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For the Patriot.

TEMPERANCE.

The Guilford Temperance Convention met at
Sandy Ridge, November 21, 1845.

On motion, Jesse Wheeler was called to the
chair, and David W. Hunt appointed secretary,
pro tem.

The delegates present reported themselves from
the following branches, viz: Deep River, New
Garden, Concord, Redick's Creek, Crab Tree,
Pea Ridge, Harmony Hill, Brown Town, and
Fair Grove.

Jesse Wheeler, on behalf of a committee, pro-
duced the following rules for the regulation of the
convention, which were read and adopted:

Rule 1. Every member of a temperance soci-
ety, present, to be considered a delegate from the
branch to which he may belong.

Rule 2. For the management of business, some
person must be called to the chair, and a secre-
tary appointed pro tem., until an election of officers
shall take place.

Rule 3. The officers shall consist of a Presi-
dent, Vice President, a Recording Secretary, Cor-
responding Secretary and Treasurer, to hold their
appointments for one year, or until others are elec-
ted.

Rule 4. The President or Vice President shall
preside over the convention, and when any mo-
tion is made and seconded, put the same to the
delegates for their assent or dissent, shall preserve
order, shall state to the convention the purposes
for which it has met, and recommend such mea-
sures as he may think proper for the promotion of
the same.

Rule 5. It shall be the duties of the Secreta-
ries to record the proceedings of the convention,
hold correspondence with other societies, and one
of them to sign all papers authorized by the con-
vention in the name of the convention.

Rule 6. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer
to receive all sums of money belonging to the
convention, and disburse the same by the order
of the convention or executive committee.

Rule 7. The President, Vice President, the
two Secretaries and Treasurer shall constitute an
executive committee to transact the business of
the convention when not in session. The Presi-
dent or Vice President, with two others, to con-
stitute a quorum.

Rule 8. Every delegate, in rising to speak,
must address the chair, and in case of two rising
at once, the President must decide which has the
preference; and no delegate to address the chair
or convention without rising to his feet.

Rule 9. The foregoing rules may be altered or
amended at a future session, two-thirds of the de-
legates present, voting for the alteration or amend-
ment.

On motion, the convention proceeded to elec-
tion of officers, which resulted as follows: Jesse
Wheeler, President; Thomas F. Hunt, Vice Presi-
dent; David W. Hunt, Recording Secretary;
Richard Mendenhall, Corresponding Secretary;
and Thomas Barnum, Treasurer.

The following address was read and sanc-
tioned:

"The members of the Guilford Temperance Soci-
eties in convention assembled, to their fellow citi-
zens generally—

In accordance with what we believe to be our
sole duty, we once more address you on the
subject of temperance. In doing this we disclaim
all personalities, all bitterness of feeling, and all
motives, save christian love for all.

We, the American people, are proud of the
rapid advances we have made in the useful arts
and sciences, proud of our political institutions,
and proud of the energy which nerves our citi-
zens to undertake tasks that seem beyond the
power of man to accomplish, but which yield easi-
ly to the force of thought and steady perseverance.

We look with contempt on the sallow African
and dusky Indian, as being very far from our in-
feriors. Let us see what it is that produces this in-
feriority. Is not their blood as warm as ours?—
Are not their limbs as strong? And have they not
naturally the same passions and appetites we have?
Certainly they have; but their minds are uncul-
tivated. The only difference between the
wild savage of the woods or desert, and the citi-
zen of a civilized government is, the savage fol-
lows the impulse of his passions and the prompt-
ing of his appetites, regardless of future conse-
quences; while the civilized man, from the force
of education, aided by the lights of science and
religion, is enabled to foresee the evils which must
ensue on improper indulgence in vicious passions
and hurtful appetites.

To establish this position, we have only to refer
to the history of all the nations of the earth. For
we find all have originated in a state of barbarism
or something very near akin to it. The first at-
tempts at anything like what we term govern-
ment, was patriarchal, the authority of a father
over his children. And it is rational to suppose
that a successful warrior, or an expert hunter
would acquire an ascendancy over his peers, and
that they should see the necessity of some
regulations for the mutual benefit of all, and be-
come willing to sacrifice some of their propensities,
because they found their interest required it.

But until the invention of letters improvement
must have been slow. When men, through the
medium of letters, became possessed of the
knowledge and experience of those who had gone
before them, and written laws were introduced,
we find them improving their condition rapidly.
And after the invention of printing, one would
think that ignorance, bad government, and bad
moral would have been banished from civilized
and christian society; but we find many, very
many, so prone to give way to present indulgence,
that experience seems to do them no good; re-
gardless of the future, they are daily pursuing a
course which, if not counteracted, would ere long
reduce us to a state as degraded as that of any
people on earth.

It is not a shame that we, so favored in every
thing that can make life desirable, should be so
void of gratitude to that beneficent Being, who
has placed us in this position, so far from de-
graded.

to many of his creatures, equally deserving his
favor, as to stand still and see a large number of
our fellow beings hurried on in a course of de-
pravity? The more fatal because it is almost im-
perceptible at the outset. We allude to the ha-
bitual use of spirituous liquors.

From this fruitful source arise three-fourths of
the crimes, with the prosecution of which the
doctors of our courts are crowded, and more than
three-fourths of the pauperism of our poor houses.

The very point upon which the improvement of
all and every nation of people turns is, that when
a custom is found to do more harm than good,
to produce more misery than happiness, to do away
and abolish that custom.

Let us examine closely and see whether we
have much cause for exultation over these we
term savages, when we countenance a custom so
baneful, and suffer our appetites to reduce us to
a state inferior to brutes.

One of the strongest evidences of the immor-
tality of the human soul is, that it is capable of
continual improvement, while the body remains
healthy and sound. And we think we can make
it clear to every unprejudiced mind, that every
one who countenances the use of alcoholic li-
quors, for any purpose, save for medicinal solu-
ents and apothecaries' drugs, is accessory in re-
tarding that onward progress of improvement
which should be the first care, the last care, and
the only care of every christian, of every patriot,
of every philanthropist, and of every body else
who wishes good to his own soul or happiness to
his neighbor.

In the first place, the distiller is culpable for
making and vending an article which he must
know, if it enriches him, it will impoverish the
consumer. We ask, how can any christian en-
gage in this unholy traffic with the direct com-
mand of Christ ever present to his mind? "Thou
shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Many, we
believe, are engaged in this business, who have
never given themselves the trouble to investigate
the matter, or "look to the end." We beseech
such to pause and consider well of their course.
To the retailers we can but say, if their every-
day experience will not open their eyes, nothing
we can say will.

It is mostly to those holding prominent positions
in society that we wish to impress the necessity
of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. For
it is natural for the child to be influenced by its
parent, the apprentice by his master, and the hire-
ling by his employer. We wish to impress on
all such, the moral obligation they are under, as
the center of a social circle, which forms one of
the links that binds and connects society, the
world over. To some extent, every person has
an influence, and if not directed aright, he is cer-
tainly culpable, and the blood of others may rest
on his head. We ask of all who are leaders in
churches, to examine well the foundation of tem-
perance societies, and the abuses that they are
intended to reform, before they condemn our course.

For we believe the cause of temperance, the
cause of religion also. We are well aware that
some think differently, from what grounds we
are unable to see or imagine; we fear, however, it is
from the force of early education, when spirits
was considered as good for almost every thing;
and some perhaps, are like the London preacher,
who, in combating an opinion which he consider-
ed heretical, wound up his discourse by saying,
"rest assured, my hearers, old error is better than
new truth."

If every other motive fails, will not interest
prompt us to check the stream of intemperance,
which is overflowing our land. Examining the re-
cords of our counties, and see to what amount our
taxes are increased by the abuse of spirituous li-
quors. Look over our country, and see the de-
plorable condition of our fields, washed into gul-
lies and grown up with briars, all from the tillage
of corn—corn to make whiskey.

We ask of those engaged in distilling, as we
want them to ask of themselves, what patrimony
they are leaving their posterity? Rest assured,
you are leaving them an impoverished soil with
depraved morals.

It has been said, and we believe very correctly,
that the who, by proper culture is enabled to
produce two blades of grass where one originally
grew, deserves more honor from his country than
he who has conquered a city." In inverse ratio,
what does he deserve from his country, who causes
but one blade to grow, where two formerly
grew?

In conclusion, we solicit the united aid of all
the friends of temperance; for in unity there is
strength. Let us do our duty faithfully, and leave
the result to an all-wise Providence.

On motion the convention adjourned one hour.
One o'clock. The convention met and was ad-
dressed in a most eloquent manner by A. Brown,
of Brownstown, for which address he received a
vote of thanks.

On motion, Resolved, that the different Societies
be requested by the Convention to send delegates
to such branches as seem to need help from their
sister branches.

On motion, Resolved, that this Convention re-
commend to the Temperance Societies of other
counties to hold similar conventions, and organize
themselves in such manner that a regular corre-
spondence can be maintained throughout the
State. Any correspondence held with this con-
vention must be directed to Richard Mendenhall,
Jamestown, corresponding Secretary.

