

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1846.

Legislature of 1846-7.

On looking over our files, we find no full list of members elected to the present Legislature. We therefore now publish a list. Those whose names appear in *italics* are Democrats.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

1st District—Perquimans and Pasquotank: J. C. B. Ehringhaus.  
2d—Camden and Currituck: D. Barnard.  
3d—Gates and Chowan: *Whitney J. Stallings*.  
4th—Washington and Tyrrell: *Joseph Halsey*.  
5th—Northampton: John M. Moody.  
6th—Hertford: R. G. Cowper.  
7th—Bertie: J. R. Gilliam.  
8th—Martin: *Daniel Hark*.  
9th—Halifax: Andrew Joyner.  
10th—Nash: J. H. Drake.  
11th—Wake: *George H. Thompson*.  
12th—Franklin: John E. Thomas.  
13th—Johnson: *James Toulson*.  
14th—Warren: *M. T. Hawkins*.  
15th—Edgecombe: *L. D. Wilson*.  
16th—Wayne: *John Egan*.  
17th—Greene and Lenoir: *E. G. Speight*.  
18th—Pitt: B. F. Elorn.  
19th—Beaufort and Hyde: David Carter.  
20th—Carteret and Jones: James W. Howard.  
21st—Craven: *N. H. Street*.  
22d—Chatham: William Albright.  
23d—Granville: James A. Russell.  
24th—Person: *Robert Hester*.  
25th—Cumberland: *Thomas N. Cameron*.  
26th—Sampson: *Edward Gairin*.  
27th—New Hanover: *William S. Ashe*.  
28th—Duplin: *James K. Hill*.  
29th—Onslow: *William Ferrand*.  
30th—Brunswick, Bladen, &c.: *Mr. Wooten*.  
31st—Richmond and Robeson: John Gilchrist.  
32d—Anson: D. D. Daniel.  
33d—Cabarrus & Stanly: Christopher Melchor.  
34th—Moore and Montgomery: Alex. Kelly.  
35th—Caswell: *Cadwin Graves*.  
36th—Rockingham: *G. D. Boyd*.  
37th—Orange: Hugh Waddell.  
38th—Randolph: Alexander H. Hogan.  
39th—Guilford: John A. Gilmer.  
40th—Stokes: John F. Ponder.  
41st—Rowan and Davie: Samuel E. Kerr.  
42d—Davidson: *Samuel Hargrave*.  
43d—Surry and Ashe: A. B. McMillan.  
44th—Buncombe, Yancey, &c.: N. W. Woodfin.  
45th—Burke, Caldwell, &c.: S. F. Patterson.  
46th—Lincoln, &c.: *Larkin Stone*.  
47th—Iredell: J. M. Bogle.  
48th—Rutherford and Cleveland: *Columbus Mills*.  
49th—Haywood, Macon, &c.: *Michael Francis*.  
50th—Mecklenburg: (Vacancy by death.)

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—Mr. Hargrave, Jonathan Trull.  
Ashe—Benjamin Calloway.  
Buncombe—John A. Fagg, Alfred B. Chum.  
Carteret—John W. Bond, Richard O. Britton.  
Bladen—Mr. McDowell.  
Beaufort—Edward Stanley, Thomas Sinaw.  
Brunswick—Henry H. Waters.  
Burke, &c.—W. F. McKesson, J. J. Erwin.  
Cabarrus—J. W. Scott, L. B. Krumminger.  
Caldwell—E. P. Miller.  
Columbus—N. L. Williamson.  
Carteret—Jennings Piggott.  
Currituck—John B. Jones.  
Chatham—D. Hackney, T. Lassiter, M. Q. Waddell.  
Chowan—Robert T. Paine.  
Cumberland—G. W. Pegram, Duncan Shaw.  
Camden—D. D. Ferber.  
Caswell—John B. McMillan, (our vacancy).  
Craven—Wm. H. Washington, H. T. Ginn.  
Catawba—George W. Hayes.  
Duplin—J. B. Kelly, J. P. Davis.  
Davidson—V. Hoover, H. Walser.  
Davie—G. A. Miller.  
Edgecombe—W. H. Mott, Wm. F. Dancy.  
Franklin—James Collins, H. K. Martin.  
Granville—R. B. Gilliam, J. M. Bullock, J. M. Stone.  
Gates—Redick Gilling.  
Greene—James G. Edwards.  
Guilford—N. Hunt, E. W. Ogburn, Peter Adams.  
Halifax—M. L. Long, M. C. Whitaker.  
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.  
Hyde—Wilson Creedle.  
Haywood—Andrew Ferguson.  
Henderson—John B. Hester.  
Iredell—R. Reid, W. W. George, W. H. Haynes.  
Johnson—William Eoy.  
Johnston—L. Richardson, Ashley Saunders.  
Lincoln, &c.—J. H. White, F. D. Reinhardt, N. Wilson, J. Webster.  
Lenoir—Jesse Jackson.  
Macon—John Y. Hicks.  
Moore—M. B. Person.  
Montgomery—Z. Russell.  
Mecklenburg—John W. Potts, John N. Davis.  
Robert Leonard.  
Martin—J. H. Coffield.  
New Hanover—Edward Hall, Thos. Williams.  
Nash—H. D. Harrison.  
Northampton—E. J. Venable, D. A. Barnes.  
Onslow—Harvey Cox.  
Orange—Giles Mcbane, C. G. Fawcett, J. D. Leath.  
Person—James Holman.  
Perquimans—William Charles.  
Pasquotank—T. L. Skinner.  
Pitt—Elias J. Hight, H. F. Harris.  
Rowan—Isaac Robin, J. H. Ellis.  
Randolph—Alfred Brower, Isaac White.  
Rockingham—D. H. Jones, Joseph Neal.  
Robeson—N. Brown, John McNeill.  
Richmond—Walter L. Steele.  
Rutherford—Wm. F. Jones, Simon McLean.  
Surry—J. H. Jones, Simon McLean.  
Tyrrell—J. H. Jones, Simon McLean.

Sorry—RC Puryear, Hugh Gwynn, James Sheek.  
Stokes—R. G. Fawcett, Marshall, Martin.  
Stanly—Mr. Palmer.  
Tyrrell—Mr. Davenport.  
Washington—Thomas P. Nicholls.  
Wilkes—James Welborn, J. J. Gambill.  
Warren—J. A. Justice, John H. Hawkins.  
Wayne—Elias Barnes, C. H. Brogden.  
Wake—B. D. Sims, G. H. Wilder, W. H. Holder.  
Yancey—Samuel Fleming.

HENRY CLAY.

Dr. Boyd McNairy, of Nashville, lately presented to Mr. Clay, at his own house, a silver vase from the Ladies of Tennessee. The present was made at a large dinner party of Mr. Clay's neighbors and friends; and in response to the address of Dr. McNairy on the occasion, Mr. Clay made the following remarks, alluding to the issue of the last Presidential election:

"It, indeed, their kind wishes in relation to the issue of the last Presidential election had been gratified, I have no doubt that we should have avoided some of those public measures, so pregnant with evils to our country, to which you have adverted. We should have preserved, undisturbed and without any hazard, peace with all the world, have had no unhappy war with a neighboring sister republic, and, consequently, no deplorable waste of human life, of which that which has been sacrificed or impaired in an insalubrious climate is far greater and more lamentable than what has been lost in the glorious achievements of a brave army, commanded by a skillful and gallant General.

"We should have saved the millions of treasure which that unnecessary war has and will cost—an immense amount, sufficient to improve every useful harbor on the lakes, on the ocean, on the Gulf of Mexico, and in the interior, and to remove obstructions to navigation in all the great rivers in the United States.

"We should not have subverted a patriotic system of domestic protection, fostering the industry of our own people and the interests of our own country, the great benefits of which have been practically demonstrated by experience, for the visionary promises of an alien policy of free trade, fostering the industry of foreign people and the interests of foreign countries, which has brought in its train disaster and ruin to every nation that has had the temerity to try it. The beneficial tariff of 1842, which raised both the people and the government of the United States out of a condition of distress and embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy to a state of high financial and general prosperity, would now be standing unparalleled in the statute book, instead of the fatal tariff of 1846, whose calamitous effects will, I apprehend, sooner or later, be certainly realized.

