Inblished Weekln BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD.

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TEMPERANCE.

The Guillord Temperance Convention met at Sandy Ridge, November 21, 1816. On motion, Jesse Wheeler was called to the chair, and David W. Hunt appointed secretary,

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, Aland

Fair Grove.

Jesse Wheeler, on behalf of a committee, produced the following rules for the regulation of the concerns of the convention, which were read and

idopted: Itule 1. Every member of a temperance society, 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 secretay appointed pro tem., until an election of officers half 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-

Rule 4. The President or Vice President shall preside over the convention, and when any motion 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 measures as he may think proper for the promotion of

Rule 5. It shall be the duties of the Secretahold correspondence with other societies, and one m 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 convegtion when not in session. The President or Vice President, with two others, to con-

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 convention without rising to his feet.

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

On motion, the convention proceeded to elec-On motion, the convenion proceeded to elec-tion of officers, which resulted as follows: Jesse Wheeler, President; Thomas F. Hunt, Vice President; David W. Hunt, Recording Secreta-ty; Richard Mendenhall, Corresponding Secre-

tary; and Thomas Barnum, Treasurer.
The following address was read and sanction-

The members of the Guilford Temperance Societies in convention assembled, to their fellow cit-

izens generally— In accordance with what we believe to be our olemn duty, we once more address you on the abject of temperance. In doing this we disclaim all personalities, all bitterness of feeling, and all tives, 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 citizens to undertake tasks that seem beyond the power of man to accomplish, but which yield ea-sily to the force of thought and steady persever-

We look with contempt on the sable African and dusky Indian, as being very for our inferi-Let us see what it is that produces this in grew! teriority. 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 ancultivated. The only difference between the wild savage of the woods or desert, and the citizen of a civilized government is, the savage folimpulse of his pussions and the prompting of his appetites, regardless of future conse quences; while the civilized man, from the force of education, aided by the lights of science and eligion, is enabled to foresee the evils which must ensue on improper indulgence in victous passions

and hartful 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 ating 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 warrier, or an expert hunter would acquire an ascendancy over his compeers and that they should see the necessity of some

regulations for the mutual benefit of all, and bene willing to sacrifice some of their propensi-See, because they found their interest required it. But until the invention of letters improvemen must have been slow. When men, through the medium of letters, became possessed of the snowledge 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 arerals would have been banished from civilized and christian society; but we find many, very that experience seems to do them no good; regardless 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

Le it not a shame that we, so favored in ever thing that can make life desirable, should be so A could grantude to that benevolent Being take back and placed in in the annitries of far protein 1000

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

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 engage in this unholy traffic with the direct command of Christ ever present to his mind? "Then shall 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. In the first place, the distiller is culpable for To the retailers we can but say, if their every-

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 rent, the apprentice by his master, and the hire-ing by his employer. We wish to impress on 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 cerand influence, and if not directed aright, he is cerand influence and if not directed aright, he is cerand influence and if no the black of the links that the times and influence and if no the black of the links that the times and influence and if no the black of the links that the times and influence and if no the black of the links that the times are influence and influence and influence and influence and influence are the links that the times and influence are the links that the time and the links that the links the links that tunly culpable, and the blood of others may rest and places for holding elections may be altered 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 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 considered heretical, wound up his discourse by saying, "rest assured, my hearers, old error is better than

If every other motive fails, will not interest prompt us to check the stream of intemperance, which is overflowing our land. Examine the records of our counties, and see to what amount our taxes are increased by the abuse of spirituous liquors. Look over our country, and see the deplorable condition of our fields, washed into gul-

plorable condition of our fields, washed into gullies and grawn up with briers, all from the tillage of cort.—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 deprayed morals.

It has been said, and we believe very correct-

the result to an all-wise Providence.

otion the convention adjourned one hour, com

vote of thanks. On motion, Resolved, that the different Societies

sister branches. On motion, Resolved, that this Convention recommend to the Temperance Societies of other counties to hold similar conventions, and organize themselves in such manner that a regular correspondence can be maintained throughout the State. Any correspondence held with this convention must be directed to Richard Mendenhall,

lamestown, corresponding Secretary.
Resolved, That the Executive committee resand 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-

ourn to meet at Center Meeting-house, on the 1st Saturday in May next, at 11 o'clock.

JESSE WHEELER, President.

D. W. HUNT, Secretary.

Larr my cr .- Thy brother is in the ditch .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 s himself, use kind words, and thou wilt restore him to virtue again. Scores of the tempted and fallen have thus been saved. The path to Heaven is througed with hely spirits, who were once in the mise and dirt. Kindness saved them

A sunflower will produce 14,000 seeds in tobacer abert, 100,000; and a splecaword, 1,000,

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 those we term savages, when we countenance a custom so baneful, and suffer our appartuse to reduce us to be exceeded in the considered in the conside

of 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 after the manner when once regulated by law, which the committee recommend to the favorable ture may decide; and the admission of this must imply that the manner may be altered also. Without, therefore, offering any of those general arguments, 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 necesity 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 proluce a contrary result. The committee hold that duce a contrary result.

all representative republican government is based upon the position, that the people ought to govern; 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 onsidered, and in these, other elements are introduced from motives of political expediency.— Put in regard to choosing Representatives to Congress by districts, it is manifest that it was designed to give in the Fleure of Representatives of the United States, a just expression of the opinions 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-It has been said, and we believe very correct life, that who, by proper culture is enabled to produce two blades of grass where one originally crew, 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 consulted and combined, the allotment because of the wide with the nearest approach to exactions, and wishes of the people. This result can only be attained by alloting the States into displaying the states into the states of the people. This result can only be attained by alloting the States into displaying the states of the people. This result can be produced on the triple consideration of comparison to the states of the people. This result can be stated to produce the people. This result can be stated to produce the people. This result can be stated to produce the people. This result can be stated to produce the people of the people of the people. This people is the people of t duly consulted and combined, the allotment be-In conclusion, we solicit the united aid of all comes just, fair and consistent with the principles In conclusion, we solicit the united aid of all of our government and the rights of the people; the friends of temperance; for in unity there is strength. Let us do our duy faithfully, and leave the result to an allowise Providence. One o'clock. The convention met and were ples and those rights. And if this departure be addressed in a most eloquent manner by A. Brown, of Browntown, for which address he received a just ascendency of a majority, and of elevating a gate of the control of the minority to the governing power, it is a fraudu-lent effort to subvert the very principles on which be requested by the Convention to send delegates to such branches as seem to need help from their sister branches.

our free institutions rest, and is justly liable to sever reproduction. To apply these positions to the present allotment under the act of '42-'43, 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 decide pepular numerical majorities for one political par-ity, the other, though clearly in a minority, has ty, the other, though charry in a minority, has succeeded in securing the major part of the Representatives in Congress. Has this been an accidental result? As inspection of the map of the State, and a mere glance at the shape and component parts of the present districts, answer this question in the negative. Districts appear of the nost inconvenient length, with just nough to meet literally the requisition of the act of Congress, that they shall be composed of contiguous territory-bringing together portions o 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 constituted, with such a total deregard of convenience, compactness, and mutality of interests, orces upon the mind the conviction, that the leaing motive of the whole arrangement was to sup ress 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-inent, free from all political bias, he will find it possible to allot the territory of the State into me 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

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 degracity? the more fatal because it is almost imperceptible at the outset. We allude to the habitual use of spirituous liquors.

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

The very point upon which the improvement of all and every nation of people turns is, that when a costom 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 those we

garded by its framers.

If this be so, it follows, not only that the Legislature may rightfully change the present arrangement of the Congressional Districts of the State, but that it is absolutely bound to do so. If it be 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 immorphically 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 liquid on the countenances the use of alcoholic liquid on the countenance in this State; as the proposed to be considered in this State; as the proposed in this State; as the proposed of the strongest evidences of the immorphical by some, as well in respect to the power as the necessity of resorting to such a course, the Committee propose to submit, as briefly especially the remodel ask, would it work a greater evil than the propose 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 companies of the companies of the said that we propose to set an example of unsettling regulations which ought to be permanent, and that no example of unsettling regulations which ought to be permanent, and that no example of unsettling regulations which ought to be permanent, by the propose to be permanent, we answer that unjust regulations which ought to be permanent, by the propose to set an example of unsettling regulations. The power of the General Assembly to remodel the Districts, may, in the judgment of the Committee, be easily demons rated. The whole authority of State Legislation on this subject, is conferred by the first clause of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, in these words: "The time, places, and manner wholding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislation of the Constitution of the United States, in these words: "The time, places, and manner wholding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislation of the United States of the Constitution of the Constitution of the United States of t

exerted by the Legislature is gone for ten years. non, the Committee are clearly of the opinion as to the manner, so also is it as to the times and places; and if regulations once made, may be after the present arrangement of the Congression-The grant to the Legislature is one of power, embracing three particulars, and if one exertion the just expectations of the people, and positive properties and properties are presentation of the people of the State requires such an alteration—and that not to make such alteration, would be to disappoint the just expectations of the people, and

cosideration of the House, the Committee deem It is a just and fair allotment of the State into Districts-keeping in view the nearest possible combination of the three great leading considerations of compactness of form, community of interests and equality of numbers. It is, of course, impossible that all these objects can be exactly ac-complised; but the Committee believe that as near an approach has been made to it as is practically attainable, considering the size and geopraphical form of our State, its diversity of pursuits, and the number of Representatives to which 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. Respect'ly submitted.

K. RAYNER, Chairman.

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

Federal population of the whole State, Rates of representation under Act of Congress,
Nine Districts, Deducted from whole federal population of the State. Surplus to be distributed, Federal population of the whole State, 955,375 Divided by 9, 9,655,375

Ratio of federal population to each District \$2,819 Haywood, Buncomb, Henderson, Burke, (including McDowell.) 69,388 DISTRICT, NO. II. Wilkes, 11.005 Surry. 6.819 Davie. 14,199 fredell, • Catawba, (estimated.) DISTRICT NO. III.

Lincoln, (estimated,) Mecklenburg, (including Union,) Anson. Cabarrus, Richmond, Moore. DISTRICT NO. IV. Rockingham, Randolphe DISTRICT, NO.V. Ctranville. Caswelle Persone

Castlein.

S.050

DISTRICT NO. VI.	
Wake.	17.920
Franklin.	8.852
Warren.	9,639
Halifux,	13,103
Edgecombe,	12.732
Nash.	7,568
Johnson,	9,208
when the end and	79,022
DISTRICT NO. VII.	30.
Cumberland,	13,127
Robeson,	9,216
Columbus,	3,507
Bladen,	6.657
Brunswick,	4.417
New Hanover,	10.762
Sampson,	10.387
Duplin,	9,311
Onslow,	6,431
	72.2.7.2.2
	73,815
DISTRICT NO. VIII.	
Wayne,	9,422
Greene,	5,407
Lenoir.	4.132
Jones,	3.818
Craven,	11,157
Carteret,	6.047
Beaufort,	10.436
Pin,	9.517
Hyde.	5.579
Washington,	3,834
Tyrrell,	4,093
	73:472
DISTRICT NO. IX.	10,112
Martin.	6.511
Bertie,	9.484
Hertforti,	6.165
Northampton,	10,665
Gates,	6,701
Chowan,	5 224
Perquimaes,	6:169
Pasquotank,	7,399
Camden,	4.999
Currituck,	5,863
	69,183

REMARKS OF J. A. GILMER, Esq.

OF CHILTORD,
On the amendment of Mr Wilson, of Edgecomb, to the
bill to incorporate the Camblen and Charlotte Rail Road,
providing that half the stock subscribed should be actually poid in, before the work stall be commenced, &c.

Mr. Speaker: On yesterday, when I arose to make a few remarks. I was willing to submit to a make a few remarks, I was willing to submit to a modification of the amendment of the Senator from Edgecombe. But since that time, I have, from conversation with gentlemen more experien-ced and better informed, learned that there were other roads, of great importance to the State, which would be entirely defeated by any such amendment, particularly the one designed to extend the Paleigh 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. we are entitled. The Committee are also of the spread of the policial opinion of stock by labor on these roads. Many wealthy stock by labor on these roads. Many wealthy 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 of the United States. And in recommending its continue of the work by the labor of their slaves, and take the value thereof in stock. If the Legand take the value thereof in stock. If the Legand take the value thereof in stock is the proposed to pay for a such years and take the value thereof in stock. islature 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 rouds the most liberal charters, which the pub-lic interest will permit. I am not disposed to give my consent that any clause shall be introdu-ced into this, or the other charters to which our attention is invited for action, calculated to defeat 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 precurser of what may be expected in the others. Party views, and the action of parties, 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 importance to the State; and one which should feet provide a party discussion. On the contrary, as Schators, 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 the following the state of 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 not had the majority in the Legislature in 1838. the aid of the State was first given to the Raleigh and Gaston Road. But the Journal proves that gentlemen, prominent in both parties, gave the measure their support. This the gentleman admits. It is equally true, that the Legislature of 1839, that so deeply involved the State in interest with the Raleigh and Wilmington Road, was under the control of the Democrats. That measured the control of the Democrats. ure, as is admitted, and which the Journal proves, received the support of good men on both State, by the action of several Legislatures, has become interested in both, & alike involved with both. The origin of these adventures had nothing to do with party as party considerate 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 discover 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 on the contrary, a suggestion from a democracy which my judgment approved, and which tended to gramete the interest of the State, I would receive to be built for its convenience and benefit—we are asked to pass this Bill to invite capitalists to are asked to pass this Bill to invite capitalists to

State not party measure, the very aid to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, which the Legislature gave. The propriety of this relief had its whig and democratic friends and advocates in the convention and in the Assembly. They all joined without party distinctions, in launching this great vessel of State, and proper regard for the interest of the country requires that in like manner we should unite to save her. Efforts now to turn the condition of our internal improvements to party account, and to injure those who are willing to encourage and give all the aid that safety to the public interest will admit, argues a want of party account, and to inter those who are while to encourage and give all the aid that safety to the public interest will admit, argues a want of liberality and patriotism. It is now too late to attempt to exonerate either party from blame, (if blame there be.) for these measures. I regret to see any effort to crawl off, turn corners, and by forbearing even to encourage others to come to our help, to grasp after stuff for party capital. Let us do all we can safely do: and after we have done all we can do without getting any further involved than the honor of the State requires, if the whole, or any part of the system turns out budly, let the whigs take their share of the blame; if good, let them have their share of the blame. I ask the democratic party to do the same—no more. To avoid acquaintance and connection with these measures, it is unworthy of Senate to excuse themselves like school boys when to excuse themselves like school boys when drawn up for discovered mischief, by saying "master, it was not I." We should all march "master, it was not I." We should all march up, alike sharing responsibility, to effect what our united wisdom may determine to be for the public interest. If either party stands off, to take as a benefit to itself what may turn up as ill advised by the other, every struggle for the State's interest, is weakened by the fear of responsibility thereby excited in the other; and as a consequence the public weal is crushed in the political strife. Such artifes in one encounter the liberty of the control of the contr strife. Such artifice in one engenders the like in the other. I am friendly to any measure which will encourage and induce individuals to unite with their funds to carry on, complete, and render useful these unfinished improvements. I am not disposed further to involve the State, but to aid individual enterprise by means of liberal charters, that the community may have all the advantages and facilities to be derived from these roads complete, and that the large fund which the State has vested in them, may be rendered

profitable. by these investments; though it has been pre-dicted in newspapers, and in popular addresses, after a manner, and in a spirit, which clearly indicate a desire with many that it should. I regret to say, that from the destructive recklesness, que-rulous opposition, and censurable apathy of the democratic party of the last Legislature, and many of their disheartening and discouraging speeches since, I am forced to believe that there are men in North Carolina, who, for party pur-poses, are willing, yea, desirous of seeing every dollar that North Carolina has in these two rail roads, lost. I belong to no such party. I am happy to find a different feeling prevailing with many of my democratic friends of this House; gentlemen who have expressed a willingness to aid all they can by the grant of liberal charters to individuals, to induce the completion of our roads, save the State, and advance her interest

that it does not sufficiently protect creditors. When I first heard read the amendment of the gentleman from Edgecomb. I considered it novel; but I find on examining the report, (extracts from which he read yesterday.) I am not disposed to give him that credit for originality, to which at first I was disposed to consider him entitled. I could but be struck with the similarity of the amendment, to struck with the similarity of the amendment, to some views gathered from that able and statesmanlike paper, said to have been written by a distinguished gentleman from Halifax—a paper, that furnishes indisputable evidence of the superior ability of its author, and which to read is but to excite envy at the verdant and imperishable largels with which it excites him. laurels, with which it encircles him. The only difference between the author of the report and the gentleman from Edgecomb is, the latter at-tempts to introduce a feature in charters for pub-lic purposes, which the former said might be admissible in private corporations. The very principle which the gentleman's amendment would introduce, is clearly shown in that able protest to be political wrong. If the report is in such fa-vor with the Scantor as to be his text book in one believe that the stock would be taken under the proposed amendment, and the work undertaken. I would vote for it. but with my present views I

I would ask why do gentlemen take under such special charge the interest of those, who might possibly lose a little as creditors, and so legislate guarding against that possibility, as thereby to defeat a great public work, in which many co ties and thousands of our best citizens are deeply interested and concerned! I think, if the Sent tor from Edgecomb was as well acquainted with the intelligent, industrious and enterprising citizens of those counties in the west, who desire this road, as I am, he would be satisfied that they would be in no extraordinary degree thankful in him for his efforts to protect the possible interest of the few at the certain expense of the many.-- A visit to that productive section of the State, and especially in crop time, would at once satisfy him of the need there is for this road, and that the people are not so silly and unwary as to need his contingencies to which he alludes. The corporarenew It will deal with its creditors as an individual, and the people of that section will be like ly to take care of their own interest.

istory of the country would show, that unite their funds, and do this work on torms that The history of the country would show, that these rail roads did not have their origin in Whig inventions. They originated with gentlemen belonging to both parties. The mass Internal Improvement convention of 1833, produced by the Spantaneous feeling of the intelligent men of the State, was composed of all parties. They acted in harmony and colorer. They framed, and pressed, with great zell and ability on the Legislaure, many great and excended schemes of messed are no favorites, whose interests are to be relatively promoted by this bill—Why are the sexual improvement. They professed, and doubts creditors so constantly in the eye of political general contents. lature, many great and extended schemes of his chartery promoted by this officer why are the sexual improvement. They professed, and doubt creditors so constantly in the eye of political general distances of the people on the impassives they arged dition to have some dealings with a rail road continuous of the Assembly. The continuous are likely to be more numerous, and continuous of the figure of the polis, than those who are

Tikely 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 to effect publie 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. Thrue, none are compelled to invest, but when they do, it is concompelled to invest, but when they do, it is con-tuolled by the sovereign authority, as prescribed in the Charter. Why does not the gestileman 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 projected wholly or in part! 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

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 mar-facturing company? None of his cases are in point. I believe, if the Senator were to search the Journals through, he would find no procedent to sostain him in imposing this restriction upon public companies. The act of 1839—1839, requiring private property to be bound for 1839, 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 rail road company, and Banking corporations, whose we'y operations place them to the latter, but impolite and unwise as to the former. The great unxiety, interest, and ffear manifested by the Senator for creditors, remind me of a story I have often heard told by excellent friend from Stokes, of a gentleman his vicinity who came into town evidently dejected, wearied, 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 tool a foot-adz is!" This fear about corporation creditors, is inten-

ded fer-other purposes than those avowed here. 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 "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 to reach the holders of slock who live in who live in other Etates? Such provisions in public charters are calculated rather to mislead and deceive creditors, by giving the corporation a fulse and spurious credit; one which creditors can never realize. Corporations should not have too much credit and never a deceptive one: The interest of cred-itors will set be promoted by these liability clauses. Justice and equality among resident, and non re-sident, original and subsequent stockholders, for-A matter of right, whether fee many be concerned, is still a matter of right. It is aboutd to defeat a useful and valuable public work by overbalancing one end of the scales. When the great improvements desired, I am willing to give them a fair trial. I am opposed to the amend-ment, 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 from Edgecomb did not preeent 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 bilt

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 correctly, are apt to think alike on the same sub-

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 eatisfactory to me, and is doubtless so to the Senator. The enquiry often made by way of objection to the TRINITY. "how can istinct persons agree in their providences?" the answer, that they are is satisfactorily met by all perfect Spirits, and as such must necessar always think precisely alike and at the precise moment of time

Pinno Fortes.

"You sell a great many Piano Fortes!" 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 the superiority of our instruments.

fifty have been sent to the different sections of offly have been sent to the different sections of vir-gions and North Carolina; and we have never sold a-bad one. We will guarantee to furnish the best Pl-ANO FORTES in this country, at prices greatly be-low 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

of them.

We have many letters from persons to whom we have sold Pinnos, assuring us of their superiority.

Wa do not, and we will not keep any but the best.

GAINES, RICHES & CO.

Book, Piano Porte, Music, and Fancy store.

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 17, 1846.

28-tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

From the Raleigh Register, Dec. 25. SENATE DEBATE.

On Saturday last, the Resolution to appropriate \$10,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Regiment of Volunteers, until their arrival at the place of rendezvous, came up for discussion

Dr. GILLIAM, who introduced the Resolution advocated its passage in a short Speech in which he main ained the pressing necessity of the appropriation. Congress had unde no provision for those 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 Res-He urged immediate action, and hoped the Resolution would pass immediately, and by acclama-

Mr. Winson, of Edgecomb, said he desired that the Resolution should pass, and pass unanimously, and he thought this unanimity might be mously, and he thought has a very slight amend-secured by making a slight, a very slight amend-ment, to the Preamble. There was a word or two in that, which he thought might very properly the Deschains be stricken out, without marring the Resolution itself. He arranged his spectacles and smiled blandly, as he read the objectionable words, a-cross 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, he would prefer their omission. The Resolution and might be naturally and the would prefer their omission. The Resolution he would prefer their omission. The Resolution reads thus: "Whereas, by the action of the Exceptive, and the subsequent sanction of Congress, couries, and the subsequent a foreign War," &c. Republic is involved in a foreign War, He proposed to strike ont a few words after

Whereas," so that it should read—"Whereas
this Republic is involved in a foreign War," &c. The words proposed to be erased, rather seemed to casts 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 then, 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 peacil, and might read hereafter, would prove beyond cavil, how well Mr. Polk and acted. With an air of great courtesy, Mr. Winson suggested that these few small wordsinadvertently placed there, perhaps-had better be dropped, and then the Resolution would pass,

be dropped, and then the Resolution would pass, he presumed, without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Gilmer 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 must take the odious position, of seeming to vote against supplies for the Army. An unceropa-lous Democratic majority had resolved to make them swallow the pill. They would not alter one iota of the Resolution, though besought by one tota of the Resolution, though a state in the Whigs to put it in a shape in which they could vote for it. No, sir.—They had it to swallow—falsehood and ali—or be placed in a most false position before the country .- Can our friend over the way refuse their own physic? gentlemen who had taken this matter in charge, they dread the dose? They must take it. It will do them good.—Besides, it cannot nauseate they can secure their object, and the completion of them so bad after all.—It is no falsehood they were asked to digest. It is solemn truth-what 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 inside war upon us. The connery knows better—the world knows better. Here Mr. Gilmen traced world knows better. Here Mr. Gilmen 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. Pelk's Administration of affurs, as well as into those who echo his peculiar notions of what constitutes Treason, in this feer country. this free country, was almost cruel.

Mr. GILMER 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 hips as to the abominable esurpations of him who rashly commenced it Must be utter an untruth? Must be even sup press what he knows to be true? He thank 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 infa!libility-to impugn his conduct-or to censure his motives? Are our friends over way yet in favor of freedom of speech? Or do they, like James K. Polik, 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, spression often falls from the lips of persons looking over our list of Piano's sold; and Senator from Guilford required a reply—and he Mr. Hogan thought.

Monday Dec. 21. as they can be bought in the northern markets; and we beg these in want of them to give us a fair trial.

Of Plano Fortes we can speak practically, as our experience (fitten years) in making, tuning, &c., is well known, and we itel cursolves competent to judge of them.

We have many letters from persons to the second of them. The debate was renewed by Dr. Cameron, who 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 allempling to amitate. Dr. C. stated as facts, going to prove that the Neuces was not considered the Western boundaries of Texas, that the Tex-

FRESH MEDICINES.

WE take pleasure in returning our thanks to such as have patronized us, and while we solicit a continuance of their succuragement, 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 we other 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 orticle offered by us for sale, not only to be usabutary titele offered by us for sale, not only to be usabutare.

BAFED, but fresh, Gentlemen living at a distance can have our prices current sent to them.

DARE & CALDWELL.

This amendment received the unanimous vote of Demicratics edithe unanimous vote of Demicratics, and that a member of the Texan Concretes side of that river.

Mr. Woodfin discussed the question of boundary, with a decision upon the resolution in and of the Volunteers, with a dispute—way been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of the volunteers of the country between the two Rivers of the country between the cold dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if not of dispute—ways been a matter of doubt, if Neuces and Rio Grande, had not been thought, work disputing about with very great zeal by the trest to purchase of us. We will warrant every ortate offered by us for sale, not only to be usanetzed as a distance an have our prices current sent to them.

I HAVE the agency to take sole of a Cast 400 in the former times. Nobedy supposes that Corpus Christi was properly a part of Texas.

I HAVE the agency to take sole of a Cast 400 in the former times. Nobedy supposes that Corpus Christi was properly a part of Texas.

Plough, said to be just such an article as wall such the sole of difficient and many of the adjoining Counties. The prices run from \$3.50 for one horse to \$6.50 for very large heavy two home Ploughs to \$6.50 for very large heavy two home Ploughs and, and particularly of that small, but sich spot to the ploughs hefore you buy others.

Call and see the ploughs hefore you buy others.

Call and see the purchase of us. We will warrant every or truthed so the sole of us. We will warrant every or truthed so the sole of us. We will warrant every or truthed so the sole of the sole of us. We will warrant every or truthed so extensively in the sole of th

rily prove that neither the Neuces nor Rio Grande, is the real boundary, but some line in the Besert 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 forcign 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 lubored argument to prove that he was right in doing thet very thing. Where was the right in doing that very thing. Where was the as- of that long argument, which the Senator from Edgecomb has both read and marked, to justify the state of the senator from the senator with the senator that the senator with the himself for a course which his friends here wish to say that he did not pursue ! He under it ruther better than his friends in this Ball. the language of Lawyers, he woonlessess and a-voids." His friends here take a shorter cut, and stoutly deny. The argument of Mr. Woodin was worthy of his standing as a Lawyer and Se-nator. It was pointed, logical, well spoken, and sometimes shought.

nator. It was pointed, logical, well spoken, and sometimes eloquent.

Mr. Gilmer was called up again by some things which had fallen from the Senators on the other side. His effort on Senarday, was a playful sally, when compared with this. He is from old Guilford, that Gibrather 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. Those who might think, from Mr. Gibner's placid, smiling face, that he is a harmless adversary, have bemocracy to weigh their patriotism against that the Whigs, will not soon be forgotten. He spoke of those who now lead our Armies in Mex-ico-of those, who have fallen in battle-whose blood had fattened the Mexican soil—of those who had had fattened the Mexican son of the shown every where the greatest alacrity in rally-ing around the standard of our country—are there whigs pro-

nial in their own hearts blood.

Mr. Ebringhaus addressed the Senate, and was happy in many parts of his Speech. Speak-ing of the Army planting use of on the banks of the Rio Grande, and pointing their gans upon Matamoras—with a precision of ann that, in the language of one Engineers, 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 pleaed. 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 moles: I 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 aggres-

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 pre-pared, 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 Whige. pill had been prepared by a skelful physician, and it was a rule with him, when he employed a physician in whose skill he had confidence, to ewallow the physic and ask no questions. Our Democratic friends would behave with dignity coming themseives, considering, if they would follow his example.

Dr. Cameron was understood to say, that as a physician of considerable practice, he would ad-

Mr. Hogan thought, that when Learned doctors disagree,

The lucky patient may go free; So be should even take the dose on his own re-

spensibility, not as physic, but as wholesome diet.
This collateral discussion upon Therapeutics, brought up Dr. Russell, of Granville, who closed the debate for the day, in a vein of drollery and irresistible fun, which set the Senate in a ross, and scattered the clouds that lowered o'er our House," though they were not in "the deep bos-om of the ocean buried," as the proceedings of

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 substitu-ting the words "the Government of Mexico," for the words "the Executive," by which amend-ment, it would read thus: "Whereas, by the ac-tion of the Government of Mexico, subsequently sanctioned by Congress, this republic is engage in a foreign war," &c. This amendment received the unanimous vote of Demicratic Senators,

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 Fa: &c., on the cust bank of the Rio Grande will equally prove that the Mexicans owned 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 Neuces nor Rio Grande, is the real boundary, but some line in the Besert Congress. But if these instances of ownership peril their lives for us, are in want-instant want.

and allow their to pass the resolution unanimousistaken, by. If ever a war was a right-ous and holy war,
the Rio
this was one. And he-celled opon all parties to
give it a hearty support. He spoke of the want
of patriotism in thus insidiously attacking the
President—and awfully squanted at the aid and
Whenot, the
to Mr. Waddell, he conjured him to allow the
contive!
The spoke it is a special to the conjured him to allow the
resolution to pass, without the obnoxious preamhie. You say that you were served in the same ble. You say that you were served in the way once under similar circumstances. You complain of it as a great wrong. I ask if it was wrong then, can it be right now? I dare you to come out and say bottly and openly that you will counsel and procure to be done an acknowledged wrong? I dare you to take that position, &c.,

Mr. Waddell, in reply, was sorry to see the Senator from Wake so decomposed. It was only a change of circumstantes. He used to laugh when he was in a majority, and tree had to take the physic. Let the Senator have more philoso-phy. Let him nerve himself like a man. This phy. 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 desist. such threats—"they pass by, as the idle wind."— Whigs cannot be frightened from their propriety thus. Where they know their duty they do it. and leave the consequences to Heaven. who might think, from Mr. Griener's placid, smiling face, that he is a harmless adversary, have grievously mistaken the man. Some gentlemen were evidently mistaken on this version. Those who stir up the unenged tiger with a pole, are upt to find him quite an ugly customer. The lofty scorn with which he horied back the language of the President, about giving aid rand comfort to the enemy, and echoed feebly by some of his friends in that Hisll, was truly withering. The proud defiance with which he challenged the Democracy to weigh their patriotism against that of the Whigs, will not soon he forcotten. He was less that the sense of S.C., declared before his God was less truth for what another Democrat, Mr. when did the Senator become so sensitive about ea 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 be-

seech that the cup may pass him?

It is not for that Senator to look with loathing no Whigs among them? Have the Whigs proved themselves Traitors in this? Do traitors on the poisoned chalice which we now commend back to his lips. No, sir, that Senator must not now turn away in disgust. He must drink who anay dure to doubt the correctness of his course, are traitors; giving "aid and comfort to the drigs. He is estopped by his own acts. are exercising harshly 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 phys-He ask him to assert to no "lie," to the guage 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 characterise 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 late message. If then, we only speak of an act with-out 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? ter disposing 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 burst, one wing a transfer that Hall, you might shoot 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 butter speech, but he spit out his words so confuthat 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 Gil-MER. on the Whig side, and by Messrs. Ashs. has this paragraph:—
Thospsok and Cameron, on the opposite. Of ...We undertake, on our part, to assert that these er of Bertie were not drugged with poison. He advised his friend from Randolph to "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by the such physic to the dogs, "and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by the such physic to the dogs," and take a "throw all his Speech, did what no one election by the such physic to the dogs." stood: Yeas 19—Nay 24. Mr. Spright then moved a division of the question, and that a vote be taken first upon the Preamble. Mr. Halsey.

Exactly! The Administration, finding the the excellent Senator from Tyrell and Washingtoo, being in the Chair, decided that the question was not decisible. From this decision, an appeal was taken, but the Senate sustained the Thair, by a vote of 23 to 19 .- The question was 31 to 2 !-every Democratic Senator, but two (Messrs. Ashe and Srowe.) voting for a measure,

ing against, though they knew it would pass.

Gen. Hawkins gave notice, that he should avail bimsel, of his Constitutional right to have his Protest against the Pressable, entered upon the

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

A NEW DIFFICULTY .- 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 segion, as they assert, being within the undoubted limits of Texas. This is certainly in accordance

From the Richmond Christian Advocate

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. The seasion of this body was closed on Tues-day night, the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. In many respects it was a most pleasant and profitable conference. We have it in our hearttonny 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.

Appointments of the N. C. Conference.

Ralkiou District—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.,
James Jamieson, is Agent of the American and
North Carolina Bible Societies.

(Raleigh—Robert O. Burton.
(City Mission—Alsea H. Tucker.
Raleigh-circuit—Thompson Garrard.

Tar River—John W. Lewis.

Henderson—Thomas S. Campibell.

Granville—James L. Nicholson. Henderson—Thomas S. Campbell.
Granville—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 Closs.
Tar River Mission—Daniel Culbreth.
Henselyah G. Leigh in Amerit for Randolph Marcan.

Hozekish G. Leigh n-Agent for Randolph Mac College. SELISBURY DISTRICT—S. D. Bumpass, P. E. (Mocksville—A. C. Allen, Juo. W. Floyd.) Salisbury—Samuel M. Frost. -loel W. Tucket. Guilford-William S. Col Randolph-John T. St. Claur. Davidson-Alfred Norman, Geo. W. Nicholson.

fredell-John Tillett. Wilkes-James Purvis, (Sup'y) Wm. H. Bob-Jonesville-Jos. B. Martin.

Surry—Solomon H. Helsabeck. Stokes—James D. Lumsden. Bennett T. Blake is a Professor in the Female College at Greensboro'.

Peter Doub has no appointment in consequence

DANVILLE DISTRICT-Wm. Carter, P. E. Danville—William W. Alben. Pittsytvenin—Wm. J. Duval. Franklin—Win. M. Jordan. Alleghany-Thomas Chance. Patrick-William W. Nesbit. Henry-John Rich. Rockingham-Jeremiah Johnson, William Ander-

publicly justified son, sup.
now shall he be- Caswell-Robert P. Bibb, Lemmon Shell. Person-Benjamin M. Williams, Addison Les Halifax-Rufus T. Heffin.

Mission to people of color-Jos. Goodman. WASHINGTON DISTRICT-James Reid, P. E. Washington-Nathan H. D. Wilson. Plymouth-Thomas B. Reekes. Roanoke-Ira T. Wyche, Lafayette M. Martin. Tarborough-Washington S. Chaffin. Columbia - Thomas Moses.

\(\) Mattamuskeet - Thomas P. Ricaud. Bath-David W. Doub. ortsmouth and Ocracoke-Chas. K. Parker. Neuse-Pierce W. Yarrell.

Mission to people of color-Robt. J. Carson. NEWBERN DISTRICT-Wm. Compton, P. E. Newbern-Samuel S. Bryant. People of color-Allen S. Andrews. Snow Hill-Charles P. Jones. Smuthfield—Philemon W. Archer. Sampson—Wm W Walsh, Jas H Jefferson. Topsail-Absalom Owen. Or.slow-Edgar L. Perkias Trent-Nathan A. Hooker, Stophen J. Ellie. Benufort-William J. Parks. Straits-Peter H. Joiner.

Lenoir Mission—to be supplied.

The next Conference is to be held at Greens-

THE NEW CONQUESTS.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.-It will be seen, that, sure enough, in the matter of the proclamations is-sued by General Kearney and Com. Stockton the administration is accommodating its position, in orn 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 countenance 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

proclamations were not prepard by the Secretary of State, nor at the War Department. We preadvised his friend from Randolph to "throw all his Speech, did what no one else could have done, sume there are matters in them which do not meet such physic to the dogs," and take a prescription which he would offer.

In this Speech, did what no one else could have done, sume there are matters in them which do not meet collipsed his previous efforts. At length, the voting commenced. On the adoption of Mr. Will tion, and which are not embraced in the instrucole tions they have received

grounds taken in these proclamations to be untena-ble, now acknowledge that they do not meet their concurrence, and are not in accordance with in-structions, and they intend to "accommodate their position," to the state of public opinoin, and the President's reply," is to " et the question in its Chair, by a vote of 25 to 40 for the Preamble and then taken on the adoption of the Preamble and Resolution, and was decided in the affirmative. 31 to 2!—every Democratic Senator, but two light "weeks ago! The President might have easily illuminated the subject in his Annual Message. The government organ could at any discornellar mouth, and spoken. The public cannot fail to observe these things, and form their opinions accordingly .- . Hex. Gaz. .

> Since the internations 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 no tice of his Excellency's definition of his extraordinary position :

THE PRESIDENT'S EXPLANATION .- We have The President's Explanation.—We have not space in this paper to comment upon the Pre-sident's explanation of the authority given to Gen.' Kenney and Compodores Sloat and Stockton. We say, at once, however, that we regard it as unsatisfactory and insincere, and a most halpable after-thought. The instructions to Kearrey 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 tainks that a government established in that man-ner must be intended to be periminent, the Presi-

Mr. Marcy until the Message was delivered, at 1 then it was discovered that it contained some ob-jectionable things. Now the proclemations of Kearney, Shau and Stockton, which were just as Kearney, Sloat and Stockton, which were just as explicit, as to this form of Government, were all beexplicit, as to this form of Government, were all before the President long before he sentim his Message. Why did he not find of jections 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, ho
fully assented. We can give no other interpretation to his own account of the matter.—Star.

"AID AND COMFORT."

TATO AND COMPORT.

STACOMESPONDEST OF THE ENTILLISENCES.

GENTLEMENT: '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 omission, have arisen, I have no doubt, from inadvertence on the part of members. If therefore take the liberty of calling their attention to them. They

4. That part of the message which may be called the "aid and comfort" part, in which the President, speaking of those who have representre the war as unjust and unnecessary, say : " A more effectual means could not have been devised to encourage the enemy and protract the war thus give them aid and comfort."

2. The intrigue part, in which the President

2. The integre part, in which the President eages: "When orders were issued to the commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 18th day of Mey last, the same day on which the existence of the war was recognised by Congress, to place the coasts of Mexico under blockade, he was directed not to obstruct the passage of Santa Kane to Mexico, should be attenuation through the passage of Santa Kane to Mexico, should be attenuation through the santa and the sant

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

Whether the expression of an opinion against the Jus-tice and necessity of the war amounts in law to the act of

tice and necessity of the war amounts in law to the act of treason.

2. Whether the overt set of siding and sbetting Santa Ama 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 lifty shousand men and ten million of dollars of money to conquer a peace byta lair sight with Mexico, but who at the time of giving their vote expressed an opinion against the justice and accessity of the war, and he who, instead of saing men and moneys thus given to himsfor honerable warfare, coupling the many of the United States in conducting the first the interval of command of the command of

I know of but one parallel case of this kind of aid and confort 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 cor-

tect conclusion in this important matter.

In a naval light 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 he did not either light or strike." The Englishman answered that, as to striking his flag Engishman answered that, as to striking his flag
—never, as long as there remained a plank beneath his feet; and, as to firing his gues, ho
would cheerfully do so if his neversary would
have the generosity to supply him with powder,
his own magazine being exhausted; that if he
would not consult with this proposed, that would not comply with this request, the fight next go on, and be determined hand to hand by beard-ing, which would lead to a great loss of life on both sides. The Duchman, 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 galiant oe, provided he would pay him a fair consideration, provided he would pay him a fair considera-tion for the article furnished. The sum being a-greed 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 ship. Thus provided with means to re-new the flatt, the Fredham of the safely of the state. enemy's ship. Thus provided with means to re-new the fight, the Englishman soon thught the Dutchman that he had been guilty of the folly of furnishing his udversary with a club to best

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-ohief. We have most 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 yet prove to be favorable to a pacific adjustment of the existing difficulties, it eing manifestly his interest not to persevere in the prosecution of a war commenced by Paredes to accomplish a purpose so absurd as the recom

See President's message, page 20.

SAVINGS AND DOINGS AT WASHINGTON .- The correspondent of the Baltimore American wrice WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1845.

There are more vuluateers to be called into the public service, besides those already added to the nine regiments of volunteers. Such at least the Government gives as a probability, and a arong 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. in course of time. I hear, indeed, as a current rumor, that 20,000 marching men may be put npon the route from Tampico. eutenant General in the person of Col. Benton is believed by many.

The same writer says the report from Vere-Cruz of the massione of 450 Americans in Cal-fornia is not generally credited at Washington; though he seems himself to fear that it may be au-

LAUGH-IN EVIDENCE .- A man was recentle tried and convicted in England for breaking some windows in a watchboose. He was identified by his laugh. The imagistrate pronounced it good exidence and stated that a friend of his was once tendered. cognized in a theatre es a relative of a gentleman in India by one who had never seen him before from the similarity of their laughter * They to doubt had a smiling meeting.

Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Sun flaver dent now says that he disapproves of the gallant officer's words of permanency making no sort of objection to his acts. But again: the Prezident Edward Webster, captains of a company of sacuses himself by alleging that the form of sachusetts volunteers, and Arger's an article of the Neutrology Supermanent was conveniently overlooked by the first part of the part o THE MEXICAN WAR. LATE AND IMPORTANT.

An arrival at New York with papers to Dec. 24 from Vers Cruz, and Nov. 27th from Mexico. puts the "Sun" in possession of the annexed facts and opinions :

The war engrosses public attention, and in recording the efforts making to strengthen Santa Anna's nemy, the editors and newspaper corres-Anna's army, the editors and newspaper correspondents generally agree that the list struggle is to be made at San Luis Potost. No effort is apparent to prepare the public mind for negotiations, except such as casual allusions to the approaching session of Congress and the deliberations of that body upon the melancholy condition of the Republic. The new government works satisfactorily. Arrangements for restoring the State Governments to their former positions under the constitution of 1824, have been completed in all the late departments, with great satisfaction to the late departments, with great satisfaction to the people. The Legislature of Yucanan, hitherto people. The Legislature of Yucutan, hitherto promptly ratified the re-ameration, and the res-toration of the Constitution of 1824.

Santa Anna spesitively declines the office of President, professing to ask only the tale of "benefactor to his country.