Resolved, That the Executive committee re-
spond to all communications whether from con-
ventions or separate societies.

On motion, resolved, That the Editors of the
Greensborough Patriot be requested to publish the
proceedings of the Convention.

On motion, resolved, that the Convention ad-
journ to meet at Center Meeting-house, on the
1st Saturday in May next, at 11 o'clock.

JESSE WHEELER, President.
D. W. HUNT, Secretary.

LET HIM UP.—Thy brother is in the ditch.—
Pass him not by. Give him thy hand and raise
him up. Temptation was too powerful for him;
he yielded and has fallen. Pity him; say not a
reproachful word. Cover his shame, and when
he is himself, use kind words, and thou wilt
restore him to virtue again. Scores of the tem-
pered and fallen have thus been saved. The path
to Heaven is thronged with holy spirits, who were
once in the mire and dirt. Kindness saved them.

A sunflower will produce 1000 seeds; a to-
bacco plant, 100,000; and a spewson, 1,000.

MR. RAYNER'S REPORT

ON RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

The Joint Select Committee to whom was re-
ferred the Bill "to repeal an act, entitled an act
to amend an act concerning the mode of choosing
Senators and Representatives in the Congress of
the United States, Revised Statutes, chap. 72,
and for the purpose of securing a just and proper
division of the State into Congressional Districts,"
have considered the same, and beg leave to re-
port.

That after a careful examination of the sub-
ject, the Committee are satisfied that the bill re-
ferred to them is right in principle and just in its
details; and they recommend that it be passed
into a law. As a proposal to re-district the State
during the period for which an allotment of Rep-
resentatives has been made is for the first time
to be considered in this State; as the proposed
measure is one of no little importance, and as
doubts have been entertained by some, as well
in respect to the power as the necessity of resort-
ing to such a course, the Committee propose to
submit, as briefly as possible, their views as to
the power, the propriety of exerting it in the
present instance, and the fitness of the provisions
contained in the bill.

The power of the General Assembly to remodel
the Districts, may, in the judgment of the Com-
mittee, be easily demonstrated. The whole au-
thority of State Legislation on this subject, is en-
ferred by the first clause of the fourth article of
the Constitution of the United States, in these
words: "The time, places, and manner of hold-
ing elections for Senators and Representatives,
shall be prescribed in each State by the Legisla-
ture thereof; but the Congress may, at any time
thereof, by law, make or alter such regulations, ex-
cept as to the place of choosing Senators." What-
ever power is conferred by this clause, as to the "time
and places," is conferred as to the "manner" of
holding elections, without any difference or qualifi-
cation in respect to either. If the power once
exercised by the Legislature is gone for one year,
as to the manner, so also is it as to the time and
places; and if regulations once made, may be
altered in the ten years as to any one of these par-
ticulars, so may they be altered as to others.

The grant to the Legislature is one of power,
embracing three particulars, and if one exertion
it exhausts that power as to one of these par-
ticulars, so must it inevitably as to all. They,
therefore, who maintain the Legislature cannot
alter the manner when once regulated by law,
must also maintain that the time and places once
fixed, are also unalterable—and if so, that during
a period often years the day or the place of hold-
ing a separate election in any County cannot be
altered. But it is admitted by all, that the times
and places for holding elections may be altered
from time to time, as the wisdom of the Legisla-
ture may decide; and the admission of this must
imply that the manner may be altered also. With-
out, therefore, offering any of those general argu-
ments, or referring to the precedents by which
the power is established, the Committee deem it
sufficient to submit the view here taken, by which
those who deny the power, are reduced to the
necessity of maintaining a plain absurdity, or of
resisting the common consent and general prac-
tice of the whole country for half a century.

Whether the power so demonstrably possessed
should be exerted, depends upon the enquiry,
whether the existing allotment is calculated to give
to the public sentiment of the State a fair ex-
pression, or was calculated and designed to pro-
duce a contrary result. The committee hold that
all representative republican government is based
upon the position, that the people ought to gov-
ern; and when the people are divided in opinion,
the voice of a majority expressed fairly, and in
pursuance of the forms of the Constitution, shall
be obeyed as the judgment of the whole. Cer-
tain exceptions exist, not necessary to be here
considered, and in these, other elements are in-
troduced from motives of political expediency.—
But in regard to choosing Representatives to Con-
gress by districts, it is manifest that it was de-
signed to give in the House of Representatives of
the United States, a just expression of the opi-
nions and wishes of the people. This result can
only be attained by allotting the States into dis-
tricts, founded on the triple consideration of com-
pactness of territory, community of interests, and
equality of numbers. When these considera-
tions are, with the nearest approach to exactness,
duly consulted and combined, the allotment be-
comes just, fair and consistent with the principles
of our government and the rights of the people;
and so far as these considerations are disregarded,
in any allotment, so far does such allotment be-
come unjust, and inconsistent with those prin-
ciples and those rights. And if this departure be
designedly made for the purpose of defeating the
just ascendancy of a majority, and of elevating a
minority to the governing power, it is a fraudu-
lent effort to subvert the very principles upon
which our free institutions rest, and is justly liable to
severe reprobation. To apply these positions to the
present allotment under the act of "12-13," the
first fact which strikes the committee is, that
while the people of the State have not only in
the elections of President and Governor, but also
for members of Congress on two occasions, since
the present allotment was made, cast decided
popular numerical majorities for one political party,
the other, though clearly in a minority, has
succeeded in securing the major part of the Rep-
resentatives in Congress. Has this been an ac-
cidental result? As inspection of the map of the
State, and a mere glance at the shape and com-
pactness of the present districts, answer this
question in the negative. Districts appear of the
most inconvenient length, with just breadth en-
ough to meet literally the requisition of the act
of Congress, that they shall be composed of con-
tiguous territory—bringing together portions of
the people of the State, not only without similar-
ity of pursuits and community of interests, but
almost entirely without intercourse or acquaint-
ance with each other—districts so singularly con-
stituted, with such a total disregard of conveni-
ence, compactness, and mutuality of interests, as
forces upon the mind the conviction, that the lead-
ing motive of the whole arrangement was to sup-
press the voice of the true majority of the people,
and give to a minority the power of expressing
in the national councils, the political voice of the
State. Indeed, if any one will make the experi-
ment, free from all political bias, he will find it
impossible to allot the territory of the State into
nine districts, a majority of which shall elect rep-
resentatives entertaining the political opinions of
the party, which the successive elections before
referred to, prove to be in a decided numerical

minority—unless he makes that the main object
of the allotment, and utterly disregards those other
leading considerations which should prevail in
the adjustment. If compactness of territory and
similarity of interests alone be regarded—if both
be considered—the formation of a majority of dis-
tricts, entertaining political opinions consonant
with the wishes of the political numerical major-
ity of the people of the State, must be the result.
It therefore appears to the committee, that the
present allotment was skillfully contrived, with
the one leading purpose of giving a majority of
the Representatives from the State to a minority
of the voters; and that to accomplish this pur-
pose, every consideration which should properly
have entered into the allotment was totally dis-
regarded by its framers.

If this be so, it follows, not only that the Legis-
lature may rightfully change the present arrange-
ment of the Congressional Districts of the State,
but that it is absolutely bound to do so. If it be
said that a change of the law is an innovation
which will work an evil, the Committee would
ask, would it work a greater evil than the permit-
ted subversion of the principles of our Govern-
ment? If it be said that we propose to set an ex-
ample of unsettling regulations which ought to
be permanent, we answer that unjust regulations
ought not to be permanent, and that no example
can be worse than that which would give perma-
nent success to a willful attempt to disinherit
a majority of our people of their undoubted rights
as American citizens. And the committee an-
swer further, that it is one of the greatest benefits
that our system of government secures to us, that
laws are not unalterable—that the people, elect
their representatives, have power to alter or repeal
bad laws, and to substitute or to make wise or
just ones, and that blame in such cases are not to
be attributed to those who make the change, but
to those, who by their mischievous legislation,
make the change necessary.

Upon a calm consideration of the whole ques-
tion, the Committee are clearly of the opinion
that it is the duty of the General Assembly to
alter the present arrangement of the Congress-
ional Districts—that a fair representation of the
people of the State requires such an alteration—and
that not to make such alteration, would be to dis-
appoint the just expectations of the people, and
exhibit a culpable inattention to the value and
permanency of our republican system.

Of the particular plan embodied in the bill,
which the committee recommend to the favorable
consideration of the House, the Committee deem
it necessary to say but little, as it speaks for itself.
It is a just and fair allotment of the State into Dis-
tricts—keeping in view the nearest possible com-
bination of the three great leading considerations
of compactness of form, community of interests
and equality of numbers. It is, of course, im-
possible that all these objects can be exactly ac-
complished; but the Committee believe that as
near an approach has been made to it as is prac-
tically attainable, considering the size and geo-
graphical form of our State, its diversity of pur-
suits, and the number of Representatives to which
we are entitled. The Committee are also of
opinion that the allotment proposed in the bill will
give a fair expression of the political opinion of
North Carolina in the House of Representatives
of the United States. And in recommending its
adoption, your Committee are influenced by no
unworthy design to secure undue political power
to a party, but by a sincere conviction, that the
plan proposed is in accordance with the proverbial
integrity, honesty and justice, of the people of
the good old North State. Respectfully submitted,
K. RAYNER, Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

As proposed in the plan submitted by the Com-
mittee.

