
County—By the terms of the contracts of partner-hip, entered into in the formation of the Frans of
H.M. & J. A. Wangh, Rockford, Sarry county, N.C.,
Dobson & Wangh, Grayson county, N.C., Somers
& McGee, Rockford, Sarry county, N. C., Somers
& McGee, Rockford, Sarry county, N. C., their dissolution long since took place, and the contract of
partner-hip 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 comnosing the said tirms may be exempted from all resposing 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 gives notice that he will no leager be responsible. February 0th, 1846.

Figure 1 and 1 sible for the agts of any of the individual named firms

FAIR NOTICE.

A LI, persons, indebted to the late. Medical from of Caldwell & Donnell are hereby notified to come forward immediately and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. PAVID CALDWELL, Feb. 13, 1840. 46.3 Surviving Partier.

LONE OR LOANED.

THE BORROWER will confer a special favor it they will return to this office, a M. F. Descripting of angient date—about 1810. Some writing on the mangin of the leaves, &c. February Sth. 1846.

10 to s. LINSEED OH . J. & R. SLOAN. More than the by Doe 27th 1+15.

ORTH CAROLINA RANDOLPH COUNTY OF Terror 1840 era 1846' Craven & McCain / Justices, Judement Le-

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Feb. un. Term. 1846. A fred Brower adm'r of James Gardner, deceased.

olm Gardner, Baranbas D. Gardner, John Whittle com Gardner, Barnahis D. Gardner, John Whittle & wite Hannah Andrew Craven & wite Elizabeth, James Gatla & wite Elizabeth, Lewis Latham, Huldub Latham, Dolphin Latham, Enech Latham, Nancy Latham, Dolphin Gardner, William Benly & wife Rebecca, James Scotten & wife Polity, Elizabeth Craven, Stephen Mofflit, & wite Ruth, Robert S. Mofflitt, Legan Mc, Mofflit, Silas L. Mofflitt, Elizabeth Mofflitt, Abel Crave wife Educated. First Meditt, Legan Mc. Meditt, Shas L. Meditt, Eirzbeth Meditt, Abel Cov & wide Rebecca, Ein-kun G. Meditt, Peggy Meditt and Lewis Gardner. This cause coming on to be heard upon the Petition filed and allegations of coursel,—It is ordered, ad-adged 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 obscience to the order and deeren in this case, made at February Term, 1846 of Rundolph County Court, directing that police 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 storesaid, on Wednesday the first day of a pril fiext,

when and where they may attend if they think proper.

Witness, Berjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Contr, at effice in Ashebore the first Monday in February, 1846.

B. F. HOOVER, e.c.e.

Feb. 12th, 1846.

Frady \$6 47,6

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—Let it be remembered that Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills have now been before the citizens of the United States for nearly six years, and used by hundreds of thousands! They are so well known that it need scarcely be mentioned that they are a Pluigative Medicine, so "justly belanced" that the "experience of a censury" has proved that they may be taken in any dose, according to Nature's requirements,—and this rule refers to both sease and all ages. They have been used in every writely of derangement of the hunars body, and yet, when properly used, never tailed to restore to besith, except in those cases where nature was exhausted before the pills were commenced with.

Experience has taught that Brandretice Vegetable Universal Pills remove all corrupt hunours from the body, in an easy, safe and effectual measure; presuding no effect but what will flushy consistent or the perfect purification of the Blood, and thereby cure the disease, (whatever name it asy be existed,) and give perfect health to the whole system.

These Pills are for as let a very county of this CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:-Let

These Pills are for sale moves excluded and give perfect health to the whole system.

These Pills are for sale movery county of this State, at 25 centeper box; and by the tellowing persons in this county; J. & R. Sham, Graensbowing & Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's Mends, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestows, J. & R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store.

PIANO-FORTES.