"All this, and more of what has since occurred in the public councils, was foretold prior to that election. It was denied, disbelieved, or unheeded, and we now realize the unfortunate consequences. But both philosophy and patriotism enjoin that we should not indulge in unavailing regrets as to the incurable past. As a part of history in which it is embodied, we may derive from its instructive lessons for our future guidance, and we ought to redouble our exertions to prevent their being unprofitably lost."

OUR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Many publishers have shown praiseworthy zeal in collecting curiosities for the new museum. We are gratified in being enabled to present the following contributions:

One of the rocks which the man had in his pocket when he was in town.  
The clothes which the wind pulled off when it shifted.

The circumstance that altered the case.  
A bag of wind—no great curiosity, however, about here.

The path of a discourse.  
The eye of a mistake.

A new wrinkle.  
The best button off of Gabe's coat.

Granger's eye—the one that was out and gone.  
A tooth from a bee gun.

The wedge that Tony hid; accompanied by a topographical description of the place where he hid it.

Friend fruit from the tree of knowledge.  
The tune the old cow did of.

Flywheel of the perpetual motion.  
What the little boy shot at.

The parson's pig—poor and pert as ever.  
The horns which the man hauled in.

We are also proud to tender the following Pictures, some of them by the old masters, and some by talented native artists, for the Gallery attached to the museum:

A portrait of Haynes, the man that was "off."  
Also, of the man that butted the bull off the bridge.

Also, of the individual who struck Billy Patterson.

A fine likeness of John Smith.  
A daguerreotype of What's-his-name.

Portrait of a true patriot—a fine sketch from a rare original.

A rich engraving of a poor thief—on steel.  
A wood cut of a saw-log.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—We learn that a counterfeit \$20 note on the Bank of Cape Fear was passed in this town last week by a person from Moore county. We do not see it, but learn that the plate is unlike any Cape Fear Bank note.

It is not time that something was done to break up the nest of counterfeiters with which this and the neighboring States are infested?

A man who had passed thirteen spurious \$2 S.C. Notes to one man for a load of Whiskey, was arrested in Moore county a few days ago, but contrived to jump on a feet horse and escape. One of the notes may be seen at this office.

Fayetteville Observer.

END OF HUMAN GLORY.—A late English paper says, they arrived not long since at Hall, a Dutch vessel navigated by a man, his wife and four daughters, loaded with bones gathered from the battle field of Waterloo, to be sold by the bushel, and used for manuring turnips.

The cavalry horses at Monterey are fed with corn and oats from Ohio and Indiana, and with hay from Ohio and Maryland.

BOMBARDMENT OF TABASCO.

The New Orleans Picayune has been furnished, by an Officer of the Navy who was engaged in the affair of Tabasco, with a summary and sketch of the proceedings of Com. Perry, with the detachment of vessels sent under him against Tabasco. The enterprise (the Picayune says) was altogether successful. The object of the expedition was to cut out certain prizes anchored in the river. These were all taken. When the city was summoned to surrender, the people were all in favor of yielding at once. The Governor and soldiery opposed it. Time was given for all peaceable persons, women and children, to get out of harm's way; but the Governor would not allow any one to leave, so that it is feared most of those killed during the bombardment were not soldiers. Some of the regulars were killed. Had it not been that the execution was principally done upon offensive persons, the city would have been demolished, with the exception of the residences of foreign consuls and the hospitals.

The squadron consisted of the Mississippi, Com. Perry; Vixen, Commander Sands; Bonita, Lieutenant Commanding Benham; Reeler, Lieutenant Street; Nonita, Lieutenant Hazard; revenue steamer McLane, Capt. Howard; revenue cutter Forward, Captain Nones; 200 seamen and marines for the Baritan and Cumberland, under command of Captain Forrest, Lieutenants Gist, Winslow, Walsh, and Hunt; Capt. Elson and Lieut. Adams, of the Marines.

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.

The editor of the "Portsmouth Tribune" commands a company in the Ohio volunteers now in Mexico, and was present at the siege and capture of Monterey, of which he has written an interesting narrative for the paper of which he is proprietor and editor. We copy the following account of the capitulation, which we dare say will interest most of our readers:

"The cannonading and bombardment continued until Thursday morning, when a flag of truce was sent to Gen. Worth, and another, borne by Col. Morro, to Gen. Taylor, with proposals for a surrender. The negotiation was opened that day; on the next the articles were duly signed, and on Saturday they were signed in fact, and retired from their powder-blackened dens of destruction, from which bolts of death were driven upon our brave troops who marched in and hoisted the stars and stripes with hearty and prolonged cheers. The ceremony was a deeply interesting spectacle, as I am told by those who witnessed it. I rode through several of the streets that afternoon. The whole place was marked by indications of universal mourning. The inhabitants were busily engaged in moving into their homes. A deep gloom had settled upon their swarthy countenances. The officers, many of whom are Castilians of high rank, education, and fortunes, were dressed in mourning, and moved about with a dispirited air, with their heads covered with crape, apparently overwhelmed with affliction. The ladies seemed all nuns, for black mantillas and sorrowful visages were all the fashion on that woful day. I was not surprised at this exhibition of feeling, knowing the confidence in absolute security that had been inspired by the extensive preparation for defence. Many a battle has been fought under the walls of Monterey, and yet it was never taken. It withstood a regular siege of fourteen days, in the last revolution against Spain, and the republicans held the place unharmed. And then it is a beautiful city, surrounded by the lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre, with a spacious valley, fertile as any portion of the earth, and full of all that wealth and luxury command to make life pleasant. It holds, I understand, many families of education and refinement. Its gardens are full of the orange, pomegranate, fig, grape vine, and every description of fruit belonging to an almost tropical latitude. A canal of crystal water gurgles through the cool shades, supplying an abundance of pure cool water, fresh from the mountain side. The houses are all white, the streets well paved with limestone pebbles, and stretch out for miles, filled with multitudes, hurrying to and fro in confusion. The soldiers of both armies meet in silence, and pass with mute but courteous salutes. All repressed smiles of triumph light up the countenances of the Americans, and contrast with the sombre sadder expression resting upon those of the Mexicans. There is much here I would like to write of, and some day may describe for the readers of the Tribune, and I have too long deferred the details most interesting to every reader, concerning the fate of the members of our company and regiment, as ascertained after the battle."

EMIGRATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

No State in the Union according to its population, has, within the past twenty years, sent out a greater number of emigrants than North Carolina. These have mostly gone to the South-west, and not a few to the North-west. What North Carolina has done towards peopling Mississippi may be seen from the following list, showing the places of nativity of the Members of the Mississippi Legislature in 1837. We take it from an old Mississippi document which fell into our hands a few days ago.

Natives of Mississippi in the Legislature 10

Tennessee " 7

Georgia " 6

Kentucky " 9

Virginia " 15

Alabama " 2

South Carolina " 17

North Carolina " 24

The remaining members were from the Northern States and from Europe. There is not a Legislature from the Lakes in the North-west to the Rio Grande, but will show more or less of the natives of the old North State. The march of our people is outward and onward, and wherever they go they prosper and do well,—but the State itself suffers by this constant current flowing out from her borders. Can nothing be done to arrest it? This is a question that it will become our wise heads to consider, and we hope they will consider it, and we hope they will consider it.

What a fine book could be made of what you are wholly ignorant of," said a gentleman to his friend. "Right," answered he, "and what a treat it would be to read it."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

To the members of the present Administration, and to the party generally by which it is upheld, we respectfully recommend a very serious consideration of the following expression of opinion by one of their most honest and disinterested supporters:—[Nat. Int.]

From the New York Evening Post.  
"An invasion of Mexico by land is another matter. To overrun and subdue a country containing eight millions of inhabitants is not a work for a small army like that under the command of Gen. Taylor. For such a purpose we require a host like that with which Napoleon invaded Spain, or that which Great Britain maintains in India. The farther our troops penetrate into their country the greater is the necessity for large forces to overawe opposition, to keep open the communication with the United States, and to supply the daily loss of skirmishes. Wherever our armies may march in Mexico, the necessity of drawing a large proportion of their supplies from this country would still exist. Even the troops at Monterey would be reduced to great extremities if their communication with the United States were cut off. In that valley, with all its fertility, the horses of the American cavalry are fed on hay from the State of Maine.

"To maintain on foot an army destined for such a purpose, and under such circumstances, would make a demand upon the resources of our country of which those who do not carefully consider the subject are not aware, and which we should be glad to see reserved to occasions of the greatest necessity. It would give the genius of our nation a military direction, turn to purposes of destruction that energy and enterprise which should be employed in the arts of peace, and lead to those departures from democratic simplicity in the administration of the powers of the Government which are almost inseparable from a state of war. It would draw after it expenses which no indemnity that could be wrung from Mexico would ever repay, and for which the possession of all her unoccupied lands would be no indemnity."

FLORIDA.

Extracts of a letter recently received from JENNIFER DODSON, a native of Guilford, and now a resident of Benton county, East Florida:

"I am much delighted with the temperature of the climate of this peninsula; the thermometer never rises higher than 96, and is seldom below 40 in winter. I have hunted my cattle on Christmas day without coat, vest or stockings, and was perfectly comfortable. I planted a little corn the 23d of September, 1843, for an experiment, and at New Year's it was in silk and tassel and looked beautiful; on the 27th the weather turned cold and gave frost at night, and on the 28th (January 1844) we gathered, cooked and ate some of the roasting ears. But January is the best month in the year for planting corn, for then it will come to perfection before the rainy season commences, which is commonly about the last of May or first of June. The farmers wish to get their corn housed before the wet season, and if they fail, they suffer great loss by its rotting in the field.

"This climate is a sovereign remedy for consumption, cough, or diseased lungs. I have never known a death from the above diseases in this country, nor the patient remain an invalid many months. I know some individuals, (the only survivors of whole families that had died of consumption) that were hardly able to reach Florida, who are now the very picture of health. And it must and will be admitted by medical men, that this peninsula, with its invigorating sea breeze, is a better remedy for diseased lungs than all the drugs and medicines of the apothecary.

"Here is plenty of room and we need settlers. Then why do not Carolina people pour in like pigeons to the roost? I would like to see a little colony of energetic, enterprising North Carolinians settled here, to show what people bred to business can do, when they have a fair chance. Mechanics are much wanted, particularly blacksmiths, wagon makers, and such as make household and farming utensils. And farmers are wanted, to subdue the forest, cultivate the soil, and make Florida rich by the growth of sugar, sea-island cotton, and Spanish tobacco—the latter article being worth from fifty cents to one dollar a pound in the leaf, before it is rolled into cigars; this being the only part of the United States that will produce it.

"Land that would produce 1000 pounds of the James river or Roanoke leaf, will produce about 600 of the Spanish tobacco, besides the fast cutting, which is worth half price. But the advantage in price is the great consideration: for if the 1000 lbs. of Roanoke leaf bring 50 or 60 dollars, the 600 lbs. of Spanish leaf is worth 5 or 600 dollars before it is rolled into cigars. If a Guilford man over 21 years of age, with a wife, should come here and buy his provision and clothes, and do nothing else but tend two acres in Spanish tobacco, and roll it into cigars each year for ten years, he would be rich.

"Florida is certainly destined to greatness; but the peninsula is now in its infancy, and now is the time for enterprising men to make, or lay the foundation of their fortunes."

"When Congress meets in December the first duty of the intelligent members of both Houses will be to call for the orders, instructions, and authority under which Gen. Kearney and Commodore Shont have instituted a civil government and created American citizens in New Mexico and California. If it be shown that this authority comes from the President, it will be their duty to call upon him to show upon what article of the Constitution, and, if not of the Constitution, upon what act of the American people he found that authority? If he can show neither he is able to impeach!" Cincinnati Chronicle.

"The organization of a Civil Government in New Mexico by Gen. Kearney, under the authority of the President, is a naked usurpation, deriving no shadow of right from any of the powers granted by the people to their constituted authorities."—Id.

"What a fine book could be made of what you are wholly ignorant of," said a gentleman to his friend. "Right," answered he, "and what a treat it would be to read it."

THE NEW ANNEXMENTS.

From the Richmond Whig.

We are aware of the unpopularity of assailing the conduct of an Administration, however alarming its usurpations, when the Nation is involved in a War with a foreign power, and particularly when the flagrant of those usurpations is eclipsed by the splendor of the achievements, which furnish at once their occasion and their excuse, and by which the public mind is dazzled and bewildered. There is a charm in the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," which induces the people to tolerate, and even to applaud acts, which, if attempted at any other time, and under other circumstances, would cause "the very stones to rise in mutiny."—We confide, however, in the calm and sober reflection of the country, which we feel assured can never be appealed to in vain, to come to the rescue of its "Constitution," the sacred Palladium of its liberties, against the Spoilers, who, with professions of devotion to that instrument upon their lips, and forever harping upon the strictness with which its provisions should be construed, as the only guarantee of the preservation of the rights of the people and of the State, never hesitate to overlook its barriers and to spurn its trammels, whenever they desire the accomplishment of an object, to which, fairly interpreted, it presents an insuperable obstacle. They can find no authority in that instrument to incorporate a bank, or to protect the industry of the country by a discriminating Tariff, or to remove impediments to the navigation of the great highways of commerce. Oh no! These measures of internal policy, though sanctioned by the framers of the Constitution themselves, contemporaneously with the organization of the administrative system to which it gave birth, are all dangerous infractions of that instrument, which, if persisted in, must lead to the subversion of "State Rights," and to the consolidation of all power in the central government. But when a foreign State is to be annexed, these Argus-eyed guardians of the Constitution, who swear by the Resolutions of '98 and '99, as rigidly and with as little knowledge of their meaning or veneration for their principles as a Turk has for the book of his religious faith, can perceive no impediment to the accomplishment of their object by a process far more simple and less complicated even than the conversion of a Territorial into a State government! Tremblingly alive to the dangers of a Bank and a Tariff, they are blind or deaf—they are dumb, at least—when the Executive usurps the war making power, and then seeks to escape the consequences of his conduct by inducing his partisans in Congress solemnly to asseverate that "a war exists by the act of Mexico!" They can see nothing to censure in the "re-annexation," by the proclamation of a Military Commander, of an entire province of Mexico to the American Confederacy, the capital of which alone is in his possession, in the absorption of its people from their allegiance to their own government, and in their wholesale naturalization as American citizens, although our own laws have, from the beginning of our intercourse with that people, recognized them as citizens of a Mexican State! They shudder at the passage of a River and Harbor bill as the very essence of federalism; but they can see nothing to excite alarm in the instructions given to a Military Chief to organize a Territorial government in a Mexican province, and to usurp the power, denied to the President himself by the Constitution and Laws, of appointing Governors and Marshals, Treasurers and Auditors, District Attorneys and Judges of the Supreme Court;—thus CREATING OFFICES as well as designating the individuals by whom their duties are to be discharged—and we suppose, though this is not yet avowed, fixing their compensation likewise!

THE WAR AND ITS OBJECTS.

Under this head is an able editorial article in the National Intelligencer of the 21st inst. decanting on the unconstitutionality of the war, in its inception, as well as the establishment of civil governments in Mexico; with a view of the objects of those most favorable to it. It seems that many are of opinion that the South is to be particularly benefited. But this is not alone the cherished object. "New York, the great emporium of commerce, must be shorn in part of her greatness;" the battles of Mexico are to widen the fields of Southern enterprise "and extend the domain of Southern power. So that the object of the war is entirely sectional—this is openly avowed—and it is a war upon the North as well as upon Mexico.

We regret that our limits will permit us to quote only the two following paragraphs which form the conclusion of the excellent article before us:

"The theory of Southern aggrandizement now proposed will win the approbation of no man who will look twice at it, or who stops to consider, What benefit to Southern power, what advantage to the permanent security of slave property, has been realized by Annexation and its sure sequel, this irruption into Mexico? What has the South gained by it? Nothing as yet, but an Administration that was barely prevented from plunging us into a British war, which the South deems more than all other things; a quarrel with Mexico which has already cost us more brave men than that whole country would be worth to us; a great public debt; the rising up among us of a terrible spirit of ambition and aggression; the re-echoing against slavery, as having set all this in motion; the coming transfer of the slave population only a little further South, so that that interest will lose as much at this end as it gains at the other; and two Texan Senators!"

"Again, suppose New York failed to build up New Orleans; and suppose a hundred millions of dollars wasted in Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, what good will either do to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, none of which are provision-growing States, and which will, therefore, furnish no part of the supplies required for our armies in Mexico, but that of brave young hearts of war own, to moulder beneath her soil?"

A lady of fashion stepped into a shop where baskets of various descriptions were sold, and asked the keeper if he had any beautiful old hats, and the answer was, "No, but I have a new one."

SANTA ANNA AND MR. POLK.

From the U. S. Gazette.

How came it to be?—The "Union," in replying to some remarks of an English editor, makes the following emphatic assertion:

"Our Government made no sort of bargain with Santa Anna, and never counted upon his treachery."

We consider the above assertion exceedingly important. If our Government did not count upon the treachery of Santa Anna, and made no sort of bargain with him, how came SANTA ANNA to have means of passing through the blockading squadron with the knowledge of the United States officers? How comes he now at the head of the Mexican troops, infusing new life into them against those of this country? Let that be answered.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

The official organ—commenting upon an article of the London Chronicle, which alleged that "the American Government counted upon the treachery of Santa Anna and was disappointed"—says:

"We deny the proposition. Our government made no sort of bargain with Santa Anna, and never counted upon his treachery."

Will the Union then inform the American people what the President did count upon? He must have had some understanding—some hopes of advantage to result from his courtesy. He must have relied upon Santa Anna's influence being exerted in favor of peace, and, as a necessary condition, a large cession of territory. Without some calculations of this kind, the permission, granted by Mr. Polk, for the ablest statesman and most successful general of the Mexicans to pass a blockading squadron, for the purpose of inspiring the councils and leading the armies of his countrymen, was something worse than a mere act of fatuity. By denial of all understanding between our government and Santa Anna, in a manner so sweeping and conclusive, the official organ places the President in the predicament of succoring the enemies of our country in a time of war, for no possible reason, unless to display magnanimity and courtesy. To a country, rent with factions and in a state of anarchy, the gift of a man of talent and energy, like Santa Anna, was a greater boon than would have been a ship load of arms and ammunition. And yet this gift, if we are to believe the Union, the President made to our enemies, expecting nothing whatever in return.

We have always believed—and our belief is not shaken by the denial of the Union—that the Government intrigued with Santa Anna and counted largely upon his influence when restored to power. We are far from censuring the policy. We think it had much to recommend it, and the President was right in making the experiment. It has turned out unfortunately. Santa Anna may have found the tide of feeling too strong to resist, or he may have been guilty of deliberate treachery.

COL. MITCHELL.

We have seen mentioned in the papers, that Col. Mitchell, who commanded the Ohio Volunteers at the battle of Monterey, is a North Carolinian. We are informed by a friend, who has been acquainted with the Colonel from boyhood, that it is Alexander Mebane Mitchell, son of Capt. Wm. Mitchell, who resided in Caswell and Person counties in this State; and that Col. M. is a native of one of these counties—nephew of Hon. Anderson Mitchell of Wilkes, formerly a representative to Congress, and an officer of the last war. Col. Mitchell graduated with distinction at West Point, and was attached to the U. S. Engineer Corps until he retired to private life, a few years since. We are proud that North Carolina should have so able a representative at Monterey.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

LOOKING BACK.—The Harrisburg Telegraph re-copies a song from the Democratic Union, published two years since, which in part goes thus:

"POLK DALLAS, AND THE TARIFF OF 1842.

"The Democrats are coming."  
"The Democrats are coming."  
"The Democrats are coming."  
"The Democrats are coming."

To renew their ancient pledge.  
We are a band of POLK MEN,  
We are a band of POLK MEN,  
We are a band of POLK MEN,  
We are a band of POLK MEN,  
We'll sound it through the land.

We're the noble TARIFF BAND,  
We're the noble TARIFF BAND,  
We're the noble TARIFF BAND,  
We're the noble TARIFF BAND.

That's the DEMOCRATIC PLEDGE.  
We are a band, &c.

Let the Locofocos read the accounts of the bloody battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey—let them contemplate the now certain prospect of a long and terrible war, involving the almost inevitable sacrifice of thousands and tens of thousands of lives, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of money—and then let them, if they can, recall to mind without disgust the boast of their President, in his first message to Congress, that the boundaries of the Republic have been extended to and established on the banks of the Rio Grande without the shedding of a drop of blood!—Louisville Journal.

An interesting fact was elicited here a few days since, in the decision of a bet between two gentlemen, in reference to the day set apart by the constitution of the inauguration of the United States, viz: the 4th of March. It was supposed by some that day might come on a Sunday, and therefore the ceremony should be postponed till the following day. But referring to the debates of the convention that formed the constitution, it was found that the Fourth of March in every fourth year would not fall on a Sunday for the period of three hundred years, and it was on that account selected as the inauguration day by that body.—[N. Y. letter of Phila. Eng.]

MINISTERS AND THE POLLS.—The late Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Cincinnati, is said to have made it a religious duty to vote at all elections, and invariably throw in an "informed ticket."

He said to have regarded the elective franchise as a solemn act, involving, as far as his single vote extended, the political, civil, and moral welfare of his country.

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# STATE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

## SENATE.

**Mr. Saxon** offered the following resolution: **Resolved**, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint committee of five on the part of each House, selected from members representing the Eastern part of the State, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the condition of the laws, regulating the inspection of turpentine, and report by bill, or otherwise, such amendments or alterations as they may suppose necessary and proper.

**Bills introduced:** By Mr. Hogan, to incorporate Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company; by Mr. Cameron, to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railroad Company, referred to committee on Internal Improvements; by Mr. Patterson, to incorporate a company to construct a Railroad from some point on the South Carolina Railroad to the town of Charlotte, referred to above; by Mr. Ewinghaus, to incorporate a volunteer corps; by Mr. Woodfin, to establish a Turnpike from Raleigh to the Georgia line, referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

Two ineffectual ballottings were had for Solicitors of the 4th and 5th circuits.

The Senate then went again into an election for Solicitor of the fourth judicial circuit, the name of Henry K. Nash being withdrawn. The vote stood as follows:

**For Mr. Pointexter.**—Messrs. Speaker, Albright, Burrard, Bogle, Cameron, Cowper, Daniel, Eburn, Ewinghaus, Francis, Gilmer, Halsey, Hogan, McLeach, Moody, Patterson, Stowe, Ward, Woodfin.—19.

**For Mr. Kerr.**—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Carter, Deem, Ferrand, Gavin, Gilliam, Gilchrist Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Kelly, Kerr, McMillan, Mills, Russell, Speight, Stillings, Street, Thomas, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wilson, Wooten.—20.

Whereupon the committee reported the election of John F. Pointexter.

The Senate also went into another balloting for Solicitor of the 5th circuit, which resulted in the election of Thomas S. Ashe, by 3 votes in the Senate, over Strange.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the introduction of two or three resolutions and memorials of a local character.

The following messages were received from the Senate:

Concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint select committee, to enquire into the propriety of altering the time of holding elections in this State.

Concurring in the proposition of the House to print the Report of the Public Treasurer for the use of the Assembly, and to refer the same to the committee on Finance.

Concurring in the proposition of the House to refer so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the re-assessment of lands, and a more correct enlistment of polls, to a joint select committee of three on the part of the House, and two of the Senate.

Proposing to refer so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to Cherokee county, to the joint select committee on Cherokee Lands.

Mr. G. A. Miller, of Davis, introduced a bill for the more speedy and equitable settlement of the estates of deceased persons. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, from the committee on Private Bills, reported without amendment, the bill relative to retailing spirituous liquors in the counties of Richmond and New Hanover, which passed second reading.

Mr. Paine, of Chowan, presented a bill to amend the Revised Statutes entitled "courts of equity." Read first time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Guion, of Craven, offered the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

**Resolved**, That the committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools, to appoint a committee of examination, consisting of not more than five persons, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both moral and literary, of applicants for schools in their respective counties, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Browet, of Randolph, offered the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law on Common Schools as to change the time of electing the School Committee-men, and that they report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, introduced a bill to divide the State into nine judicial districts, and for other purposes, which was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Courts, referred to a select committee of seven members, one to be selected from each judicial circuit.

Mr. Waddell, of Chatham, called up the bill to establish a new county, by the name of Gaston, and to annex part of the county of Catawba to the county of Lincoln, when the same was referred, on his motion, to a select committee of four members.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that their branch of the joint select committee, raised on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a geological, mineralogical, and agricultural survey, consist of Messrs. Woodfin, Mills, Kerr, Drake and Gilliam; and that Messrs. Gilmer, Cameron, Waddell, Halsey and Ashe, form their branch of the joint select committee on the subject of arranging the districts of the State for the election of members of Congress.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of the House, to refer that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, and to the various laws passed by the Legislature of Virginia and this State, in relation thereto, to a joint select committee, consisting of four members on the part of each House.

After two ineffectual ballottings for Solicitors of the 4th and 5th circuits.

The Senate again went into an election for Solicitor of the 4th circuit, the names of C. H. Wilke and H. K. Nash having been withdrawn.—The result was as follows:

**For Mr. Pointexter.**—Messrs. Speaker, Adams, D. A. Barnes, Blount, Brogden, Brower, Calloway, Chunn, Credle, Davenport, J. N. Davis, Ellis, Fagg, Fawcett, Ferber, Ferguson, Flemming, Gantt, J. L. Golding, Gayman, Hackney, Harris, Hayes, J. Jones, Lassiter, Leathers, Leonard, Marshall, J. Martin, Mebane, E. P. Miller, Mize, Murphy, McCarry, McKesson, Nicholls, Osburn, Paine, Pogram, Potts, Rayner, Reagan, Reid, Reinhardt, Russell, Shaw, Sheek, Smaw, Steele, Trull, Waddell, Walser, Washington, Watters, Webster, J. H. White, I. White, Willoughby, Wilson.—50.

**For Mr. Kerr.**—Messrs. Austin, E. Barnes, Baxter, Bond, Britton, Brown, Bullock, Charles, Caffield, Collins, Courts, Cox, Daniel, J. P. Davis, Ewing, Fagg, Gilling, Gilliam, Griggs, Gibson, Hall, Hargrave, Hicks, Holben, Holman, Hoo-

ver, Hunt, Jackson, W. F. Jones, R. Jones, Kelly, Long, W. K. Martin, G. A. Miller, McMullen, McNeil, Neal, Palmer, Peebles, Ribelin, Richardson, Sanders, Scott, Sims, Skinner, Smith, Stone, Whittaker, Williams, Williamson.—50.

J. F. Pointexter was declared duly elected.

Another balloting for Solicitor of the 5th circuit resulted in the choice of T. S. Ashe, by a majority of 14, over Strange.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

## SENATE.

Mr. Halsey introduced a Bill to amend the Act of the last Session entitled an Act in favor of poor Debtors, which was read the first time, and on his motion, referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Speaker stated that the returns of votes given at the recent election for and against the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State, had been received and were at the disposal of the Senate. On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that the same lie on the table.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Bill to provide for holding a Term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was sent to the House, announcing that the hour of 12 o'clock had arrived, and the Senate would proceed to execute the Joint order of the two Houses, by voting for Councilors of State. The Senate then voted.

A message was received from the House of Commons, agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee of five to take into consideration the laws relating to the Inspection of Turpentine, &c.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Bills presented:** By Mr. Williams, to increase the school fund by a tax on billiard tables; by Mr. Fleming, to lay off a public road in Yancey county; by Mr. Hall, to regulate limited copartnership; by Mr. Mebane, to reduce all the acts concerning Chapel Hill into one; by Mr. Baxter, to incorporate the town of Hendersonville; by Mr. Dancy, to repeal an act concerning the town of Tarboro; by Mr. Kelly, for the relief of the County Court Clerk of Duplin; by Mr. Hays, to lay off and make appropriations for a public road in Cherokee county;—all which, together with sundry resolutions and memorials of a local character, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Mebane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial from certain non-residents of the State in relation to the collection of Interest on Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, reported that, in the opinion of the Committee, no Legislation was required on the subject, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of it. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Fergie, of Camden, offered the following Resolution:

**Resolved**, That a Select Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the condition, so far as is ascertained, of the Inlet which has recently been opened on our coast below Cape Hatteras; and that they make report to the House on the practicability and propriety of improving said Inlet, and making it permanent.

Mr. Bullock, of Granville, offered the following Resolution:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the Tax on Pedlars by Land, and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of the Grand Jury of Chowan County, relating to Mill Ponds, reported that the same already in force were adequate to the relief sought, and prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report was concurred in.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, offered the following Resolution:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of furnishing each of the commissioned officers of the several Regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, in this State, with a Printed copy of the Militia Laws.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they were ready to execute the Joint order of the two Houses, by going into an election for Councilors of State. The House then proceeded to vote, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz:

David W. Sanders, John McLeod, John A. Anderson, Nathaniel M. Roane, Absalom Myers, Josiah Cowles, and James Lowry.

The Democrats voted for the following gentlemen, viz:

Isaac T. Avery, Thomas Bragg, Jr., Kimbrough Jones, G. D. Baskerville, Wm. Norfleet, Walter F. Leake, John A. Averitt.

[It is deemed unnecessary to give the vote in detail, as the Whigs voted for the successful, and the Democrats for the unsuccessful Ticket.]

The Resolution authorizing the Gov. not to furnish arms to Troops of Cavalry in the Counties of Bertie, Northampton and Wilkes, was read the third time and amended so as to provide for Troops of Cavalry in the Counties of Cabarrus, Orange and Union, and ordered to be engrossed.

## Thursday, Nov. 26.

[The day appears to have been principally consumed in the introduction of local bills and memorials.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Bills passed:** to incorporate the Lorez Centenary Institute; to incorporate the Roanoke Railroad Company; to incorporate a corps of cavalry in Sampson; to repeal the 88th section of 102nd chapter of the Revised Statutes.—Certain private resolutions and memorials were presented; and certain private bills which had been referred to committees, reported back and passed their second reading.

On motion of Mr. Neal, the committee on Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of taxing capital in aid of the public revenue, whether the same shall consist of money or bonds, judgments, or other evidences of debt.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Baxter, Ellis, Williams, Mebane, Wilder, Washington and Ferebee, to form the select committee on the bill to divide the State into nine judicial Circuits, and for other purposes.

Friday, Nov. 27.

## SENATE.

[No business of a public nature taken up or consummated.]

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. T. Jones called up for consideration the bill to establish a new county by the name of La Fayette; when the same was read the second time. Mr. D. A. Barnes moved an amendment requiring the county, whenever a Judge of the Superior Court shall hold a Court therein, to pay him ninety dollars for his services. Pending the question on the amendment, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Nov. 28.

## SENATE.

Mr. Patterson, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Rail Road Company, (which proposes the construction of a road from Raleigh, thro' Fayetteville to the South Carolina line,) reported the same with sundry amendments; which, on motion of Mr. Cameron, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Patterson, from the same committee, reported the bill No. 2, to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. [This bill proposes to connect the Wilmington road with the South Carolina line.]

Mr. Albright, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to amend the act of the last session, in favor of poor debtors, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the holding one term of the Supreme Court in the Western part of the State, reported the same without amendment, and recommended its passage; which, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Gilmer moved a bill to amend the act of the Revised Statutes, concerning last wills and testaments; which was read the first time, and, on his motion, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. [It provides that no instrument which does not convey real, shall be valid to convey personal estate.]

Mr. Gilmer also presented a bill supplemental to the act to secure the State against any and every liability of the State for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; which passed its first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. [It provides, for facilitating suits on the bonds given to indemnify the State, that the certificate of the Treasurer of the bonds filed in his office, shall be evidence on the trial.]

Mr. Graves presented a bill to incorporate the Dan River Institute; which passed its first reading, and, on his motion, was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Halsey moved that the committee on the bonds given to indemnify the State against loss on account of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, be discharged; and that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of five members on the part of each House, to whom shall be referred the several acts in relation thereto, and the disposition proper to be made of the road; which was agreed to.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Caldwell Institute, in the town of Hillsboro', was read the second time.

Mr. Gilmer said, that two charters had already been granted to this institution—one for the Institute at Greensborough and another as a manual labor institution. He should be glad to know what they had done with their charters, or why the Presbytery now applied for another. It was proper that enquiry should be made when such privileges were asked. He moved, to allow time for investigation, that the bill be laid on the table; but withdrew his motion, at the request of

Mr. Waddell, who said he was taken by surprise by the remarks of his friend from Guilford. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the particulars to answer him, perhaps, satisfactorily, on all points; but as the location of the institution was changed, it was deemed necessary that the charter should be renewed. It was as well calculated to advance the cause of education and was of as high character as any institution in the State; and he hoped the charter would be granted. If we adhered to the letter of the previous charter, the removal might affect its validity; and as it was probable, (a fact to which he was permitted barely to allude,) if the charter should be made so as to make it secure beyond a doubt, a donation or donations to a considerable amount would be bestowed upon the institution, he thought to secure this, and avoid difficulties, the act ought to be passed; but he was willing it should lie on the table.

Mr. Wilson moved that it be referred to the Judiciary committee, as both gentlemen were on that committee.

Mr. Waddell humorously replied, that gentlemen acted in regard to the Judiciary committee, as physicians did in reference to the disease called neuralgia—they were for referring every thing that was not understood to it. He thought the committee had as much that came properly under its consideration, as it could attend to; and, for one, he begged to be excused from the additional labor which this reference would impose.

Mr. Gilmer renewed his motion that it lie on the table, which was carried.

Sundry business introduced during the day, and some of which were disposed of.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**Bills presented:** A bill to improve the navigation of Yadkin river, and to protect real estate; a bill to provide suitable punishment for owners or occupiers of houses burning the same under the circumstances therein named; a bill to alter the time of appointing superintendents of common schools; a bill to repeal an act, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, Rev. Stat. chapter 27, and for the purpose of securing a just and proper division of the State into Congressional districts; a bill to incorporate Thaddeus Lodge, No. 5, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. These bills severally passed their first reading, and were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Gilliam, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the Homestead Bill; which, on motion of Mr. Flemming, was laid on the table.

Mr. Gilliam, from the same committee, reported with an amendment, the bill to amend the 40th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Statutes, entitled salaries and fees; when the amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Dancy from the committee on Education, reported, with sundry amendments, the bill to reduce the tax on billiard tables; which were then referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Waddell, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to establish a new county by the name of Gaston, and to annex part of the county of Catawba to the county of Lincoln, made a report with sundry amendments. The amendment to strike out the name of Gaston, and insert that of Carroll, was not agreed to. The other amendment were concurred in; and the bill was laid on the table.

The House now resumed the consideration of the subject in which it was engaged on the adjournment yesterday—the question being on the amendment prop. osed by Mr. D. A. Barnes to the La Fayette Bill; which amendment was withdrawn, and the bill laid on the table.

The proposition of the Senate to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds given to indemnify the State, the several acts in relation thereto, &c.

to a joint select committee of five on the part of each House, was agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 30.

## SENATE.

The report of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, on the petition to emancipate Samuel Mackey, was taken up and read; when Mr. Cameron stated that he could bear testimony to the good character of the person whose emancipation was desired; that he was of advanced age—being about 60 years old; that he had known him for the last 25 years; during which time he had uniformly sustained the reputation of an honest, orderly and upright man. It was true he did not present such an array of Testimony as the petitioner from Wake, John Malone; but he could testify that he bore an equally high character.

Mr. Waddell remarked, that he felt no particular interest in the person asking this favor. But there was a radical change in public sentiment in progress or already effected in this matter. It was not good policy to drive from the State persons of that class, of good, honorable, estimable character. In certain cases which might arise, the State could rely on freemen only of that character. He had not heard the report of the committee, and did not know the reasons they had given for the rejection of the petition. That report was made by his estimable friend from Chatham (Mr. Albright) who was almost always right on all subjects, and he should be glad to hear it read.

The Clerk here read the report, which recommended the rejection, on the ground that the power to emancipate was vested in the Superior Court. Mr. Cameron stated that in this case the Court could not exercise the power, as said slave had paid for himself; and at his request, the clause in the law forbidding it, in such case, was read by the Clerk.

Mr. Waddell said it was clear, from this provision that the applicant could not succeed before the Court, he was not prepared to say what should be done; but he was opposed to the general, sweeping, denunciatory course which drove from the State all persons of this class, of good character, and retained among us such only as the most degraded vagabonds. For the purpose of allowing time for consideration, he moved that the report lie on the table; which was agreed to.

A long discussion ensued on the resolution which came up from Saturday to allow one day's pay and mileage to Mr. Page and Mr. Finch, the one a door-keeper at last session, and the other a door-keeper in 1842. The resolution finally passed its third reading.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Many private bills were introduced.

The bill to establish a new county to be called La Fayette, was read the second time.

Mr. Baxter moved an amendment, which was rejected 95 to 20. The bill was then rejected, 70 to 42.

Mr. Kesson introduced a resolution, providing that the appointment of Colonel Commandant, Lieut. Colonel and all other field officers belonging to the regiment of North Carolina Volunteers about to be raised, shall be appointed by the commissioned officers of the respective companies composing said regiment; which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

## CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

We have forgotten, if we ever knew, who has the credit of having first given currency to this sage aphorism. We believe it is not found in *folium verbi*, in Solomon's Proverbs, but it was known, probably, before his day. It is certainly known as a truth in ours; and it is properly appreciated, by this time, in our own Senate. An exemplification of its force occurred in that body, last Saturday.

A Resolution was on its second reading allowing to James Page, the Democratic Doorkeeper of the Senate last Session regular pay for one day's service at the beginning of this Session, and also his mileage in coming from some to Raleigh, to wait at the door, until the Senate was duly organized.—True, he was a candidate for re-election, and came for that purpose; but it was maintained by his friends, that that made no difference. He was an officer of the Senate until another was appointed, and as such, was entitled to his pay for services performed until his successor was chosen. It was getting on swimmingly, when Mr. Francis called for the Yeas and Nays. This meant something—nobody knew what. The Democratic Senators rubbed their eyes and looked at Mr. Francis, and then they looked at each other, as much as to say—what does all this mean!

Mr. Wilson at last, and evidently expecting to catch something, begged to know of the Senator from Haywood what was in the wind now? Was not this a proper Resolution? Was not Mr. Page entitled to his pay? Was he not Door-keeper of the Senate, and obliged to perform his duties until his successor regularly took the keys? Had he not come from home, and performed his duty as Doorkeeper at least for one day, and ought he not, therefore, to be paid? He frankly confessed that he was committed in this matter. Mr. Page had counselled with him, and had been advised of the justice of his claim. He would say the same thing, if he had come from Haywood. He desired to vote understandingly. If it was not right, and according to law and custom, he would not vote for it. He appealed to the Senate, to declare his object in asking for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Francis smiled, looked steadfastly at the stucco work over the Speaker's chair, but said nothing.

Mr. Speight said that he had just been informed, by the Principal Doorkeeper, that he had received such pay heretofore, and he knew no reason why it should not be granted in this case.—Mr. F. was again interrogated as to his intention. The Senator from over the Mountains still did not choose to answer, but he looked things unutterable. The Democrats were still more distressedly bewildered. The Yeas and Nays were taken—Mr. Albright (Whig) led the dance by voting *Yeas*—the next on the list did the same, and all, both Whigs and Democrats, recorded their votes in favor of the Resolution, until the name of Mr. Francis was called, and he voted a sonorous *"Aye."* A smile played over the faces of both sides. There was some joke in it. It was sure to burst out somehow and somewhere, but no one knew where or when—at least, so judged, from the queer and doubting looks of Senators. The Senate vote unanimously for the Resolution. When the vote was announced, Mr. F. moved a suspension of the Rules of the Senate, and that it be put upon its third reading; which was done. And thereupon Mr. F. moved an amendment, so as to include the *per diem* pay and mileage of S. J. Finch, one of his constituents, who happened to be a Whig, for similar service, in 1842; and he read a Resolution similar to this, which he then, in the day of Democratic rule, had the honor to offer, and which was rejected, not obtaining in its favor one Democratic vote! Our friends on the other side were taken aback! One of them moved that the Resolution, with its amendment, should lie upon the table for a day

or two, until they could catch breath; and to give them a fair opportunity of pondering coolly over the question—"whether sauce for the goose, ought not to be sauce for the gander?"—Register.