Federal population of the whole State, 655,375
Ratio of representation under Act of
Congress, 70,680

Deducted from whole federal population
of the State, 636,129

Surplus to be distributed, 19,255
Federal population of the whole State, 655,375
Divided by 9, 9,655,375

Ratio of federal population to each District, 82,819

DISTRICT NO. I.
Cherokee, 3,317
Macon, 4,722
Haywood, 4,873
Buncombe, 9,604
Henderson, 9,433
Rutherford, 13,920
Burke, (including McDowell,) 10,513
Yancey, 5,800
Cleveland, 6,623
Caldwell, 5,090

DISTRICT NO. II.
Ashe, 7,269
Wilkes, 11,005
Surry, 14,308
Davie, 6,819
Rowan, 10,763
Iredell, 14,199
Catawba, (estimated,) 10,190

DISTRICT NO. III.
Lincoln, (estimated,) 10,190
Mecklenburg, (including Union,) 15,714
Anson, 12,955
Stanly, 4,709
Cabarrus, 8,287
Montgomery, 5,077
Richmond, 7,357
Moore, 7,399

DISTRICT NO. IV.
Stokes, 15,192
Rockingham, 11,613
Guilford, 18,116
Randolph, 12,312
Davidson, 12,501

DISTRICT NO. V.
Granville, 15,334
Caswell, 11,883
Person, 8,050
Orange, 24,574
Quincy, 14,116

DISTRICT NO. VI.
Wake, 17,920
Franklin, 8,852
Warren, 9,639
Halifax, 13,103
Edgecombe, 12,732
Nash, 7,508
Johnston, 9,228

DISTRICT NO. VII.
Cumberland, 13,127
Robeson, 9,216
Columbus, 3,507
Bladen, 6,657
Brunswick, 4,417
New Hanover, 10,792
Sampson, 10,387
Duplin, 9,311
Onslow, 6,431

DISTRICT NO. VIII.
Wayne, 9,422
Greene, 5,407
Lenoir, 4,132
Jones, 3,818
Craven, 11,157
Carteret, 6,047
Beaufort, 10,136
Pitt, 9,517
Hyde, 5,579
Washington, 3,834
Tyrrell, 4,093

DISTRICT NO. IX.
Martin, 6,511
Bertie, 9,484
Hertford, 6,165
Northampton, 10,665
Gates, 6,704
Chowan, 5,224
Perquimans, 6,169
Pasquotank, 7,389
Camden, 4,990
Currituck, 5,583

REMARKS OF J. A. GILMER, Esq.
OF GUILFORD.

On the amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, to the
bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road,
providing that half the stock subscribed should be ac-
tually paid in, before the work shall be commenced, &c.

Mr. Speaker: On yesterday, when I arose to
make a few remarks, I was willing to submit to a
modification of the amendment of the Senator
from Edgecomb. But since that time, I have,
from conversation with gentlemen more experi-
enced and better informed, learned that there were
other roads of great importance to the State, which
would be entirely defeated by any such amend-
ment, particularly the one designed to extend the
Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that from the
Wilmington road south—improvements in which
the State generally, and especially the South,
East, and Middle sections are deeply interested.
It is proposed to pay for a large portion of the
stock by labor on these roads. Many wealthy
persons, who have taken a lively interest in the
extension of them, have already promised to do
much of the work by the labor of their slaves,
and take the value thereof in stock. If the
Legislature required such men to pay in money,
many shares, which would otherwise be taken
and paid for, would not be subscribed. Although
a western man, and western in my feelings, I am
willing and anxious to have granted for these
roads the most liberal charters, which the public
interest will permit. I am not disposed to
give my consent that any clause shall be intro-
duced into this, or the other charters to which our
attention is invited for action, calculated to defeat
their purposes; and I am assured, if any such
amendment as this is adopted in the present bill,
it will be a precursor of what may be expected in
the others. Party views, and the action of par-
ties, have already been mentioned in this debate.
We are now on a subject of much interest and
importance to the State; and one which should
not provoke a party discussion. On the contrary,
as Senators, we should profit by the experience
of the past, and unite our best efforts in forming a
better judgment for the future. The friends to
our great works of internal improvements, and
who are desirous to save the State's interest in
them, should discard party politics, honestly make
and honestly receive suggestions from all sides.
I desire that we shall act with the advantages of
mutual union, experience and reflection.

The gentleman from Edgecomb has entertained
us for some time, in reading from Journals
cases and votes, and favoured us with the politics
of the several voters. I admit that the party
with which I have the honor to agree and act had
the majority in the Legislature in 1838, when
the bill of the State was first given to the Raleigh
and Gaston Road. Both the Journal proves that
gentlemen, prominent in both parties, gave the
measure their support. This the gentleman ad-
mits. It is equally true, that the Legislature of
1843, that so deeply involved the State in interest
with the Raleigh and Wilmington Road, was
under the control of the Democrats. That mea-
sure, as is admitted, and which the Journal proves,
received the support of good men on both sides.
The State, by the action of several Legislatures,
has become interested in both, &c. alike involved
with both. The origin of these adventures had
nothing to do with party as party considerations.
If it were otherwise, I should not feel the action
of either party as a precedent binding on me.
If, on a survey of the whole ground, I should find
error in the former views of my political friends,
I should have no desire to persist in it. On the
contrary, a suggestion from a democrat
which my judgment approved, and which tended
to promote the interest of the State, I would receive
and act upon.

The history of the country would show, that
these rail roads did not have their origin in Whig
inventions. They originated with gentlemen be-
longing to both parties. The mass internal im-
provement convention of 1833, produced by the
spontaneous feeling of the intelligent men of the
State, was composed of all parties. They acted
in harmony and concert. They framed, and
passed, with great zeal and ability on the Legis-
lature, many great and extended schemes of im-
provement. They professed, and doubtless
did at that time express, the well ascertained
wishes of the people on the measures they urged
on the consideration of the Assembly. The con-
vention of 1833, among other things, urged as a

DISTRICT NO. VI.

Wake, 17,920
Franklin, 8,852
Warren, 9,639
Halifax, 13,103
Edgecombe, 12,732
Nash, 7,508
Johnston, 9,228

DISTRICT NO. VII.

Cumberland, 13,127
Robeson, 9,216
Columbus, 3,507
Bladen, 6,657
Brunswick, 4,417
New Hanover, 10,792
Sampson, 10,387
Duplin, 9,311
Onslow, 6,431

DISTRICT NO. VIII.

Wayne, 9,422
Greene, 5,407
Lenoir, 4,132
Jones, 3,818
Craven, 11,157
Carteret, 6,047
Beaufort, 10,136
Pitt, 9,517
Hyde, 5,579
Washington, 3,834
Tyrrell, 4,093

DISTRICT NO. IX.

Martin, 6,511
Bertie, 9,484
Hertford, 6,165
Northampton, 10,665
Gates, 6,704
Chowan, 5,224
Perquimans, 6,169
Pasquotank, 7,389
Camden, 4,990
Currituck, 5,583

REMARKS OF J. A. GILMER, Esq.
OF GUILFORD.

On the amendment of Mr. Wilson, of Edgecomb, to the
bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road,
providing that half the stock subscribed should be ac-
tually paid in, before the work shall be commenced, &c.

Mr. Speaker: On yesterday, when I arose to
make a few remarks, I was willing to submit to a
modification of the amendment of the Senator
from Edgecomb. But since that time, I have,
from conversation with gentlemen more experi-
enced and better informed, learned that there were
other roads of great importance to the State, which
would be entirely defeated by any such amend-
ment, particularly the one designed to extend the
Raleigh and Gaston Road, and that from the
Wilmington road south—improvements in which
the State generally, and especially the South,
East, and Middle sections are deeply interested.
It is proposed to pay for a large portion of the
stock by labor on these roads. Many wealthy
persons, who have taken a lively interest in the
extension of them, have already promised to do
much of the work by the labor of their slaves,
and take the value thereof in stock. If the
Legislature required such men to pay in money,
many shares, which would otherwise be taken
and paid for, would not be subscribed. Although
a western man, and western in my feelings, I am
willing and anxious to have granted for these
roads the most liberal charters, which the public
interest will permit. I am not disposed to
give my consent that any clause shall be intro-
duced into this, or the other charters to which our
attention is invited for action, calculated to defeat
their purposes; and I am assured, if any such
amendment as this is adopted in the present bill,
it will be a precursor of what may be expected in
the others. Party views, and the action of par-
ties, have already been mentioned in this debate.
We are now on a subject of much interest and
importance to the State; and one which should
not provoke a party discussion. On the contrary,
as Senators, we should profit by the experience
of the past, and unite our best efforts in forming a
better judgment for the future. The friends to
our great works of internal improvements, and
who are desirous to save the State's interest in
them, should discard party politics, honestly

Likely to become owners of stock? Are the men, who may be induced to take stock, entitled to no friendly consideration? Those who deal with them, do so for their own profit. The stockholders part with their money, as well as to effect public purposes, as to make profit. They are not like merchants and tradesmen, who rest their capital, change, and control it according to their own free will and pleasure. If, none are compelled to invest, but when they do, it is controlled by the sovereign authority, as prescribed in the Charter. Why does not the gentleman from Edgecomb carry his amendment farther, and provide that, in case the stockholders pay all their debts, in all things comply strictly with the terms of their charter, and then lose their capital, that they shall be protected wholly or in part? They have done all that was expected of them, and kept their faith with the public, and have lost all. Are they entitled to no sympathy? None of the gentleman's tender concern? None of this protection?

