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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

The dreadful accounts of famine among the poor of Ireland, have aroused a general feeling of compassion throughout the Union, and energetic measures are entered into by the full-handed and benevolent, of every corner of our country, to afford relief to the starving sufferers.

A great relief meeting was held a few days since in the City of Washington, attended by a large number of members of Congress, over which Mr. DALLAS, the Vice President of the United States, presided, with Vice Presidents of the meeting representing every State and Territory of the Union. DANIEL WEBSTER introduced a preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted, recommending to the people of the United States a general contribution in money or provisions, to be forwarded with all practicable despatch to the scene of suffering; requesting the Mayor and certain gentlemen of New York, and the Mayor and certain gentlemen of New Orleans, as General Committees in each of those cities, to receive and forward such contributions; and recommending the inhabitants of all our cities, towns and villages to appoint committees to receive contributions and forward to the General Committees, and that the General Committees transmit to the scene of suffering in flour, Indian corn meal, and other provisions as they may deem expedient. The preamble to these resolutions is in this noble language:

I. That the famine now existing in Ireland is so extensive, and is attended in many places with such appalling scenes of distress, as to present a proper case for national sympathy and charity.
II. That the enlightened and improved spirit of the age, the dictates of humanity, and the authority of our holy religion, all suggest to the people of the United States that such unexampled calamity and suffering ought to overcome in their regard all considerations of distance, foreign birth, and residence, and difference of national character, and that it is enough that they are men, women, and children, and as such belong to our own intellectual human nature.

III. That, taking into consideration the necessity of prompt as well as general action, in order to produce a beneficial result, and that in this city are assembled, at the present moment, many persons from all parts of the country, it has appeared fit that measures for a general national movement in favor of the suffering poor of Ireland should commence here.

The following Address, from the pen of ORR-VILLE DWEY, Minister of the Gospel, was read and unanimously adopted by the meeting. It sets forth in appropriate style the awful fact of Irish suffering:

Address to the Public from a Meeting in the City of Washington for the Relief of Ireland.

FELLOW CITIZENS: An awful crisis has arrived in Ireland. That which the failure of the crops in that country has for some time led us to apprehend is no longer a matter of prophecy or conjecture: it is a terrible reality. The hand of famine is already sweeping down hundreds in Ireland, and if not arrested, threatens wider destruction. The worst is not yet come. Nine months must pass over that country before another crop can come to its relief. Ireland is not just entering on her sufferings; only the first cries of her distress are as yet heard, unless charity from without shall interpose for her rescue.

It is really a case for the sympathy of nations—for the sympathy of the whole Christian world. The calamity is the calamity of a nation. Private charity may relieve private needs; but from that gulf of horrors which famine is opening to Ireland, only national bounty can avail to bring deliverance. But from whence shall it come? Unparalleled distress in France, from flood and famine, engages the attention of her people. The north of Europe is suffering extensively from the failure of the potato crop. In Scotland are destitute thousands to be provided for. England, with her own immense burdens of taxation for the poor, is yet doing what she can; but still, with all that her government and people can do, in her ill-fated sister island, victims, by fifty thousand, are dropping into the jaws of famine. Let America come to her rescue. We owe her much. Her strong arm, now paralyzed and broken, has helped to build up our strength and advance our national growth, culture, and comfort. She is a part of our fatherland. Her children are with us and of us. They are our brethren that cry to us for help. Let America hear and help. Let us not fail of the opportunity to bind together these kindred nations in new and holier bonds of sympathy.

Let a generous people, we say, come to the rescue! And rescue from what? Scarcely, amidst our abundance, can we conceive what it is; for it is starvation: it is pining to death with hunger, from which thousands in Ireland implore us to deliver them. It is a fate more horrible than any that ever came by flood or fire, by war or pestilence. Who would not rather have perished in the army of Napoleon amidst the snows of Russia, or have sunk in Scio beneath the scimitar of the Turk? It is the tragedy of Utopia, passing not in one solitary prison, but in thousands of human habitations.

The accounts that are coming from Ireland confirm these representations, and, indeed, surpass all that can be said in any general representation.

sentation. In the province of Connaught "there were forty-seven deaths by starvation in one week." In the towns of Skibbereen, Ballydehah, Scull, Castlehaven, Castletown, and other places, ten or fifteen funerals a day are common, and collections are made in the churches to provide coffins for the destitute. A letter from the county of Mayo says: "The scenes described are as horrible as any related of beleaguered cities." Men are not unfrequently, it is stated, found dead in the ditches by the way-side. Some are so changed as not to be recognized by their friends; their looks wretched and glaring as madmen; without clothes or food of any kind, they roam about in search of food till death seals their misery."

The Cork Examiner contains a letter signed N. M. Cummins, J. P., Ann-mountain, Cork, addressed to the Duke of Wellington. Here is an extract: "I went on the 15th instant to Skibbereen, and to give the instance of one townland which I visited as an example of the state of the entire coast district, I shall state simply what I saw there. It is situated on the eastern side of Castletown harbor and is named South Reen, in the parish of Myross. Being aware that I should have to witness scenes of frightful hunger, I provided myself with as much bread as five men could carry, and on reaching the spot, I was surprised to find the wretched hamlet apparently deserted. I entered some of the hovels to ascertain the cause, and the scenes that presented themselves were such as no tongue or pen can convey the slightest idea of. In the first, six famished and ghastly skeletons, to all appearance dead, were huddled in a corner on some filthy straw, their sole covering what seemed a ragged horse cloth. I approached in horror, and found, by a low moaning, they were alive; they were in fever, four children, a woman, and what had once been a man. It is impossible to go through the detail; suffice it to say, that in a few minutes I was surrounded by at least two hundred of such phantoms, such frightful spectres as no words can describe. By far the greater number were delicious, either from famine or from fever. Their demoniac yells are still in my ears, and their horrible images are fixed upon my brain."

There is an affecting letter from the women of Dumanway, in the county of Cork, addressed to the "Ladies of America," and we are sure that their appeal will not be in vain. "Oh! that our American sisters," they say, "could see the laborers on our roads, able-bodied men, scarcely clad, famishing with hunger, with despair in their work, yet striving to earn the meal which is to keep life in them to earn another; too probably having tasted no food since the day before—oh! that they could see the fever and famine stricken family, huddled together on their bundle of damp straw, with one or more corpses among them, which the survivors have not strength to drag from beside them—oh! that they could see the dead father, mother, or child, lying coffinless, and hear the screams of the survivors around them, caused not by sorrow, but by the agony of hunger, they whose hands and hearts are ever open to compassion would unite in one mighty effort to save Ireland from such misery."

But enough. We feel that it is not necessary to dwell longer upon scenes like these, in order to awaken the compassion of our people. We are not stocks or stones, to listen to such recitals unmoved. We dwell in a land of abundance, and are not wanting in a feeling of liberality, we trust, in some accordance with the bounties of Divine Providence to us. The corn in our valleys and the cattle upon our hills shall not heap up reproach with our fullness, nor cry shame upon our ingratitude and hardness of heart. Our abundance is no more our merit than the misery of suffering Ireland is her fault; and as we either believe in God, or hear the word of Christ, we will not, like the Levites, pass by on the other side, but, like the good Samaritan, will draw nigh and show compassion.

Can we draw nigh to Ireland? Can we do any thing for her? This must be the feeling that leaps forth from the heart of this whole people. We will not insult that feeling by any attempt at pathetic appeal to it. The case is plain. If our neighbor, if any human being were dying of starvation at our door, we could not partake of our daily meal till we had divided it with him. Nothing but iron bolts and bars could prevent our going to him and sharing with him from our fullness. Can we impart of our fullness to Ireland?

In answer to this question, we propose the plan of action set forth in the resolutions which precede this address. We cannot doubt that the gentlemen therein named will assume the benevolent trust which is respectfully tendered to them. We know that it will involve considerable care and expense. For the necessary care, we trust to their humanity and the sense they will doubtless entertain of the greatness of the occasion. For defraying the expenses, we feel that we may pledge the whole country. Our churches, benevolent men of wealth, all men, will contribute to a charity like this.

The course of proceeding, then, is very simple. There must be hundreds, nay, thousands of farmers and other persons throughout the land, who have some bushels of wheat or corn, or barrels of flour or meat, which, from their full stores, they are ready to give to this great charity. The people are ready to do this. The counties of Muskumgum and Jefferson, in Ohio, have already made a movement of this kind, and the farmers of Indiana, some time ago, sent a deputation to Cincinnati to see if something of this nature could not be done. Let these contributions, then, as well as those of money, be forwarded to the respective committees in the seaport towns, by them to be shipped without delay to Ireland. This is opened a way for the charities of a great nation to flow, in blessed streams, to a sister nation in need and in distress.

But, friends and countrymen, we must not delay. The death-shrieks come louder and louder from that unhappy shore. Hundreds, thousands may die before our aid can reach them. Instant action may save other hundreds, other thousands. Words are mockery here; we are ashamed to multiply them. Instant action is the word that we must speak to Ireland. "Mother," said a child dying of starvation, as one of the letters reports; "Mother, give me three grains of corn!" That is what famishing Ireland says to us: "Give me something from your loaded granaries; give quickly, or I die!" and she will not, like that dying child, say it in vain.

THE WAR QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

We present sketches of the speeches of Senators on the "Three Million Bill," as we find them copied from the Baltimore papers. These sketches do not, of course, convey an impression of the style and eloquence of Senators; but they give the leading ideas of all who speak on this important subject, and these are what we most particularly desire to afford our readers an opportunity of seeing at present. We nevertheless intend to copy some of the best of these speeches in full, as soon as the pressure of other public matters on our columns shall somewhat abate.

MR. BERRIEN OF GEORGIA.—Feb. 5.

Mr. Berrien having the floor, gave his views at great length. He said he could only find an excuse for the extraordinary proposition submitted, in the fact that this money might really be asked for Santa Anna, and that that distinguished military chieftain could and would make peace with this country on the receipt of three millions of dollars. This, too, might be a clue given to the Executive order for the embarkation of Santa Anna from Havana for Mexico. Santa Anna was now at the head of a large army, and it might be that he would consent to make peace by being furnished with the means for paying his army and others. But Mr. B. suggested that it would be well to secure the treaty of peace, if there was to be a treaty, before there was any payment of the money.

To such a treaty there could be no more objection now than there was at the last session of Congress. But it was said as a basis of this treaty that the minimum of this peace must be the acquisition of California and New Mexico. From that weak and distracted country was to be taken the best part of her territory. Nothing less than California and New Mexico.

Mr. Sevier nodded assent to this. Mr. Berrien.—And was it necessary for us to do this in vindication of our national honor? He objected to any such idea. We were the first among the nations of the earth; made so by the gallantry of our fathers and our own fidelity to the constitution of the country.—What was Mexico, from whom we exacted all this?—a weak and powerless nation, with distracted counsels and impoverished. We had a population of twenty millions, and she not one half this number of people.

And what were we to do with this country when it comes among us? How were we to govern this people, this country, if we had both incorporated into the Union? And, supposing we had this territory annexed to our dominion, what then? Did it not, more than any other question, endanger the peace of the Union? Was it not connected with the institution of slavery? Would any proposition tolerating slavery in this new territory be assented to by this body? Would the South consent that its own people should be excluded from the new territory, and with it the property guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States?

He put this question to Southern men, for to them it was a momentous one. He put it to American Senators also, for it was a question affecting the whole Union. The North could not exclude Southern men of right from entering this new territory. One of two things then remained. Either the horrible alternative of breaking the bonds which now bind the Union, or the magnanimous act of surrendering up territory for the good of the Union.

Mr. B. did not believe in demanding the payment of Mexican bonds in Mexican blood. He would continue the war until Mexico yielded justice to us. He was not willing to dismember Mexico. He was ready to secure upon fair terms a part of the coast on the Pacific, and such a security would keep up a communication between the ports of San Francisco and Oregon. What he wanted of this country, was to take from the enemy the courage of despair.

If, after all, Mexico should madly refuse to receive the proffered boon of the National Legislature, then he would say—Go on and strike for peace, and God defend the right. But he would not show to Mexico, not to the world, that we were engaged in war for dismembering the Mexican Republic, and in a war in which we designed to make Mexico responsible for all the burdens of the war.

Mr. Berrien closed with an eloquent appeal that this government should be more merciful than revengeful—more kind than stern towards a sister Republic.

The speech occupied two hours and a half, and was listened to with profound attention through the whole of it.

During the morning Mr. CASS, of Michigan, offered the following substitute for Mr. Berrien's amendment:

"And it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of Congress, in making this appropriation, that as by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war exists between that Government and the United States, agreeably to the declaration made in the act of Congress on the 13th of May last, therefore the interest and honor of this country require that the said war be vigorously prosecuted to a successful issue, and that a reasonable indemnity should be obtained from Mexico for the wrongs she has committed towards the U. S. Government."