[The Resolution finally passed by a vote 35 to 13.]

**WEALTH OF THE STATE OF OHIO.**—We learn, by a letter from a friend in Ohio, that the State Board of Equalization concluded its labors at Columbus on the 16th instant, after a session of more than three weeks, of which the following are the aggregate results:

The valuation of the real property of Ohio is about three hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars.

The personal property is valued at \$79,177,481, making an aggregate of real and personal property to the amount of \$303,177,481—that is to say, more than four hundred and three millions of dollars.

## SPECULATIONS ON THE MEXICAN WAR.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

General Scott said, a while ago, that he never would be called upon for active service in the Mexican war until the Government found itself in a strait. The Government is in a strait, and General Scott has been called upon for aid. It is the opinion of military men, and among others of General Taylor himself, that the whole of the Monterey demonstration, from beginning to end, was wrong; that no benefit, corresponding with its cost in life and treasure, has been obtained; that the original design of pushing General Taylor forward to San Luis, by this route, was utterly absurd; that General Taylor never had either the force or the supplies necessary for such an enterprise; that it has been abandoned at the suggestion of General Taylor, and that an entirely new plan of the war has been or must be adopted.

General Taylor, before he marched from Matamoros, told Major Forsyth that he did not know what was the object of the movement he was ordered to make, and that, if the design was to go to San Luis or the city of Mexico, Tampico was the point from which the movement should be made.

General Taylor has, no doubt, expressed the same opinion in his correspondence with the government. After a long pause, therefore, the government has adopted what the Union properly called a "new organization," and a different plan of operations, and has been compelled to ask the aid of General Scott.

In regard to the Mexican war, it has not yet been made known, nor in any way appeared, what is its true object. We are left to believe that the Administration have no definite object, any more than a mature plan for effecting it.

A portion of the western and Southern people consider the object to be territorial acquisition—conquest—and approve of it. Some of the Southern politicians view it as a means of extending Southern territory and influence, and restoring to them the sceptre of Federal dominion.

The terms upon which this Government is prepared to make peace are entirely a matter of conjecture, and are probably yet to be decided upon. But if the Mexican Congress, which is now about to assemble, shows a disposition to meet our proposals, which are to be submitted to it, must follow that this Government will be bound to enter into a treaty upon equitable terms, instead of demanding half of their territory.

## 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, in which the prescribed course is distributed.

Good order, kind feelings, and great improvement, are the well known characteristics of Edgeworth. The expenses, for 3 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. 35H

## Piano Fortes.

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!" This expression often falls from the lips of persons when looking over our list of Pianos; 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 distant 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. GAINES, RICHES & CO. Book, Piano Forte, Music, and Fancy store, Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846. 25-H

## SADDLES AND HARNESS.

**THE** undersigned takes this method of informing the public and his friends at large that he is still manufacturing at his old stand, a

**Neat and elegant assortment** of all the articles usually kept in such establishments, which will be sold at prices



ees varying from 6 cts to \$1.1-2 cts per lb. Call and  
look at the attached if you wish to sell tobacco.



For the Patient.  
I have just gotten back from a walk in the fields.  
That were tended by fancy's own hand;  
And sure I've obtained some more curious things  
Than you ever saw grow on the land.  
I bring you dame Marie's famed wand & the pate  
Of a lover who died making rhyme;  
The anchor of hope, and the scissars of fate,  
With some traces "mauve up" by old Time.  
A rose which I took from a fair maiden's cheek  
And a lily I plucked from her hand;  
The crystallized tear that affection did weep  
When she lost over man her command.  
A spitter I have from old Hymen's gay throne  
Where young love once to virtue was joined.  
Of fancy's sweet food, here's a very nice pone  
I from Luxury's table purloined.  
The bell of a fairy, whose chime and whose glee  
Used to call out the swags to dance;  
A fish that was caught out of trouble's dark sea,  
And a piece from a tale of romance.  
The rod of correction, that's now seldom used,  
With a shoe from the foot of Mr. Blue;  
A chip from a blockhead, hewn off and refused,  
And of ladies' sweet yarn a small hunk.  
The head of a brigadier, the tale of a ghost,  
With a wing from a zephyr's side;  
From a hoghead a tusk, and a small piece of toast  
And a tooth from the mouth of the Clyde.  
A chunk from the fire that indignation did kindle,  
With some ice from a bachelor's breast;  
From fortune's blest wheel here is the spindle,  
And the pegs in which poverty is dressed.  
From intellect's mine one small piece of ore,  
A remnant of comfort and character pure,  
One ounce of prevention and one pound of cure  
Preserved and for sale at Wisdom's cash store.  
And here, let me say how great my surprise  
When I saw that his store was complete,  
That buyers were few and made little suffice  
While they loaded themselves with conceit.  
He told me also that at intellect's mine  
There was daily a crowd idling round,  
That few labored hard its jewels to find,  
Or desired to obtain them when found.  
And now, let me say how great my surprise  
Pray accept of my heart's fondest wish,  
Through all of your lives from this to their end,  
You may never behold the last pea in your dish.  
ALL TOGETHER.  
A teamster whose wagon had in it a load,  
Was brought to a halt in a deep muddy road.  
The teamster's Fortune was not scored nor mottured,  
But full of good courage this saying he uttered:  
No matter better in all sorts of weather,  
Than "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."  
The well-harnessed horses were gentle and stout,  
And pulling together they pulled the load out.  
Since each unto others is yoked or united,  
If you in the highway of life should be stalled,  
Remember the teamster, and be not appalled.  
Forget not the saying his horses proved true,  
And let your courage revive and renew;  
For no motto is better in all sorts of weather,  
Than "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."  
QUADRUPEDAL APPLAUSE.—At a public meeting  
in the Marlboro' Chapel, Boston, a week or two  
ago, while a dull speaker was addressing the  
meeting, frequent applause was heard to proceed  
from the seat where sat the kind-hearted Dr. —  
and though somewhat against their grain, the au-  
dience joined in, thereby encouraging the man to  
continue talking at a most tedious rate, until, out  
of patience, a friend of the physician went to him,  
and good naturedly remonstrated with him. The  
Doctor assured him that it was not him, and on  
investigation it proved to be a dog scratching out  
fleas. The constant rapping of his paw had led  
the applause throughout the evening.  
A GOOD ONE.—The Springfield Gazette tells  
a good story about a clergyman, who lost his horse  
on Saturday evening. After hunting in company  
with a boy, until midnight, he gave up in despair.  
The next day, somewhat dejected at his loss, he  
went into the pulpit, and took for his text the fol-  
lowing passage from Job—  
"O, that I knew where I might find him!"  
"O, that I knew where I might find him!"  
"O, that I knew where I might find him!"  
The horse was still the burden of thought, cried out—  
"I know where he is! He's in Deacon Smith's  
barn."  
"Can you inform me where the office of the  
Bible is?"  
"The office of what?"  
"A paper called the Bible."  
"There is no such paper published."  
"No! Why, down where I come from, the  
editors are continually taking first rate extracts  
from it."  
A LUCKY MISS.—The seconds in a late duel  
who, on the first discharge had nearly been hit by  
their principals, on re-loading and delivering them  
their weapons, observed, "perhaps it will be as  
well for you, gentlemen, the next time to fire at  
each other."  
AN ANDREMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF SNAPPING TURT-  
LES.—"And what's the matter now, Patrick?"  
"Faith, I'll not be digging in that ditch no more,  
captain. There ain't the like o' what I saw, in  
Ireland no where else. I'm thinking—the critter  
had a kiver on his back, and when he ran out  
his head he swallowed it directly, and when he  
walked he crawled straight on his belly."  
HORRID.—Jack — went home drunk a few  
evenings since, as he is in the habit of doing, and  
retired to his room; presently, the cry of murder,  
robbers, and the discharge of a pistol was heard  
by the boarders, to proceed from his apartment,  
and on hastening into to learn the cause, they found  
him leaning against his bed, much agitated, say-  
ing, I have killed him, look there! and on looking  
they saw a fifty dollar looking-glass all broken to  
pieces. He had seen his own face and shot at it,  
supposing it to be a robber.  
"John, you've been edging about and rolling  
round here every Sunday evening for a great  
while, what can you be after?"  
"Why, dear Sally, didn't you know that I was  
after you?"  
"Lack-a-day! John—why I thought it was me  
that was after you—come and let's both be  
after the parson, right off!"  
An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by  
endeavouring to draw on a pair of new boots, ex-  
claimed: "Faith, I know—I shall never get them  
on until I wear them a day or two."