I will not follow the example set me by the gentleman, and go out of the regular routine of debate? What have the authorities read by him to do with this amendment? Who cares about what Whigs or what democrats voted for this or that matter? I believe, if the Senator were to search the Journals through, he would find no precedent to sustain him in imposing this restriction upon public companies. The act of 1839—1840, requiring private property to be bound for the loan of the State to the Raleigh and Gaston road does not sustain him! That was not to creditors generally. I perceive a wide difference between the application of these restrictions to a railroad company, and Banking corporations, whose operations place them in debt to the community. They may be proper and useful as to the latter, but impolitic and unwise as to the former. The great anxiety, interest, and fear manifested by the Senator for creditors, remind me of a story I have often heard told by my excellent friend from Stokes, of a gentleman in his vicinity who came into town evidently dejected, worried, and care worn, and upon being asked the cause, replied that he had lain awake in great terror and pain, for several nights, thinking over "what a dangerous foot-note is!"

What fear about corporation creditors, is intended for other purposes than those avowed here. It will answer as talk to Buncombe—calculated to mislead public opinion—will do in canvassing for popular favor; but is certainly out of place in this Hall, where Senators should speak out and act as become patriots and statesmen. I would ask how are creditors to avail themselves of this "specie clause"—these individual liability clauses? What stockholders are liable? Those who first took the stock? Those who afterwards buy it? Those who live in the State only? How are they to reach the holders of stock who live in other States? Such provisions in public charters are calculated rather to mislead and deceive creditors, by giving the corporation a false and spurious credit; one which creditors can never realize. Corporations should not have too much credit, and never a deceptive one. The interest of creditors will be promoted by these liability clauses, justice and equality among residents, and non-resident, original and subsequent stockholders, forbid them. A matter of right, whether few or many be concerned, is still a matter of right. It is absurd to defend a useful and valuable public work by overbalancing one end of the scales. When gentlemen who had taken this matter in charge, have presented a charter by which they conceive they can secure their object, and the completion of the great improvements desired, I am willing to give them a fair trial. I am opposed to the amendment, because it will, and I fear is intended, to defeat the object of this bill, and others of equal importance already on the table. I am surprised that the gentleman from Edgecomb did not present his amendment on the second reading, when amendments of similar import were offered and debated. Instead of waiting for days research and reflection, a regard for the expedition of business, and the public interest, required that he should have presented his objections to the bill sooner.

Mr. WILSON explained, among other things, that he had not read the report or protest of Mr. Moore, until after he prepared his amendment, and he could account for the similarity, said to be between his amendment and any part of that report, only on the ground that those who think correctly, are apt to think alike on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker, after the explanation of the gentleman from Edgecomb, I withdraw all charge of plagiarism, if he understood me to make it. His explanation is satisfactory to me, and is doubtless so to the Senator. The analogy often made by way of objection to the Treasurer, "how can three distinct persons agree in their providence?" is satisfactorily met by the answer, that they are all perfect Spirits, and as such must necessarily always think precisely alike and at the precise moment of time.

Piano Fortes.

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!" I have often fallen 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.

Our 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. 28-11

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 direct from the northern cities, all of which are either 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 UNQUALIFIED, but fresh, Gentlemen living at a distance can have our prices current sent to them.

DARE & CALDWELL.

SENATE DEBATE.

On Saturday last, the Resolution to appropriate \$100,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers, until their arrival at the place of rendezvous, came up for discussion in the Senate.

Dr. GILLIAM, who introduced the Resolution, advocated its passage in a short speech in which he maintained the pressing necessity of the appropriation. Congress had made no provision for these expenses, and the formation of the Regiment would be retarded by this neglect, if not wholly prevented, unless the State should place funds in the hands of the Executive to meet the emergency. He urged immediate action, and hoped the Resolution would pass immediately, and by acclamation.

Mr. WILSON, of Edgecomb, said he desired that the Resolution should pass, and pass unanimously, and he thought this unanimity might be secured by making a slight, a very slight amendment, to the Preamble. There was a word or two in that, which he thought might very properly be stricken out, without marring the Resolution itself. He arranged his spectacles and smiled blandly, as he read the objectionable words, across which he proposed that the pen should be drawn. They were insignificant, to be sure, and might be harmless; but as a matter of taste, and might prefer their omission. The Resolution reads thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Executive, the State should place funds in the hands of the Executive to meet the emergency. He proposed to strike out a few words after—He proposed to strike out "Whereas" "Whereas," so that it should read "And" "And this Republic is involved in a foreign war." &c. The words proposed to be erased, rather seemed to cast a shadow of censure upon the President, which he did not deserve. In fact, he (Mr. W.) had in his hand very high evidence that the President had been right in this unfortunate matter. The President's own Message was before him, and he had marked several passages in it, which he would not read them, but which clearly exculpated the President from all blame. No one knew better than the writer of the message, how little censure properly belonged to the Executive—and the passages which he had taken the trouble to mark with his pencil, and might read hereafter, would prove beyond cavil, how well Mr. Polk had acted. With an air of great courtesy, Mr. WILSON suggested that these few small words—indignantly placed there, perhaps—had better be dropped, and then the Resolution would pass, he presumed, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. GILLIAM replied, that these few, small words, were not, in his opinion, either insignificant, nor without much meaning. Neither were they put there inadvertently. They were inserted on purpose, and because they speak the truth; and it being the truth, why should the Senate shrink from asserting it? He remembered that not long ago, in Congress, Whigs were made to say—that War existed "by the act of Mexico," which they knew to be false, or they must take the odious position, of seeming to vote against supplies for the Army. An unscrupulous Democratic majority had resolved to make them swallow the pill. They would not alter one iota of the Resolution, though besought by the Whigs to put it in a shape in which they could vote for it. No, sir—They had it to swallow—falsehood and all—or be placed in a most false position before the country. Can our friends over the way refuse their own physics? Do they dread the dose? They must take it. It will do them good. Besides, it cannot nauseate them so bad after all. It is no falsehood that they were asked to digest. It is solemn truth—that they know in their hearts to be true—and only hard to take because it does not accord with the party creed. It may do for our Democratic friends to maintain a party doctrine, that Mexico made war upon us. The country knows better—the world knows better. Here Mr. GILLIAM traced the history of the War, and of our relations with Mexico, in a masterly manner; and the way he poured hot shot into Mr. POLK's Administration of affairs, as well as into those who echo his peculiar notions of what constitutes Treason, in this free country, was almost cruel.

Mr. GILLIAM said he was in favor of the Resolution, and the whole Resolution. No one was more anxious than he, that the war should be conducted with vigor, until it could be honorably closed. But because he would vote means to carry on the war, must he seal his lips as to the abominable usurpations of him who rashly commenced it? Must he utter an outright? Must he even suppress what he knows to be true? He thanked God that liberty of speech and of thought is yet left us, though James K. Polk has lately applied to those who speak against him in this matter, language which defines Treason. It is "giving aid and comfort to our enemies," is it, to doubt his infidelity—to impugn his conduct—or to censure his motives? Are our friends over the way yet in favor of freedom of speech? Or do they, like James K. Polk, think that there are about Ten Millions of Traitors in the United States—traitors, because they have dared to make mouths at "His Majesty?"

Mr. CAMERON, with considerable excitement, remarked that both the matter and manner of the Senator from Guilford required a reply—and he desired to notice his speech, but felt too unwell at that time. On his motion, the matter was postponed until Monday.

Monday Dec. 21.

The debate was renewed by Dr. Cameron, who gave a long and somewhat tedious history of Texas and its Western boundaries, which was intended to prove that we were not engaged in a foreign war "by the action of the Executive, subsequently sanctioned by Congress." The Doctor's speech would possibly read very well, as a compilation from the mass of Democratic speeches in Congress on this voluminous subject, but it was most specially dull in the delivery. He was, however, very gentlemanly in his bearing, as he always is, and treated both the persons and arguments of his opponents with a high courtesy, which some of his friends might do themselves credit by even attempting to imitate. Dr. C. stated as facts, going to prove that the Neucos was not considered the Western boundary of Texas, that the Texans had possessions of Corpus Christi, on its Western bank—and that a member of the Texas Congress came from the other side of that river.

