is to him to send out B sed States frigate, and should majority of two votes. minds of the

were taken pains to disseminate, that the dry ded upon the principle of the bill.

The wind they be allowed to gain! The whole debute was interesting Americans, should they be allowed to gain the slightest footbod on Mexican soil, would burn their churches and overturn the Catholic religion. The Bishop further hoped, through his influence as a Catholic Bishop, and his hipe office as Minister Pjenipoteotiary of the United States, to effect a renewal of peaceful relations between the two coun-

This proposition was entertained and discussed at a Cabinet Council, and if received the approval of mearly all present, we believe, except Mr. Pulk. He too was favorably inchined towards it, but was fearful that such an arrangement would give rise to an anti-Catholic prejudice throughout the country, that it might possibly result in scenes of bloodshed, like the Philadelphia riots—a consequence which he was desirous to avoid. the members of the Cabinet, algli in fever of the plan, were not sitothet clear about despatching the Bishop is frigate, and with the pomp he desired.—
se proposition was, therefore, declined for

The Bishops, who were at this time staylogo, thereupon held another consultation, the result of which was, that they again waited on the President and offered to send we chaplains to the army -two from Georgewn College, two from an establishment of the fifth to be chosen by these four. The Cabinet was again coned, and an immediate assent given. The President, in his reply to the Bishops, stated that there is no law of Congress authorizing the employment of chaplains for the army, but that he would take the sesponsibility on

The following stipulations were, then, nted by the Bishop, us the sine qu'i non of he mission of the Jesuita: 1st. That they should be recognized and

respected as clargymen in the army. 21. That they should have free communi cation and intercourse with the Catholic solliers, while not emplayed on military or

Sd. That the Protestant soldiers shall be allowed to converse and have unrestrained intercourse, with the priests, whenever the for the mistakes of ignorance-but ignorance

4th. That the priests shall, have liberty to rist the Mexican camp, army, and people, at any and all times, except on the eve of an en engement, when their leaving the American camp might be fraught with danger to them selves, or lead to any breach of military dis. 

These stipulations were accepted by the esident, and the arrangement was at once ent, two of the Josuits, the Rev. fellimy and Ray, have already

tercurren with the camp of the enemy in ime of war, Is a trust so unused and extraor. dinary, that the President must have had the dence not only in the venerated clergymen who have been chosen for the No one who is acquainted with these gentlemen, our doubt for a moment, that they will fulfil the object of their mission faithfully and well, and that the national honor and the safety of our army, will not be jeepardized by being entrusted to their he jeepardized by being entrusted to their keeping. We are of the opinion that the President, in sending these gentlemen with such extraordinary powers, has pursued a wise and judicious course, and that the mission will have the most beneficial results, when viewed as a piece of State policy. we feel inclined to believe that this announce ment of the conditions of the mission will cause an awful outbreak of anti-Catholic gered the safety of our army, by agreeng to a mipulation oflowing the chaplains

their country, and to The Government ha fight better having the consulation of religion hee from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific | per publish'd Report, \$14,537 36

fail, the first proposition of Bishop Hughes mamely, to send himself and evaluates of eler gymen as a special commission to Mexico. acted upon, by the President

## The Taviff Bill in the Ser

Quite Unexpectedly, in the pr colongton, and the proposal was of the business, the New Tariff Bill became, on the Fresident was struck at and calling his Cabinet togethore them the proposal of the Bish. It is a proposal of the bill to the Standing Committee of the Scatte upon the Ways and Means, and to make it the Order of the Day, without that hitherto invariable previous examination, for Monday text. This motion prevailed by a majority of two tracts.

ther conduct to the espital, as

The number of Members voting was forty
that the efficient of a Minister plenisix, ten Members being absent, or having
the object which the Bishop poined of with actual absentees. Of the ten not present, or not voting, six are believed no people towards the Uni to be favorable to the protective principle, and four to be apposed to it. All the Sena-tors being present, therefore if this impres-

> enough, the incident of the Speech of Mr. Niles, who has shown new vigor since his recovery from his late illness, produced, perhaps more seniation than any other. He spoke, we understand, in favor of the referen to the Standing Committee. That bourse, he said, was due to the importance of the subject to the Senate, and to the coun iry. The bill, he said, must undergo a strict examination; and if not materially amended, both in it's principle and its items it could not have his vote. He stood ready to vote against it, should proper amendment be refused, and would take his own course, independently of party drill. The great interest of the country involved in this bill had been made a foot-ball too long. He was not for the change of no principle of existing laws.

new experimen's-no tariff bill of theories.