The Government has exacted contributions up on the clergy to the amount of two millions of

Despatches from Santa were received at the Capitol on the 23d ult., dated at San Luis Potosi. He had made arrangements to post his troops at certain quarters not made public. He presses the Government for more resources. Accounts from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of from San Luis praise the discipline and valor of the army. There were twenty-five thousand men, with fifty two pieces of artillery. Five thou-gand additional troops were expected daily. The magazines of powder and the stores of bulls and other missiles are said to exceed belief. Every piece of iron that he found is converted into pik-s or other deadly weapons. In one storehouse alone there are two hundred mechanics working day and night, mounting guns or manufacturing munitions of war. There are five hundred more at work in the fortifications, which are being strengthened in every possible manner. One thousand women, filled with enthusiasm in the national cause, had come down; a the guns down; the national cause, had come down to the eamp from San Diego and Tiacala, towid in making ar

Santa Mana and a grand review of the whole Parmy on the 13th November. 'It is described as a magnificent pageant. So overpowered was he by the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him the boundless enthusiasm which greeted him by the boun less enthuseasm which greeings overcame him, and the tears rolled down his swarthy cheeks, and the prolonged buzzas of the various regiments, and cries of "wictory or death!" God and Liberty!" "Long live Santa Anta!" We will beat the Yankees this time!" &c. &c. Provisions were pouring into the camp, in immense qualities. Language is said to fail in attempting a description of the formidable preparations making at San Luis. There, was to be the tions making at San Luis. There, was to has great struggle. There, say the newspapers, will the fate of Mexico be decided, and farther resistance it is said will be useless. Fears were entertained, however, that even there the fortunes of war would be against them, and accordingly we find preparations going on to defend the road to the capital. Forts were being erected at various points; and the passes were being strengthenut these works do not seem to progress very rapidly. Santa Anna's evacuation of Tampico is defended, on the ground of his inability to resist the versels of war; and that port being one in which the yellow fever rages fiercely eight months in the year, the editors predict that it will become a grave for thousands of Americans, as it was for the inveding Spaniards.

The burning of an American Steamer at Tampico, the wreck of so many U. S. vessels on the coast, and the loss of prizes taken at Tabasco, are

joyous exclamations.

News was received at the English Consul's office in Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, from San illuis Potosi, that a brigade of about one thousand men'from the American army, had deserted with arms and baggage, to the forces under Santa An-Through the same channel it was stated that a horrible typhus fever raged in the American arof Mr. Stanky, who was elected Attorney Gene-tions, had compelled General Taylor te rettre from Salvillo to Montery!

The State's liabilities for railroads, &c., is the

Salvillo to Montery!

Our advices by this arrival lead to only one conclusion—a desperdie battle is to be fought at or near San Luis Potosi. Mexico will have thir-

Geo. Taylor had returned from Sahilito, and expressed himself pleased with the appearance of e city, which was in quiet possession of the miles from Monterey, and has an elevation of Also, a bill to provide for a geological survey some 2000 feet above the latter place. The cold, the State. in consequence, is frequently quite intense. Gen. about 3000 Mexican cavalry, said to have been conference of the M. E. Church he was appoint-serves credit for his repeated efforts in this cause and from San Luis Potosi for the purpose of and to fill their pulpition. Newbern during the en-

grazing their horses. course been fully developed, but sufficient was ed, not only among his brethren here, but in genknown to render it quite certain that something like the following outline was to be adhered to—
The had received intelligence from the Government of the call for additional troops. He would inative, richly endowed with the gifts of nature therefore occupy all the posts, towns, &c., either simm distely or remotely, on the line of operations to Tampico. Lieut. Col. Riley now occupies Maout Morales with the 2d Regiment of U.S. Anfantry. Gen. Taylor would himself take up his line of march for Victoria, where, rumor has been approximately and his line of march for Victoria, where, rumor has been approximately and his 10000 colors. it. Santa Anna has 10,000 choice troops. This providences of Heaven in every vicissitude of his city is indispensably necessary to Gen. Taylor, precarious calling,—Mr. B. connot fail to make an order that he may secure his lines of commu-plication in an attack upon Sandouis Potosi. Santa Anni knows its importance, and will no doubt community where he is now gone to sojourn .resist its present as now gone to sojourn.—

His friends wish him, from their hearts, all hapnot speculate. Gen. Taylor intended to march,
as soon as provisions could be hastened upwhich would probably be by the 40th Dec.—

BRIGADIER GENERAL. with the 3d, 4th, and 7th Infantry, the Dragoons under Col. Harney, who had arrived at Monterey, Brigg's battery, and two regiments of volunteers, which latter had not been designated. It would seem that Gen. Taylor himself attached some He is to take command of the Regiments of Volimportance to the rumor of Santa Anna's 10,000 troops, as he heads in person the expedition a | South Carolina. ist Victoria. - After taking this point, which

purpose. Gen. Butler's wound was not improv-

ang; indeed it is said to be getting worse.

Attempts had been made by the Mexicans to induce descritions from our army, which were met by Gen. Taylor in a proper and indignant

It is said, and on good authority, that Santa Anna, fearing the Congress about to assemble at Mexico would not carry out his measures, or fully sustain him, had detached and marched to ting well aware that Gen. Taylor cannot attack him in his strongholds at San Luis for some two month or more. Santa Anna, it is no news to say, is a most wily foe, and in respect to knowing the position of affairs has the advantage, from natural causes, of Gen. Taylor, and he is deter-mind to resist. It is now conceded, by the of-ficers of our army generally, that the Mexicans will fight. San Luis Potosi is in a strong state of defence, and is daily being strengthened still more, and it may be that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, and those of Monterey, were but specimens of what may occur before San Luis. Officers believe that a harder fight than any one

all Mexico, being directly in the mining districts, and you may depend upon it the Mexicans will make the big stand there. 'One thing, however, is certain: old "Rough and Ready" is not going to be caught again deficient in any thing—either in men, munitions, or beseiging cannon. Nor will he be again caught by "white flags" or treacherous parleys. You may deceive him once, but twice, never! But more of this here-My letter is already too long, and 4 fear

PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1847.

Several editorial notices, and other articles, unavoidably laid over until next week.

THE LEGISLATURE.

During our intermission of Christmas week such a mass of matter has accumulated that we cannot begin to give a sketch of all subjects of importance which have transpired. We have place of the sword. especially to regret the inability to bring up the regular reports from the Legislature.

The Re-Districting bill has passed and become a law of the State. Much warm and able debate was elicited on this subject in both Houses .-The Democrats groan and grumble terribly at this visitation of retribution upon their heads for their gerrymanders of 1813; but the people will be satisfied, for they see that only justice has been done. Such was their right, and such they have received at the hands of this Whig Assem-

The debate on the Resolution appropriating \$10,000 to aid our Volunteers, a sketch of which appears on the opposite page, will be continued in the Raleigh papers. The Register of the 29th says: "we find ourselves compelled to postpone to Friday, a sketch of Mr. Waddell's glorious speech in the Senate, on the Resolution appropriating \$10,000 to aid our Volunteers. Also, Mr. Gilmer's triumphant speech, in vindication of Gov. Morehead, and other of his constituents, from an attack made upon them in the Senate. They shall both certainly appear in our next.'

The bill to charter the Caldwell Institute matters which the Mexican editors record with Hillsboro', after having passed the House, met with opposition in the Senate from Mr. Gilmer. who ably exposed the manner of its removal from this place, and the agency which the Principal of the institution had in its removal.

Robert B. G.llmm, of Granville, has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, in place

subject of anxious deliberation. Mr. Hinton, the Public Treasurer, in obedience to a resolution, has submitted a Report, the details of which are ty thousand of her best troops in that conflict, and too long to insert at present. He recommends a the United States will probably have at least half too long to insert at present. He recommends a transfer of the Gaston Road to the Literary Board, Estracts from the Editorial correspondence of with power to manage, receive the profits and the Picayune, dated Brazos Santiago, Dec. 6: | seil the Road - the State to guarantee the Eterary fund against loss.

The new Railroad charters have all possed. A bill has been reported to appoint a Superintendant of Common Schools, with \$1,250 salary.

REV. SAMUEL S. TRYANT.

ed to fill their pulpit in Newbern during the enultimate plans of Gen. Taylor had not of string year. The relations which he has sustainprecarious calling .- Mr. B. connot fail to make

The President of the United States has appointed Col. James Gadsden, President of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, Brigadier-General.

South Curolina Regiment.—The Charleston and the will do not assured will do not assured will do not assured will desired remark to make not until desired remarks to make the countries of the 21st ult., states that there are now not assured will desired remarks to make the countries where they reside:

In addition to these facilities—which to make the Regiment. anforcements reach him from Tampico.
Should Gen. Botler's health admit of it, he will be left at Monterey in command: otherwise was to leave for Hamburg on the 21st, and from the Smith, of the Rifler, will be detained for their shound to the score of aparts.

the following Toesday :

ntes be requested to inform the Senate, if may officer or agent was sent by him or his direction o Havana, to advise, procure, or in any manner promote the return of Santa Anna to Mexico; and the capital 7000 men, under the pretence of put-ting down another outbreak of the populace, be-instructions, and when was he sent on such a niswas informed that an order was issued to the com-mander of our naval forces in the Gulf directing said commander not to obstruct his (Santa Anna's) return to Mexico; and also that he transmit to the Senate copies of any correspondence in possession of the government relative to the terms or conditions on which Santa Anna was permitted to pass through our blockading squadron, or in any man-ner relating to the subject of Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

The bill to admit Iowa as a State had passed its hird reading.

The Senate has not yet commenced the discus ion of any subject of general interest.

House of Representatives. Mr. Davis's res olution calling upon the Executive for information &c. relative to the establishment of civil governments in Mexico, was passed, and documents on the subject matter communicated to the House.

On a proposition to refer the several subjects mbraced in the President's Message to committees, a debate on the Mexican war commenced that they make some handsome contribution for and continued from day to day until the 28th. We have not room for any sketch of the hard things said by the Whigs against the President, and by the Locos against the Whigs, in the course of this excited discussion.

Petitions are pouring in, urging upon Congress to devise some means by which the present war with Mexico may be brought to a close. The spirit of the age (remarks a cotemporary) is adverse to war; the time has gone by for conquest and carnage, and a purer and better feeling pervades the world. It is indeed to be hoped that Mexico will meet us in a spirit of peace and harmony and that trade and commerce will take the

VOLUNTERRING

The Raleigh papers announce that the county of Edge combe has furnished a company of volunteers under the new requisition, of which Gen. L. D. Wilson, the senator from that county, is captain, and has been duly commissioned. There is something like consistency in this. This company stands second to the Rowan company under Capt. Long. The Fayetteville "North Carolinian" says:

"The 32d Regiment, or a small fragment of it assembled here on Saturday last. The general orders were read by Lt. Col. Fuller; who then gave a few explanatory remarks to the soldiers, and the line was formed, and the colors and mu-sic passed down, but no volunteers appeared.— But Mr. C. R. Jones and others, are now making

an effort to raise a company, and have between 30 and 40 names down. A subscription has been made and a Rendezvous opened, so that all who wish to volunteer and desire a home until ready to march, can be accommodated. Mr. Jones is using every exertion, and will probably succeed in getting the requisite number.'

The following is from the Wilmington " Commercial:"

"The 30th Regiment of North Carolina Militia paraded here yesterday, under Col. Robert G. Rankin. We feel mortified, to have to announce the fact, that the democratic County of New Hanover, where they have fire friends of the Adm aistration to one opponent, could only furnish twen-ty-one!—and nearly all of these are what the law would term children, being under 21 years ment from North Carolina for Mexico, to fight a war that a Democratic President has brought on the country! Mr. Polk, and the country may justly exclaim, " save me from such friends."

Thursday's "Star," from Ruleigh, says : We regret that the two regiments of Wake hich were called out and addressed with great spirit and patriotism on Monday, by Cols. Manly and Pope, Adjutant Battle, Capt. Clarke, Lieut. Singletary and Mr. Wilder, only furnished about

dozen volunteers ! The Rutherford "Republican," of the 25th ult. has the following :

" The effort to ruise a company of volunteers in this County on Friday last was attended with a perfect failure,—only ten having offerd their services,—The reason of the failure isthat the people, like a simoom, making desert the green places of the whole people have no confidence in the Addelicious fruits are said to abound in Salailo. No demonstration against Gen. Worsh had been made the distance of the design of the distance of the distance of about 3000 Mexican cavalry, said to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities. At the late annual to his worth and abilities.

last Monday in Madison.

Five or six from this place are in Capt. Long's om pany at Salisbury.

It is said that Surry county will undoubtedly furnish a company—if it is not already complete. We regret to learn that our informant was cer-

tainly under some misapprehension as to the proceedings and debates of Congress. "four companies" raised in the mountain counties. We have since received intelligence to the effect that no company has been yet organized in that region.

The War Department has lately ordered that the town of Charlotte shall be the place of rendezvous for the volunteers in the western part of this State, and Wilmington for those of the eastern section - an arrangement which will facilitate the raising of the Regiment.

orders to the Colonels of the militia, to report to county-where they have unteers from the States of Virginia, North and him all the names of volunteers they may reteive, mong families who are tenching them to read, and also to inform the persons volunteering that South Carolina Regiment .- The Charleston they will be placed in the companies most conve-

Lan appropriation of \$10,000 be our Start Finge-

Resolved. That the President of the United tate not to believe will soon secure the complete Compound Chronicles Santa Anna has never partition of such a "hasty place of soup" as "Old tate not to believe will soon secure the complete Compound will treat him to on their first interiew. inent of men for the North Carolina Regiment.

We have brave and sturdy fellows enough for any emergency, when the country manifests a disposition to do them justice by offering them a disposition to do them justice by offering them a reasonable equivalent for their services and sacrefices. No wonder they have been tartly about Beyerly Randolph, of Warren, Lieutenant Coloexpected to live on wind.

> 67 On Tuesday next, the Regiments of this County are ordered to assemble for the purpose of giving opportunity for volunteers to come out. Let the men bear in mind the existence of the every hazard, the arms and the flag of the Union must be sustained before the world, until honorable peace shall be made. Now is the time for the young, the bardy, the brave and adventurous spirits of the county, to come out and make their stern resolves to devote themselves under the metto-"our country's success, in all emergen-

And we would here earnestly renew a proposition, made some weeks ago to our fellow citizens, dergo. Let those who have full purses share in the sacrifices of those who have only stout bodies and hardy hands to devote.

THE POREIGN PERIODICALS.

The Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Reiews have been merged into one work, which is continued at the re-publication office in New York under the title of Westminster Review In consequence of this union, the American publishers, (Leonard Scott & Co. 112 Fulton st. New York,) in order to keep their series of four Reviews complete, have commenced the publication of the " North British Review" This Review differs essentially in its character from any of the S. Colson, Mr. CHRISTOPHER MORING to Miss while these markets are present re-published: for PRANCES, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Beneini, while these each represent some peculiar political interest, the North British is distinguished as the representative of the great Evangelical party.
It is published in Edinburgh, and among its founders and contributors are the celebrated Dr.

The settlem of December, of a protracted filmes, Melinda Starbuck, the only surviving daughter of Rouben Starbuck, at his residence in Guilbard county.

The settlem of December, of a protracted filmes, Melinda Starbuck, the only surviving daughter of Rouben and an expected december this pious founders and contributors are the celebrated Dr.

British, Reviews, each quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine. Terms: For any one of the four Reviews. \$3; any two, \$5; any three \$7; all four \$8; for Blackwood, \$3; for Blackwood and the of age-trat would volunteer to make up a Regi- four Reviews, \$10. Payment to be made in ad-

It is remarked as one of the events of the day, that the agent of the Peace Society in Boston has been compelled to "shut up show" because the ands of the Society are not sufficient to pay room rent. But this is not at all stranger, for when the temple of Janus is open, the temple at Consord must be shut. When the Prince of Peace and his advent in Bethlehem, the lample of Janus at Rome was closed and the world was quiet. But since, as well as before, the sojourn of the True God upon earth, the portule of the house of the war-god have almost constantly stond wide open. the earth. And so, alas! must it be while time lasts, or until the bad passions of poor human na-

serves credit for his repeated efforts in this cause in the western part of the State."

The government paper has been much enlarged and beautified in its oppearance. It is continued the regiment under the command of Col. Peter Scales, in the adjoining county of Rockingham, furnished 12 or 13, at their muster last Monday in Madron.

THE "UNION."

The government paper has been much enlarged and beautified in its oppearance. It is continued that the regiment under the command ducted with the talest and tast for which "Father blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

READ—This is to certify that I was taken ill duction.

THE "UNION."

The government paper has been much enlarged to the charge and its peace of impairity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

READ—This is to certify that I was taken ill duction.

THE "UNION."

If you are not perfectly healthy, and they expect these humors which are the cause of impairity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

READ—This is to certify that I was taken ill duction.

THE "UNION."

If you are not perfectly healthy, and they expect these humors which are the cause of impairity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

READ—This is to certify that I was taken ill duction. peculiarly valuable for the information it gives out immediately from "head quarters." The Congressional Register, published at the same office, for 75 cents during the sersion or 10 copies that the itself seemed burthensome. I, in the fice, for 75 cents during the sersion or 10 copies. fice, for 75 cents during the second second the second to me, and many were the for \$5, is devoted exclusively to reports of the class, who prescribed for me, and many were the latter 4-es of medicine that I took; but without a-

This distinguished officer, accompanied by Major Smith, Captain Monroe, and Lieuts. Scott and Williams, arrived at New Orleans on the 19th instituted in the ship Union, from New York. They were all in firm health and spirits, and would leave in a few days for the seat of war.

1 YIELDED TO DESPAIR.

The idea of taking the prescriptions of the physician longer was useless, and I was utterly opposed to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often solicited me to try Brandesth's Pills, asserting that they had derived great benefit from their use. At last I was tempted toggree them a short time, I began to see, and soon was recover, and soon was recovered to the second soon was recovered to the second soon to taking pills. My friends became alarmed; often so taking pills.

the raising of the Regiment.

Who were prevented by the mob from setting ment.

The Adjutant General of the State has issued upon their own lands in Ohio, have been better in Birshnigh, King's Connty, L. L. March 1. accommutated by the people of the adjoining county—where they have been distributed a-

CONGRESS.

Inture, and the probability that Congress will as in the most approved style, and similar to that of mend their niggardly seven dollar act of last sesting the following resolution, which was postponed to sion, by now increasing the soldiers' pay and the Coopena Chronick, Santa Anna has never the Chronick, Santa Chronick, S

if so, who was the officer or agent, what were his instructions, and when was he sent on such a mission; also that he inform the Senate by what channel, Santa Anna means, and through what channel, Santa Anna of frong to fight for glory, when they were nel; Jubel A. Early, of Franklin, Major. Six was informed that an order was recorded that an order was recorded that an order was recorded to the comcompanies, (out of ten required.) are and to be ready for service.

Mr. Alfred Bolivar Gardissimo Melville, who came here some three weeks ago, duaf as a post and dumb as an oyster, had the good fortune to "fixel fact" that our country is at war, and asks for soldiers—volunteers—to sustain the American arms and the honor of the National Fing. At left this place forthwith, possibly to try his humbug at some other place.

> HAPPINESS OF CHILDREN .- We clip the following beautiful paragraph from the Dublin Penny Journal 'Children may teach us one blessed, one enviable

art—the art of being easily happy. Kind nature has given to them that useful power of accommodation to circumstances, which compensates for many external disadvantages, and it is only b judicious management that it is lost. Give him but a moderate portion of food and kindness, and the peasant's child is happier than the duke's: the comfort of any who offer themselves for ser-vice. Let them feel that they have our substan-all nature ministers to his pleasures; he can curve tial sympathies in the privations they offer to unterous joy of a troop of raggid urchins, whose chief playthings are nothing more than mud, snow, sticks or oyster shells; or to watch the quiet enjoyment of a half-washed fellow of four or five years old, who stils with a large rusty knife and a lump of bread and bacon at his futher's door, and might move the envy of an alderman.

the 17th u.t., by the Rev. Samuel Helbener, Mr. JOHN G. SIDES to Miss FLORINA ELIZA, eldest

In Bennetisville, S. C., on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Samuel Townsend, Major B. D. TOWNSEND to Miss MARY M., youngest daughter of Capt. William Brow, of Charleston, S. C.

DIED-About 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday the

It is published in Edinburgh., and among its founders and contributors are the celebrated Dr. Chalmers and Sir David Brewster, each being pledged to furnish at last one article to every number of the Review.

North British Review, for November, 1846.
Contents: Lingard's Anglo-Saxon Church—The Roxburghe Ballads—Review of the works of Walter Savage Landor—Stirling's Philosophy of Trade—Scotch Nationality—Engraving—Italy—The Revelations of Astronomy—Religion in its Relation to Politics.

Blackwood, for November. Contents: Marlborough's Despatches—Mohan Lal in Afghanistan—Operation of the English Poor Laws—Prossian Military Memoirs—Advice to an intending Serialist—A New Sentimental Journey—Honor to the Plough—Luiga de Medici—Things in General.

The Re-publications for 1817 at a the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and North British Reviews, each quarterly, and Blackwood's Magazine. Terms: For any one of the four Magazine. Terms: For any one of the four Magazine.

Starinack, at his residence in Guitlord county. The sentition and an expected deceased this pious and exerts a gloom oxpected deceased pland and exerts gloom over the mands of her indications over the mands of her indications and exerts a gloom over the mands of her indications and exerts a gloom over the mands of her numerous friends and acquaintance, who will long remember for mand casts a gloom over the mands of her numerous friends and acquaintance, who will long remember for manders and humble piety, modest dispersively and emmental year and turn and set up a cast and mumble piety, modest dispersively and emmentally exemplaty hite.

For the last six months she and tuen afflicted with a distressing cough, which, for the last three mands of the rumerous friends and humble piety, modest dispersively we will long remember for member to mand casts a gloom over the mands of her numerous friends and humble piety, modest dispersively we will long remember for met and casts a gloom over the mands of her numerous friends and humble piety, modest disper

Were white-robed angels, whispering of Heaven, Were white-robed angers, wanted And waiting to convey the spirit home. At 2 o'clock, calm as the setting sun, the setting sun, On a screne, cloudless summer Which goes down but to rise again, She quickly fell asleep in Jesus: The pure spirit, consigned to angels' care, tseemded to the bright world above.—[Com. Dec. 25, 1846.

Departed this life at Cakes' Ferry, in Davi Departed this life at Order 19 N. C., on Sunday the 20th December, 1840, after a short threes, JULIA ELLEN, infant and only daughter of W. J. and Rachel McElroy, aged two years, two menths and 20 days.

Cease, mourning parents—cease to mourn,
Your child, to Christ is given.

She was, on angels' pinions born And safely ledged in Heaven. borne. And now beheld—she beckens you, Come up, my parents, hither, And let us tone our notes anew,

And praise our Lord together.

DIED .- In Stokes county, on the 14th Dec. last REBECCA MAGINNIS, aged 111 years in October inst,-a mative of Ireland. In Davidson county, the 15th uit, JOSEPH DA-

GET BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

vail. At last 1 YIELDED TO DESPAIR.

The Randolph slaves, some 400 in number, and I think it a duty which I owe to the world and to Dr. Brandreth, to hake this public acknowledge.

tent hands high, his the appearance of having been used in lattuces; and supposed to be some ten or elev-en years old. He is too fire a herea to be without an

Wanted, two Blacksmiths

BY the month of year. Constant amployment and fair wages will be given at Olivemount Fur-dace, near the Pilot Mountain. WILLIAM HILL.

Dec. 1846, '39 3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKING.

bean county. Newtonber Term, 1946.

John A. Gilmer Original Attachment. William Coleman.

William Coleman.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an imbabitant of this State:

It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the tourt House in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there, to replevy and plead answer, or demur, to the plaintiff a sction, otherwise judgment, by default, will be taken against him.

Witness, Thomas B. Wheeler, Cl. . of our said court, at office, the 4th Monday in November, 1916. THOMAS B. WHEELER, c. c. c. Pr adv \$5 39-6

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

J. R. & J. Sloan, vs. S. P. Coffia.

Milton Hunt, vs. Same. Milton Hunt, vs. Same.

Jonathan W. Field, agent, vs. Same. Original Attachment Levied on Land,

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in those cases is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenbord-Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the court house in the town of Greensborough, on the third Menday of February next—then and there to third Monday of February next—then and there to enswer or replexy, or otherwise judgments by default final will be entered against han, and the property levier on sold to satisfy the plaintiffs demands. Test. JOHN M. LOGAN. C. C. C. December, 1849. (pr. adv. 85) 40 6

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. For the removal and permanent cure of all dis-cases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the System, viz:

Scrolula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic and Symptoms, Scietter or Lumbago, and Discass orising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Improduce in Life, Also, Chronic Constitution Disorders.

For sale at the New Drug Store, on North street by

(40)

A. S. PORTER.

SADDLES AND HARNESS:

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

of all the articles usually kept in such establishments, which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. Those who wish to purchase are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Greensboro', Sept. 1846.

24:0'.

MOTICE.

IN AVING qualified as administrator on the estate a consistency of Surpy County Court—all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES R. McLEAN, Adm.

Nov. 12, 1846. 31-3ia

DR. EDWIN WATSON

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

Match, 1846.

52:tf

WANTED,

TO employ a Clerk, who is a business and confidential man, that will understand attending in a Store and managing at the Furnace.

WILLIAM HILL.

Olive Mount, Dec. 18, 1846.

Greensborough High School. THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 4th day of January next.

Thomsonian Medicines.

JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicinese, from E. Larratice, at the New Drug Store. 28 A. S.PORTER. Store. 28 PIG METAL.

1 Ton for sale cleep. We are prepared to make arrangements for the delivery of Pig Metal in this or the adjuning counties upon favorable terms.
Obtober, 1946.
J. R. & J. SLOAN,

DR. JAMES T. WOODSON,

AVING located himself at Wentwerth, tenders his preferminal services to the inhabitants of the Vittage and the serrounding Country, from whom he solicits a liberal share of public patronage. As herefore he holds humself ready at all times to attend to the calls of such as may need him. He will at all times be found at his Office at James Wright's, us, less absent on professional business.

JAMES T. WOODSON.

Wentworth, Nov., 1846. 33-6m.

DR. H. F. PEERY'S. Vermifuge or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

recover, and soon was

ENTIRELY RESTORED TO HEALTH.

and I think it a duty which I owe to the world and to Dr. Brandreth, to haske this public acknowledge ment.

Bushengt, King's County, L. L., March I.

Bushengt, King's County, L. L., March I.

These Palls are for sale in every county of this State of a direction of the property of the state of the county of this state of a direction of the state of the county of this state of the county of the

枀**梷詅⋧鈬襐辥鉖硢**鵸銗嵞**秴兪录录录录**征珨淦珨统录录录录录录录表表表

From the stars of heaven, and the flowers of earth, From the pageant of power, and the voice of mirth, From the mists of morn on the mountain's brow, From ethidhood's song, and affection's vow,-From all, save that o'er which soul bears sway, 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,
Writee in his own dust—'Passing away.'

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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Governos, William A. Graham, salary \$2000; Secretary to the Governor, H. W. Graham, of Lincoln, salary \$300 and fees. Councillous of State, David W. Saunders, of Ouslow, John McLeod, of Johnston, John A. Anderson of Hertford, Nathaniel M. Roan, of Caswell, Absolom Myers, of Anson, Josiah Cowles, of Surry, James Lowrie, of Buncombe. Secretars of State, William Hill, salary \$800 and fees.—Theasurer, Charles L. Hinton, salary \$1500; Clerk, \$500. Conference, William F. Collins, salary \$1000. Ludges of the Streams Court, Thomas Ruffle, hisf justice, Frederick Nash and Joseph J. Daniel, salary \$2500 each. Judges of the Surrence Courts David F. Caldwell, William H. Battle, John L. Baily, Thomas Settle, John M. Dick, Mathias E. Manly, Richmond M. Pearson, salary \$1950 each. Sultetyrons, David Outlaw rides 1st circuit, Henry S. Clark 2d, Edward Stanly 3d, John P. Poindexter 4th, Thomas S. Ashe 5th, Hamilton C. Jomes 6th, Burgess S. Gaither 7th;—Edward Stanly Attorney General, John F. Poindexter 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 parts thereof, add single postage thereto; drop letters (not mailed) 2 cents. Newsparkes, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, free; over 30 and not exceeding 100 miles, 1 cent; over 100 miles and cut of the State, 1 1-2 cent. Parreners, Magazines and Periodicals, any distance, for one quactor loss, each copy, 2 cents; each additional ounce, or part thereof, 1 1-2 cent. Circulars, paper not larger than single cap folded, for every sheet, any distance, 2 cents.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

rall Dividend from the State & County.

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	2	49.87	**	23	64.31		43	
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To the Captains of the Cavalry Regiment, the 57th, 58th, and Volunteer Regiments of Infantry, Guil-

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Green bore, on Tuesday the 5th of Tuesday the 5th o YOU are hereby commanded to appear in Greens-boro, 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 Adjustant General, IOLIN McLEAN,

Col. Com. Cavalry Reg't. L. Typson,

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

The present session of the Greensborough Female Cullege 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 Trustices. Parents and guardians of pupils are invited to

tees. Parents and guardians of pupils are invited to attend.

The vacation, embracing so short a time, will scarcely interrupt the regular searcises. 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 seasem, or if convenient, during the vacation, as this is important in mass 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 moann or rates has a rehereby potified to neet at the College on the 16th December, at 9 o'cross, A. M.

Pres't Board of Trustees.

B. T. Blane, See'y.

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

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY 曼宝国冠似吕昭白古中, 环, 6,

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

THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of De-THE Winter Term will open on the 14th of December, and close the Academic year on the 13th of May, with the gradiented of the Senior Class. Music, Brawing and Pain ing; the Latin, Greek, French, Italian and Spanish Laguages; and the several branches of Sciesce, are entrusted to Professional instructors of much experience, who devote all their time to the improvement of their pupils.

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

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

The expenses, for 5 months, are \$75.00, for tuition, board, washing, fuel, hight, &c.; \$20 00 for Music; \$20 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; \$10 00 for Oil Painting of superior execution; \$10 co for Oil Painting of superior execution; with the limited number of pupils, can be sustained at these pricee.

November, 1846.

November, 1846.

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

Thomas F. Prainer

ys.

Original Attachment.

John O. Gossett.

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 Rockferd, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and replieve and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken

Thomas Rouse

Guilford,

A. Graham.

Cumberland.

Col Alex Murchison

Christopher Munroe

CAX Williams

Fol A S McNeill

James Mediante replevy and plead, or see judgment will be taken against him by det and the property levied on condemned to the seed of the Plaintiff's debt.

Witness, F. K. Amattan, Clerk of our said Court November, 1846. R. ARMSTRONG, c.c.c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,-MOORE October Term, 1846.

Pottien to propound the max with an any three he manufactures an artures on his line of business, and offers the control of the country drodoce will be fused in the shortest dutic.

April, 1846.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I Wish to sell my Tavern House and Lots, with all the fixtures. It is situated on the Northwest corner of the courtboars, long known as the EXCHANGE HOTEL.

I Wish to sell my Tavern House and Lots, with an any three he was designed in the fixtures. It is situated on the Northwest corner of the courtboars, long known as the EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The House is roomy and nore convenient to business for the form Houses, and almost all convenient houses for Tavern. Connected with the House is a first type. The connected with the House is a first type. Connected with the House of the connected with the House is a first type. Connected with the

um Hedrick, Mathias Waggoner & wife Molly, Solomon Hedrick, Melinda Hedrick, George Hedrick, William Hedrick, Nancy Hedrick and Mahaly Hedrick

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Pilledrick, An-drew Hedrick and Adam Hedrick, are not inhabitants the Court, that the defendance, and not inhabitants drew Hedrick and Adam 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 Pices 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 fletition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex and Gentlemen's lasts, and am now preprint and Gentleme C. A. BOON.
Col. Com. 58th Reg't.
SOAB HIATT.
Dec. 18, 1846.

I WENTY DULLARS REWARD.

I WENTY D

Men. Women and Beys.
All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those persons having slams against the estate are required to present them, within the time accessfully plant to pleaded in har of a recovery.

INVENTED

INVESTIGATION OF SLAVES.

NEW DRUG STOR ..

HE subscriber would respect the subscriber would be sensof Gu lford and the adjusting and all the he has just opened a

NEW DRUG STORE IN GREENSBORGUGH, N. C. 4 doors north of the courthouse,

where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortm Medicines, Paints, Oils.

PERFUNERY, 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 pur-

chase of him.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions communded with the greatest care and most speriest 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 Storeday or night.

A. S. PORTER.

night. July, 1846, 15:tf STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,—ANSON County. Superior Gourt of Law, Fall Term, 1846.
Mary R. Johnson.

Ye.

Cames T. Johnson.
In this case it appearing on a fadavit that the defendant James T. Johnson is not an admission of this

Fendant James T. Johnson is not an alimbitant of this State—

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for three months in the Greensborough Patriot and Favettevite Observer, two public newspapers printed in this State, for said defondant James T. Johnson to appear at the next term of this court, to be heid at the court house in Wadiesborough on the second Monday of March 1847, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's position filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confess and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alex'r B, Smith, Clerk of said Court, the second Monday of September, 1846.

28-13

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

Philip Sink Original Attachment levied on vs.

John Mock.

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Belendant is not as a phabitant of this state.

The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in that prints.

The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in that prints.

The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in that publication of a smaller sto say much in their prints.

The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in that publication of a smaller sto say much in their prints.

The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical renders it needless to say much in this far in each sto as a mile story stand for in advance of any works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig; snd the "Westminister," Radical. The "Foreign Quarterly" are Tory; the edinburgh Review, While they are to fully support to a standard wood and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the edinburgh Review, "Miles standard—Whig; snd the "England—Whig; snd

TERMS.

John Mock. \$42 acres of Land, &c.

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Beiendant 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 seamty of Davidson, to be held at the courthouse in Lexington, to the 2nd Monday in Pebruary next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaints of the satisfaction of the four made in Advance.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3,00 per annum.

For any three, do. 7,00 for all four of the Reviews, \$8,00 means three the four three satisfaction of the four of the Reviews, \$8,00 means three three satisfaction of the four of the Reviews, \$8,00 means three three satisfaction of the four of the Reviews, \$8,00 means three three satisfaction of the State in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the seamty of Davidson, to be held at the courthouse in Lexington, to the satisfaction of the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, and the four of the Reviews, \$6,00 means three three satisfaction of the four means the satisfaction of the four means the four and the satisfaction of the four means the four and the four and the satisfaction of the four means the four and the satisfaction of the four means the four means

of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the seeinty of Devision, to be held at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in Pebruary next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemmed and sold to satisfy the plaintaff's debt.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Mondoy of November, 1:46.

Pr adv \$5 35.6 C. F. LOWE, c. c. c. HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

In consequence of the very great popularity which I 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 the Carolina, 30 of which are in tull and succeeding the control of the country. When proper many the control of the country of the consequence of the very great popularity which I carolina, 30 of which are in tull and succeeding the control of the country. When proper many the control of the country of the money may be enclosed in a letter, Post paid, directed to the publishers.

* In all the principal cities and Towns through a country of the principal cities and the fourth country of the count November Term, 1846.

Sarah Haynes

vs.

Winsten Somers & wife Mary.

Winsten Somers & wife Mary.

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 Rocktord, on the 2nd Monday of February next, to plead or demur to said petition, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to them, and plaintiff's dewer ordered.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of November, 1840.

Prady So 36:6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, e.c.c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. SURBY

Petition for Dower 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 the Carolina, 30 of which are in full and succeed the caro

Pr adv \$5 36:6 P. K. ARMSTRONG, c.c.c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1846.
Thomas F. Prather
vs.
Original Attachment.
John O. Gossett.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Delendant, John O. Gossett, is not a Court that the Delendant that the D

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Anson. A. Barchum

1, Millwrigh

James Melioniel Fol A S McNeill Jarquhard Smith John McDaniel John Bryant Columbus Lot Williamson John Evans J W Howell W C McNell Richm id.
John C McLaurin
John I, Fairley

Bladen. Gen James McKay Robert Melvin S N Kichardson ons C Smith Isaac Wright John Smith G T Barksdale

paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels. NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—It 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.

DiNCAN MenEILL,

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review, The Edinburgh Review, The Foreign Quarterly Review The Westminster Review,

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 inithful copies of the originals—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac simile of the Edinburgh edi-

tion.
The wide-spreadfame of these splendid Periodical

LEONALD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 10-1, 112 Fulton St., New York.



1 4 F HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HENRY T. WILBAR

DARE & CALDWELL.

100CIC 1. S. BARE & A. C. CALDWELL.

11 AVIN — ocinted in the 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 reced them. Their entrance upon the drugs house ness is not intended to interfere with their practices that, they concieve, will give them increased facilities, for processing the drugs of processing their hands. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support also be reasonable and ready variety of semedies in their hands. They take great pleasure in expressing their thanks for the liberal support also be reasonable and solved in the liberal support also be reasonable and solved in the liberal support also be reasonable.

I KEEP on hand at my Shop appoints. Rose's carriage shop, a quantity of MEDICINES of various kinds. I have hed 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. CROSENON.

Greensboro', Oct. 1846.

28-if

A. C. A. IR.D.

HAVING sold my entire interest in development of the method brug Store to Drs. Ca well & Dare, I would respectfully require informed to call as early as possible and changes informed that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistance within my power.

G. B. CROSENON.

Greensboro', Oct. 1846.

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

To the citizens of Greensborough and County of Guilford, I would return my sincere thanks for the patronage 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 one Patriot office and at night, at my residence on West street.

April 5, 1840.

April 5, 1840.

I AM now receiving direct from the Northern Cries one of the largest stocks of goods ever brought to this market, and elected with great care; consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. Many of our goods are fifty per cent, cleaper than ever offered for sale heretofore. Persons wishing to purchase goods would do well to see us before purchasing skewhere, as we are determined to sell goods at such prices as will give entire satisfaction to every person that will give us a call, not in prices and quality. Those who wish to recruit 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 trionds and customers who have pationaged us heretofore and hope to merit a continuance of

ized us heretofore and hope to merit a continuance of the same. Call and see us and you shall not be dis-appointed. W J McCONNEL.

Dit. I. J. M. LINDSAY would carnestly reques-those against whom he has claims, and who tail-ed to settle at the customary period on the expiration of the year past, to come forward now and task set-tlements and payments.

Dr. Lansay would also say to his friends and the

Dr. Landsay would also say to his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote himself to the duties of the Medical Practice, 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 Mebane's store and Gott's Hotel.

Greensbore', March, 1846.

Sacred Music.

RECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson,
Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist,
which we think will be found worthy the patronage
of the triends of pure and rightly conducted congre-

ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures gen-J. R & J. SLOAN.

TAKEN UP

A ND entered on my estray book the 6th of Nov. a bay-horse, no brands nor flesh in ike, 3 years old, fifteen hands high. Appraised at floty dollars. Taken up by William Foster, 3 miles below High Rock Bridge. 37.3° A. GRAY, R. G. NEW GOODS. OUR FALL Purchase is at hand, embracing our usual variety. Call and examine for yourselves. We think our assortment good and cheap, and should you differ with us in comica, we will yield, with due

elerence to your judgment.

October, 1846.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Almanacs For 1847. The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac published at Salem, N. C. by Blum & Son, for saic by the subscribers, at the publishers prices.

Oct. 1846 J. R. & J. SLOAN

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co.,
159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek
Reader, selected chiefly from Jacob." Greek Reader,
dapted to Bullions' Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idroms of the Greek Language.—Notes,
critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek, Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c For sale by

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

21-

August 21, 1846. FOR sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.
August 1846.

A SUPERIOR article of Virginia cheewing To bacco, just received and for sale at the Cheap Cash Store of WJ.McCONNEL.

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

COMMITTED.

COMMITTED.

To the juil of Guilford county, on the 6th day of July 1846, a negro key taken up as a renawey, who states that his name is William or Bitl; that is belongs to Mr. William Sparried Orangeburg districts. S. C. Said boy in about 21 years of age, 5 feet to inches high, a scar on his left arm near the chow and many on his back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, my charges and take himaway, or he will be dean with according to law.

JAMESEW DOAK, Sheriff.

Greensbord, Aur. 13, 1846. 20-17.

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

Bootz and Shoes.

meants in Virginia, put up in differentiate bases. Principle of the particle o

WE have received the Agency for WISTAR'S PALISAN OF WILD CHERRY; a velocible remedy for affections of the ches, and have so hand several dozen Bettles, which we will dispose of by the quantity or significant bettle.

DARE & CALRWELL.

DARE & CALRWELL.

DARE & CALRWELL.

Vovember, 1846. (36-4t.) ATTENTION:

SAMUEL G. THOMAS

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

now occupied and has been for many years. Also, a good well of water in the yard, a fine garden lot, and many valuable considerations pertaining thereto too tedious to mention in an advertisement. The whole tedious to mention in an advertisement. The whole tedious to mention in an advertisement. will be sold without reserve: title good and unquestionable. Any person wishing to purchase can have
a good bargain and almost their own time as to pay-

December, 1846. S. HOPKINS.

N. B. The House will still be kept as a Hotely until disposed of by the Proprietor. 436) S_b H.

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them.

October Term, 1846.

Henry Arnold, Executor, vs. Davis Arnold & others.

Petition to propound the last will and testament, of

ment. I have determined to go west, and intend to sell on good terms. The Proprietor will take pleas are in showing the process to any one destrous of purchasing. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Greensborough, N. C.

December, 1846.

S. HOPKINS.

rick. . Petition for partition of land,

DUNCAN MeNEILLA ARCH'D MeLAUGHLIN, ARCH'D MeLAUGHLIN, ARCH'D MeLAUGHLIN, ARCH'D MeLAUGHLIN, A. A. McKETHAN, DREN'S and MISSES' Shoes and Boots of every style, thick for met weather. There Brogans, K.p. and Was Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and iboy's which can be called for. The whole atock will be sold as 'low for cash or pertag, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

New Shoe and Boot Naking

ESTABLISHMENT.

The assortment of LADIES SHOES will be found were precised a large but of fine MOLASSEN, which will be sold in work with the sold on over yearley of Men's and iboy's which can be called for. Use whole atock will be sold of the MOLASSEN, Dec. 11, 1846

W. J. McCONNEL, which will be sold in work with the sold of the MOLASSEN, Dec. 11, 1846

W. J. McCONNEL, Dec. 11, 1846

W. J. McCONNEL, which will be sold on work which will be sold on over yearley of Men's and iboy's which can be called for.

Lis whole atock will be sold of the MOLASSEN, which will be sold on work and Was Boots, of several kinds, with every variety of Men's and iboy's which can be called for.

Lis whole atock will be sold of the MOLASSEN, which will be sold in work cash.

CASH Paid for Fais, such as Otter, Mink, Coon and Muskrat. All kinds of PROPUCE taken in exchange at market prices.

Oct 1845. North Carolina who will publish the above for one year, and send the paper, shall be entitled to one individual right, to dispose of as he may please.

All orders supplied at any came.

Tiles, it FLATRESS.