Mr. Woodfin discussed the question of boundary, and showed very conclusively, that it had never been definitively settled, but had, in fact, always been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute. Most of the country between the two Rivers Neucos and Rio Grande, had not been thought, worth disputing about with very great zeal by the former claimants. It was a barren desert, almost without inhabitants. Events of a later date have given an importance to this question, which it had not in former times. Nobody supposes that Corpus Christi was properly a part of Texas. Of that they had possession. There was no dispute about that. So of some other places higher up the River, which were in possession of the Texans, and particularly of that small, but rich spot on the west bank, where lived the member of

Congress. But if these instances of ownership through undisputed possession, prove that the Texans owned all between this River and the Rio Grande, then the undisputed ownership by possession of the Mexicans of Point Isabel, Santiago, Santa Fe, &c., on the east bank of the Rio Grande, will equally prove that the Mexicans owned the same broad district of country. The argument is the same in both cases. It will at least make it a matter of dispute, and that is all that the Whigs, and many Democrats too, have ever contended for. Taken all together, it might more satisfactorily prove that neither the Neucos nor Rio Grande, is the real boundary, but some line in the desert prairie between. But in all this he was mistaken, if the real western boundary of Texas is the Rio Grande, does it therefore follow that the statement is untrue that this Republic is engaged in a foreign war by the action of the Executive? Both may stand together. Both may be true. Whether the Rio Grande be the boundary or not, the war was begun by the action of the Executive! Mr. Polk almost admits this in his last Message to Congress, about two-thirds of which is taken up in a labored argument to prove that he was right in doing that very thing. Where was the use of that long argument, which the Senator from Edgecomb has both read and marked, to justify himself for a course which his friends here wish to say that he did not pursue? He understands it rather better than his friends in this Hall. In the language of Lawyers, he "confesses and avows." His friends here take a shorter cut, and avow it. The argument of Mr. Woodfin was worthy of his standing as a Lawyer and Senator. It was pointed, logical, well spoken, and sometimes eloquent.

Mr. GILLIAM was called up again by some things which had fallen from the Senators on the other side. His effort on Saturday, was a playful aside. His effort on Sunday, was a serious and a bold one. He is from old Guilford, that Gibraltar of Whig principles, and has much of the air and manner of him who is so dear to the Whigs, and who has been styled the "Rough and Ready" of North Carolina. These who might think, from Mr. GILLIAM's placid, smiling face, that he is a harmless adversary, have grievously mistaken the man. Some gentlemen were evidently mistaken on this occasion. Those who stir up the untamed tiger with a pole, are apt to find him quite an ugly customer. The lofty scorn with which he hurled back the language of the President, about giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and echoed freely by some of his friends in that Hall, was truly withering. The proud defiance with which he challenged the Democracy to weigh their patriotism against that of the Whigs, will not soon be forgotten. He spoke of those who now lead our Armies in Mexico—of those who have fallen in battle—whose blood has fattened the Mexican soil—of those who had shown every where the greatest alacrity in rallying around the standard of our country—are there no Whigs among them? Have the Whigs proved themselves Traitors in this? Do traitors so act? Still the Executive coolly asserts that those who may dare to doubt the correctness of his course, are traitors; giving aid and comfort to the enemy, forsooth, though they give the lie to the infamous charge, by devoting their lives to their country, and write their indignant, dying denial in their own hearts blood.

Mr. EMBRIHUS addressed the Senate, and was happy in many parts of his speech. Speaking of the Army planting itself on the banks of the Rio Grande, and pointing their guns upon Matamoros—with a precision of aim that, in the language of one Engineer, could pick off the head of any Mexican who showed himself in the City—Mr. E. said he presumed he had a right to carry arms, even loaded arms, whenever he pleased. He might even march with his gun on his shoulder along the public streets. He might associate with him a number of his friends, who might also carry arms, in this way, and nobody would have a right to complain, provided they molest no one, and threatened no one. But if they should plant themselves in front of his neighbor's house, and point their guns at his window, there might be just cause of complaint. Such an act, of itself, would provoke resistance, even aggression, &c.

Dr. GILLIAM advised his friends on the other side to make up their minds to take the pill. It would not hurt them. It had been carefully prepared, and if they would go it like men, they might be certain no murder would be done. He cautioned them that it would be unbecoming to make faces at a compound, which they had once prepared for Whigs. Mr. HOGAN said, that the pill had been prepared by a skillful physician, and it was a rule with him, when he employed a physician in whose skill he had confidence, to swallow the physic and ask no questions. Our Democratic friends would behave with dignity becoming themselves, considering, if they would follow his example.

Dr. CAMERON was understood to say, that as a physician of considerable practice, he would advise an entirely different course of medicine. He sincerely doubted whether the pills of his brother of Burke were not drugged with poison. He advised his friend from Randolph to "throw all such physic to the dogs," and take a prescription which he would offer.

Mr. HOGAN thought, that when Learned doctors disagree, The lucky patient may go free!

So he should even take the dose on his own responsibility, not as physic, but as wholesome diet. This colloquial discussion upon Therapeutics, brought up Dr. Russell, of Granville, who closed the debate for the day, in a vein of drollery and irreverent fun, which set the Senate in a roar, and scattered the "clouds that lowered over our House," though they were not in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried," as the proceedings of Tuesday will show.

The last act of the Senate to-day, (Monday,) was a vote on the motion of Mr. Hawkins, of Warren, to amend the amendment, by substituting the words "the Government of Mexico," for the words "the Executive," by which amendment, it would read thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Government of Mexico, subsequently sanctioned by Congress, this Republic is engaged in a foreign war," &c. This amendment received the unanimous vote of Democratic Senators.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, opened the discussion upon the resolution in aid of the Volunteers, with a "Jersey Dismissal" air, and in tones sepulchral and hollow, that the cold chills crawled bodily over all beholders. The brace of roasting Camerons, the Reverend of Guilford, and Mr. EMBRIHUS, who flourished so extensively in the sole of the foot, the Senator, when

"Polk drink Ke..."

could not have held a candle to the Senator from Wake, in the earnest vehemence of his appeals. "This is no time for sport," quoth the Senator. "This way of dragging the Democratic party with dirty pills, might be a tolerable good joke for the Whigs—it was no joke for him. The country calls upon us to act. Those who are about to

peril their lives for us, are in want—want—want, of the means of getting to the field of glory and honor. Their fellow soldiers in the service are calling on them to come to their aid. The country needs their services now, and here we are debating about a miserable preamble which has no proper connection with the resolution. Why cannot we pass the resolution at once, and send them the money? All of us wish to provide the money, but we are required to take some Whig physic before we can do what we wish. He therefore pounded his desk and brought the Whigs around him to agree to strike out the preamble, and allow them to pass the resolution unanimously. If ever a war was a righteous and holy war, this was one. And he called upon all parties to give it a hearty support. He spoke of the want of patriotism in thus insidiously attacking the President—and awfully acquitted at the aid and comfort Whigs might give the enemy. Turning to Mr. Waddell, he conjured him to allow the resolution to pass, without the obnoxious preamble. You say that you were served in the same way once under similar circumstances. You say you are a great wrong. I ask if it is wrong then, can it be right now? I dare you to wrong then, can it be right now? I dare you to come out and say boldly and openly that you will counsel and procure to be done an acknowledged wrong! I dare you to take that position, &c., &c.

Mr. Waddell, in reply, was sorry to see the Senator from Wake so decomposed. It was only a change of circumstances. He used to laugh when he was in a majority, and he had to take the physic. Let the Senator have more philosophy. Let him nerve himself like a man. This will so happen sometimes. It is prudent to school ourselves to these reverses. It is no sport to the Senator now. He deems it cruel to force this physic upon them, and threatens us with due retribution, unless we pass by, as the idle wind. Whigs cannot be frightened from their property thus. Where they know their duty they do it, and leave the consequences to Heaven. But when did the Senator become so sensitive about right and wrong in this matter? Did he not approve the act of his party in Congress, when they forced the Whigs to assent as a truth, what Mr. Cameron declared his own right hand should let out his heart's blood, sooner than he would say I! It was naturally possible, as one might be done—it was morally impossible for him to do so. Did the Senator groan over the poor insulted Whigs, when his party forced them to vouch as truth for what another Democrat, Mr. Holmes, of S. C., declared before his God was "a lie"—or vote against supplies for the war? Has not the Senator in his harangues before the people, even this last summer, publicly justified his party for that very act, and now shall he beseech that the cup may pass him?