GIVE AND TAKE.—"Oh men a loss, my charming  
Sal!"  
A lover said to a blue-eyed gal, "I shan't,"  
said she, "you lazy elf. Screw up your lips and  
help yourself!"  
"Little boys should be seen, and not heard,"  
as the boy said when he couldn't recite his les-  
son.  
A man going about hunting work was asked  
why he did not stop the holes in the pulley—  
"Sir," he replied, "if you'll lend me your head  
and hands, I'll lend you the hammer and nails,  
and give you the work into the bargain."  
The latest case of absence of mind is recorded  
of a lady, about to "whip up" some eggs for sponge-  
cake, who whipped "the baby," and sang Watts'  
Cradle Hymn to "the eggs."  
A man down East, has invented yellow specu-  
lars for making lard look like butter. They are  
a great saving in expense, if worn while fatigued.  
SILVER MINE  
FOR SALE.  
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that, by virtue  
and in pursuance of a deed of trust legally ex-  
ecuted on the 11th day of October, 1843, by the  
WASHINGTON MINING COMPANY to John  
Taylor, Jr., and Roswell A. King, for the purpose of  
securing certain debts therein specified, on Tuesday,  
Wednesday, and Thursday, the 23d, 24th, and 25th  
of December, 1846, at the WASHINGTON MINE,  
in the county of Davidson, North Carolina, (com-  
monly known as the Silver or Lead Mine,) will be  
sold at public sale to the highest bidder, on a credit  
of six and twelve months the said WASHINGTON  
MINE, and mining tools, implements and apparatus  
appertaining thereto, consisting of TWO TRACTS  
OF LAND, the first tract containing one hundred  
and sixty seven acres, which includes said valuable  
mine, now in operation, and from which has been  
taken of silver and lead the amount of nearly TWO  
HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and which  
for several years has given constant employment to  
from forty to fifty hands. And said land now con-  
taining FOUR SMELTING FURNACES, and  
sheds thereon which have been sunk two hundred  
feet deep. There is also upon said tract about sixty  
houses and other convenient buildings for the use  
of said mine. Also two stone houses.  
The second tract contains THREE HUNDRED  
ACRES adjoining the first.  
There will also be sold at the same time and place,  
seven or eight hundred dollars worth of STORE  
GOODS—also eight or ten head of horses.  
A quantity of VALUABLE ORES raised from the  
mine, and a quantity ready for smelting. Also beds,  
furniture, and a great variety of other articles.  
Also some beautiful and valuable SPECIMENS  
OF ORE, extracted from said mine, and some METAL  
ready for market.  
Road and security will be required, and due atten-  
tion given by the undersigned.  
JOHN TAYLOR, Jr., Trustee.  
ROSWELL A. KING, Trustee.  
31 5t  
NOTICE.  
BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity  
of Rockingham county, N. C. in the petition  
of James M. Watlington and others, I shall expose  
to public sale, on the premises, on the 1st day of January,  
1847, the following valuable real estate, to wit:  
A TRACT OF LAND  
ON WHICH THE HIGH ROCK MILLS  
stand, containing about 200 acres.  
Also, the Tract of Land on which Joseph McCain  
formerly resided, containing upwards  
one thousand acres.  
The improvements on the tract are very valuable;  
consisting of a large THREE STORY BRICK  
HOUSE, and all necessary out buildings for the ac-  
commodation of a large family. The place is regarded  
as one of the best stands in this section of country for  
a Public House, as it lies immediately on the main  
stage road leading from Milton to Greensboro'.  
The attention of the public is particularly called to  
the sale of this property, as it seldom happens that  
such valuable property is brought into market. The  
purchaser will be required to give bond with approved  
security, payable in one and two years, and the title  
to the property will be retained until the further order  
of the Court.  
JOHN L. LESUEUR, C. M. E.  
November 21, 1846. 35 5t  
TWENTY DOLLAR REWARD.  
RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 23rd  
of October last, in the county of Rockingham, near  
Thompsonville, a negro boy by the name of ISUM,  
10 or 20 years of age, very well grown, 5 feet 10 or  
11 inches high, dark complexion, his nose a little  
turned up at the end, small eyes and almost without  
any beard, weighing about 150 lbs. He has long legs,  
long arms and very long fingers. He has very good  
teeth. The above reward will be given for the delivery  
of said boy to me.  
ROBERT M. YOUNG.  
Nov. 24, 1846. 35d  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON  
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
November Term, 1846.  
Philip Sink  
vs.  
John Mock.  
Original Attachment levied on  
42 acres of Land, &c.  
On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant  
of this State: Ordered by the Court that publication  
be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks,  
notifying said defendant to appear at the next Court  
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Da-  
vidson, to be held at the courthouse in Lexington, on  
the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to  
reply or plead to issue, or the property levied on  
will be condemned and sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's  
debt.  
Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at  
office the second Monday of November, 1846.  
Pradv \$5 35d C. F. LOWE, c. c. c.  
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON  
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,  
November Term, 1846.  
Polly Hedrick  
vs.  
John Hedrick, Philip Hedrick, Andrew Hedrick, Ad-  
am Hedrick, Mathias Waggoner & wife Mally, Solom-  
on Hedrick, Melinda Hedrick, George Hedrick,  
William Hedrick, Nancy Hedrick and Minnie Hed-  
rick.  
Petition for partition of land.  
On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of  
the Court, that the defendants, Philip Hedrick, An-  
drew Hedrick and Adam Hedrick, are not inhabitants  
of this State: Ordered by the Court that publication  
be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks,  
for the defendants, Philip Hedrick, Andrew Hedrick  
and Adam Hedrick, to appear at the next Court of  
Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county  
of Davidson, at the courthouse in Lexington, on the  
2nd Monday in February next, to answer said petition,  
or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex  
parte as to them.  
Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court at  
office, the 2nd Monday in November, 1846.  
Pradv \$5 C. F. LOWE, c. c. c.  
BIBLES.  
The Guilford County Bible Society Repository will  
be found at the Store of the subscribers, where Bibles  
and Testaments can be purchased at New York prices.  
October 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN,  
BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND MEDICINE WINE.  
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, for sale at the New Drug  
Store. A. S. PORTER.  
GILFILLAN'S NEW BOOK.  
The Gilfillan's New Book, containing a full and  
complete description of the various kinds of  
FURNITURE, and a full and complete description  
of the various kinds of CARPENTRY, and a full and  
complete description of the various kinds of  
MASONRY, and a full and complete description  
of the various kinds of PAINTING, and a full and  
complete description of the various kinds of  
SCULPTURE, and a full and complete description  
of the various kinds of ARCHITECTURE, and a full  
and complete description of the various kinds of  
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, and a full and complete  
description of the various kinds of AGRICULTURE,  
and a full and complete description of the various  
kinds of HORTICULTURE, and a full and complete  
description of the various kinds of ZOOLOGICAL  
GARDENING, and a full and complete description  
of the various kinds of BOTANICAL GARDENING,  
and a full and complete description of the various  
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