CARNES, RIUMES, & CO. invariably warrant to pureasers, having served a regular appropriate only at the business, enables him at once to detect any deficiency or in-perfection that may exist in them. Their assortment perfection that may exist in them. Their assorting it is very complete, and are from the manufacturing of Messrs, I. Chickering and Wilkins & Newhall, Borton; and Messrs, Nume & Cierke and H. Worzenier, New York, Among their present supply to evidend di Alotton Attachment, which they take pleasure in re-commending to their friends, at a very low price. Petersburg, Nov. 24.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS will be taken in exchange for Goods.

Jan. 30, 1845. J. & R. SLOAN.

PHOSE who wish to be supplied with a first rate article of flour will find it at prices to suit the article of flour will the store of hard times by calling at the store of W. J. McCONNELL.

Cotton Yarns. PIFTY THOUSAND FOUNDS of first rate
Yarns for sale at the Leakeville Factory. Pree
ent price 16 cts per lb. Nov. 1945. 54:46

1900 PAIR OF BOOTS & SHOES. JUST receiving and on hand good brogans for 7.5 cents. Good Boots for \$1 75, and other phone in oroportion. Call and see what bargains, just he out these times W. J. McCONNEL.

Almanacks for 1456. THE FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMAN for 1846, published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C. for sale at the publishers' prices Sept 17th, 1845 J& R. SLOAM

WRAPPING PAPER. 50 Reams, asserted sizes, from the Salem Mill. --Dec. 27th 1845.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia cheewing To-bacco, just received and for sale at the Chesp and Store of W. J. McCONNEL Jan. 27th, 1845.

CO & GERRALE CECTEL SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA. Dealers in Books, Pianofortes, Music. Musical Instruments, Statiorery, Fancy Articles, &c. All of which will be said at Northern prices. EDNOND P. HISES. Hirsen, Lichard Kienes, Garann B. Garnes

BOOKS AT NEW YORK COST! tills billowing list of School Boas will be cold at the onbexed prices—precise y New York cost, see wishing a large with the will find at to their Donnership and Directors.
Donnership and English Lexicon \$3.75
Leverett's Latin Lexicon 5.00
Ayasworth's Dictionary 1.50
Grove's Greek and English Dictionary 1.75 Anthon's Horaco Casper's Virgit Androvs' Salaust Good's Coul 61 1.2 ek Testament

Grammer's Surveying Purce's Curves, Fractions, &c.

Alarchia
Whitester's Groupping and Arka Harinus Groot Genemar Thomas's Line 1 of 1-16.

D. P. WEIR.

This question is planning and a postedly nurvered in the Scriptures; but in the present instance we prefer than predict the solution that the rank as one of the top crast of sounts. But read Each rank Physical Each rank Disputes for an answer. There is perhaps no one traited human character, more prevalent unit.

A little callifer of the apper part of our city is the country, have proposed for the undersigned to put the country have proposed for the understand and valuation. more unaccountable than the absence of genuine term, to mean a mirroralous fieth, which is supposed to exist without any foundation—a capacity of believing without evidence or reason; but the sample and rational capacity of believing facts which are abundantly evident, nalconsistent with the unnestconfidence, giving order like about a title about at the Assor, where he may be seen structing about with the unnestconfidence, giving order like about a title about at the servants, and exhibiting the substantian with the unnestconfidence, giving order like about at the servants, and exhibiting the substantian with the unnestconfidence, giving order like about at the servants, and exhibiting the substantian with the unnest confidence. However, and exhibiting the publication will form the exclusive and unityied attention of the Dittor—whose long experience, and the voice of reason. There are millions of people whe profess to believe certain rational and impersance of the substantian with the unnest confidence, giving order like about at the assort with the unnest confidence, giving order like about at the assort with the unnest confidence, giving order like about at the assort with the unnest confidence, giving order like about at the assort with the boundary of the publication will form the exclusive and unityied attention of the Dittor—whose long experience, and the publication will form the exclusive and unityied attention of the Dittor—whose long experience, and the publication will form the exclusive and unityied attention of the Dittor—whose long experience, and the publication will form the exclusive and unityied at the servants, and exhibiting the publication will form the exclusive and unityied at the publication will form the exclusive and unityied at the servants, and exhibiting the publication of the Dittor—whose long experience, and the publication will form the exclusive and unityit faith. We would not be understood, by this term, to mean a miraculous faith, which is sup- a rouncing last, he does a first rate suit and takes ly, and would take it very unlandly in another, riding in a ratification.—A New Englander, riding in a ratification of the first daily of their faith; fet, alass their frequent if not daily passengers with stories about Yankeedom. At conduct too plainly proves that they have no pure feeling faith in their hearts on these subjects.—

They are indeed convinced rationally, and are conscious of abundant evidence; and have the ty was in danger of thing questioned, appealed to confirming attestations of reason and sense. They confess the truth with their lips, and are excited with indignation towards those who speak against Brown; you know Deacon Brown?" with indignation towards those who speak against with indignation towards those who speak against it: yetafter all they themselves are evidently unknow Deacon Brown; I don't know as I ever believers, and are proved so by the most incontro-heard precisely how many pounds of butter and venible evidence and demonstration. Reader, these he makes a year, but I know that he has are you one of this class of unblievers? Can you be convinced that you have no true faith; and that you do not believe what you have openly pro- man, and in his own way made everything a subfessed to believe? You acknowledge and profess ject of rejoicing.

His son Ben, came in one day and said: "Fathto believe without doubt, that there is a supreme, cr. that old black sleep has got two lambs."

"Good," says the old man." that's the most profitable sheep on the farm."

"But one of 'em's dead," returned Ben.

"I'm glad on't," says the father, "it will be better for the old sheep." rious Being, you must inevitably feel a sensation of love and adoration to him; and if you verily of laye and adoration to him; and if you verily ... So much the better," rejoined Hodge, "she'll believe that He constantly sustains you, and conmake a grand piece of mutton in the fall." tinues the vital heat and motion of your heart, over which you have no control, you will rejoice in the consciousness of the glorious fact. And if you cried old Hodge, "that's good! darn her, she was believe Him to be always present to hear your always an ugly old scamp." words and see your thoughts, you surely cannot. dare not, do any unholy action, nor speak a word that is inconsistent with holiness, or with a sence of His presence. You probably feel some restraint in the presence of serious and amiably minded fellow men or women; in the presence of a pious elergyman; and would especially in the presence of the Governor of the State, or the President of the United States. Will you then pretend that you believe in the omnipresence of the glorous Elernal One, while you are jesting. laughing or indulging in airs of arrogance, pride and self importance. And especially if you profess to believe, as many do that you are to contin
of a new gown to each of the wives of the free men who voted for her brother, on which she men who voted for her brother, on which she men who voted for her brother, on which she deleted in the contintent of the United States. Will you then presented that you believe in the omnipresence of the Governor of the best typographical skill of the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable pecularities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable pecularities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, obtained expressly for the purpose; and will be, in its who is arrangement and details, a favorable specimen of the best typographical skill of the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable pecularities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, obtained expressly for the purpose; and will be, in its who is arrangement and details. A mong other articles of furniture may be land clear type, obtained expressly for the purpose; and will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, obtained expressly fo of His presence. You probably feel some reslaughing or indulging in airs of arrogance, pride and self importance. And especially if you profess to believe, as many do that you are to continue in conscious being forever,—time without end—will now be done at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES and that your happiness or misery during the never-ending eternity depends on your conduct effo here, and yet you devote your time and abilities to the acquisition of the honors, pleasures, and to con wealth of this world (which you are commanded not to seek or love) you directly contradict your profession and prove at once that you do not believe any such thing. It is therefore plain that the only true and genuine faith, is not merely a SALE OF PAPERMILL, LAND. rational conviction of the head, but must be accompanied with a corresponding feeling in the heart; such as to produce consistent action of obedience. This is the true and living faith, and is no other than the divine influence of the Spirit of God, which is freely given to every one who will renture to obey all the plain commandments (not of Moses,) but of Christ, and trust the consequence to Him who gave the commandments.

ON THE 12th OF APRIL NEXT.

NDER a deed of trust to me executed by David to meet a live press. Clewell, of Stokes county, for certain purposes the liberalities and courterize of the press. Office of Publication, No. 223 Broadway, (corner of Ann st.) New-York, where subscriptions are repressed, the renture to obey all the plain commandments (not of Moses,) but of Christ, and trust the consequence of Modelefork of Muddlefork of Mu companied with a corresponding feeling in the ces to Him who gave the commandments.

The unbidden Preacher-The story which follows, we do not recollect to have seen in print, though there is no doubt of its truth! It is too good to be lost. The principal actor is now living and holds a high rank in the church to which he belongs, notwithstanding the vagaries of his youth. One Sunday morning, as the congregation of P. church, in Charleston, had nearly all assembled for worship, and the worthy paster was about to commence the services, a fine looking young man. en dressed in a full suit of sables, walked up the aiele, passed the doors that were thrown open for him, entered the pulpit, and nodding familiary to the minister, said—'I will preach for you this morning, sir,' then turning to the congregation, raised his hands and said, 'Let us pray.' The pastor was astonished at the unceremonious procedure, as the young man was an entire stranger to him ; but as he bore evident marks of bea clergyman, and was opening with a fervent and impressive prayer, clothed in the most ele-gant language, he thought he would let him pro-ceed. The prayer ended, the stranger went on to the other parts of the service as if he was per-fectly at home. The service being ended, he preached a most eloquent and moving discourse from the text 'I was a stranger and ye took me in.' He painted in glowing language the duty of christians, especially towards strangers, for in that angels had been entertained aforethought.— But above all he tried to impress upon his hearers the duty of christian charity. There was scarce-ly a dry eye in the house, and every body was on tiptee to know who and what the stranger was.
When he had finished his discourse he looked slowly around him for a moment as if to notice the effect he had porduced. Then leaving forward in an earnest manner, he exclaimed in a measured

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater. Had a wife and couldn't keep her. He put her in a pumpkin shell. And there he kept her very well."

Turning to the clergyman, he bowed very politely, bade hun good morning and left the ch before the congregation had time to recover from in this pince, their amazement.—Cin. Atlas.

A Stampe Genius.-The New York Globe draws the following picture of a disciple of St. Crispin in that city—a follow who takes an occushould just manner the "Upper Ten Thousand," and plays a grane which shows that he wishes to

The Boaster Outdone .- A New Englander,

securrences in Literature, Science and Art, both at home and abroad, 2 A Foreign Correspondence of tried popularity and acknowledged merit has been engaged, and will be commenced with the first number. 3. Productions in fiction, romance and historical nariative; Sketches of the taste and manners of the

twelve saw-mills that go by buttermilk.

All for the Best .- Father Holge was a queer

"Dead! dead! what, the old sheep's dead?"

The predominant design of the Editor is to add to the Republic of Letters a Workly Journal, distinctly and decidedly National in tone and features, and, at the same time, to avoid all connection with never particular of a new gown to each of the wives of the freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with the cry of Miss Wilberforce for ever! when she pleasantly observed, "Thank you gentlemen—but I cannot agree with you, for I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce for the I do not wish the the unnot at the same time to avoid all connections (which the unnot satisfactions (which the unnot the total the same that the same time to avoid all connections (which the unnot satisfact

FOR CASA, and all who are disposed to continue their patronage may be assured of every reasonable effort to satisfy them both as to work and prices.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are sequest g to come forward and close their accounts by cash or

NEGROES, &c.
ON THE 18th OF APRIL NEXT. Inores and out houses, buildings and Improvements of every description thereunto belonging. Likewise the Machinery and apparatus of every description to the Mill belonging, for the purpose of making and finishing paper. The Machinery is of the new kind, including a Calender and trimming Machine. Likewise a Stock of rags, from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds. Also three Negro Men, all more or less nequainted with making paper. Also a lot of timber for repairs, andfan old Engine, not in use.

On the Creek, below the Mill, there is another seat, which might be turned to account.

which might be turned to account. The property is considered worthy the attention of

nterprising men.

Conditions will be made known on the day of Sale,
P. C. MEINUNG, Trustee.

Salem Feb. 2d., 1846.

45-5

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

(CZ)

ough English education.

The students are required to be present at morning.

CROWSON AND MORING having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on The Tailoring business, respectfully inform the crizens of Greensborough and vicinity that they are now prepared to manufacture any thing in their him in the meet tashionable and durable style. They will receive monthly the They will receive monthly the Loydon and Paris.

The students are required to be present at morning and evening prayers; to attend church regularly on Sabbath morning; & in the afternoon Bible recitations. Action religious exercises in the institution. The trustees pledge themselves that the morals of the youth committed to their care, shall be strictly guarded.

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Philadelphia, New York, London and Paris TATZERTATATAS?

and flatter themselves that flay will be able to please both grave and gay. Their work when not done by themselves, shall be by the best and must experienced workmen that the country can afford. They will be toomd in the Shop formerly excepted by Mr. Garland, Silversmith, 2 doors N. E. of the counthouse, next door to the Hat Siore of H. T Wilher. Their prices shall be eccording to the quality of the work and hardness of the times.

Greensbore, Pob. 1846.

45:1

WE ARE RECEIVING, in addition to our for

mer steck—
Good Porte Rico SUGAR, at 10 cts, perilb—
RIO COFFEE, at 10 cts,
RIO COFFEE, AT RIO COFTEE, at 10 cts, per 15.

RIO COFTEE, at 10 cts,
SALT at one dollar per bashel.

Also, a large stack of Nails, Spikes, Molasses,
per Cheese, and Spirits of Turpentine, with many other
ord atticles in the Greecey line, at the lowest cash prices
of this place.

W. J. McCONNEL.

We k, they ar

helips, make most perfect the congregation had time to recover from their amazement.—Cin. Athas.

Ken Refort.—I am often found at the tables of the nich," said a cacaromb to a poor neighbor.

So is a call'e head," was the answer.

A country editor tells his subscribers that he had so find good to the easy necessary of the nich, said according to the nich good to the easy necessary of the nich good to the easy necessary of the nich good of the easy necessary of the nich good of the easy necessary of the public seal earlier to require any challes the triends and earlier to the public seal earlier to the public

THE NATIONAL PRESS.

A JOURNAL FOR HOME: A Respectory of A Letters a Resuldet Art; a Mirror of Passing Theory. To be published every Saturday, at two dollars a year, in alleance, GEORGE P. MOREIS,

time; Essays, after the manner of the Tettler and

Spectator, on subjects connected with social inter-ests; biographical notices and anecdetes, literary and professional; but mulz, epigrenis and elegant trifles of every kind; the rumors of the day, and the con-ments that float upon the conversation of the hour:

uniterials of this kind will form the ordinary staple of

public, that the school is now permanently organized, under the instruction and intragement of the faculty. The course of studies will be preparatory to the University; and students who desire it will be prepared to enter the Sophomore or Junior class. Those who

wish to join any other College will be prepared accordingly. The English branches will receive due attention from the Faculty, so that those who do not desire to pursue a classical course can receive a thorizontal form.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, JOHN A. GILMER, JED. H. LINDSAY,

JOHN M. DICK, JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborn', N.C. December, 1845

RALPH GORRELL,

TIN AND COPPER ESTABLISHMENT, T

MIE subscribers have taken the Shop recently all I occupied by Caldwell & Elliott, on South street our

Having just received a supply of Copper from New York, they are prepared to execute all orders for STHLES, KETTLES, &c., &c., in the heatest manner. Also all REPAIRING done at the shortest necessity.

(SIGN OF THE LARGE COFFEE-POT.)

GREENSBOROUGH,

&c., best the H Coll

CHIEFNEIBOROUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE. FMHE exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

E on Wednesday, April 19th, 1846.

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President & Professor of Mathematics & Ascent Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplein and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Mis-PHEEE MOSON, Assistant Governess and Preceptress of Annual Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptiess of Modern Languages & Principal of the Music Department.

— Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

icet, unite and harmonize the various slittl which is wilding to seek development under his direction.—
The Seepe, Design and Character of this Paper will affler from those of any parmais heretatore established, while it will comprehend all that they contain of importance to the community. The contents will be fitted to engage the attention of the man of business, and be a source of elegant instruction and catertainment to the Domestic Fireside Circle.

The leading characteristics of this paper will be as follows: The Expenses for Board, including washing, fael, The Expenses for Board, including washing their camilles, &c., and Tuttien for full Codeguate contex, with Music, French, Drawing, Parating, Needlework, for a ression of 5 months, will not exceed \$100.

Board and Tuition for full Codeguate course without Misic, &c. for assession of 5 months, \$70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School from \$600 to \$60.

School, from \$62 to \$65. Text Broks and Stationary will be furnished at the lege as may be required.
The Trustees having made arrangements for comming the exercises of this Institution entirely to ollows:

1. Carly and Copious Intelligence of all interesting

their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to their own rations on even the domestic economy of in-pire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure confort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physi-

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except these whose parents or marking. scept these whose parents or guardians reside in the flage or its immediate vicinity. Board and Tuition for the session in advance. GEO, C. MENDENHALL, Pres't

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry. of the Board of Trustees.

the work.

4. The department of Criticism will exhibit a discriminating and popular survey of the Literary preductions of the day. There will be a thorough and careful caronicle of every thing of value accomplished in Popular granteness in comparison with other countries. Such exposition of the character and special excellences of what is exhibited in Music will be constantly given, as may lead to the more intelligent enjoyment of that most imaginant, candid decaded ment; and the selections (which will commonly be from the foreign journals the least known to this country) will be made with the utmost attention and care.

The predominant design at the Police is a disclosured to the predominant design at the Police in the predominant design at th N. B. Preparation will be made for the accom-



The first number will be issued on Saturday the WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c. All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country

The first number will be issued on Saureay to fourteenth of February next.

That a probable estimate may be formed of the number of copies that will be required, subscribers would oblige the Editor by rending in their names at would oblige the Editor by rending in their names at a neriod as possible.

All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

All work made and sold by the subscriber warrant of in every respect PETER THURSTON.

Greensborough, August 16, 1845. All work made and sold by the subscriber warrant-

Twenty Dollars Reward. RANAWAY from the Subscriber (residing at Pitt

the 31st day of December 1845 a likely negro man:

would oblige the Editor by sending in their names at as early a period as possible.

Newspaper and periodical Agents and Newsmen supplied on liberal terms. Benorss, Straing & Co. 222 Broadway, Wholosale Agents.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all communications, to be addressed post paid) to GEORGE P. MORRIS, 222 Broadway, Corner of Annest, New-York. fire With those Editors who copy the above Prosectus, the Editor will be most happy to exchange, and at all times, as always heretotore, to reciprocate Fineastle Virginia at which place he had seen apprehended on his way to Ohio with free papers. The said Wiley is black, about five feet 11 inches high

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

BEENERY T. ATREMAIN

style, thick for wet weather. Thick Brogans, Kip and Wax Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and Boy's which can be called for. His whole stock will be gold as low for cash or to

punctual customers as can be purhased in the village. CASH Paid for Purs, such as Otter, Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange at market prices. Oct. 1815.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKE County. Superior Court of Law-Fall Term, 1545.

Polly Myers Petition for Divorce and Al-

Joshua Myers.

Joshua Myers.

Joshua Myers.

Joshua Myers.

It this case it appearing to the satisfaction of he Court that the Detendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three mentis in the Greensboro Patriot and the Carolina Warchman, for said Defend ant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stakes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead or answer said petition; otherwise judgment proconfesse will be entered, and the case sat down to be hears ex parte.

Witness, Isaac Golding, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in Soutember A. D. 18-5ty

September, A. D. 1845

ISAAC GOLDING, c. s. c.

CREENSHOROUGH DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would respectfully inform his friends of the Medical profession and the citizens generally, that he has on hand an extensive stock of fresh and grounne DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians be-fore sending North, as he is confident he can furnish them articles at such mose as will make it their in-terest to purchase from him.

Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and

sent to any part of the State.

Botanic Medicines.

Afuilassortment of Botanic Medicines. Those practicing the Taompsolian system will please to call at the Drug Store. D P WEIR.

NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN.
UST receiving at W. J. McConnels, 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 regions. We slave by the name of Wiley.

The said negro slave was purchased by me a short time since from Atlas Rush of Montgomery County North Carolina on his return with the said slave from the fancy line. In the

may be found the most extensive assertment of fashhable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Embroideries, lace
ods, laces and edgings, with various other articles
a numorous to mention, sit of which will be sold veetemp for cash.
Also our usual stock of GROCERIES, Nails, &c.
reasonable prices,

W. J. McCONNEL

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS. o hand a large assortment of School Books

Stationary, &c. on's Eng. Grammar Scientific Class Book

il with Eng. notes on's Homer ok Testament worth's Dictionary 's Greek Lexico eritt's Latin

e's Algebra

do Worcester's Geography do Malte Brun's do & Atlas Mitchell's Geor. Reader Worcester's Dictionary D'Aubignes Reformation Chalmers on the Romans Macauley's Miscellanies American Almanac, 1844 Annuals for 1844 Annuals for 1844 Winter Green Opal, by N P Willis Gift (extra.) Rose of Sharo a Friendship's Offering, &c

Foolscap & post paper Gilt edged of Note do Steel pens, assorted Inkstands, Waters, orted do Crayons, Scaling wax
Algebra Motto seals, &c. &c. &c.
Trigonometry Geometry Corves, &c.

Curves, &c.

Instants, Waters,
Motto seals, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, an assortment
Curves, &c.

suitable for Christmas or ere's Surveying New Year's presents.
DP WEIR

PILOT MOUNTAIN.

SURRY COUNTY N. C.

IIS natural curiosity of this State has been much neglected by strangers and travellers, from the secutations of the delicuity of road and a conventions of accommodation. The public are informat this is remedied, as I have made a permanent ment on the south side of the Mountain, one and a mile from the Pinnacle, near a fine mineral spring are public road from Salem, Germanton and Hauwin—18 miles from the two latter each, and 25 strom the first. This road leads by Rockford, to stille, to Wilkersboro' and by a new road lately sold. wille, to Wikesbord and by a new road lately wille, to Wikesbord and by a new road lately d by myself into the Hollow Road, as near as id Hollow Road by Mt. Airy, and across the a to the Grayson, White and Red Sulphur gs. I have made considerable improvements to namodate visiters and travellets, and a good residence to within six hundred yards of the sole,—and shall be ready at all times to wait or who may wish to call. W.M. GILLAM.

pt 1, 1815 82-1y.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON

County, Court of Februs, Poli Term, 1848.

James Haden and others | Petriop for Nettlement

EVENTLY T. AVELDAR

List Stack to call the attention of the public to bits stack of this, Cape, Blots and Shore, which will be bound to be the largest and best selected assetted ever effected in the foreight.

His stock has been selected with care and attention and purchasers will find them increase to some in the market, and at such prices as convert field to please all.

Merchants from the country can be supplied with flats and Cape at northern prices, and Blots & Shors at avery small advance.

He is now making up a very describle flussia and Fortlat especially for the Farnars, which cannot fail to please and give entire satisfactors.

EVALUE.

Lindae and others prices for deficiency. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey.

In the case at being shown to take a stack from the feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey.

In the case at being shown to the satisfactors of the case of the satisfactors of the country of the feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey.

In the case at the feet Callavey. Petrion for feetlement.

Even Davis & Fore Callavey.

In the case at the feet Callavey.

In the case at the feet Callavey.

In the case at the feet Callavey.

Petrion for feet leaves, that the case of the case of

For Hat especially 15 the Farmers, which cannot full to please and give entire satisfactor.

Let G. C. S. C. S. C. S.

Beaver, Nutria, Moleskia, Eussia, Simooti, Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats—White and Back, and of Prady S5 46.6 P. K. ROUNSAVILLE, Care

Fur Caps of Otter, Seal, and Mushrat Cloth and Velvet, of all styles now worn. Hare, Seal, and Glazed Caps.

Boots and Shoes.

The assertment of LADHES SUPERS. Glazed Caps.

Boots and Shoes.

The assertment of LADIES' SHOES will be found very extensive and of enperior qualities. CHILDREN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every law of John Rains, deceased, are not inhabitants of law of John Rams, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State.—Publication is ordered to be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patrict, for said detend-ants to appear at the next Ferm of the Court of Equity for the county of Randoiph, to be held at the court-house in Asheborough, on the 4th Monday in March, 1946, and then and there plend, answer or denur to the netition, or indement for confesse will be taken the petition, or judgment pro conlesse will be taken and the case set cown to be heard ex parte as to

them. em. Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk & Master of said ourt, at effice the 6th day of February, 1846, Prady 85 46.6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

ORTH CAROLINA, la Equity.

The bill of complaint of Adam Moser

Solomon Brewer, Geo. Wilson and Isaac Wilson.

Whereas, in the ball of complaint of Adam Moser against Solomon Brewer, Geo. Wilson and Isaac Wilson, this day fited 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 Asheborouch, on of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asheberough, on the 4th Menday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, other-wise the same will be taken pro confesso against him

wise the same win or and heard ex parte. Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at office in Ashe-bero this 6th day of February, 1846. Prady 85 46.6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, Randolph County. In Equity.
The bill of complaint of David Merrill, administrator of the estate of Dan Merrill, dec'd, and others.

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 Itavis, this day
filed lq my office, it is alleged that the following defiled in my office, it is alteged that the following de-leadants are not residents of this State, to wit: I see Merrili, Lythe Lambert, Joseph Lambert, Pleasant Anderson & Elizabeth his wife, Don Lambert, Martl a Lambert, Jesse Lambert, Resanna Lambert, Langa Lambert, Lucinda Lambert, Rabitha Lambert, Louisa Lambert, Lucinda Lambert, Alfred Merrill, Den Mer-rill, jr., John Lofton & Margaret his wife, Joseph Dodd & Ann Eliza his wife, Lythe Merrill, Jesse Merrill, John Merrill, Elizabeth Merrill, Frank in Merril, and Mary C. Merrill, and the plaintifffusing filed in affidiavit and requiring publication, therefore, Notice is hereby given to said non resident defend-ants personally to be had appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ran-dolph, at the courthouse in Asheborough on the 4th delph, at the courthouse in Ashchorough on the 4th Monday of March nest, then and there to plead, gu-swer or demur to the planniff's bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard of pure

North Carolina, In Equity,
Whereas in the bill of complaint of William Pool
ask wife Susannah, Mary Brown, William Gatin &
his wite Elizabeth, Polly Ann Rains, David Wilson
& wite Sally, Margaret Rains, Berjamin Elkins &
his wife-Patsey, and James Rains, this day filed in
my effice, it is alleged that the detendants, 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 the said Henry Leonard & wife personally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court ally to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph at the courtouse in Asheboro on the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the

plaintiffs' bill, otherwise the same with confesso and heard exparte.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Randolph, at office in Ashe-bero', this 6th day of February, 1846.

1. WORTH, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -MOORE D County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session.-January Term, 1846, William Johnson & Sa-)

or partition Murdoch Fergerson & of Lands. others

others. In this case it appearing to the Court that the Defendants Jonathan Bart, 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 Greensborough Patriot, requiring them to appear at the maximum Term of the Court on the fourth Monday of April, 1~16, at the court house in Cartiage, and then and there to please insever or demark to the netting in the case, or demark to the netting in the case, or demark to

Mill Stones and Bolting Cloths. COLTING CLOTHS of the best quality from D No. 1 to No. 10, can be had on application in the andersigned. There received this spring is distinct empty, making the assertion of complex. TRENCH BURK and COLOGON. 2411-SPONES, carbo manifeld as have before, of all 1 have in Green bord, one pair 4 to 4 Cologon, and an Favettevide one pair 4 to 5 could be bought upon receivers.

Green bord, May 27,18-15. Linds as your 4 to 5.