It is not for that Senator to look with loathing upon the poisoned chalice which we now command back to his lips. No, sir, that Senator must not turn away in disgust. He must drink it to the dregs. He is estopped by his own acts, or by the acts of his party, which he has over and over approved and applauded. It does not lie with him to say that we are wrong, or that we are exercising our power. But, said Mr. W., laughing and bowing to Mr. T. I assure the Senator that he mistakes. There is no cause for alarm, at what he is pleased to call our physics. He asks him to assent to no "lie," in the language of a distinguished Democrat (Whigs have used none such). We do not ask him even to censure the President. In this preamble, we do not characterize the "act of the Executive" as wrongful. We only speak of it as an act of his, which act he himself, justifies, at large, in his whole message. If then, we only speak of an act of his, without either praising or blaming it, and if that act is true, and admitted by himself to be true, why this repugnance on the part of our friends? After this disposition of these few preliminaries, Mr. Waddell turned upon the Senator of Wake, and such a torrent of indignant eloquence poured at, over, and all around, the cowering Senator, about that charge of treason, made against the Whigs in high places, and caught up and echoed here, has been rarely witnessed. During some of the bursts, one Whig at least held his breath; and in that Hall, you might almost have heard a spider weaving his web, so profound was the silence. The chain was broken, and the galleries cleared by Mr. Ashe, who made a long and bitter speech, but he spit out his words so confidently that he commanded but little attention. After Mr. Ashe was done, the Senate adjourned without taking a vote.

[The subject was resumed again on Wednesday, but we have no further space, to-day, for a continuation of the sketch. We will give the finale in our next. The Senate continued in Session until 5 o'clock, P. M. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. WADDELL, FRANCIS, and GILMAN, on the Whig side, and by Messrs. ASHE, THOMPSON, and CAMERON, on the opposite. Of these speeches, we will give an account in our next, but must add here, that Mr. WADDELL, by his speech, did what no one else could have done, eclipsed his previous efforts. At length, the whig commenced. On the adoption of Mr. Wilson's amendment, mentioned above, the vote stood: Yeas 19—Nays 21. Mr. SPEIGHT then moved a division of the question, and that a vote be taken first upon the Preamble. Mr. HALEY, the excellent Senator from Tyrrell and Washington, being in the Chair, decided that the question was not divisible. From this decision, an appeal was taken, but the Senate sustained the Chair, by a vote of 23 to 19. The question was then taken on the adoption of the Preamble and Resolution, and was decided in the affirmative, 31 to 21—every Democratic Senator, but two (Messrs. ASHE and SOWLE), voting for a measure, which they have wasted so much time in arguing against, though they knew it would pass.

Gen. HAYKINS gave notice, that he should avail himself of his Constitutional right to have his Protest against the Preamble, entered upon the Journals.

Thus, gloriously, have the Whigs of the Old North State repelled the foul slander published against their party, by President POLK, in his late Message.]

A NEW DIRECTION.—In addition to the war for Texas, which the country is now engaged in, we seem to be on the eve of a difficulty with Texas; for we see that her newspapers are complaining furiously of the establishment of a new Territorial government in New Mexico, that region, as they assert, being within the undoubted limits of Texas. This is certainly in accordance with the argument in Mr. Polk's Message. And yet Mr. Polk, in all his Messages, ever sent in a week ago speaks of the "conquest" of New Mexico! Such are the contradictions in which he is involved.

Mr. Clay.—At a meeting of the Whigs of Halifax county, North Carolina, a few days ago, Henry Clay was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. The session of this body was closed on Tuesday night, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. In many respects it was a most pleasant and profitable one. We have it in our hearts to say much respecting the Conference, but our late arrival at home, and a pressure of engagements awaiting our return, leaves us no opportunity to do so in this issue. Below we publish the appointments; and might insert a document or two placed in our hands; but we prefer reserving them until we receive the budget from the Secretary; and then give the whole of them in one paper.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—D. B. Nicholson, P. E. James Jamieson, is Agent of the American and North Carolina Bible Societies. Raleigh.—Robert O. Burton. City Mission.—Alena H. Tucker. Raleigh Circuit.—Thompson Garrard. Tar River.—John W. Lewis. Henderson.—Thomas S. Campbell. Greenville.—James L. Nicholson. Hillsboro.—Samuel Pearce, Thos. S. Cassidy. Chapel Hill.—Chas. F. Deems, who is a Professor in the University of N. C. Orange.—Evan E. Freeman. Haw River.—William H. Barnes. Pittsboro.—William H. Closs. Tar River Mission.—Daniel Culbreth. Hazleknob G. Leigh is Agent for Randolph Macon College.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.—S. D. Bumpass, P. E. Salisbury.—A. C. Allen, Junr. W. Floyd. Salisbury.—Samuel M. Frost. Greensboro.—Joel W. Tucker. Guilford.—William S. Colson. Randolph.—John T. St. Clair. Davidson.—Alfred Norman, Geo. W. Nicholson. Fredell.—John Tillet. Wilkes.—James Purvis, (Sup'y) Wm. H. Bobbitt. Jonesville.—Jos. B. Martin. Surry.—Solomon H. Heleaback. Stokes.—James D. Lumsden. Bennett T. Blake is a Professor in the Female College at Greensboro.

Peter Dobb has no appointment in consequence of affliction. DANVILLE DISTRICT.—Wm. Carter, P. E. Danville.—William W. Allen. Pittsboro.—Wm. J. Duval. Franklin.—Wm. M. Jordan. Alleghany.—Thomas Chancer. Patrick.—William W. Nesbit. Henry.—John Rich. Rockingham.—Jeremiah Johnson, William Anderson, sup.

Caswell.—Robert P. Bibb, Lemmon Shell. Person.—Benjamin M. Williams, Addison Lea, sup.

Halifax.—Rufus T. Heflin. Mission to people of color.—Jos. Goodman.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—James Reid, P. E. Washington.—Nathan H. D. Wilson. Plymouth.—Thomas B. Reeker. Roanoke.—Ira T. Wyche, Lafayette M. Martin. Tarborough.—Washington S. Chaffin. Columbia.—Thomas Moses. Matthews.—Thomas P. Ricard. Bath.—David W. Dobb. Portsmouth and Ocracoke.—Chas. K. Parker. Neuse.—Pierce W. Yarell. Mission to people of color.—Robt. J. Carson.

NEWBURN DISTRICT.—Wm. Compton, P. E. Newburn.—Samuel S. Bryant. People of color.—Allen S. Andrews. Snow Hill.—Charles P. Jones. Smithfield.—Philemon W. Archer. Sampson.—Wm W. Walsh, Jas. H. Jefferson. Duplin.—John W. Tinnin. Topsail.—Absalom Owen. Onslow.—Edgar L. Perkins. Trenton.—Nathan A. Hooker, Stephen J. Ellis. Beaufort.—William J. Parks. Straits.—Peter H. Joiner. Lenoir Mission.—to be supplied. The next Conference is to be held at Greensboro.

THE NEW CONQUESTS.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.—It will be seen, that sure enough, in the matter of the proclamations issued by General Kearney and Com. Stockton the administration is accommodating its position, in order to meet the argument advanced by the Whigs in the debate in the House of Representatives.—These Proclamations have been before the public for some time, have been circulated through the press, have been commented on in all quarters, discussed by every body and not a word said to counterbalance the idea that they were not authorized, if not actually prepared by the administration. Now, however, it seems all at once, they are to be repudiated and disowned! The Union has this paragraph:—

"We undertake, on our part, to assert that these proclamations were not prepared by the Secretary of State, nor at the War Department. We presume there are matters in them which do not meet the concurrence or sanction of the administration, and which are not embraced in the instructions they have received. We take it for granted, however, that the President's reply to the resolution will set the question in its true light."

Exactly! The Administration, finding the grounds taken in these proclamations to be untenable, now acknowledge that they do not meet their concurrence, and are not in accordance with instructions, and they intend to "accommodate their position," to the state of public opinion, and the President's reply, is to "set the question in its true light!!" Why was not the matter "set in its true light" weeks ago? The President might have easily illuminated the subject in his Annual Message. The government organ could at any time have opened its oracular mouth, and spoken. The public cannot fail to observe these things, and form their opinions accordingly.—Alex. Gage.

Since the intimations were given by the Union, as noticed above, the President, on the call of the House, has indeed found it expedient to explain. We clip from the Raleigh Star the following notice of his Excellency's definition of his extraordinary position:—

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION.—We have not space in this paper to comment upon the President's explanation of the authority given to Gen. Kearney and Commodore Sloat and Stockton. We say, at once, however, that we regard it as unsatisfactory and insincere, and a most palpable after-thought. The instructions to Kearney directed him to promise to the people a government, just like those in our territories; and when he gives them such a one, merely because he justly thinks that a government established in that manner must be intended to be permanent, the President now says that he disapproves of the gallant officer's words of permanency making no sort of objection to his acts. But again: the President accuses himself by alleging that the "form of government" was consequently overlooked by

Mr. Marcy until the Message was delivered, at which time it was discovered that it contained some objectionable things. Now the proclamations of Kearney, Sloat and Stockton, which were just as explicit as to this form of Government, were all before the President long before he sent his Message. Why did he not find objections to them? The truth is, since the meeting of Congress, he has found it expedient to disapprove of proceedings to which, when he wrote his Message, he fully assented. We can give no other interpretation to his own account of the matter.—Star.

"AID AND COMFORT."