"And it is further declared, that the nature and extent of such indemnity are proper subjects in the first instance for executive consideration, when negotiations for peace may be opened between this country and Mexico, subject to the action of the Senate on the question of ratification."

MR. JOHNSON, OF MARYLAND.—Feb. 6.

Mr. Johnson of Md. said he found himself unexpectedly thrown into this debate. He took it for granted that the Senator from Michigan would not allow his amendment to go to a vote without saying one word upon it. The amendment embraced a high and momentous principle of public policy, and he supposed the mover would like to be heard upon it.

He paused now to give the Senator a hearing, but he was still as the grave. "If not defended, it ought to be withdrawn. Had it the concurrence of the President's friends, we had a right to take the aid of lights not belonging to ourselves." The American people had a right to expect it—the reputation of the Senator invoked it—the people would even yet be heard in defence of his proposition, and that we might know why it was that it should be appended to the three million bill.

Many Senators believed that the war with Mexico was not brought on by the act of Mexi-

co. Many had voted for the bill containing this declaration in May last, because they were not willing to record their votes against the body of the act. That principle had been sufficiently demonstrated before this, but the majority omitted no occasion to assert a principle not germane to the matter, and which seemed to be persisted in for the purpose of either bringing Senators to a vote against their will, or to a vote which expressed an opinion that the war was just. The amendment looked to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but the object of the bill would seem to be not to fight a peace, but to buy a peace.

It was asserted by the chairman of the committee on foreign affairs that we were beginning to feel the effects of the war,—that many lives were lost—and if it continued a good while longer, it would be necessary to impose heavy burdens upon the people. This looked like being tired of the war, and the \$3,000,000 asked for was a proof that we were tired of it. But the amendment went on to say in this peace bill that there must be a vigorous prosecution of the war. How would such an amendment read as a preamble to the bill, as this?—Whereas it is necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war, be it enacted that three millions are hereby appropriated for obtaining peace." (Laughter.) How would it look for two persons engaged in a private quarrel to say, Come, I will give you my purse if you will give me your sword, and we will cry quits. (Renewed laughter.)

The Senator from Arkansas contended that we might have a minimum compromise by taking California and New Mexico. If Mexico would not agree to this, we were to take all of Mexico.

Mr. Sevier—"Yes, all."

Mr. Johnson—"Yes, all or none." We should have that cry again, and as we had heard it before from the Senator from Michigan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cass, in his seat, shook his head. He did not go for all or none.

Mr. Johnson—"You went for fifty-four forty, and he did not know of any body who asked for more."

Mr. Cass—I went for all I could get.

Mr. Johnson.—And will be content to take nothing less than all of Mexico now.

Mr. Johnson passed in a pointed and eloquent review of the "blunders" growing out of the admission of Santa Anna to Mexico. He put it to the Senator to say whether it would really be a vigorous prosecution of the war, or "an honorable peace," to give three millions for it. Why was Santa Anna to have \$3,000,000 now, when only \$2,000,000 was asked in August last. Had the Mexican General risen in his demands now that he was at home, and at the head of a larger army than he was a year since? Or was this \$3,000,000 to be regarded as a part of the expenses of the war?

Mr. Sevier.—It is.

Mr. Johnson. Then money is to be taken from the National Treasury to pay both Mexican troops and our own, and we were to pay ourselves by dismembering Mexico. The act was wrong—the principle was wrong—and rather than be a party to it, he would have his arm palsied. Had the object been avowed in May last, as it was now, that act of war could not have passed.—No man was so blind as not to see that questions growing out of the admission of new territory might involve questions affecting the peace of the Union.

We might see what the South thought of this subject by the resolutions which had been introduced this morning from the member from Alabama, Mr. Bagby, (declaring the New York resolutions to be in derogation of the rights of the constitution and at war with the States where slavery existed. The New York resolutions were read and the Alabama resolutions also.) These resolutions showed the deep and abiding feeling upon the subject both at the North and at the South. The North would not change its opinion, and any man who should oppose the prevailing sentiment here, could hardly find a return here. This was a matter of feeling—a spirit of liberty having its birth and its home in the heart. If this spirit had not already covered the North, it would spread to this result.

There was one way, thank God, to get rid of this question, and to leave this Union united and happy. That way was to keep foreign territory out, and with it the subject of so much contention in regard to it. This was consistent with truth and honor. We had all the territory we needed—enough to administer to the comforts of all. The prosperity and glory acquired by our people under the constitution, was enough to satisfy any spirit. The war would be forgotten, except for the glorious achievements growing out of it.

The South was said as she was, but when a new element was introduced—a territory as large as the original thirteen States—there would spring up a source of strife calculated to frighten the whole nation. In the name of heaven were we willing to risk such an end at so poor a price? Had we not territory enough? Had not the constitution given us security enough? It was feared for immortality, but might perish in an hour from corruption and negligence.

What asked Mr. J., was to be done in such a crisis? The North as firm as the soil on which she rests—the South equally as firm and determined to die for what it conceived to be its rights. Civil war or a disruption of this Union would be the fruits of such a struggle. The constitution, now the cement that keeps us all as one, is to be dissolved, and this mighty republic, the admiration of the world, is to be broken into fragments, and all by our own suicidal act, and all because Mexico, not being able to pay us our own, are determined to force from her all that she may hold dear.

Mr. J. added in conclusion that he had given the President his hearty support in the prosecution of the war. He had done so at the risk of differing from friends whose judgement he esteemed, but he had followed his own instinct and felt that it was necessary, while the country was in danger, to vindicate her honor. He had known but one party, and that was his country. The spirit which made his heart leap with joy when he first heard of the achievements of our soldiers, made him anxious for his country's honor now. He could not participate in conduct towards an ungoverned and feeble enemy which the world would denounce as rapine and plunder. We were great and magnificent. Public virtue had given us great prosperity. Let that virtue fail us—let the moral sense of the nation—indulge

in unbridled lust of dominion—and as sure as there was a God who rewarded virtue and punished vice, the curse of his judgment would be upon us.

Mr. Cass surprised the Senate by saying that he had offered his amendment for the purpose of voting against it! He had intended to vote for his amendment only as a preference for the amendment of the Senator from Georgia! (Mr. Berrien.) If any amendment was offered he preferred his own, but he should vote against both.

MR. MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.—Feb. 8.

He entered into a review of the features of the bill. The money was wanted for some extraordinary expenses to be incurred in bringing the war to an honorable conclusion. What those extraordinary expenses were to be, the bill did not state, nor were they informed by the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations.

Among the means contemplated by the ordinary appropriation bills for bringing the war to a close, he might mention its vigorous prosecution by our army and navy. Some powerful demonstration that would spread terror through the country of the enemy and compel them to sue for peace. But this was not the object of the bill under consideration.

There were other means for accomplishing the object. The President might issue a commission to treat for peace. He had no doubt that the Senate would assent to it—but its cost would be provided for in the ordinary civil and diplomatic bill. There were other means than those he had named, but it was evident that none of them were contemplated. The means now asked for were to be expended exclusively by the Chief Magistrate, without any knowledge on the part of Congress how or for what it was to be expended.—The appropriation was therefore under his exclusive will. At his word three millions of dollars were to be drawn from the Treasury, without any previous knowledge on the part of the people of the object to which it was to be applied.

This singular, unprecedented and enormous measure could never receive his sanction. It was incompatible with the nature of our government, and would be setting a precedent that might be attended with the most dangerous consequences.

Mr. M. could not give his assent to the new principle which had been started, that because the President asked for the money it was the duty of Congress to give it to him, without knowing how it was to be applied.

Mr. M. drew a contrast between the cases which occurred under Jefferson and Monroe and the present case. There was a wide difference between them. True there was a discretion given to the President in both cases—but in the former there was no concealment—no attempt to conceal from the people the object to which the money was to be applied. In the present case there was no information—all was secret, and the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, when asked to explain, was mute and motionless.

Mr. M. then drew a vivid picture of the danger to be apprehended from an extension of our territorial limits, by its giving rise to the agitation of the slavery question—this great question now overshadowed us like a cloud, and the more it was agitated the greater the danger to the country.

In conclusion, Mr. M. called upon the President to send a confidential message to both Houses, stating frankly and explicitly his object in asking for this appropriation.

MR. CALHOUN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Feb. 9.

The Three Million Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Calhoun commenced his remarks. He said that never since our country has been upon the stage of action have we been placed in a more critical position. We were in the midst of a war, and there was also a question of great domestic inquietude. He hoped there would be the fullest discussion upon both topics before the close of the session, short as it was. The important question was how should this war be prosecuted? There were two ways—the one to push on in the hostile country, and the other to take a defensive position. Which was best?

Mr. C. said it was a grave question, and one to which he had given his most deliberate attention. His judgment was that the defensive position was the best; the best to bring the war to a certain and successful end.—This would result in most economy, and most honor.—If he rightfully understood the object of the war this was consistent. The causes for which this war was commenced were three:

To repel invasion.
To establish the Rio Grande as a Boundary.
To secure indemnity due to our citizens.

The two first were first considered. The President did not ask Congress to declare war. He asked Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and he assumed that there was invasion because the Mexicans had crossed the Rio del Norte.

The President and Congress had regarded the primary objects of the war the establishment of Boundary. Congress has avowed no other object than this. Being in the war, however, it was recommended that it be prosecuted for the payment of our claims.

The two objects of the war had been maintained.—Invasion repelled, the Rio Grande secured, and we could safely act upon the defensive.

Mr. Calhoun went on to state what the character of this defence should be. It ought to be near our supplies—in proximity to our country, convenient, &c.—Towards Mexico we ought to be most liberal, not only because she was our neighbor and a sister republic, but a great power upon our Continent.

More than this, Mexico was one of the greatest problems connected with our foreign relations. There was a mysterious connection between her and us. She was as forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own.

Mr. Calhoun defined what he thought a good boundary defence. Beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continue to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and it would strike the head of the Gulf.

This he would defend. It would give us the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, and he had consulted military men, who said that three forts and four regiments would be sufficient for all purposes, as follows:

One fort at the mouth of the Del Norte.

One near Camargo.

One at Pass del Norte.

From the waters which separate the Del Norte from those entering the Gulf of California one more might be placed.

Hence five regiments and a small naval force, one consistent with our national peace establishment, could successfully defend the boundary.

This country was of little importance to Mexico, but of great importance to us. It had only 100,000 people, and these were spread over 600,000 square miles. An open uninhabited country was the best for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico, farther from her than from Washington. For the first time the savages were making their great inroads upon the Europeans.—This was not because the Spaniards were not brave, but because they were disarmed by the federal authorities of Mexico.

This country he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation; and so he would say to Mexico. He would deal with her liberally and do so from the first. Until such peace should be made, he would hold all the ports in Mexico which could be held without too great a sacrifice of men and money. He would impose a low rate of duty, not exceeding ten per cent, and this would yield sufficient revenue to ensure the payment of the defence which would not cost more than between two and three millions of dollars.

The effect of this policy would be no more taxes, a reduction of fifteen millions, and the great measures which he and his friends (free trade) held so much at heart, saved.

He did not think that Mexico would hold out under such a state of fact. She would see that we were resolute and yet meaning her no harm. She was now maddened, excited, bold and determined. Under a different policy she would see an honorable peace ahead. Supposing this not to be the case we should not suffer. We should have war without the cost, and without the hazard of any kind.

Mr. Calhoun went on to show his opposition to an offensive war. He was opposed to it because there was no certainty that it would end the war; and if it did it would lose us, men, money and national reputation.—The real and true object of carrying on such a war, we were told, was not conquest, and we might as presume because in the defensive line he had marked out it was not avowed. To conquer peace was to make war, and how could peace be obtained but by treaty? A treaty was our object, not a treaty that would suit Mexico, but one that would suit us.

The object, Mr. C. said, would be to compel Mexico to say that was ours which we claimed. A most vigorous war could do no more than this, and if we could reach the city of Mexico this very campaign, would it be worth while? It would take 70,000 men, and forty millions of dollars, and what then should we gain by compelling Mexico to make peace in her own home? It would cost 15,000 men, and all this money, and all to make Mexico acknowledge that to be ours which we already held to be ours.

Mr. C. appealed to the humanity of men if such a sacrifice could be made. But this only touched the shell of the case. There was no certainty that we could reach the city of Mexico, and going there the presumption was that we meant to dispossess the country, or a portion of it, larger than all the land between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. And how could we hold this country in an offensive war? It would take still more men and a still greater sacrifice of life.

Mr. C. said the natural obstacles were many. There was the hot country very extended, and eight months, and not unfrequently ten months were most unhealthy. March was a doubtful month. April an unhealthy month. Had we now force enough to march to Mexico, encountering the *ronito*? If we could not, Mexico would be encouraged; and if we got to Mexico who had we to deal with? A proud and an obstinate people—full of delay, renowned for their disposition to hold out.

Mr. C. said if we failed there would be a third campaign, and if we had a third campaign, could we raise the men and money? and if we went on we should have a guerilla war like that between France and Algeria—between Russia and the Caucasus. The spirit of volunteering was now gone—men were returning sickly and disengaged. It would be necessary to recruit 20,000 men.—Could we raise them, and if we could whence would come the money to pay them?

Many of the States were oppressed with onerous debts, and could not bear additional taxation. And if the taxes could be raised, was there any thing like zeal and unanimity in carrying on the war? There were many who believed the war could have been avoided, and ought to be avoided. Many believed it unconstitutional and unjust.—Many believed it ought to be ended, and not to be prosecuted further. He would like to give his opinion upon all those topics, but could not consistently now.

But there was another tremendous question remaining, to whom should this territory belong if we obtained it? The North had come to the conclusion that there should be no slavery there. If this was a feeling in the free State, with how much force did it come home to the people of the slave States? Sternness would be met with sternness, and he could assure gentlemen of that. But he would not go into this subject further.

Mr. C. said he only alluded to it to show that there could be no unanimity in such a war, and if the South should see the subject in this light, there would not be one man here in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. There had been sixteen campaigns in Africa, many in Russia—but the war continued with us, and would be with us if we were not wise.

Mr. C. asked how many campaigns should we be compelled to have with a powerful Priesthood, in Mexico, and great natural obstacles? All our efforts would be to carry on a war to get that which we now hold. Go on, and you will sacrifice a hundred thousand valuable lives, and spend three hundred millions of money. Free trade would also be destroyed. Nor could the people of Mexico be annexed to us. They were not homogeneous. They were unlike us, and men would hereafter regret it to the longest day of their lives.

He should vote against the amendment of the

Senator from Michigan, and resented himself for other questions heretofore.

MR. CASS, OF MICHIGAN.—Feb. 10. The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke at much length in favor of the prosecution of the war, and in opposition to the views expressed by Mr. Calhoun yesterday. The plan of the Senator from S. C. would produce an interminable border war, vastly more expensive than the carrying of the war to the city of Mexico and there defeating a peace. There were but three ways to get rid of the war. One was to abandon it. The next was to take a defensive line—a line of two thousand miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.

If we adopted this plan, our force could at any time be cut off in detail by the concentrated forces of our enemy. They could fall upon us in time of sickness. We could not follow them, for that would be abandoning our plan by going over the border. No public Treasury could bear such an expense—no public sentiment tolerate the disgrace. The line proposed by the Senator from S. C. was to be a war to us—not to the enemy.—The force he proposed would allow but one man to each mile of the line.

Mr. Cass regretted the opinions expressed by the Senator from S. C. relative to our inability to prosecute the war to the city of Mexico and there conquer a peace.—Every word uttered here found its way to the plains of Mexico. It was calculated to do us infinite mischief.—Mr. C. went into many views to show that the defensive line would be of no use—and would not end the war or its expenses.

Mr. Cass then entered at some length into an elaborate review of the origin and objects of the war, and gave his views as to the disposal of the territory when Mexico should consent to peace.

After Mr. Cass concluded, some conversation ensued between Mr. Evans and Mr. Sevier, in regard to the bill now before the Senate—the latter contending that it was substantially the same as the bill passed at the last session, and the former maintaining that there was an essential difference between them.

After some remarks from Mr. Brannen in reference to the objects of the bill at the last session, Mr. Corwin obtained the floor, and on his motion the bill was passed over until to-morrow.

The "Three Million Bill," the War Question and the Slavery Question.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 8. The House went into Committee of the whole upon the three million bill.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll addressed the committee for an hour upon the subject of our relations with Mexico, and in defence of the principles of his report. His main argument, however, was addressed to Mr. Wilmot, and with an urgent appeal to him not to offer his amendment.

[The committee of conference upon the army bill made their report after Mr. Ingersoll closed, and it was accepted by the House.]

Mr. WILMOT of Pa. now proceeded with an able speech upon the three million bill. After a few words in defence of his reasons for offering the amendment at the last session of Congress, he now came to the gist of the question and said:

Sooner will I have my arm drawn from its socket than I will yield one jot or tittle of the principle I maintain against the establishment of slavery in a free territory. Were it a question of compromise I might yield and advise the North to yield again as she had so often done before. It was a question of abstract right, one which admitted of no compromise.

Mr. W. asked for resistance to the powers and usurpations of slavery. He had voted for the admission of Texas, slavery and all. We had been told that there should be two free States and two slave States, but there was nothing but slavery there now and there would be nothing else. We had been told, too, that California was now a part of this Union. So it was, and as it was free so it should remain. It was free from slavery under Mexico. Let it be free from slavery under us. It had been affirmed that this was not the time—but Mr. W. contended that it was the time, now or never.

Mr. W. said that if Northern men yielded now they would ever be compelled to yield. The South uttered a burning sarcasm against the North when it presented a united front upon this subject. If the free States were thus manfully and independently united, they would present a noble front. Slavery, Mr. W. regarded as a great political and social evil, and he said this with no unwholesome feeling against slavery, nor any sympathy with Abolitionism. He was no more of an Abolitionist than the editor of the Union was a Hartford Convention man.

Mr. W. said that when the original States were formed, there were seven Free States and six Slave States, and these with about an equal population. The Free States now had four times the population and prosperity, and all from having free labor.

Mr. DROMGOOLE now gave notice that as the first session was not well drawn, he should move another.

Mr. SAWYER said that he should move to strike out the first section, and should not give it up.

Mr. STROUD of N. Y. whose course has been known for some days or weeks, gave his reasons for abandoning the North upon the Wilmot Proviso. He avowed at once that he should not vote for it and then fell upon the Whig members whom he slandered without stint.

Mr. CHAPMAN of Michigan, continued upon the same side of the question and spoke until a quarter past five.

Mr. GORDON of N. Y. obtained the floor, and moved that the Committee rise. There are not more than forty members in the Committee, and the debate promises to be a long one.

The Committee reported progress, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 9. Mr. Conn spoke his hour in favor of the bill and against the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. BROADHEAD followed, and disagreed with his colleague (Mr. Wilmot) in some parts of his speech yesterday, but supported the bill. He advocated a vigorous prosecution of the war, not for conquest, but to obtain, to force, to compel Mexico to come to an honorable peace.

Mr. DIXON next obtained the floor and addressed the committee against the bill and against the war.

After him, Mr. RATHBUN occupied the hour and discussed the bill, the Wilmot proviso and the slavery question.

When he had concluded, the committee rose, and, after some bills were offered and referred, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. The motion to go into committee of the whole prevailed, and the House was first entertained with a speech from Mr. KAUFMAN, of Texas, who spoke in favor of the acquisition of more territory, and against the Wilmot Proviso. If the Wilmot Proviso was adopted the dissolution of the Union was predicted and threatened. It was

said, too, that there must be more territory added to the Union from Mexico, as Mexico could pay nothing else.

Mr. FOOT, of Vt. made an argument in behalf of the "Wilmot proviso," and against the war. He believed all our difficulties could have been settled without war with Mexico, and had war been regarded as necessary he thought it could have been carried on without warring upon the Constitution.

Mr. BRINKERHOFF said he was glad to be here to-day to raise his voice in behalf of the "Wilmot proviso." He was envious of all the rebukes that might fall to the lot of a man who took such a position. He was proud to have drawn up this proviso, but it was not his. It belonged to Thomas Jefferson, was written by him, and should be called the Jefferson proviso.

With this preface Mr. Brinkerhoff went on to quote authorities, Southern and mainly Virginian, in opposition to the institution of slavery. There were authorities from many States, and such as seemed to impress the House both with the weight and character of authority.

Mr. PARSONS of Ohio, followed in reply, making a most zealous speech against the proviso, and for compromising the question of any territory which may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., spoke for the hour allotted him in defence of the Wilmot proviso.

Mr. DONOVAN of N. C. was awarded the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

Through the New Orleans papers we have the following accounts from the Army. The dates are from Tampico of the 26th, and from Brasas Santiago of the 30th ultimo:

Generals SCOTT, WORTH, and JESUP are now at the Brasas. Gen. WORTH and his troops arrived there on Saturday, the 23rd, and at the latest date were encamped in the vicinity of the battlefield of Palo Alto.

Gen. TAYLOR had returned from Victoria to Monterey with a small escort. He is to remain at the latter place in command of the volunteers. His orders to this effect proceed from Gen. Scott, who now holds the chief command.

Generals Scott and Worth are to have command of the main and regular army, which is now concentrating at Tampico, or at some place in the neighborhood. The new recruits have their place of rendezvous at the small island of Lobos, about sixty miles to the south of Tampico. The opinion is almost universal that a movement is to be made against Vera Cruz. It is understood that that place is to be invested both by land and water.

Gen. Scott was expected to leave Brasas in a few days for Tampico.

Gen. Wool, having evacuated Parras, is now encamped on an elevated and commanding position, ten miles to the south of Saltillo, on the road to San Luis Potosi. This place is called Buena Vista, and gives Gen. Wool, with a battery of twelve pieces of ordnance, command of the only passable route to and from San Luis. Gen. Wool retains his original troops, (3,000,) and his orders are to maintain this position.

Gen. Patterson had arrived at Tampico from Victoria, with his command of 4,000 men. The troops at Tampico were in good health. They were encamped outside the city in three divisions, commanded severally by Generals Twigg, Quitman, and Pillow.

The steamer *Cincinnati*, with two companies of regulars and two nine-pounders intended to be landed at Soto la Marina, was lost on the 22d ultimo, about twenty-five miles north of Tampico. Two pieces of ordnance were lost, as also two of the soldiers, in an attempt to reach the shore.—All the rest on board were landed safely.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Extracts from a letter to the *Pienayune*, dated on board of one of the ships of our squadron, off Lizardo, Jan. 20:

There is a report at Vera Cruz that the opposition of Santa Anna to the recent decree of Congress for the sale of church property has provoked the vengeance of the soldiers, and that he has been shot. I have heard none of the circumstances attending this alleged outbreak, which of course requires confirmation.

Congress, after a long and stormy session, on the 9th instant, approved the first section of a bill which had been introduced on the 7th, authorizing the Government to raise \$15,000,000 by the hypothecation or sale of certain goods of the church. This project was violently opposed in Congress and out of Congress, and was represented to be nothing less than a scheme to close the churches, suspend divine worship, and starve the priesthood and the inmates of the convents. It was defended on the score of imperious necessity, as being the only means by which money could be raised to save the country from demoralization, the race from extinction, and the very churches from being desecrated. It was said that unless the army at San Luis Potosi could be guaranteed speedy relief and succor by the passing of this measure on that night, that they would disband in the face of the enemy, and march on Mexico to subvert the government.

The passage of the law created the greatest excitement throughout Mexico. The churches are closed, and every indication of mourning and of resistance has been evinced by those who support the religious establishments. The Government have addressed to the soldiers a circular, in which the most stringent measures are authorized for preserving order and enforcing the decree.

Santa Anna declared his opposition to the bill. He probably thought that his personal popularity with the army, aided by promises of contribution from his private purse, would enable him to maintain his ascendancy with the soldiers, that he would enlist the support of the clergy, and last, and perhaps not least, find a popular cause of quarrel with the present Congress and the administration of Gomez Farías. If he had appraised the army, and come out as the avowed champion of the church, his authority in Mexico would have been paramount, and, once firmly possessed of power, he would have made peace. If he has been assassinated, as report has it, I am inclined to think there is little prospect of peace, except with the subjugation of the whole country.

The Mexican Congress and the Mexican press every where make this issue, "Ser o no ser." The administration of the country is in the hands of men who have nothing to lose by the misfortunes of their country; and the army is conducted by generals who even had defeat as affording them the best opportunity of filling their pockets with the public funds.

It is now generally believed in Vera Cruz that an attack will soon be made upon that place, but no reinforcements have been recently introduced.

There are about 1,000 men in the castle and 1,500 regular soldiers in the town, besides the militia or national guard, who may be set down at 1,000 more.

SANTA ANNA'S PLANS.

La Patria, the Spanish paper published at N. Orleans, and which is generally well posted up in Mexican intelligence, states, on authority of a well-informed source in the city of Mexico, that Santa Anna will not leave San Luis de Potosi, but will retain there constantly about 25,000 men.—His plan is "to take all the means and precautions to fortify well a single point (San Luis,) with all the reinforcements and appliances necessary, with a radius small, but well defined; distracting as much as possible the enemy, and dividing his attention by insignificant movements." It is calculated (says the New Orleans Atlas) that by this means he will cause loss of time and vast expense to the American army, will scatter forces, and put off any decisive operation until the hot weather has decimated our ranks, when "los valientes" will pounce upon us in every direction, from "the point in the small radius," as spiders from the centre of a web upon unsuspecting flies, and utterly destroy our army. This the Atlas thinks a capital plan—original and Mexican. It is not impossible, however, that this fortified point may be passed altogether, and that a blow will be struck in another quarter while Santa Anna is amusing himself with the idea of catching our army in his net. The last accounts from the seat of war, showing small detachments of the Mexicans are scattered in various directions, seem to confirm the idea, however, that the plans of the Mexican "ader" are accurately set forth in the letter from Mexico.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The last N. Y. Spirit of the Times contains a long and highly interesting diary, from the pen of its accomplished correspondent [Capt. Henry, of 3d Infantry,] attached to the army in Mexico, for the whole of which we regret that we have not room. We copy from it the following picture of old Rough and Ready:—

"Winding down a hill, our column was halted to let a troop of horse pass. Do you see at their head a plain looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having upon his head a Mexican sombrero, dressed in a brown olive-colored loose frock coat, grey pants, wool socks and shoes; from under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword; he has the eye of an eagle, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm, determined mind. Reader, do you know who this plain looking gentleman is? No. It is Major Gen. Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of Dragoons as an escort, is on his way to Victoria. He never has around him any of the 'pomp and circumstance of glorious war,' but when the battle rages, when victory hangs upon a thread, when the bravest dread the galling fire, you find foremost among them all, that brave and gallant General whose presence alone insures a victory."

Piano Fortes.

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!"

THIS expression often falls from the lips of persons when looking over our list of Piano's sold; and the fact may be readily accounted for by considering the superiority of our instruments, and the unusually low prices asked for them.

In the short time we have been selling them, nearly fifty have been sent to the different sections of Virginia and North Carolina; and we have never sold a bad one. We will guarantee to furnish the best PIANO FORTES in this country, at prices greatly below the rates recently charged for similar instruments in Petersburg—being determined to sell them as low as they can be bought in the northern markets; and we beg those in want of them to give us a fair trial.

Of Piano Fortes we can speak practically, as our experience (fifteen years) in making, tuning, &c., is well known, and we feel ourselves competent to judge of them.

We have many letters from persons to whom we have sold Pianos, assuring us of their superiority.—We do not, and we will not keep any but the best.

Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy store, Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 28-1f

DR. JAMES T. WOODSON,

HAVING located himself at Wentworth, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of the Village and the surrounding Country, from whom he solicits a liberal share of public patronage. As heretofore he holds himself ready at all times to attend to the calls of such as may need him. He will at all times be found at his Office at James Wright's, unless absent on professional business.

JAMES T. WOODSON, Wentworth, Nov. 1846. 31-6m.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as administrator on the estate of Stephen Haynes, dec'd., at November Term of Surry County Court—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES R. McLEAN, Adm. Nov. 12, 1846. 34-3m.

3,000 Pairs of Shoes and Boots for sale. Bro-gans from 75 cents to \$1.50. Boots from \$1.50 to \$6.00. W. J. McCONNEL.

SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO and CIGARS (Principe and Havana) for sale at the New Drug Store. Nov. 1846. A. S. PORTER.

Greensborough High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th day of January next. By order of the Board, JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y Dec. 1846.

I HAVE the agency for the sale of MANUFACTURED tobacco from one of the best establishments in Virginia, put up in different size boxes to suit purchasers; some as small as 10 lb boxes. Prices varying from 6 cents to 37 1-2 cts per lb. Call and look at the article, if you want good tobacco. W. J. McCONNEL.

35,000 lbs. IRON, from the King's Mountain Co. for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. Oct. 1-46.

WE have on hand good sole Leather from 10 to 20 cents per lb. Call and see what bargains the New Store. W. J. McCONNEL.

10 lbs. LINSEED OIL, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. Dec. 27th 1845.

JUST RECEIVED 2000 lbs mixed and Dry White Lead exceedingly low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL.

10,000 LBS. OF BEESWAX WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid in trade. Goods exchanged for all kinds country produce. Dec. 11, 1846. W. J. McCONNEL.

HALF BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND BUCKETS, manufactured by Joseph Conrad and son, Lexington, N. C.—just received and for sale. Also, a lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding PLANK, from Davidson county, for sale by Feb. 1846. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Almanacs for 1847.

The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac published at Salem, N. C. by Blum & Son, for sale by the subscribers, at the publishers' prices. Oct. 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

CONGRESS.

Up to Monday last, the "Three Million Bill" still formed the great basis of debate in Congress. Sketches of the debate, in each House, are embodied in preceding columns. Interesting items of by-play in each House are interspersed in the matter of the week.

In addition to the sketches given of speeches in the Senate, Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, and Mr. DAVIS, of Alabama, have spoken at length on the war. Mr. BADGER had the floor for Tuesday last. Mr. WEBSTER, with the purpose of addressing the Senate sometime during the week, had introduced resolutions, declaring that the war ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory, that it ought to be signified to Mexico that we do not desire to dismember that Republic, and that we are ready to treat on the boundary and indemnity questions.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, the 15th, debate was closed on the "bill appropriating three millions of dollars to enable the President to enter upon negotiations for the restoration of peace with Mexico." Great confusion and disorder prevailed while voting upon the amendments offered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, moved the *Wilmot proviso* as an amendment to the bill, as follows:

"Provided, further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, That any person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed out of said territory to the person claiming his or her labor or service."

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the word "provided," and inserting—

"That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory acquired under this act, or as the result of the existing war with Mexico, which lies north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, &c." [Providing for reclaiming fugitives.]

This amendment was rejected: Ayes 82, noes 109.

Mr. Graham, of N. C., moved an amendment to extend the Missouri compromise line due west to the Pacific, prohibiting slavery north of such line, and tolerating it on the south, if a majority of the people in any new State desires it. Rejected: Ayes 81, noes 104.

The question recurring on the adoption of the proviso as moved by Mr. Hamlin, it was carried: Ayes 110, noes 89.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, moved a substitute for the bill; and Mr. Ashmun, of New York, moved to amend it by appending the words of the Wilmot proviso, which appendage was adopted: Ayes 105, noes 77.

After much confusion, which appears to have prevented accuracy in the report of details as to further motions in Committee,—the Committee rose and reported the bill, as amended.

The previous question was moved in the House—the main question being on agreeing to the amendment (the Wilmot proviso) reported by the Committee of the Whole,—which was concurred in: Yeas 115, Nays 106.

And the bill finally passed: Yeas 115, Nays 105.

The vote appears to be divided north and south; in glancing over the yeas and nays, however, we see the names of Douglas, Brodhead, Strong, Owen, Sawyer and C. J. Ingersoll among the nays.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

An arrival in New York, from Liverpool the 20th January, brings intelligence of a farther rise in the price of breadstuffs. Flour in Liverpool selling at 41s. to 42s. 6d., in bond; corn 72 to 74s. per quarter; wheat advanced 4s. per quarter. The cotton market dull. Great distress and famine in Ireland; many of the poor dying.

Further Particulars.

The cotton market was dull, with rather declining prices. But provisions were excessively high, and it was recommended by the Queen in her speech to Parliament, to take off for a time the duties on foreign corn, &c.

The accounts from Ireland are awful. Pestilence is following in the train of famine, and many are dying of the one or the other. Yet it is stated that all the warehouses in Dublin are crammed full of grain, and 27 cargoes of corn lying in the Cove waiting for orders; speculators holding out for higher prices!

The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament refers with pain to the scarcity of food in Ireland and Scotland; to a remedy for the social evils which afflict Ireland; to the Spanish marriage question; to the extinction of the government of Cracow, by Austria, against which she had protested. Nothing is said of the United States or Mexico.

The King of France, in his Speech, says that he also has protested against the Cracow affair.

Food riots continued in France. Money was scarce in England, and stocks had declined heavily. The Sands brought about \$600,000 in specie.

Great exertions were made in England to raise a large fund for the relief of Ireland. The Queen had subscribed £2,000, Prince Albert £500, several Dukes and bankers £1,000 each, Lord John Russell £300, Sir Robert Peel £200, &c.

The papers are filled with accounts of horrid murders and outrages in Ireland.

A meeting of the Irish landlords was held at Dublin on the 15th. Strong resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were passed, and a petition, with an immense number of signatures, framed and forwarded to London.

Bread riots in Dublin. On the 10th Jan. a body of about 300 men collected at Broadstone, and having arranged their plans, rushed down Dominick street into Dorset street, where they attacked a bread cart, and in an instant seized its contents. Shortly afterwards they attacked a second cart, when five or six mounted policemen, and about the same number of foot police, came upon them. A scuffle ensued; eight of the plunderers were committed.

Scotland. The distress in Scotland seems scarcely less than in Ireland, and earnest appeals are made for assistance.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 11.

DRAGOONING CONGRESS.

A sort of desperation appears to have seized upon the particular friends of the Administration on discovering that there is an indisposition in Congress to surrender all the powers of government into the hands of the Executive. No stronger particular evidence in support of this general observation need be quoted than the virulence of the government paper, just now, in its Editorial department, but still more in the communicated articles which it editorially endorses. What can be more justly offensive to the independence and freedom of spirit of the Legislative bodies, for example, than the subjoined passages in the Union of Tuesday night, forming part of an article signed "Vindicator," conspicuously referred to in the same paper under the Editorial head? Is it to be wondered that Senators should be disposed to resent this affront to their dignity through the Executive organ? Is not the course of the government paper calculated, in fact, to make an irreparable breach between the President and the Senate? The reader will perhaps perceive already, in a part of yesterday's proceedings in that body, what must be the natural effect of this course.

FROM THE "UNION" OF TUESDAY NIGHT.

"THE ARMY BILL.—A correspondent in this evening's 'Union' has painted with strong and indignant feelings the rejection of the army bill by the Senate of the United States. We are as much astonished by the grounds on which it was rejected, as by the failure of a measure so long agitated, so much demanded by a patriotic people, so essential to the vindication of our rights and our honor, &c."

Extracts from the *Article of the Union's* correspondent, thus referred to.

"In the Senate of the United States on yesterday the Mexicans achieved another victory. The bill for organizing ten regiments of regular troops having been submitted, with its amendments, to a committee of conference of the two Houses, that committee unanimously agreed on a report, which was submitted to them for their approval. The House of Representatives at once adopted the report by a very large majority. In the Senate it was, in its most important feature, rejected by a majority of six."

"If Santa Anna, Ampudia, or any other Mexican General could snatch from our soldiers a corresponding victory, we should place them upon the same elevation where their compatriots, friends, and fellow-soldiers in the Senate of the United States now stand."

And what is the act of the Senate which is thus so insultingly denounced in the *Union*? Why, simply, that the Senate has thought fit not to surrender its constitutional privilege of passing on appointments to office. For this it is that the Senate is scandalously assailed in the Executive journal as achieving a victory for the Mexicans, and as the compatriots, friends, and fellow-soldiers of Santa Anna and Ampudia! We confess we have never witnessed before in any public journal so gross an outrage.

EXPULSION OF THE EDITORS OF THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER FROM THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE.

The extraordinary facts stated above, will have prepared the mind of the reader for the proceedings of the Senate in relation thereto.

On Wednesday, the 10th, Mr. YULEE, of Florida, rose and said he desired to offer a resolution which, though not altogether a question of privilege, yet was one which involved the rights of persons entitled to the privilege of seats on the floor. The resolutions were here read, as follows:

Resolved, That the editors of the Union, a newspaper published in the city of Washington, having, in a publication contained in a number of that paper dated the 9th of February, issued and uttered a public libel upon the character of this body, be excluded from the privilege of admission to the floor of the Senate.

Be it further resolved, That the report of the proceedings of the Senate of the 8th day of February in relation to the bill entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes," is partial and unjust to the body, and that the Reporters for that paper be excluded for the residue of the session from a place in the gallery of the Senate.

Mr. Yulee asked for the immediate consideration. Mr. Sevier objected. The Presiding Officer announced that objection being made, the resolution would lie over one day. Mr. Badger suggested that as a question of privilege it was excepted from the application of the rule, and appealed from the decision. After some debate, the question of appeal, as well as the resolution, was deferred until to-morrow—ayes 23, noes 16.

On Thursday, a letter was laid before the Senate, from the Reporter of the Union, explaining, that the garbled report, complained of in Mr. Yulee's second resolution, was caused by the Reporter not having time to write out his notes, whereas Mr. Cass sent his remarks to the office, and they were inserted by the foreman, without the knowledge of either the Editor or Reporter.

The Senate then took up Mr. Badger's appeal from the decision of the Vice President. And, after a speech by that officer in defence of the decision, and a reply by Mr. Badger, with some remarks by Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Sevier, and Yulee, the decision was reversed, 28 votes to 20.

—Messrs. Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Niles, Westcott and Yulee, voting with the Whigs.

The resolutions of Mr. Yulee were then postponed to enable Mr. Corwin to speak on the Three Million Bill.

Nearly the whole of Friday and Saturday were devoted to the consideration of Mr. Yulee's first resolution, (the second having been withdrawn on

account of the satisfactory explanation of the Reporter.) Messrs. Allen, Sevier, Turner, Calhoun, Yulee, Butler, Westcott, Mason, John M. Clayton, Pearce, Huntington, Archer, Bright and Cass participated in the debate. In addition to the discussion of the merits of this question of privilege—or rather this privileged question—its bearing upon the dignity of the Senate, the freedom of the press, the course of the Executive, &c., Mr. Turner, of Tennessee, laudingly alluded to a "balance-of-power party," that had left the Democratic side and frequently voted on the "other side" this session, and made open allusion to Mr. Calhoun as the head of this party. This brought up Mr. Calhoun, who not only defended himself for the independence and patriotism with which he had discharged his duties as a Senator, but carried the war into Africa, charging home upon the Administration that "the immediate cause of war was the marching of our troops from Corpus Christi to the Rio del Norte"—that "if General Taylor had remained with his forces where he was, there would have been no invasion, there would have been no conflict"—that "the constitution never placed it in the hands of the President to determine such a question," as that of boundary,—that "he deplored the war, for the manner in which it was brought on," &c. Mr. Westcott made a long speech, in which he denounced in unsparing and withering terms the rank corruption in the administration of the Government.

The vote was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Cilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Woodbridge, Yulee—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Harnegan, Houston, Mason, Niles, Sevier, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney—21.

So the Editors of the "Union" were excluded from the floor of the Senate.

The following Senators were absent when the vote was taken: Messrs. Benton, Colquitt, Lewis

meet this enormous expense? In the first place, to the men, let me tell you that the spirit of volunteering is gone; that spirit ceases when men return with broken constitutions; when men, who went for glory, return with disordered health. You will get no more volunteers. You must depend upon the ordinary course of recruiting your army, and that must be sufficient to give us 20,000 men for the third campaign, if it takes place.

"Well, sir, suppose this difficulty surmounted, can you provide the ways and means? I fear there will be more difficulty in this than you imagine; remember that you have only as a reliance your Treasury notes and such money as you can borrow. You must either borrow or impose taxes; what taxes can you impose? Your taxes upon imports can give you but a small supply; you must resort to internal taxes—a measure which is abhorred by the people of this country more perhaps than by those of any country upon the face of the earth. But there is one circumstance which should lead you to an avoidance of internal taxation, if it can be avoided by any possibility; and it is, that many of the States are indebted more than they can pay. If you lay an internal tax it must be laid uniformly throughout all the States, and if you lay it upon those States thus indebted, will not repudiation extend? Will the people pay the tax? Will Pennsylvania with a debt of forty millions—will those States which are unable to discharge their obligations—will they bear such a tax? No, sir."

THE STARVING IRISH.

Our eyes had run over divers foreign paragraphs, for some time past, relating to famine among the poor of Ireland. But the intelligence passed from mind like the remembrance of "last year's clouds," until the dreadful fact was brought home to the understanding, by information incidentally received this week, that a movement was on foot in the western part of this County, originating with the Friends, to contribute to the relief of the distant sufferers. Engaged in the strife of politics, and the attention turned to the war which is devastating another people,—the deep wail of distress from the "green Isle of the ocean" had hitherto failed to penetrate the public ear. The fact at last bursts upon the American public in all its horrors;—the quiet Quaker is already found in the hut of poverty, administering food to those who are ready to perish!

The Friends in England, it is stated, have raised the amount of some hundred thousand dollars for the Irish destitute. The Society in Philadelphia have sent three remittances to Ireland of 500 pounds sterling each, and a further remittance of 400 pounds has been sent by one of the committees. The Friends in Dublin have appointed a central organization of twenty-one members, with power to add to their organization by the appointment of others throughout Ireland, to inquire into the extent of suffering, and to see that contributions of food shall not be misapplied. The New York Committee for the relief of Ireland have determined to make their assignments of provisions to this Dublin organization of Friends. A consideration which makes these active efforts of this denomination look more disinterested, is the fact that no where, in Great Britain, Ireland or America, are their own poor suffered to become a public charge.

Though the Friends have been among the first in compassion for this wretchedness, and first in effort to alleviate; our people every where are coming forward with generous hearts and full hands for Ireland. The meeting recently held in the city of Washington, as noticed on our first page, must arrest the attention of the nation. All accounts agree that the destitution of food has but just commenced—the remnant of the potato crop, which was spared by the rot or blight, was nearly gone; and when it should be devoured, the mass of the population would be without hope, except in the good providence of God and the charity of their fellow men! Numbers have already starved to death.

It must not be supposed that this suffering is looked upon with coldness by the more wealthy Irish. A letter to a gentleman in New York from a Quaker in Dublin, dated January 3d, gives information that the resident gentry exert themselves with great humanity to mitigate the distress; their wives and daughters are seen daily distributing soup and meal, or cutting out clothes to be made up by poor women; but the absentee proprietors, with but few exceptions, lend them no assistance. This writer had been on a visit through the country.

"All religious and political differences," says he, "are for the present forgotten—like the factions in a besieged city, the pressure of a common danger has united all for a common object. The ministers of all denominations, and especially the Church of England clergy, are actively engaged in administering relief. To the latter the very poor chiefly look, and the rector is sometimes the only resident gentleman in the parish."

Says this writer—"I trust that eventual good will result from this awful visitation of Providence, unexampled in its severity in any civilized country, but we must first pass through an amount of suffering, of which we now see the beginning, but of which no man can see the end."

We clip the following notice of "relief for the poor of Ireland" from late exchange papers:

We learn that a mercantile house in Baltimore is prepared to furnish one hundred bushels of corn, to be distributed among the poor of Ireland, provided some person or persons will agree to send the same to Ireland free of freight.

The Ladies of the spirited borough of York, Pa. have in hand the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, with which they design to purchase corn meal to be forwarded to Ireland for distribution.

Relief for the poor of Ireland. The Right Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, says the Baltimore American, presided at a meeting of the congregations of the Church of the Holy Cross, held in Boston on Monday. Over \$3000 were subscribed on the spot—of which Mr. Andrew Carney gave \$1000.

tation, Governor Johnson was called to the Chair, and was supported by a host of Vice Presidents. Henry Clay was present, and was vigorously called upon to address the audience. His speech was warmly and enthusiastically applauded. He was followed by Mr. Prentiss, and also by our fellow citizen C. K. Johnson.

After the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions, the meeting dispersed.

The barque Nagoche, Smith, cleared at Baltimore for Dublin by Messrs. Guest & Gilmer, with 500 barrels flour; 500 do corn meal, and 3500 bags, containing 7078 bushels wheat. The barque Georges, Robinson, also cleared at Baltimore, by the same firm, for Newry, Ireland, with 500 barrels corn meal; 500 do flour, and 3812 bags containing 7774 bushels corn.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 10th, Mr. Hunt, of N. Y., reported a bill granting five hundred thousand dollars for the relief of Ireland and the expenses of shipping that amount in provisions to Ireland—the money to be taken from the treasury out of any money not otherwise appropriated. Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

"FREEDOM OF THE PRESS."

The "official organ" labors hard to defend its course against the resolution of the Senate to exclude its Editors from the floor. It throws itself upon the "freedom-of-the-press" doctrine. But it won't do—it has too sadly abused that freedom, in its endorsement of the most outrageously false language in regard to the Senate. Its language was a moral slander and libel upon the Senate—just such as has been teemed from its columns continually upon more than half the American people. It is of a piece with the charge of treason made by the President against his own countrymen in his annual Message. The Senate, we presume, could not have noticed similar language from any other paper; but this was from the "official organ," the accredited and avowed declarator of the sentiments and opinions of the President. It is high time that the Office of government Editor were abolished. Public opinion ought to put it down. We would be unwilling to trust it in the hands of the best man in America. So have we ever declared, and as in duty bound will ever say. It is the most convenient instrument of tyranny—the most prolific source of corruption of any that ever sends its turbid streams among the people.

The Baltimore American has the following excellent remarks on the expulsion of the Executive journalists:

"Freedom of speech prevails as a right, no doubt. But there is no right without its corresponding obligations. If a man shall call another a liar and run to his 'freedom of speech' to escape the responsibility of the insult he will act a pitiful part. But the freedom of the press! Ah! that is a great thing. Yes, a great thing which deserves great punishment when it is abused. Shall the possession of a printing press give to any individual a general charter to revile? Is it to be allowed that a person shall escape responsibility for libels and calumnies because they are uttered in print?"

"The Senate of the United States will hardly notice stray calumnies in newspapers; indignity will demand no such thing. But when an official organ, a thing unknown to the Constitution, yet instituted as an Executive mouthpiece, shall indulge in aspersions of a degrading sort upon that body, its editor being an officer of Congress and admitted to the floor of the Senate, the case becomes altogether different. It is high time that party virulence which aims to carry its point by force of dragging and by threats of vengeance and excommunication, should be purged of that Jacobinical virus and be made to understand that it has no place among men of intelligence and self-respect."

DEATH OF LIEUT. SCALES.

The friends and acquaintances of Lieut. Peter Scales, of Rockingham, will be exceedingly pained to hear that he is no more. He died of bilious pneumonia, at Smithville, on the 12th.—The circumstances of his death, so soon after embarking in this enterprise, full of hope for himself and a sentiment of devotion to the flag of his country,—are peculiarly mournful, to the company in which he held honorable command; to the well-wishing friends whom he left behind, never, alas! to behold again; and to the public of his country who had heretofore confided to him their legislative trust. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

THE ROWAN DISBANDMENT.

Capt. R. W. Lowe has published in the "Watchman" a card explanatory of the causes which led to the disbanding of his company. According to his showing, and he gives certificates of several of the officers and men, all the public money received was disbursed for the benefit of the Company, and he had to pay some little in addition out of his private purse. The delay in mustering the men into service, and the consequent dissatisfaction and impatience, he gives as a prime cause of their defection. Common rumor has attributed to his own course and conduct a considerable agency in the result;—with how much justice, it is for the defence he has published, together with further investigation, to disclose. We could wish to place the kindest construction on the whole affair.

EMBARKATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Sch. E. S. Powell, leaves to-morrow for Smithville, where she is to take on board the two Companies from Edgecombe, who are commanded by Capt. Louis D. Wilson and Dugan, and sail immediately for Brasas St. Jago. This is the first embarkation of the N. C. Volunteers. Two more Companies are expected to get off the latter part of the week, provided the vessel can be got ready to transport them. Great credit is due to Lt. Fugate for his energy and promptness in the matter, as well as for the care he has taken of Uncle Sam's money in chartering of vessels. We venture to assert, that under all the circumstances, the transportation of the North Carolina Volunteers, will cost Government less by nearly one-half than any Regiment sent out.

LIEUT. W. F. RICHARDS.

Mr. Richards, of Davidson, who held a Lieutenant's commission in Capt. Long's Company, passed through this place last Wednesday, with three other men, on their way to Wilmington, to join the Regiment of Volunteers. Lieut. R. no doubt did every thing in his power to keep that company together; and after they had separated, when a hope arose of bringing them together again, he went zealously into the work. But all eventually proving of no avail, and the company being at last completely broken up, he has set out for the rendezvous, to enter the service as a private. His acquaintances, we understand, without any distinction of parties, entertaining a high admiration of his spirit and patience in the matter, have, to the number of some two hundred, signed a recommendation to the President for his appointment to a Captaincy in one of the new regiments of regulars authorized to be raised.—

Through we differ from Mr. Richards in political views, we wish him success in attaining a position which may in some degree reward him for the sacrifices which he has made.

THE YANCEY VOLUNTEERS.

This company, numbering only fifty men, have gone to the rendezvous at Wilmington. The Lincolnton "Courier," in chronicling their passage through that town, remarks—"They are a good looking body of men, and though rather whiggish, differ, we think, from the main body of the whigs in the kind of 'aid and comfort' they would give the enemy." Rather "whiggish," are they? The "Courier" further remarks—

"It must be allowed that nearly half of the Yancey company had left before reaching here, and why? but because they were deprived of one of the greatest privileges of citizen soldiers—the right of choosing their own rulers."

Yet, friend Courier, these men volunteered with full knowledge that the appointing power to office in the field was lodged in the Governor!—The portion who have gone into service being "rather whiggish,"—it is fair to presume that the portion that "left" because they were deprived of a privilege they never had, were of a different stripe—eh?

THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

We take the following extract from last Wednesday's "Star," written by a gentleman very recently on a visit at Fort Johnson. The Editor of the Star vouches for the high respectability of the writer, and that his statements may be relied upon as strictly accurate and true to the letter. How dignified and severe is the rebuke afforded by the conduct of Capt. Wilson, of Edgecombe, to the captious and unpatriotic spirit displayed and gloried in by the Mecklenburg company and the Standard press!

"The Influenza, which has prevailed to some extent among the volunteers, is very much abating, although never of so serious a character as to detain the men generally from their daily drills. I am sorry to communicate the sad intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Peter Scales, from Rockingham. He died of bilious pneumonia, on the 12th. But for the untimely fate of such generous and gallant fellows as poor Scales and others who preceded him, the enthusiasm and apparent happiness of the volunteers would be complete."

"Much has been said about the appointment of the field officers by His Excellency and much dissatisfaction, it would seem, prevailed in the country. Now, I have had rare opportunities in sounding public sentiment in the lower portion of the state, and I can call the names of many distinguished gentlemen, principally Democrats, who have visited Smithville, seen the efficiency of Col. Paine's extreme—yes, universal popularity, who pronounce him every way an officer and a gentleman entitled to the command. I have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with four fifths of the commissioned officers composing the Regiment, and many of the rank and file, and had much confidential conversation on the subject with many of them, and I can say that no man in North Carolina would have been more acceptable to the Regiment, than is ROBERT T. PAINE at this time."

"Many gentlemen from Edgecombe, and Wayne, Nash, Duplin etc., have taken advantage of the reduced fare on the Wilmington road, (reduced for the accommodation of those only who have friends among the volunteers,) to visit the encampment; and not a man has returned that I have heard of, (and I have seen many) who is not loud in his recommendations of Col. Paine; although many of them confess they were prejudiced against the appointment before they had seen for themselves. The Lieut. Col. had just arrived, and of course I can form no opinion of his merits or popularity in the camp. He was, however, devoting himself assiduously to the study of Tactics, and his duties generally, and will undoubtedly make himself (clever fellow as he is) very popular. The Major had not arrived. Many thanks are due Capt. Wilson, of Edgecombe, for his truly fatherly care and attention to the comforts of many of the companies on their arrival at the garrison previous to the arrival of the Field Officers, giving up his provisions, himself and command on half allowance, advancing considerable amounts of money, etc. If there be any trouble in the camp, Capt. Wilson is sure to be found 'soothing the element of discord,' and winning them back to their duties. He has been entrusted with the command of the first detachment which sailed on the 15th.—It is justly a compliment to his patriotic devotion. It is rumored that he was offered the office of Col. in regular service, which he declines, preferring to be with the Edgecombe boys."

"I might make this communication very long, if I attempted to give the many interesting incidents related to me in connexion with our volunteers; but I cannot forbear to say that I never have seen a more orderly collection of men, and that great enthusiasm and satisfaction prevails; and what is remarkable, there has been but one case of intoxication reported since this rendezvous was established; and that individual met with the misfortune to break into the Guard House."

EMBARKATION OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Sch. E. S. Powell, leaves to-morrow for Smithville, where she is to take on board the two Companies from Edgecombe, who are commanded by Capt. Louis D. Wilson and Dugan, and sail immediately for Brasas St. Jago. This is the first embarkation of the N. C. Volunteers. Two more Companies are expected to get off the latter part of the week, provided the vessel can be got ready to transport them. Great credit is due to Lt. Fugate for his energy and promptness in the matter, as well as for the care he has taken of Uncle Sam's money in chartering of vessels. We venture to assert, that under all the circumstances, the transportation of the North Carolina Volunteers, will cost Government less by nearly one-half than any Regiment sent out.

—Wilmington Commercial, Feb. 12th.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the 8th, Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, (a leading Locofoco,) called the attention of the House to a report in the Union of a disgraceful scene in the House on Saturday, in which his colleague Mr. Wentworth was represented as having been put down by cries of "Bah!" "Bah!" repeated six times, with various other indecorous expressions. Mr. Douglass pronounced this to be a false and scandalous report, and for its publication he moved that the Repository of the Union be expelled from the House. This motion produced considerable excitement. Mr. Kennedy, (another Locofoco, from Indiana,) said that he had been an actor in what "he admitted was disgraceful to the House," but at first he did not know whether the exclamation "Bah!" "Bah!" was used or not. Then he said, "whether he did or not he was not certain; but he did use words and expressions equally disrespectful." And being pressed further, he said, "If I did not say 'bah!' I thought it." He admitted that it was "a rowdy spectacle,—a disgrace to the House." Finally, a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter: Yeas 128, Nays 64. The committee consists of Messrs. Douglass, Kennedy, Wilmot, Trumbo and Bayley. Mr. Bayley then tried to get in a resolution relative to some member abstracting wrapping paper!

On motion of Mr. Douglass, on the 15th, the committee was discharged. Mr. Douglass protested against the Union reports being read in future as authority against him, on account of their unfairness and partiality.

The course of Mr. Polk's press-gang has indeed been most extraordinary! Their own party censure and expel them!

"THE SCHEME UNVEILED."

Under this head the Executive organ exclaims in tones of horror no doubt sincere, if not very holy, against what it conceives to be the scheme of the Opposition in regard to California. "They mean," cries the organ, "to abandon California, to tear down the flag of the Union which floats over it, and surrender it to Mexico." "California is to be sacrificed!" "The country is to be injured, our flag torn down, and a dishonorable surrender is to be made of California."

The scheme unveiled! Yes: the Union has blown away the last thin mist that veiled it: the scheme of the President—the purpose of the War with Mexico, was to take California as a conquest. The design existed long among the Executive cabal at Washington, carefully concealed from the people. Those strong hypocrites in power feared to disclose their scheme, until they got the people committed in actual war, when they thought their sense of justice would be drowned and smothered under the glitter of arms and the glory of victory. But there is some public virtue left: we have faith in it: we believe it will yet make itself felt by those who at first endeavored to circumvent it, and have at last defied it. The ebbing tide of virtue will return again, and we to the schemes and the schemers that shall be engulfed in its angry flood!

FEBRUARY COURT.—At the term of Guilford County Court, in session this week, the following Magistrates have been chosen as a Special Court for the ensuing year: John M. Morehead, Chairman, Jeduthan H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, Francis L. Simpson, William Cible. James N. Mills was chosen County Trustee. The Taxes laid are the same in amount as for the two past years.

TOWN ELECTION.—The annual election for Town Officers in Greensboro' was held on Thursday, and resulted as follows: Commissioners—James Sloan, Jesse H. Lindsay, William Gott, Thomas R. Tate, Peter Adams. Assessors—George Albright, Andrew Weatherly, Peter Adams.

Mr. Wick, a Locofoco Congressman from Indiana, said in his place the other day that the present managers at Washington were "unfit to govern the country." The people have been for sometime aware of that.

A Lieutenant President is respectfully suggested as a necessary appointment at the present juncture of affairs.

We have received a communication, dated at Leaksville, proposing the name of Dr. William Withers, of Stokes, as a candidate for Congress in this district. We decline the printing of the communication at present, because we think it rather too soon to enter into an elaborate public investigation of any claims for that high trust; and secondly, (though not the least of our reasons,) because we cannot spare room at this important juncture of public affairs, for a communication of such length. Though we fully and heartily endorse all that the writer says of Dr. Withers' private worth, political information, and practical talent.

We are under obligations to Mr. Banger, of the Senate, and Messrs. Dockery and Barringer, of the House of Representatives, for late favors from Washington.

Pocket Book Lost

LOST, on Tuesday of Court, the 16th, a red morocco pocket book, with a steel spring latch, containing \$2.35, and the following notes, to wit, on Samuel Loomis for \$1.61; on D. W. Schoolfield for \$10.75; on D. H. Wiley for \$6.15; two receipts from W. Allen, \$11.40. Any person finding the same and returning it to the subscriber, or to Messrs Rankin & McLean, in Greensboro', shall have my thanks and be suitably rewarded.

HANNAH DONNELL.

Feb. 17, 1848.

THE EAST INDIA HAIR DYE.

Is warranted to impart to the hair a beautiful jet-black, without either affecting its softness or strength, and without staining, or in any way injuring the skin. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and has no deleterious effects on the health, as is attested by the experience of those in this city who have used it for a long time, and who still continue to use it. An apprehension of its possessing some injurious qualities, has alone deterred thousands from using this valuable composition, which is so much beautified and adorned by its appearance.

Obtainable at No. 21 South Main Street, New York, at 25 cents per bottle. W. J. McCONNELL, Sole Proprietor.

For sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; F. Bell, Raleigh; J. A. Kitting, Hatterasville; Deane & Hazzett, Hillsborough; P. Thompson, Mecklenburg.

JOHN Q. ADAMS.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 15.

A beautiful incident occurred in the House of Representatives on Saturday. While Mr. Hunt, of New York, was addressing the Committee of the Whole in support of the Wilmot Proviso, (so called,) the venerable figure of Ex-President Adams presented itself at the central door of the hall. All eyes were quickly attracted to the spot; Mr. Hunt suspended his speech; Mr. Mosely, of N. York, and Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, conducted Mr. Adams to his former seat, (temporarily occupied by Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who instantly relinquished the right which he had to it under a late rule of the House, as he had promised to do when he selected it.) The Members of the House rose at their seats, and numbers of them approached Mr. Adams to congratulate him on his recovery and restoration to the hall.

Mr. Adams, who seemed a good deal subdued by this reception, expressed his thanks, but in so low a voice that little of what he said could be heard at a distance from that quarter of the hall. All that we were able to catch of these well-known tones was, that Mr. A. was deeply sensible of the kindness of the House thus receiving him, and, but for the feebleness of his voice, would have more fully expressed his gratitude to gentlemen of all parties for their kind congratulations. As it was, he hoped they would excuse him.

Mr. Hunt, in resuming, noticed the incident, and expressed his own deep-felt gratification at Mr. Adams' return to his wonted place.

SUPREME COURT.

By Rufin, C. J., in Pipkin v. Bond, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below. Also in Thompson v. Mills, in Equity from Rutherford, declaring that the injunction was properly continued. Also, in State v. Ellington, from Rockingham, declaring that there is no error in the judgment below. Also, in Walker v. Fauzet, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo. Also, in Milton v. Hogue, in Equity from Rutherford, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Rich v. Marsh, in Equity from Randolph, declaring the plaintiff entitled to redeem, and directing a reference.

By Daniel J. in Doe ex dem. Wallace v. Maxwell, from Mecklenburg; judgment below reversed, and venire de novo awarded. Also, in Lewis v. Lewis, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Etheridge v. Thompson, from Currituck, affirming the judgment below.

By Nash, J. in Den. ex dem. Flynn v. Williams, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Bank of Cape Fear v. Deming, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Markham v. Shannonhouse, in Equity, from Pasquotank, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Furvis v. Brown, in Equity from Randolph, dismissing the bill with costs.

THE GAG ORDER.—To show how strictly the Administration enforces the late order forbidding the writing or publication of letters from officers of the Army, we may mention, that the Union of the 8th contains two letters, one from Tampico to a New Orleans paper; but the other, a very long one, from one of Gen. Wool's Army, addressed to the Editor of the Union himself, and giving minute information, not only of what that Army had done, but of what it was expected to do.

This is a further evidence, that the order was intended only to punish Gen. Taylor and any others who might write things which are unpalatable to the powers that be.

WHITHER tends the progress?—"There is not," says a late writer, "in the whole Pentateuch, a clear and undoubted reference to the future world. All the divine precepts are enforced by the sanctions of their present results; corn and wine and oil are earthly blessings for obedience,—and the reverse for disobedience—all are of a sensuous visible nature. In the New Testament no reference is made to this kind of reward, either as a motive or dissuasive. Then was the day of signs and symbols; now, is the day of the Spirit, and now, if God would impress the heart, it is by the solemn truths of revelation; when he would urge to duty it is by inciting the affections and moving the heart; and by arousing the inward feelings, lead forth the man in the way of duty."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

OPERATIONS FOR STRABISMUS.

Dr. BENTLEY, of New York, visited our village on Thursday evening last, and on yesterday we had the pleasure of seeing him operate for Strabismus or Cross eye, as it is vulgarly called, on two little girls, one seven and the other two years of age. The operations were performed in a few moments, attended with but little pain, and we think complete success; thus satisfying us that the operator is a gentleman eminently qualified as an oculist, and worthy of patronage wherever he may go.

We learn from him that he will be in Greensborough about the 24th of the present month.

W. L. BINFORD, M. D., T. W. KEEN, A. B. JOHNS.

Leaksville, Feb. 13th, 1847.

MARRIED.

Near Princeton, Arkansas, on the 27th of Dec. last, Col. PETER McCOLLUM of Camden, to Miss AUGUSTA B. daughter of Mrs. Mary Rounsaville, formerly of Lexington, N. C.

DIED.

In this county, the 9th inst. WILLIAM FLUKE,—in the 50th year of his age.

At his residence, near Madison, Rockingham county, on Sunday, the 13th, of consumption, Dr. JAMES L. OGDEN. Dr. O. was about 32 years of age; engaged in the successful practice of his profession of medicine; and by his amiable deportment had secured the affectionate respect of the people of his community. A month or two before his death, he became connected with the Presbyterian branch of the church of Christ.

Departed this life on the 14th instant at his residence on Deep River JONATHAN WHEELER, Sec. in the 60th year of his age. The deceased was one of our most respectable citizens. He had a widow and five children together with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss, but with a lively hope that he had done his day's work in the time and that he is now gathered together with the righteous of all ages.

W.

TO MILL OWNERS.

I HAVE the Agency for the sale of Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel, in the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Surry and Stokes. I am a practical Miller, right and accustomed to putting and improving in operation, and will take pleasure in attending to calls in the counties above named or elsewhere. A letter directed to Greensboro', N. C. will find me.

SAMUEL B. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 1847.—42-3mo.

"The Salisbury Watchman will copy 3 months."

I HAVE on hand a lot of country IRON of good quality, such as bar, iron and shovel moulds, at 1-2 cents per lb.

W. J. McCONNELL.

December 1st, 1846.

I HAVE on hand a lot of IRON of superior quality.

Dec. 11, 1846.

W. J. McCONNELL.

SNOW.

As we have not been blessed with much of the real article this winter, we present our readers with the poetry of snow, as embodied in the following clever lines from an exchange paper:

Even the old posts, that hold the hays,
And the old gate,
Forgetful of their wintry wars
And age sedate,
High capped, and plumed, like white hussars;
Stand there in state.

The drifts are hanging by the sill,
The eaves, the door;
The haystack has become a hill,
All covered o'er,
The wagon loaded for the mill
The eve before.

Maria brings the water pail—
But where's the well?
Like magic of a fairy tale,
Most strange to tell,
All vanished—curb, and crank, and rail—
How deep it fell!

The woodpile too, is playing hide;
The axe—the log—
The kennel of that friend so tried—
(The old watch dog),
The grindstone standing by its side,
All now in fog.

The bustling cock looks out aghast
From his high shed,
No spot to scratch him a repast—
Up curves his head,
Starts the dull hamlet with a blast,
And back to bed.

Old drowsy dobbie, at the call,
Amazed; awakes;
Out from the window of its stall
A view he takes,
While thick and faster seem to fall
The silent flakes.

LOOK OUT FOR THE PICKPOCKET!

ON Tuesday of Court, the 10th, while attending an auction on North street, my Pocket Book was stolen from my pocket. It was a small calf skin wallet, pretty much worn—the small strap or loop by which it had been fastened was lost, and I had split a piece on the side of the pocket-book for the purpose of slipping under the fastening strap. It contained \$22 in cash, to wit: a \$10, \$5, \$4 and \$3 bill—the \$5 bill was on the bank of Camden, S. C. I do not recollect the banks on which the other bills were drawn. Also Notes on the following individuals, to wit: James Stack, Nathan Gossett, Henry Ledbetter, Shubal G. Coffin, John Stephens, Nathan Wright, John Lamb, Thomas Rose, James Henderson, Thomas F. Merritt, T. F. Merritt & Isaac Williams, Jonathan W. Field & Jesse Shelly, William Lamb, together with a few others.

Five dollars reward will be given for the Pocket Book and its contents; and five dollars for the detection and arrest of the thief.

HENRY WRIGHT.

Guilford County, Feb. 17th, 1847. 40-1

A LOT OF FRESH
GARDEN & FLOWER SEED.
From Salem, N. C.
For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

ATTENTION GUARDS.

PARADE in front of the courthouse on Monday, 22nd instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, in full dress uniform.

By order of the Captain,
J. WALKER, O. S.

There will be an election for 2d Lieut. immediately after parade.

NOTICE.

I WISH to sell all my lands in Wythe county, Va. and on the 23d February next, if not sold by that day privately, I will sell at public auction. Those wishing to move to a stock country can buy a bargain in 2300 acres.

WILLIAM HILL.

Olive Mount, February 2, 1847. 453

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of Abraham Collic, deceased, on Tuesday the 9th day of March, A. D. 1847, at the dwelling of the said deceased, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit:—

TWO HEADS OF HORSES.

and about Six Hundred Gallons of Brandy: 300 gallons being Peach Brandy. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847.

JOHN CORSBIE, Ex'r.

ACCOMMODATION SHOP.

IF you want BEDSTEADS of the best quality, either French or turned post, call on the subscriber. If you want TURNING done of any variety, call. If you want CARRIAGE HUBS of best quality, call. If you want CABINET WORK made in the most neat and durable style, call. If you are under the necessity of buying a friend, and wish to do it neatly set cheap, call. His shop may be found on the lot beyond H. T. Wilbur's dwelling on South street.

BENJAMIN E. WOOLLEN.

Greensboro', Feb. 1847. 466

BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND MADEIRA WINE.

FOR Medical purposes, for sale at the New Drug Store.

A. S. PORTER.

TO A STEP-CHILD.
Thou art not mine—the golden locks that cluster
Round thy broad brow—
Thy blue eyes with thy soft and liquid lustre,
And cheek of snow—
Even the strange sadness on thine infant features
Blending with love—
Aro her whose mournful eyes seem sadly bending
On her lost dove.

Thou art not mine—upon thy sweet lip lingers
Thy mother's smile—
And while I press thy soft and baby fingers
In mine the while—
In the deep eyes so trustfully upraising
Thy light to mine—
I deem the spirit of thy mother gazing
To my soul's shrine.

They ask me with their meek and soft beseeching
A mother's care—
They ask a mother's kind and patient teaching—
A mother's prayer—
Not mine—yet dear to me—fair fragrant blossom
Of a fair tree—
Crush'd to the earth in life's first glorious summer;
Thou'rt dear to me,
Child of the lost, the buried, and the sainted,
I call thee mine—
Till fairer still with tears and sin unstained—
Her home be thine.

LESSONS ON GOOD HUMOR.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.
In a number of the New York Mirror, for January, ult., we are presented with rather a clever sketch of a character in real life, Jeremiah Carey by name, who in all his fortunes and misfortunes exhibited the picture of a contented man.
Jerry's countenance was plainness to the fullest extent. "Never mind," said Jerry, "I shall not be troubled by the petticoats. My face is my sign." In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred such a conclusion would have been correct, but Jerry was fated to stumble over the solitary exception; inasmuch as a young and rather handsome hearse, forgetting his defects of physique, and seeing only his contented disposition and intellectual worth, fell in love with him one day, and he very good-naturedly reciprocating the compliment, married her.

Proceeding home in a carriage from the church where the union had just been performed, the vehicle upset, spilled the bride and bridesmaid, and broke a leg of the bride-groom.

It was especially mal-apropos—to break a limb upon such an occasion, and Jerry had as much reason to rejoice at the accident as any one similarly situated could have, but he bore it with his usual good nature.

"Ah!" said he, one day in the last quarter of his damaged honeymoon, in answer to an expression of regret, endearment and sympathy, which had escaped his interesting spouse. "This is for the best! I desired a little in-door life. Besides, for this accident, my love, business would not have allowed me so much of your company. So, ha! ha! upon my word, I look upon it as one of the most fortunate events of my life. I do, indeed!"

Susan's first child was unfortunately born blind. "Not so very unfortunate, after all," said Jerry. "It might have been worse. Let us thank omniscient Providence that the dear little fellow is not club-footed. Surgery may, perhaps, remedy his sight; if it can't, why, after all, the faculty of seeing is so often abused—so often a curse to its possessor! It changed Lot's wife to a lump of salt, you know!"

Such is Jeremiah's philosophy; and for all trials, great or small, he makes it applicable.

His wife bore a pitcher—a costly one. "Dear me, what a pity," said she, provoked at her own carelessness.

"Not a whit," responded Jerry; "I never liked that pitcher. Such an awkward handle. I'll get another."

His chimney was contrary. "There are few who can keep their patience in smoky rooms. Jeremiah, however, after fully ascertaining that with his house the nuisance was incurable, forthwith began to extol the virtues of smoke, and it was not until after he had sold his bacon-making residence, and purchased an abode more conducive to comfort, that he would allow that smoke was not an indispensable necessity to civilized life.

His little blind boy withered and died like a snail's rose, ere he could "asp father"—Susan had been a second time a mother, but the love for her first-born turned brightest, for to the pure flame of maternal love was added interest for the darkness which shrouded his vision like a continual night. Even so was the poor boy endeared to the heart of his father. Sad, indeed, then, was the ceremony with which the little sufferer was consigned to the grave, where all are blind alike.

They returned to their dwelling. The prattle of the sightless one no longer greeted their foot-fall—all seemed cheerless and desolate to Susan, and sitting down, she hid her face in her hands and wept. The heart of Jeremiah was sad, but not to abandonment, like that of his wife. He opened the Bible given him by his mother on her death-bed, and drawing his chair near to Susan, read aloud that beautiful chapter wherein our Saviour asks for little children to be brought unto him, "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

When he had concluded, he closed the book and clasped the hand of his wife affectionately within his own.

"Susan," said he, "let us voice sounded like gentle music in her ears, 'let us not murmur; God is just—' is merciful. If he had lived, it would only have been to grope through the world. Now he is in heaven, where, to all, all is light. Let us deserve to meet him there."

Only a few years afterwards Jeremiah was reduced to comparative poverty. The bulk of his property had been invested in the stock of a bank, which failed, unable to pay a shilling on the dollar. This compelled to dispose of his expensive establishment, change his style of living altogether, and with his wife and four children to take to a short commons; his spirits did not desert him.

Said Jerry, "Never mind! two words which he never failed to throw in the teeth of every misadventure which he encountered; 'never mind, I like variety. I'm tired of riding in a carriage; I once broke my leg in one. Walking is an exercise that I need very much. Come, come, this is not so bad an affair after all—it will test the value of my friends. Besides, now I can earn the bread we eat. Ah! it will be a labor of love, and that enriches the soul. I can almost say I am glad this accident has happened. I can, indeed!"

Let no one think that our patient friend's philosophy is theopathy of the stoic. It arises from the lack of sensitive and acute feelings, but from a benevolent determination to make the best of every thing. This is the secret of his contentment under a load of misadventures and reverses. Ever striving to render all around him happy, he is a sterling friend, never repining at the decrees of Providence, he is a true Christian.

The *Adventurer* and the *Pathfinder*.—Fenelon, the chaplain of Louis XIV., was one day at the camp-

el with the monarch. The King expressed his surprise at seeing only a few persons, instead of a numerous congregation, as was generally the case. Fenelon said to him:—
"It is because I told them that your majesty would not be at the chapel to-day, so that you might know who came to adore God, and who came to flatter the King."

Strange movement of the waters.—The waters of Lake Ontario, on the 8th ult., at Grafton Harbor, Canada, suddenly receded from the shore in one immense wave, upwards of three hundred and fifty feet, leaving the beach dry for that distance. The water then seemed to gather itself into a vast cone, and immediately returned in one unbroken wave, four feet higher than it usually is, burying the wharf completely, accompanied by a dreadful noise. This occurred eight or nine times, gradually decreasing in violence, until the Lake resumed its usual appearance. The same phenomenon was observed in 1845, which, as is now the case, gave rise to various speculations as to the cause, but without eliciting any facts to be relied on.

The Queen of Trumps.—An old man, who had been dreadfully hen-pecked all his life, was visited on his death-bed by a clergyman. The old man appeared very indifferent, and the parson tried to arouse him by talking of the King of Terrors.
"Hout tout, man, I'm no scart. The King of Terrors! I've been living sax and thirty years with the Queen of them, and the King canna be muckle waur."

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE present session of the Greensborough Female College will close on the 18th December. The next session will commence on the 4th of January, 1847.

There will be an examination of the pupils of this institution on the 10th December, before the Trustees. Parents and guardians of pupils are invited to attend.

The vacation, embracing so short a time, will scarcely interrupt the regular exercises. Boarders in College can have every advantage of study they may wish, during that time, as the members of the Faculty will not leave; and the same attention will be given as at other times.

Scholars should be entered at the commencement of the session, or if convenient, during the vacation, as this is important in view of regular classification. Charge will be made only from time of entering, but no deduction for loss of time, except in cases of absolute necessity. Terms as heretofore.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES are hereby notified to meet at the College on the 16th December, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

B. T. BLAKE, Sec'y.
Greensboro', Nov. 1, 1846.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell my Tavern House and Lots, with all the fixtures. It is situated on the North-west corner of the courthouse, long known as the

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The House is roomy and more convenient to business than any House in the Town, with many out-houses consisting of a Kitchen, Negro Houses, large Barn, Cattle Houses, and almost all convenient houses for Tavern. Connected with the House is a first rate

STORE ROOM.

now occupied and has been for many years. Also, a good well of water in the yard, a fine garden lot, and many valuable considerations pertaining thereto too tedious to mention in an advertisement. The whole will be sold without reserve; title good and unquestionable. Any person wishing to purchase can have a good bargain and almost their own time as to payment. I have determined to go west, and intend to sell on good terms. The Proprietor will take pleasure in showing the property to any one desirous of purchasing. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Greensborough, N. C.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Guilford and the adjoining counties that he has just opened a

NEW DRUG STORE IN GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

4 doors north of the courthouse, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of pure and fresh

Medicines, Paints, Oils.

PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine his stock before sending north, as he is confident he can make it to their interest to purchase of him.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions compounded with the greatest care and most perfect accuracy at all times, day or night.

He would say to the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity that he may always be found in the Store day or night.

A. S. PORTER.
July, 1846. 15:tf

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacob's Greek Reader, adapted to Bullion's Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon.

By the Rev. Peter Bullion, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 21, 1846. 21-

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. The operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic strengthening the digestive powers, and restoring the appetite as an aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its laxative effect—and as an antiseptic purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and may be administered with favorable result in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints—and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes it will be found an excellent restorative.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Rev. Professor MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the graduation of the Senior Class. Music, Drawing and Painting; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Languages; and the several branches of Science, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

The edifice and accommodations are ample for thirty-five boarders, most of whom complete a liberal and ornamental education. These, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of most convenient size in each of the four years into which the prescribed course is distributed.

Good order, kind feelings, and great improvement, are the well known characteristics of Edgeworth.

The expenses, for 5 months, are \$75.00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, light, &c.; \$20.00 for Music; \$20.00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; \$10.00 for Drawing; and for either of the above named Languages, \$50.00 paid in advance.

Many patrons, competent to judge, have expressed their surprise that the high character of the instruction, with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these prices.

November, 1846. 35:tf

PRICES OF FURNITURE GREATLY REDUCED.
Owing to the facilities which the subscriber now has for manufacturing all kinds of furniture, and having at all times a very large stock of work on hand, he has determined to reduce his prices to such a rate that no person wishing to purchase furniture shall have cause to complain of the price. He has now on hand the most complete assortment of work that has ever been offered in this section of country, all of which is warranted in every respect from the very finest and best materials, and made to order in the most plain and cheap manner. Birtch and Cherry Furniture.
Greensborough, April, 1846.

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of wheels, is \$50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 21 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

Guilford, Fayetteville, Dr. Poulk, Lenoir, Col. Alex. Murphree, Thomas Rouse, Christopher Munroe, Mr. Lassiter, C. A. Williams, Jones, F. A. S. McNeill, James McDaniel, Jarquard Smith, Craven, John McDaniel, John Bryant, John Evans, Columbus, J. W. Howell, Lot Williamson, Blades, Robeson, Gen. James McKay, Robert Melvin, S. N. Richardson, W. C. McNeill, Thomas C. Smith, John L. Fairley, Isaac Wright, Anson, John Smith, A. Bauchum, G. T. Barksdale, J. R. Reid, Millwright, Patrick Murphy, J. T. Dodson, Millwright, John H. Spearman, Chatham, Hardy Royal, Cole & Brantly, New Hanover, Smith & Pullen, N. Clegg, James Murphy, Wake, Charles Henry, S. Bealy, Robert Aman, Johnston, Greenc, J. T. Leach, Thomas Hooker.

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

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

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

DUNCAN McNEILL, ARCHD McLAUGHLIN, A. A. McKETHAN, Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1846. 49:1y

TO EDITORS.—Any Editor of a newspaper in North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

I AM now receiving direct from the Northern Cities one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to this market, and selected with great care; consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. Many of our goods are fifty per cent. cheaper than ever offered for sale heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase goods would do well to see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell goods at such prices as will give entire satisfaction to every person that will give us a call, both in prices and quality. Those who wish to return their stocks, and do not wish to go north for a small stock would do well to call upon us, as a large portion of our sales are made to men to sell again.

We take the present opportunity of returning our thanks to our friends and customers who have patronized us heretofore and hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and see us and you shall not be disappointed.

W. J. McCONNEL.

JUST received a large lot of fine MOLASSES, which will be sold low for cash.

Dec. 11, 1846. W. J. McCONNEL.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Warranted the growth of 1846.

FOR SALE BY ALGERNON S. PORTER, At the New Drug Store, Greensboro', N. C.

Asparagus, large giant Beans, early 6 weeks "red speckled valentine" "red French" "white Kidney Dwarf" "London Horticult' pole" "large Lima" "Beets, early blood turnip" "long blood" "Cabbage, early York" "sugar loaf" "flat Dutch" "large late drumhead" "Carrot, long Orange" "Cress, curled, or pepper" "Cucumber, early cluster" "long green" "small Gherkin" "Celery, white solid" "Egg plant, large purple" "Lettuce, early cabbage" "royal cabbage" "Mustard, white" "brown" "Nasturtium"

Onion, white silver skin'd Parsley, double curled Parsnips, "early" Peas, extra early "early Washington" "Frame" "Pepper, large bell" "Radish, early scarlet top'd" "red turnip rooted" "white" "Squash, early bush" "Tomato, large red" "Bulbous roots" "Double Hyacinth, with" "names and colors" "Hyacinth, without names" "Single" "with names" "colors" "Single" "without names" "Tiger Flowers" "Roses, assorted" "Globe Roses" "Glabrous Parrot" "Jacobean Lilies" "Upwards of 40 kinds of" "Flower seed, of the most" "selected and select variety."

FOREIGN PERIODICALS. REPUBLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The Foreign Quarterly Review, The Westminster Review, AND Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New-York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in their praise. A literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor and forbearance not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" is purely literary, being devoted principally to criticisms on foreign Continental Works.

The prices of the RE-PUBLISHED are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are to be equally well got up, they afford all that advantage of the American over the English reader.

TERMS. PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. For any two, do. 5.00 " For any three, do. 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

CLUBBING. Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

Remittances and communications must be made in all cases without expense to the publishers.—The former may always be done through a Post-master by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt and forwarding the receipt by mail. Post-paid, or the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post Paid, directed to the publishers.

N. B.—The Postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late Post Office law, to about one third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

In all the principal cities and Towns throughout the United States to which there is a direct Railroad or Water communication from the city of New-York, these periodicals will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 10-ly 112 Fulton St., New York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. Superior Court of Law—Full Term, A. D. 1846.

Wm Stanley to the use of Wm Shields, } Original Attachment levied on Land and Garnishee. } Jephia Payne.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the Defendant in this case personally to be and appear before the judge of the next Superior Court of Law at the Court House in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1847, then and there to reply and plead, answer or demurr, to the plaintiff's action, otherwise he will be defaulted and will be taken against him and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Test: THOS. CALDWELL.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of 5th mo. (May) next, each session to consist of twenty-four weeks.

Terms—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, at six dollars per session. English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Political Economy, Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology, Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration and Surveying, at eight dollars per session.

Boarding may be obtained in the neighborhood on reasonable terms.

DAVID MARSHALL, Teacher and Proprietor, Springfield, Guilford county, N. C.

P. S. Every student with whom he is not personally acquainted will be required to produce a certificate, signed by two or more respectable persons stating that he sustains a good moral character. He has some apparatus now on hand and expects to gradually increase it.

FRESH MEDICINES.

WE take pleasure in returning our thanks to such as have patronized us, and while we solicit a continuance of their encouragement, we respectfully invite the attention of the public to our stock of DRUGS, to which we have just received an additional supply from the northern cities, all of which are offered unusually low, either by retail or wholesale.

Persons wishing to purchase by the quantity we particularly invite to give us a call, as we are determined to sell at such terms as will make it their interest to purchase of us. We will warrant every article offered by us for sale, not only to be UNEXCELLED, but fresh. Gentlemen living at a distance can have our prices current sent to them.

DARE & CALDWELL.

DR. EDWIN WATSON.

HAVING located permanently in Greensborough, offers his professional services to the citizens of the place and its vicinity. Office on north street, opposite Mr. Eckel's Jewelry Store.

March, 1846. 32:tf

General Receiving and Forwarding AGENCY.

THE subscriber has been extensively engaged in this line of business, and observing the advertisement of the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. of their declining to forward Goods and a reduction of the freight in consequence, offers his services. And from his long experience, hopes to give satisfaction. Refer to Messrs. J. R. & J. Sloan, Messrs. Thos. Caldwell & Sons. E. W. WILKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1847. 43:8

DOCTORS J. S. DARE & A. C. CALDWELL.

HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine respectfully offer their professional services to the public, from whom they wish to merit a liberal support. As heretofore they hold themselves ready, at all times, to attend to the calls of such as may need them. Their entrance upon the practice of business is not intended to interfere with their practice, but, they conceive, will give them increased facilities for prosecuting the duties of their profession, by placing a greater variety of remedies in their hands. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support already received, and solicit a continuance of the same.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY. Davis Hiss, Adm. vs. Solomon Farmer & wife & others. Bill to settle Richard Loftin's Estate.

Timothy Griffin maketh oath that Susanah Newby, Isaac Luther, Lewis Shaw, Sawney Ingram, as he is informed and believes, are not inhabitants of this State.—Therefore I direct advertisement in this State, 6 weeks, for the aforesaid persons to appear at the next Term of this Court at Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March, 1847, and plead, answer or demurr to the Bill in Equity filed in this cause, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jonathan Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for our said Court, this 4th Monday in September, 1846. Issued the 9th of February, 1847. JONATHAN WORTH, C. M. E. Prad \$5 45:6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY. In Equity, Fall Term, 1846.

John Goode, Timothy Goode, Sally Goode, Richard Goode and Joseph Goode, vs. Edward Goode, Nancy Goode, Mary Goode and Martin Westmoreland.

Petition to set aside a Judgment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward Goode, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of North Carolina,—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, for the said Edward Goode to appear at the courthouse in Germantown on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there full, true and perfect answer to make upon oath to all the allegations and charges contained in said petition.

Witness, F. Fries, Clerk & Master of our said Court at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1846. Prad \$5 45:6 F. FRIES, C. M. E.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the residence of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

April, 1846. 3:tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

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

He is now making up a very desirable Russia and Fur Hat especially for the Farmers, which cannot fail to please and give entire satisfaction.

HATS.

Beaver, Nutria, Mole-skin, Brush, Russia, Smooth Fur, Silk, and Wool Hats—White and Black, and of every shape, to suit the fancy of all.

CAPS.

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

Boots and Shoes.

The assortment of LADIES' SHOES will be found very extensive and of superior qualities. CHILDREN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every 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 sold as low for cash or punctual customers as can be purchased in the village. CASH Paid for Furs, such as Otter, Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange at market prices.

Oct. 1845.

DR. U. F. PEERY'S Vermifuge or Dead Shot.

THE exceedingly small quantity of this Medicine, required to treat the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated and never to be followed by any other purge. Therefore in urgent cases, as those of Fits, Spasms or Convulsions, caused by Worms, its unrivaled Superiority is manifest.

Although prompt in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

COMMITTED.

TO the jail of Surry county, N. C., on the 7th of December, 1846, a runaway negro who calls himself SAM, and says that he belongs to the widow McKethren of Raleigh, N. C., and that he had been hired to Bishop Ives. Said negro is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerably stout and heavy. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him out of jail; otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor, Rockford, N. C., Dec. 7, 1846 28:tf

Fresh Herring.

No. 1, for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

A CARD.

HAVING sold my entire interest in the Greensborough Drug Store to Drs. Caldwell & Dare, I would respectfully request all who are indebted to me by book account to make it convenient to call as early as possible and close them by note or cash, the latter would be desirable.

To the citizens of Greensborough and County of Guilford, I would return my sincere thanks for the patronage