\* National Intelligencer.

The House of Repagneratives was or Puesday the theatre of an exciting strug gle on the question as to the time at which be present session of Congress shall be brought to a close. A disposition was manifested by a large majority a of the House to fix upon the third day of Adgust for that purpose; but, in the and, the subject was post. debts, but we learn that this was an error, poned for two weeks; apparently from an question of adjournment until it shall have disposed of the Tariff Bill. The Senate in some measure obliged the House to consent to a peace ble adjustment of the great foreign controversy which hung so darkly over the prospects our country; and the House, apparently, is disposed to retaliate on the Senate, by forcing it to adopt the anti-protection measure which it has passed and sent to it .- Ib.

# Noble Sentiments.

Mr. Benron, at the cooclusion peech in reply to Mr. Cass, in the Senate. on the 1st of June, uttered the following no ble sentiments; which deserve, now that the Oregon question is settled, to be repeated and rem unbered to his honor: "I make great allowance, for ignorance

right to be dooile, and surrender on conviction. I make a broad distinction, between the wilful and the ignorant deceivers, and a broader still between the deceivers and the deceived. The former and generally few, the latter many-the former are more for less culpuble, the letter always innacent --Of the myriads, may millions, who have propagated the error of 54 40, all but few were s innocent repeaters of what come to them in a way that they could not doubt it. All these will rejuice to be relieved from their a plain; unvarnished statement of the books. error, Instead of getting angry with me they will thouk me for the trouble I take I cans on the 21st uit, in the Aubama, for and justice, and I thank God that I have the just on the eve of the Election, the, "Stancourage to give it to them, regardless til all-It will be perceived that these stipulations, earthly consequences. I am right. I speak especially the fourth, give these ciregymen to save my country from the calamities of a milimited power. To have unrestrained in war times mistakes and bloomities of a war upon mistakes and blunders. I rely opon the equity and intelligence of the peoand misrepresentation."-Ib.

# News from Washington.

"The following statement of the objects and designs of the administration in the invusion of Mexico comes to us through at channel so respectable that we copy it to let our read. ers know what is written from this place on a subject which deeply concerns them. We do so without intending to give it any confirmation; the matter being one upon which we have no other information than what the gove the President of the Roard, which we publish erament paper occasionally imparis: Correspondence of the Balamore American

Washington, July 9,41845.
The dismemberment of Mexico is the design of the Administration, and that not only

dering on the Rio Grande. Parts of Jalison, nission of these highly respectable clernora, Duranga, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Amount of Receipts to 31st May
no will be attended with the most favoranora, Duranga, San Luis Potosi, New Leon, Amount of Receipts to 31st May
Chihushua, Cosbuila and Mamaulipas are to as per published Report,

of be fruits of this conquest. ere are ready to settle Cath. the question now, if Mexico will yield up the bliers will be more contented, and will country I have named, or consent to run 'a Am't disbursed to 31st May, as

### From the Rateigh Register. The Rail Road.

that he has preferred charges, by journest, against the Officers and Commis fthe Road, which are unjust and note in the report of the Treasurer, there is "flourish of trumpets," as is associated by "Standard," but a plain statement com s of the Road, which the most adoriof that print could have easily under ed that Report even by the side of his on misrepresentations and erroneous comment The Books of the Road are open to the i spection of the most suspicious and credu-lous of the Editor's friends, even he, upon application, will be afforded every opportu-nity to detect any errors which may have been fallen into by the officers of the Board. We challenge the Editor to such investiga tion, and to a full and scrutinizing enquire of the Officers of the Road, (see mean President and Treasurer, who are of his own

party) It will be seen, upon examining Mr.

This is a most the Receipts of the food, after deducting all that was actually said for expenses during the last five mouths, amountto \$12,093 50.

The Commissioners, before directing the 87,200 to be paid into the State Treasury, made particular enquiry as to the amount of outstanding deb's, against the R. ad, and reserved chough to discharge every liability contracted since the Road has been under their management. All the Officers and la-borers are paid quarterly or monthly, if they desire it. It is true, the payments in the month of January amount to but \$457; but should be remembered, that when the Road, on the 1st January last; came foto hands of the present managers, it was with-out funds, and that the pay of the officers and laborers, not being due, the expenses January were not paid until February, which is clearly shown by the Report. The "Startdard" says, the public are curious to know; on the subject. He wanted, he said, no. how it is that the Road has become all; at once so profigable, whereas it paid no income to the State for three years previous to January last .- This can be easily and satisfactorily answered. The old Company owed a large debt, and it was thought advisable to expend all the receipts which could be spared in repairs..

We stated in our last, in our hasty para graph, that the surplus was applied to 'old the surplus profits having been exclusively applied to the repairs of the Road, with the LARS, which were paid to the State Treas. ary before the sale of the Read. We place this amount in Capitals, because the "Stan dard" again asserts, in the face of truth, that nothing was paid by the Road before the

Whatever may be said by the "Standard. or his complaining friends, to the centrary

The Editor insinuates that this report was made out to deceive-that it was issued on the eve of our Election, a to keep the present dynasty in power"-and he expressly charges that "Governor Graham, alarmed at his impending doom, ordered this Report to be ant to suit his own convenience, had to appeare the public wrath.". In all this there is not, one tittle of truth, and the Editor has yet to learn the character of the two worthy gentlemen (members of his own pariv.) who have the immediate management of the Road, if he supposes them capable of lending aid and countenance to any such unworthy and dishonest purposes. Nor, does he less injustice to the Commissioners and the Governor, in his false insinuations, and charges. Had be put himself to the least trouble, he could easily have learned, that directions were given the Treasurer to make

And had not this Report been published, showing the condition of the Road, what dard" Would have been the first to cry out that the Governor and Commissioners were concenling the condition of the Road from the people, because they feared to make an exhibit. They would be charged with attempting to deceive them - to withhold information in reference to their own property-and all this would be construed into admission that the Road was sinking the State deeper and deeper in debt. "Secret Circulars," no doubt, would be scattered through the State, teeming with insinuations and charges, to impose on the ignorant and alarmy the timid! We again oull "Standard" to publish the Report; and let the people judge for themselves!

Since the foregoing was in type, we have received the following with pleasure.] EDT. REG. Ruleigh & Gaston R. R. Office

Raleigh, July 6, 1846/ Mr. Gazes -As there are some who pear to entertain the opinion, that the affairs by the invasion of California, but by seizure of this Read, since its purchase by the State, and possession of the entire country be. have not been properly conducted; and, as ine of Tampico on the Gull of Mex. there seems to exist some misapprehensions with recard to the recently published state. ten, and the same parallel on the Pacific. with regard to the recently published state. This estruce embraces the righest and most me at of Receipts and Disbursements-it may valuable provinces of Mexico.

It includes all of California, from the head brief a manner as possible, some explana-It includes all of California, from the head brief a manner as possible, some explana-to the cape, and dot alone the Provinces bor- tions in regard to its present financial condition and general operations, which I shall

Ascertained Receive Cot.

may be asserted with truth, that deren of the Train from every cause have less frequent occurrence than on any neigh-

less frequent occurrence than on any neigh-boring Road.

Besides ordinary repairs of the Road, which have been carried as far as the fried interests of the Road sedmed to require, there has been much done of a permanent character; such as making attensive altera-tions in the Bridge as Guston—likewise of the Lecomotives, putting under them four driving wheels instead of two, as heretofore, thereby rendering them more efficient and permanent. The sum aiready expended for extraordinary purposes, will amount to about \$2,500, all of which is included in the estimate.

With regard to the course of those hav-ing charge of the Road, the desire of one and all has been; it is believed to promote the true interest of the Road, both now and prospectively, and thereby advance the interest of the State. And, after conducting the operations of the Road with an eye to the strictest conomy, a considerable surplus remains at the end of six months, over the disbursements, which have been paid over, as stated, to the public Treasurer, not for the purpose of effect or estentation, but because it justly be

longs there. WESLEY HOLLISTER, Pres't Rt & G. R. R.

Occe more, would we appeal to the Whigh of the State to do their duty, and their wh duty, in the approaching election! Let no one conclude that his individual efforts are not needed for the reason that there are gallant spirits enough without him, to ensure success. government, and the establishment of this contest, without criminal neglect. He who has been brought forward as our "Stannot. Then let every man to his post-let none stay from the polls, but rallying like true Whigs, let all resolve that nothing shall be

himself in favor of Direct Taxation, as the poerisy witnessed? ust and politic mode of rais This is what the Whigs have long predicted, that the whole policy of the Democracy was fast driving to this most ruinous and oppressive policy. It is well known, that the article in our National Constitution, giving Congress the power to lay direct Taxes, was opposed with great vehe-mence and ability by the wisest Statesmen estimate upon him.

of the Revolution. What system of revenue He said here, that Saunders, Henry and could be more annoying and oppressive than than it has been for four or five years past than that which sends out thousands of Government agents to prv into the domestic aff fairs of the people -requiring the poor and rich--women and men, to open their closets and dairies to the gaze of every rude and in solent visitor who may be dressed in Govern. ment live ? The people would rise up against such policy. But Mr. Shepard need not be alarmed .- If his Party goes on for welve months longer, as they a few months past, DIRECT TAXES will comesnon enough, and that with a vengeance too!--- Ib.

# Revolutionary Officers and soldiers in North Carolina entitled to Bounty Lauds.

The Hon. Mr. Stephens of Georgia has nublished a list of those Revolutionary sol. diers in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, whose bounty lands have never been claimed. The following is the North Carolina list, In case of the death of any of the persons, their descendants are entitled to the land.

North Carolina Officers .- Lieut. Thomas Clark, Capt. Mi-

egjah Lewis, Lieut. Jesse Sleed. Privates .- Gideon Aukens, Samuel Baxter Jos. Brown, John Baily, Wm., Bryant, Chas Bright, Layman Barks, Giles Bowers, Demp. Bright, Layman Barks, Giles Bowers, Dempsey Bryan, David Chester, Lievi Colter, Wm. Cole, John Camper, Isaac Clark, Philip Dean, John Etherage, Abraham, Fowler, James Fauiks, John Graham, Joseph Gurley, Samuel Gainer, John Gill, William Griffin, Poter Hudsock, Richard Hardwick, Joshua Harvey, James Hukins, Fountain Jourdan, Joseph Lane, Edward Fine, Propositional Lane, Proposition Jostah, Jones, Edward King, Prancis Larho, John Leach, Isaac Lewis, Bennett Morgan, Soloman Middleton, Daniel McFater, Mor-fis Moran, Roger McCraw, Arthur McDonald, Wm. McIntere, Philip Mason, Henry Miller, Nehemiah Pravey, John Platt, Wm. Pofford, Wm. Paice, Richard Roberts, Cornelius Ryan, John Simpson, Robert Scave James Sisk, John Stringer, John Shepard, Samuel Simpson, David Sweat, Sampson Sykes, Wm. Thomas, Anthony Toney Thomas, Anthony Toney, Dempsey Underdoo, Levi Wiggins, Benja-min White, John Wells, Lott Watson, John

Twenty millions of dollars, which the Mexdollar upon each inhabitant of the U. States. Uncle Sam foots the bill .- Worcester Daily

If Uncle Sam Sam should take it into his head to fact those who have got him into such a scrape, he would show himself of more shrewdness than he has exhibited for the last few years. - Lancaster Coura

Mr. Rice, the celebrated "Jim Crow." been deprived of speech and the limbs by a stroke of paralysis.

OF ORANGE COUNTY.

"Philas" has forgotien, or has yet to learn, blish no communication, whatever he erbiect be, without a responsible name.

ALL IS MICHT!

as from the tone of our exchanges, as well as from private letters from different parte of the State, we are tattained that every thing is "O. K." in regard to the approaching election. The best spirit prevails throughout our party, and all that is necessary to secure a sace of every man's duty. Let name be found recreant at this important moment, when the eyes of is nation of frequent are beet on us-when the beart of the nation beats high with hope that the gallant old State which has al. ways done her duty will again, in topes of thunder, shout forth her approval of the eternal principles of justice advocated by the Whig party. Let no voter stay away from the polls, under any circumstances. If you cannot walk, then ride. If you have no horse, borrow one. Go, at all events- at any cost! Your vote is of the first importance. Your country calls will you refuse?

Active, intelligent men at each precinct should see that plenty of tickets are provided. And see, too, that those who are unable to read be not imposed on.

## CONSISTENCY

Mr. Shepard's principal theme, in his sense less harrangues to the people, is the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and internal improve-This will never do. Each Whig voter owes something to his country, and his State. No last week from the Raleigh Star, proving conone who has an interest in preserving good clusively from the records, that the leading wise men of the Democratic party were as much systems of public policy, can stand algof in in favor of those improvements at the time they were undertaken, as were the Whigs; dird bearer, in this campaign has done his and that even JAMES B. SHEP-duty, and is doing his duty manfully, and ARD represented Wake county is an in-Whigs be remiss in theirs?—We believe ternal improvement Convention held-at Raleigh in 1838, and voted against a motion to strike out a clause in one of the bills reporternor!-yea, a thorough Whig fact for the loan!! And yet he has the imputriumph!-Raleigh Star. dence to get up before an assemblage of intelligent people and charge the Whige with The Greensboro' Patriot states that Mr. being responsible for the debts of the State! Shepard, in his speech at that place, declared Was ever such shameless impudence and hy. again. After dwelling on this subject for

Mr. Stiepard stated at this place that he vosted AGAINST asking for the loan. The riff of 42-here he took occasion to assert records of the Convention prove that he voted in FAVOR of it!!! Reader, of whatever party you be, all we ask is, that you look at

Hoke were JUSTLY deleated, when offering for Governor, because of their advocacy of internal improvements." And yet he admit ted at Hendersonville that he voted for them all! In charity we are bound to believe that the man is not always in his right mind

We have, in our day, known weak men to seek important offices, but never saw we one of the calibre of Jumes B. Shepard aspire to the Gubernatorial chair of a State.

A Democrat in Onnige county, on hearing of the nomination of Shepard, declared that the Democratic Central Committee had hade themselves liable to an indictment by the Grand Jury of Wake county, for an attempt to kill the Democratic party. The people of the State fetend on the 6th of August o follow up the blow struck by the Committee. and kill and bury he party beyond the hope of resurrection.

HAIL STORM.

A violent storm of hail visited a portion of this county on Saturday last, doing much damage to the growing crops, corn particu-

The weather, during the latter part of last week and the early part of the present, was more like October than July, being too cool during the larger part of the day for our citizens to be comfortable without fire. On Friday last the Thermometer stood at 56.

The Weather and the Crops .- The Greentille Mountaineer of the 17th inst. says: "On Tuesday last a large portion of this District received the benefit of a good rain, and corn. crops present a favorable prospect; but there are several neighborhoods suffering still for the want of rain. The dry weather for the last two or three weeks has enabled our farmers to harvest their Oats in fine condition; and what is still more fortunate, the crop is larger, and more luxuriant than we have can war has already cost, puts a tax of one known for many years. A northern breeze during the latter part of this week has made he weather unusually cool and refreshing."

# NEW YORK ORGAN.

This spirited advocate of the glorious ten perance reformation comes to us this week greatly enlarged and much improved in appearance-in matter it needs no improvement. It is one of the best temperance papers in our country, and is worthy the encourage. giving a portion of those lands to the se

Trull and J. W. Oliver.

and Hon. Willie P. Mar for the Vice Presidency

next, to consist of delegates from all s

Hon. W. L. Mancey, of Alabama, has resigned his sout in Congress, to take effect a the expiration of the present session.

Mr. Pola's Editors at Washington got 800 000 ffe printing the Report of Commissions of Putents. They are well paid for cringin and fawning at the footstadl of power.

BSSRS. SHEPARD AND FRANCE AT MURPHY.

The 11th of July has come and gone, and see have met the enemy and they are ours!" The good people of Cherokee met on the above day for the purpose of hearing Me. Shepard, the Democratic andidates for Gove rnor, address them. | Gov. Graham was be able to be present, but I would have done glad if every man in the Old North State ould have been on the ground, for I assume you the Whige were favored with a rich treat by our gallant standard bearer, "The Great Western."

A stand was prepared in a heautiful grove near the village, and about 12 p'clock the au dience, (which was pretty large) together with the speakers, repaired to it. After some consultation, with "the progressive," In which there were evident signs of disastisfaction Mr. Shepard was introduced to the audience by W. Manchester, Esq. Mr. S. announced himself a candidate, and by way of preface remarked that he would make no personal alegations, but would speak of public mrn and public measures boldly, asserting that the Whigs had acted in bud faith towards the neaple, which seemed to be his text, (which you will find in the political works of one Billy Holden, after his conversion.) He said if the people were deceived once the man who deceived them is responsible: if they are deceived twice the people themselves are responsible. He first proposed to show that the

wanting to secure a Whig Senate, a Whig ed, asking the State for a loan of \$500,000 Whigs had promised the people an equal dis.

House of Commons, and a Whig Gov- to the Raleigh and Gaston Road! voting in tribution of the public domain among all the States, but had tailed to comply with that promise, inasmuch as they had given a large a mount to the new States; asked the people very gravely if they could support such men some time (which appeared all the time to be an up-hill business) he passed on to the Ta that the Whigs are honest, that is, the mass of the people, and particularly the wings of the west; very tauntingly held up the acts of Congress of '42, and called the Tariff the bill of plunder, said if we project the manufacturers of the U. States the country will be flooded with foreigners, which would create such competition in the price of Jabor that the aborers of this country would have to work for half pay: that he, never coold get Gov. Graham to a discussion of the Tariff of 142; and that he had never heard it delended; that instead of the Tariff protecting us against foreign labor, it actually envited and enc aged it; asserted; with great emphasis, tha no logislation could or would protect the far mer; spoke of it being a humbug, &c. He then took up the Raleigh and Gaston Ro Road; asserted that both loans, were while acts; that the Legislature lad no right to pay the debts of a corporation; gave Gov. Graham a "lambasting" for his bid! said he had wasted the people's money, &c. Charged Graham with a usurpation of power in appointing field officers to the regiment of Volunicers; charged that he voted against giting the election of Governor to the people; said that the whigs were opposed to the war, abused the 14 in Congress who voted against the war bill; called them all sorts of hard names; passed a high eulogy on the charactet of Polk for settling the Oregon question; was not disposed to share any of the honor with the whigs; seemed to entertain a peculiar regard for the people of Cherokee; in fact delivered the same speech, with slight alterations, that has been reported in the democratic papers ever since early last spring .-By this time the crowd had become scattered all through the enclosure, and were in a good side of conversation, when Mr. Shepard sat

> Then up rose that gallant defender of whigh principles, M. Prancis, Esq; who, after announcing himself a candidate for the Senate, read a letter from Gov. Graham excusing himself for his non-attendance. By this time the crowd were close up to the stand. You could detect a smile on the face of all pre sent, except the Democrats, who looked very much "down in the mouth." Mr. France first answered some charges which had been brought against him by his opponents, after which he proneeded to notice the speech of the "talented young Senator." First, the public lands-He showed that the new states were settled by emigrants from the old, the they were emitted to some privileges for the purpose of erecting school houses, colleges, &c.; that if the whigs had acted wrong it