BY A CORRESPONDENT OF THE INTELLIGENCER. GENTLEMEN: In looking over the reference of the several parts of the President's Message to the appropriate committees of Congress, I perceive that two important matters named in the message have been overlooked. These omissions, have arisen, I have no doubt, from inadvertence on the part of members. I therefore take the liberty of calling their attention to them. They are—

1. That part of the message which may be called the "aid and comfort" part, in which the President, speaking of those who have represented the war as unjust and unnecessary, says: "A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war than to advocate and adhere to their cause, and thus give them 'aid and comfort.'" 2. The intricate part, in which the President says: "When orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 18th day of May last, the same day on which the existence of the war was recognized by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Anna to Mexico, should he attempt to return."

As these two parts of the message are germane to each other, and are subjects for legal investigation, I suggest that they be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, in each House, with instructions to inquire—

1. Whether the expression of an opinion against the justice and necessity of the war amounts in law to the act of treason.

2. Whether the overt act of aiding and abetting Santa Anna in his return to Mexico, for the purpose of taking command of the Mexican army, then in actual hostility against the United States, does not amount in law to giving aid and comfort to the enemy in time of war.

3. To inquire and report as to the degrees of offence between those who voted fifty thousand men and ten million dollars of money to support a peace by a fair fight with Mexico, but who at the time of giving their vote expressed an opinion against the justice and necessity of the war, and who, instead of using men and money thus given to him for hostile warfare, employed the navy of the United States in conducting the first military commander of Mexico back to the head of her army, thereby giving aid to her military power and comfort to her dissolute troops under their own defeat by General Taylor.

I know of but one parallel case of this kind of aid and comfort to an enemy in time of war, and I beg leave to direct the attention of the committee to it. It may aid them in coming to a correct conclusion in this important matter.

In a naval fight between the English and the Dutch, the Englishman suddenly stopped firing, yet kept his flag flying and his men all standing to their guns. The Dutchman, seeing this, and not wishing to waste his fire upon a non-resisting adversary, also ceased firing, and hailed his foe. "Why did he not either fight or strike?" The Englishman answered that, as to striking his flag—never, as long as there remained a plank beneath his feet; and, as to firing his guns, he would cheerfully do so if his adversary would have the generosity to supply him with powder, his own magazine being exhausted; that if he would not comply with this request, the fight must go on, and be determined hand to hand by boarding, which would lead to a great loss of life on both sides. The Dutchman, being a man of feeling as well as valor, and believing that in any event it was certain that no change whatever in the circumstances of the English ship which would deprive her commander of the excuse of boarding could be for the worse, so far as the Dutchman was concerned, while it was highly probable that any change must be for the better, agreed to comply with the request of his gallant foe, provided he would pay him a fair consideration for the article furnished. The sum being agreed upon at something less than two million of dollars, I think, the Dutchman directed his own boats to place the powder safely on board the enemy's ship. Thus provided with means to renew the fight, the Englishman soon taught the Dutchman that he had been guilty of the folly of furnishing his adversary with a club to beat his own brains out.

The only difference in the two cases is, that the Mexicans stopped fighting, not for the want of powder, but for the want of an efficient commander-in-chief. We have met generously supplied that deficiency, by placing SANTA ANNA at the head of her armies; and now, in the language of the President, it remains to be seen whether his return may not prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it being manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paroles to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the reconquest of Texas to the Sabine."

* See President's message, page 20.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American writes as follows:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1846. There are more volunteers to be called into the public service, besides those already enlisted in the nine regiments of volunteers. Such at least the Government gives as a probability, and a strong one. It was said yesterday that the New Jersey regiment would, in all probability, speedily be added to the volunteer service. It is probable, indeed, from certain indications given out that the Government really design to make a vigorous war in course of time. I hear, indeed, as a current rumor, that 20,000 marching men may be put upon the route from Tampa. The return of a Lieutenant General in the person of Col. Benton is believed by many.

* The same writer says the report from Vera Cruz of the massacre of 450 Americans in California is not generally credited at Washington; though he seems himself to fear that it may be authentic.

LAUGH—IN EVIDENCE.—A man was recently tried and convicted in England for breaking some windows in a watchhouse. He was identified by his laugh. The magistrate pronounced it good evidence and stated that a friend of his was once recognized in a theatre as a relative of a gentleman in India by one who had never seen him before from the similarity of their laughter. They do doubt had a smiling meeting.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Van Buren, each a son in the military service.—Henry Clay, Jr. Lieut. Col. of the Kentucky regiment. Edward Webster, captain of a company of Massachusetts volunteers, and Major Van Buren, of the 1st New York regiment.

PATRIOT CALENDAR FOR 1847.

From the stars of heaven, and the flowers of earth,
From the pageant of power, and the voice of mirth,
From the mist of morn on the mountain's brow,
From childhood's song, and affection's vow,
From all, save that o'er which soul bears away,
Breathes but one record—Passing away.

Passing away, sing the breeze and rill,
As they sweep on their course by vale and hill;
Through the varying scenes of each earthly clime,
'Tis the lesson of nature, the voice of time,
And man at last, like his fathers gray,
Writes in his own dust—Passing away.

JAN. Y.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
FEB. Y.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
MARCH.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APRIL.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
MAY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
JUNE.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
AUGUST.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
SEPT.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCT.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
NOV.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
DEC.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor, William A. Graham, salary \$2000; Secretary to the Governor, H. W. Graham, of Lincoln, salary \$300 and fees. COMMISSIONERS OF STATE, David W. Saunders, of Onslow, John McLeod, of Johnston, John A. Anderson, of Hertford, Nathaniel M. Roun, of Caswell, Abraham Myers, of Anson, Josiah Cowles, of Curry, James Lowrie, of Buncombe. SECRETARY OF STATE, William Hill, salary \$800 and fees. TREASURER, Charles L. Hinton, salary \$1500; Clerk, \$500. CONTROLLER, William F. Collins, salary \$1000. JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, Thomas Ruffin, chief justice, Frederick Nash and Joseph J. Daniel, salary \$2500 each. JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURTS, David F. Caldwell, William H. Battle, John L. Dally, Thomas Settle, John M. Dick, Mathias E. Manly, Richmond M. Pearson, salary \$1500 each. SOLICITORS, David Outlaw, chief, Henry S. Clark, 2d, Edward Stanley, 3d, John P. Poindeux, 4th, Thomas S. Ashe, 5th, Hamilton C. James, 6th, Burgess S. Gaither, 7th—Edward Stanley Attorney General, John F. Poindeux Solicitor General.

POSTAGE.

ON LETTERS, single, or any number of pieces not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents; for each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage 30 miles; drop letters (not mailed) 2 cents. NEWSPAPERS, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, free; over 30 and not exceeding 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles and out of the State, 1-2 cent. PAMPHLETS, Magazines and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 cents; each additional ounce, or part thereof, 1-2 cent. CIRCULARS, paper not larger than single cap folded, for every sheet, any distance, 2 cents.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Full Dividend from the State & County.

No. 1 \$65.02	No. 22 \$44.62	No. 42 \$31.50
" 2 49.87	" 23 61.31	" 43 31.50
" 3 35.00	" 24 60.03	" 44 26.25
" 4 31.50	" 25 33.68	" 45 35.00
" 5 50.31	" 26 39.37	" 46 43.75
" 6 69.56	" 27 40.08	" 47 31.06
" 7 51.62	" 28 71.31	" 48 56.87
" 8 39.37	" 29 59.50	" 49 26.25
" 9 44.62	" 30 48.12	" 50 52.63
" 10 32.37	" 31 40.25	" 51 27.12
" 11 35.00	" 32 48.56	" 52 43.75
" 12 49.00	" 33 62.56	" 53 70.43
" 13 44.18	" 34 68.25	" 54 38.50
" 14 26.25	" 35 63.43	" 55 43.31
" 15 33.25	" 36 60.37	" 56 42.43
" 16 50.31	" 37 38.33	" 57 52.06
" 17 26.25	" 38 133.87	" 58 35.33
" 18 45.93	" 39 28.25	" 59 33.68
" 19 54.68	" 40 33.68	" 60 26.25
" 20 26.25	" 41 41.58	" 61 35.87
" 21 37.18		

JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S.
November, 1846. (36-4t.)

ATTENTION!

To the Captains of the Cavalry Regiment, the 57th, 58th, and Volunteer Regiments of Infantry, Guilford Militia:
YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro, on Tuesday the 5th of January next, with all your Officers, Musicians and Privates, armed and equipped as the law directs, ready to parade at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of raising Volunteers for the War in Mexico.
By order of the Adjutant General,
JOHN McLEAN,
Col. Com. Cavalry Reg't.
F. L. TAYLOR,
Col. Com. 57th Reg't.
C. A. BOWEN,
Col. Com. 58th Reg't.
JOAB HATT,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg't.
Dec. 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Joshua Banner, deceased, at the December Term of Stokes county court, 1846, will offer to public sale on nine months credit, on the 11th day of January next, at the late residence of the deceased, the personal property belonging to the estate, consisting of
TWENTY-ONE SLAVES.
Men, Women and Boys.
All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those persons having claims against the estate are required to present them, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they are not to be paid.
EDWIN H. BANNER, Adm'r.
December 16th, 1846.

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The present session of the Greensborough Female College will close on the 16th 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 16th 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.
GEO. C. MENDENHALL,
Pres't Board of Trustees.
B. T. BLAKE, Sec'y.
Greensboro, Nov. 1, 1846.

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. Those, with the daughters of the principal families of Greensborough, form Classes of the 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. 35-1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

Sarah Haynes vs. Winston Somers & wife Mary. } Petition for Dower.
William G. Haynes & others. }
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Winston Somers & his wife Mary Somers, are not residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six successive weeks for the Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday of February next, to plead or demur to said petition, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them, and plaintiff's dower ordered.
Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of November, 1846.
Pr adv \$5 30-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, c.c.c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1846.

Thomas F. Prather vs. John O. Gossett. } Original Attachment.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John O. Gossett, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six successive weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday of February next, to plead or demur to said petition, otherwise the case will be heard ex parte as to them, and plaintiff's dower ordered.
Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of November, 1846.
Pr adv \$5 30-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, c.c.c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MOORE County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1846.

Henry Arnold, Executor, vs. Davis Arnold & others.
Solomon Arnold, deceased, in solvum form.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Davis Arnold, Robert Arnold & Maria his wife, Dudley Howze, Jr. & Mary his wife, and Dudley Howze, sen., are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a newspaper printed in the State—for the said defendants and next of kin of Solomon Arnold deceased, to be and appear, at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday of January, 1847, and then and there show cause or make objection if any they have, wherefore the paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Solomon Arnold, deceased, shall not be admitted to probate.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, the 4th Monday of October, 1846.
33-6 A. C. CURRY, CLK.

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

John Hedrick, Philip Hedrick, Andrew Hedrick, Adam Hedrick, Mathias Waggoner & wife Molly; Solomon Hedrick, Melinda Hedrick, George Hedrick, William Hedrick, Nancy Hedrick and Manly Hedrick.
Petition for partition of land.
On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Philip Hedrick, Andrew Hedrick, Adam Hedrick and Melinda Hedrick, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough 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.
Pr adv \$5 C. F. LOWE, c.c.c.

COMMITTED.

TO the Sheriff 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 McKeethen 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 honest. 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 REANOR, Jailor.
Rockford, N. C., Dec. 7, 1846. 32-6

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.
J. S. PORTER.
July, 1846. 15-1t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ANSON County. Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1846.

James T. Johnson vs. Mary T. Johnson. } Petition for Divorce.
In this case it appearing on affidavit that the defendant James T. Johnson is not an inhabitant of this State—
It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for said defendant James T. Johnson to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the courthouse in Wadesboro on the second Monday of March 1847, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, Alex'r R. Smith, Clerk of said Court, the second Monday of September, 1846.
28-13 A. R. SMITH, CLK.

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

Philip Sink } Original Attachment levied on 42 acres of Land, &c.
John Meek }
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 Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, to be held at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to reply or plead in 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.
Pr adv \$5 35-6 C. F. LOWE, c.c.c.

HOTCHKISS'S 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 made durable and easy to keep in order, and when properly put together, the common Flutter Wheels, they will save one-third of the water, and run twice as fast when there is a head above. The speed of the Wheel 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.
Fayetteville. Guilford.
A. Graham. Dr. Foulkes.
Cumberland. Lenoir.
Col. Alex. Murphree. Thomas Kease.
Christopher Munroe. Mr. Laster.
Cass Wiggins. James McDaniel.
Fol A. S. McNeill. John Bryant.
Jarquard Smith. Columbus.
John McDaniel. Lot Williamson.
John Evans. Raleigh.
J. W. Howell. W. C. McNeill.
Bladen. Richmond.
Gen. James McKay. John C. McLaughlin.
Robert Melvin. John L. Fairley.
S. N. Richardson. Anson.
Thomas C. Smith. J. R. B. Millwright.
Isaac Wright. Caswell.
John Smith. J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Sampson. Chatham.
G. T. Barlow. Cole & Brantly.
Patrick Murphy. Smith & Pullen.
John H. Spearman. N. Clegg.
Hardy Royal. Wake.
New Hanover. James Murphy. Johnston.
Charles Henry. S. Beasley.
Onslow. Robert Annan. Richmond.
Greene. Thomas Hooker.
Robert Annan. John C. McLaughlin.
S. N. Richardson. John L. Fairley.
Isaac Wright. Anson.
John Smith. J. R. B. Millwright.
Sampson. Caswell.
G. T. Barlow. J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
Patrick Murphy. Chatham.
John H. Spearman. Cole & Brantly.
Hardy Royal. Smith & Pullen.
New Hanover. James Murphy.
Charles Henry. N. Clegg.
Onslow. Wake.
Robert Annan. Johnston.
Greene. J. T. Leach.

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 kinds of water, in this place, Wilmington, Wash. 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, ARCHIB. McLAUGHLIN, A. A. McKEITHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y, 1846. 49-1y

NEW SHOE AND BOOT MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

I STILL remain at the same stand 1 1/2 doors north of Rankin & McLean's Store. I have just received my latest and most fashionable styles of Gentlemen's last, and am now preparing to cut work in a neat, fashionable style, and Gentlemen's fine and coarse Shoes; and men's fine Boots, done on the shortest notice, and assortment kept on hand.
Repairing done on the same notice.
Oct. 23, 1846. 31-3m

COUGHS AND COLDS.

WE have received the Agency for WISTAR'S BALSAW OF WILD CHERRY; a valuable remedy for affections of the chest, and have on hand several dozen Bottles, which we will dispose of by the quantity or single bottles.
DARE & CALDWELL.

DOCTORS S. BIRE & A. C. CALDWELL.

HAVING been located in the practice of Medicine we 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 drug business is not intended to interfere with their practice, but they conceive will give them increased facilities for procuring the duties of their profession. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support they have received, and solicit a continuance of the same.

TO THE SICK.

KEEP on hand at my Shop opposite Rose's carriage shop, a quantity of MEDICINES of various kinds. I have had some opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine, and have had a great deal of experience in nursing and attending in cases of sickness; any person wishing my services in that way, are informed that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistance within my power.
G. B. CROWSON.
Greensboro, Oct. 1846. 28-1t

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 Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. A literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a 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 REPRINTS are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all the advantages of the American or the English reader.

TERMS.

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$2.00 per annum.
For any two, do. 3.00
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For all four of the Reviews, 5.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 6.00
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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 rate, 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, 112 Fulton St., New York.

PRICES OF FURNITURE GREATLY REDUCED.
Owing to the facilities which the subscriber now has for manufacturing all kinds of furniture 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 wanting GOOD 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 Mahogany and American finish to the more plain and cheap Walnut, Birch and Cherry Furniture.
GREENSBORO, N. C., April 1846. PETER THURSTON.

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 superior to those 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.
For Caps of Otter, Seal, and Muskrat. Cloth and Velvet, of all styles now worn. Hare, Seal, and Glaced 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 Grogans, Kip and Wax Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and Boy's which can be called for.
His whole stock can be purchased in the village, at special customers' rates, such as Otter, Mink, Seal and Muskrat. All kinds of PROPOSE taken in exchange at market prices.
Oct 15-5.

COMMITTED.

TO the Just of Guilford county, on the 6th day of July 1846, a negro boy taken up as a runaway, who states that his name is William or Billy; that he belongs to Mr. William Starnes of Orangeburg district S. C. Said boy is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a scar on his left arm near the elbow and many on his back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.
Greensboro, Aug. 13, 1846. 20-1t

BEST FRENCH BRANDY AND MADEIRA WINE.

For Medical purposes, for sale at the New Drug Store. A. S. PORTER.

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

JUST received a large lot of Bacon, which will be sold low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL.
August 17th, 1846.

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, from 5 cents to 10 lb. boxes. Price varying from 6 to 7 1/2 cts per lb. Call and look at the article, if you want good tobacco. W. J. McCONNEL.
December 11, 1846.

HAVE a store lot of BACON of superior quality for sale. Dec 11, 1846. W. J. McCONNEL.

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

3,000 lbs. of superior 1 1/2 lb. Boots for sale. Brocaded from 75 cents to \$1.50. Boots from \$1.50 to \$2.00. W. J. McCONNEL.

A CARD.

HAVING sold my entire interest in the Greensborough Drug Store to Drs. Caldwell & Dares, I would respectfully request all who are indebted to me by loan 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 I have received in the Practice of Medicine for the past eight years, and would respectfully request a continuance of the same, as my undivided attention will now be given to the duties of my profession in all its branches. I may be found during the day at my office adjoining the Patriot office and at night, at my residence on West street.
April 5, 1846. D. P. WEIR.

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, and in prices and quality. Those who wish to recult 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.

D. L. J. M. LINDSAY would earnestly request those against whom he has claims, and who failed to settle at the customary period on the expiration of the year past, to come forward now and make settlements and payments.

Dr. LINDSAY would also say to his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote himself to the duties of the Medical Profession, and will be happy to wait upon those who may desire to avail themselves of his services in the various branches of his profession. Office on West street, north-side, between McMane's store and Gott's Hotel.
Greensboro, March, 1846. 51-1t

Sacred Music.

RECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson, R. Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist, which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music.
ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers