

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

A case was tried before Judge Caldwell week before last, at Hillsborough, which is perhaps as singular in its details, as any that has ever been recorded; in fact we are informed by gentlemen of the bar, that in an extensive search through their mystery books of the law, they could find no precedent by which any light could be thrown on the practice in such cases.

A little girl, exactly twelve years of age, and described as really beautiful in features, form and figure, was arraigned for the murder of her father. There was no one present at the time the deed was done, except two small children, not competent evidence, and consequently, there was no evidence against her but her own confessions, and the fact of her father being found dead in his own house, and no one there but herself; and it could not be proved, although exertion was made to do so, that any person else had been there on the night of the murder. The father was a drunken wretch, and the mother was known to have a paramour, to whom suspicion attached, but he proved, clearly, that he was somewhere else on the night of the murder.

It was proved that the father was at a grog shop on the evening of the murder; that he became so intoxicated that the keeper of the grogery had to put him on a horse and send him home. On the morning after the murder, the owner of the house happened to pass near the door, and discovered the corpse lying there. The man was lying on a pallet before the fire, with one arm under his head, in a sleeping position. The head was severed as with one blow with an axe, and the severed part had rolled down, exposing the brains and whole interior of the skull, the axe having gone through the head—through three thicknesses of the quilt and half an inch into the floor! The owner of the house above mentioned, immediately summoned the neighbors and held an inquest over the body. The girl and two children being there all the time. The mother of the girl and a son 19 years old, had left home the evening before, and staid all night at a neighbor's house.

The girl immediately confessed that she had killed him. Her first confession was, that her father came home drunk, and beat her with a stick, and told her to get a knife, he was going to kill himself; but she could not find a knife. On being asked to show the stick with which he beat her, after looking about she picked up one that one of the neighbors had brought; and on examining her body no bruises were found, which shewed that that part of her story was untrue. She then said that he came home and lay down and told her to kill him, and on her refusing, he swore he would kill her if she did not; that she went and got the axe, and he lay down, but she still refused to kill him, and he swore he would kill her, at the same time raising himself up, as if to get on his feet, and she raised up she said she struck him the lick; but the evidence proves that the blow must have been given when the head was on the floor, thus proving more untruth on her part. The variations in her evidence are singular and excited much speculation. They are the effect of a disturbed and excited state of mind, produced either by fright, or an over anxiety possibly to excuse the real murderer, if she did not commit the deed herself.

She further stated that having committed the act, the sight made her sick, and to avoid fainting she threw a part of the quilt over the corpse, and went to bed, first, however, telling her younger sister that she had killed her daddy; and the child immediately started up and went and lay in her dead father's arms all night! The murderer slept!

The evidence of medical gentlemen was that a girl of her age and size had not strength to strike such a blow. This leads many to the belief that the real murderer is yet undiscovered.

While one can scarcely realize that a child would or could commit such a deed, it is seen on the other hand that she confessed from the first moment, that she did it, and no entreaties could make her alter her statement; not even the loathsome solitude of a dungeon through night and through day; or the persuasions of her counsel to disclose the truth if she had not done it; and their solemn admonitions that the gibbet awaited her unless she recanted. Nothing could move her.

The jury retired but a few minutes and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case has produced much excitement and speculation. She was released immediately. The heartless mother left town and went home after the trial was over, and before she heard the verdict of the jury!

[Fayetteville Carolinian.] Rich!—The Albany Evening Journal relates a rich scene which occurred in the Legislature there on Wednesday last, when Mr. Oakley, one of the Native members from the city of New York was making a speech on the constitutional amendments, wherein he argued for the necessity of some greater guards to the purity of the ballot box. The Journal says:

"In the course of his remarks he alluded to the practice of coloring voters, and described a scene which he had witnessed, of sixty men brought into one room in a particular ward, for the purpose of voting in that ward, brought from New Jersey and other places.

"Mr. T. R. Lee (Loco of Westchester) rose and inquired of Mr. O. to which party he (Mr. O.) had belonged when he witnessed this scene?

"Mr. Oakley. To the Democratic party. There was a burst of laughter all over the House, and Mr. Lee did not pursue his inquiries."

A New York paper says that tall ladies invariably prefer short men. An exchange thinks this an error, and observes that no woman objects to Hy-men.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Watchman.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is now generally understood that a "Grand Jury" of acknowledged skill and intelligence, at the late Term of our Superior Court, in the range of their conservative duties took up the subject: How far Mill Ponds operate upon the Health of Town and County? After a careful and impartial investigation, as well as Professional and personal criticism, Bills were made out against "Four Establishments" recent and long standing in different portions of our County. I observe that in your last paper the owner of a well known Mill in our immediate neighborhood, has appeared above his own name, in an expected and natural defence of himself. How far the question of "Long established Rights," and the current interests and casualties of the passing day, may shape open issues and a fair trial, is not my present purpose to discuss. My only object in this note, is to call the attention of the community, (afflicted indeed, Heaven knows), to the fact that a Saw-Mill, which is about to be erected West of South of Town, two miles, on a duck-pond in the basin, in a country comparatively level, and to secure a head of water the dam must be very high. The back water will cover, of course, a large extent of wooded country. Now a Prophet's warning is not necessary to enlighten our senses in a comparison—That if old wastes of water, upon bold streams, with not much dead timber in the basin, so addresses itself to the fears of a Grand Jury, as to make it the subject of a grave and deliberate investigation, what are the citizens of Salisbury to do (and the neighbors in that direction included) when an additional evil is to spring up in the shape of a high dam, stopping a small stream, with an inundation thrown back into a wooded country. Our recourse is "a Bill of Injunction," or whatever may seem best to

SELF DEFENCE.

For the Carolina Watchman.

MY DEAR TRIP: I promised you in my last letter, that when I wrote a gain, I would give you a description of a practice, so common among the fair sex of this State, as to be sanctioned in public by at least two-thirds; and in private by all for ought I know to the contrary. A habit which even from description to your refined taste, must appear as disgusting as it is filthy, and which could you witness once, would throw you into spasms! Chance has thrown in my way an opportunity whereby I had full scope of witnessing this degrading habit, and which would make my eyes ache to see again.

I must insist, my dear Tripp, on your summoning to your aid all that gravity, which you can at all times so easily command, and which I deem indispensably requisite to the perusal of that which I am about to relate. This habit, then, in polite society, is called "dipping," and is certainly one of the most dipping affairs I ever saw. I received an invite to tea on yesterday at Col. T's, whither, at the appointed time, I repaired; and was received by that truly kind and hospitable man, in the most friendly manner possible. The sudden transition on my entrance, from solitary singleness, to the midst of a dozen ladies, of whose presence I had not the slightest suspicion, somewhat embarrassed me, as I had not made the slightest preparations for such society, which the discerning eye of the Col. no sooner saw, than he informed me it was no party, but merely some friends and acquaintances of that most estimable of women his wife, who had assembled from the neighborhood to assist her in the completion of a splendid quilt, then under way, which information you may rest assured made me feel quite at home. The ceremony of tea drinking being over, the ladies retired to their quilting, leaving the Col. and myself to our own amusement, who after the lapse of no very considerable time followed, and found them seated in a very large hall, around a quilt, which was indeed a most splendid affair. In seating myself, I discovered they all had in their mouth, a small, black looking stick, from three to four inches in length, and about the size of a common riding switch, which was continually moving up and down, or from side to side at the will of the possessor, this together with the alternate contracting, and relaxing power of the muscle that circles the mouth, (Aubicularius, I think is the name of it,) gave the human face divine as ludicrous an aspect as you can imagine. I had before seen in my travels, some specimens of this sublime habit, but never on so large a scale; and determining to gratify my curiosity to the utmost, I arose and advanced in a gallant manner among them. I here saw scattered over the fair surface of the quilt, four or five round, small Tin-boxes, about the size of a blacking box, in which I could discern that highly delicious, and palatable article, called Scotch Snuff—some of it evidently eluted together from the repeated deposits made by the instrument used for that purpose, and which in polite language is called the Brush. Into these boxes they would dip the brush, (sometimes as many as three at once), dripping with the salivary fluid, by which means the snuff is taken up and conveyed into that opening in our heads, which is known by that appropriate name of the mouth! where it is rubbed, sucked, and rolled, as a "sweet morsel" until the strength is extracted, which is retained, or ejected as the taste of the fair one dictates. I witnessed on some, whose mouths, though well formed, were not as air-tight as they might have been, but were in strict accordance with an over-seers wages—from year to year—and might more properly be styled leaky mouthed, down the corners of which, and over a skin that may have once been whiter than alabaster, but now near a saffron tint, poured, or rather ran, in streams something less than a mill tail, a very rich and highly colored fluid, a sort of quintessence of Scotch Snuff. And all this done, and suffered, too, with a complacency that is to me as unaccountable, as it is extraordinary.

To give an idea of the sang froid position which is generally assumed, to enjoy this most delightful of all luxuries, picture to yourself Miss C., seated by the folds of the window curtain, in her own drawing room, with her head reclining against the wall, her feet straight out, with the right foot resting over the left one, the left arm crossing the body, the palm of which supports the right elbow, the remaining part represents a perpendicular, the hand grasps the brush, which is inserted in the mouth, and moving up and down, with a slow motion: Now throw into her countenance the most heavenly look of pleasure and contentment—eyes swimming in delight—and you have the picture of a scene I have not unfrequently witnessed to my utter astonishment and wonder.

I have spoken of this habit, only as regards its filthiness, and this should deter those paragon of nicety and cleanliness, from its use, and this is, indeed, its best feature, for could you behold with me, the waning health, the beauty destroyed, the morals debased, the sorrow, dejected, and sluggish look, and the intellect that once shone forth to admiration, now a wreck, bordering on the verge of idiocy, your astonishment, and sympathy would know no bounds. [This is no over-rough picture, no fiction of the mind—it is truth, solid truth, and such, my dear Tripp, is but a faint outline, a miniature view of that great picture of filthiness and misery which is daily exhibited among all ranks of this portion of society, throughout the length and breadth of the "Old North State."] W. X. Y.

The following communication was made to us through the Post Office, at this place, on Thursday morning; and it is with pleasure that we comply with the request therein made to publish it. The Grand Jurors of the County and our readers generally, will do well to read it carefully and reflect seriously! We do not know the author, and it is only because the subject is one of great importance that we have thought proper to break our rule in publishing it without that information. Let it be understood that we have no notion of "eating our Corn in hominy," and dispensing with fine meal bread. We are in favor of good bread—that's the way we go.

But here is the communication—read it: It is surprising to hear that a portion of the enlightened men of old Rowan which is the independent old republican county of the old North state where republicans

and republican friends is wont to regret and bewail, the present ill day of 1845, when a set of men called grand jurors, sit in their lair to try and take other peoples' othermen rights away from it, and look like the did want to do so for the have tried and want the whole of the courts powers to assist them in so doing, but, I hope and trust that they may not succeed and if any court or Judge or Jury was to try and take other peoples' othermen rights away from it, so and so you must do where the have no more right than they have to take other peoples' othermen rights away from it, and I am willing to Nullify, and maintain our rights as I understand them want us of the most of us to take down our mill dams and let our ponds dry up for good range for these stock and because we are getting along better on equal footing with them so that we need not bow-down to them and ask for the crumbs which fall from their tables the think of the can keep us down on our knees all our days they can do as they please but Stop Sirs if you are going to do as you may say you please we will do as our fathers and let our ponds dry up for good range for these stock you may do with us you please we will do as our fathers have done when England's proud and selfish king did them the must pay 3 pence on the lb of tea the ed we will But we will not and the did not nor we will not we do not nor the shall not nor the dare not tear down what our fathers put up and what is ours is ours and not theirs and we will let them know of the do not know and of the would mind there over and over would have plenty to do and perhaps more then they can mind and of the wont do we will make them let our ponds alone and if they will have nothing to do only interfere with ours the better interfere with none and next time the are out of employment and cant get nothing else to do the better go fishing and catch a mess of good fish for them and there families they have any or read them law books and understand what they ought to do for we think that the meddled them selfs this time where the have no Business and I always have heard et said where am had no Business the could easily get in Business by interfering with few remarks to one of these columns and insouling will greatly oblige one of your humble and obedient subscribers and one who always has been a republican and intends to live and die one and would like to see republican principles preserved till the world shall end in peace and in war so mote it Be for this time

God made man and man made money
God made Beer and Beer made money
God made Sattan and Sattan made sin
God made a hell and put Sattan in
Long long ago
and if we want to do right
we will let others alone
or if we want to do spite
the may do et to there own
or the ought have done so
Long long ago

THE WATCHMAN.
Salisbury, N. C., April 8, 1845.

We are authorized to announce JAMES E. KERR, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.
We are authorized to announce JOHN H. HARDIE, as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Rowan.

Some Locooco editors are laboring to make it appear that England is adopting the free trade system! This is altogether ideal, fabulous, and untrue, if it is meant indiscriminate free trade. England studies her own interest just about as well as any nation on the face of the earth. If she, by removing the tariff on those articles which she cannot produce at home, (and it is only on such,) and by piling it up on those articles which she can produce within herself, thereby serves her own interest, can it be said she is pursuing that liberal policy of Free Trade, so highly praised by some politicians?

There seems to be various opinions relative to the course which Mexico will pursue in consequence of the passage of the resolution for the annexation of Texas. Some think she will not resent it—others that she will. Some think "she will suffer herself to be mollified by money"; others that she will regard it as an act of war on our part, and will treat it as such. At present all is uncertain. Gen'l. Almonte, the Mexican Minister, was still in New York at the latest accounts, waiting for the sail of a ship, to convey him home, when the proceedings of our Congress will be officially laid before the government of Mexico.

The following important paragraph is from the Washington Madisonian—the other papers there, and further North, know nothing about the revelation here made.

"Unlawful Military Organizations.—We have seen some indications of a disposition to revive the project, put upon foot and temporarily overthrown last summer, of forming military organizations in the United States, without the warrant of law, for a 'Texas Expedition.' This project we denounced last summer, as unconstitutional, impolitic, and fraught with danger. Let it not be revived. It will only cripple the measure of annexation. We must have Texas by fair means only, and without the assistance of a Burr. We prepared a complete history of this 'wild military project' last summer, but were induced to 'lay it over,' and postpone its publication until after the Presidential election. We may find it necessary to publish it hereafter."—Madisonian.

A writer in the last National Intelligencer, who signs himself "Spectator," takes pretty strong ground against the New Postage Law. He thinks the new rates will be inadequate to defray the expenses of the P. O. Department, and that the tariff must be increased to meet the deficit, in which event the burden of supporting the mails will fall with equal weight on those who enjoy its benefits and those who never send or receive a letter or package by them. If his premises should prove correct, his conclusion must be.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, informs us, in a late speech in Congress, that we possess upwards of ten hundred millions of acres of public lands. What need have we of more? Why clogg the wheels of Government by the admission of Texas? Why disgrace the Nation to seize, wrongfully, the Territory of another State or Government?

JOHN DAVIS, of Massachusetts, has been elected a Senator in Congress, to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. ISAAC C. BATES.—Mr. Davis is a staunch Whig, of course.

Nathan Farlow, says the Ashboro' Citizen, of Randolph county, committed suicide on Saturday the 22d ult., by hanging himself. He was a respectable member of the society of Friends, aged about 60 years.

The last Standard publishes a card from Gen. Saunders, in which he announces the fact that he does not intend to be a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District.

The Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, in session about the 20th ultimo, had under its consideration the case of Mr. Hastings who was sometime ago, suspended from the exercise of his Ministerial office, because of his owning slaves. Mr. H. stated to the Conference his purpose to send his slaves to Liberia but would give no guaranty for the fulfillment of this purpose, as required by his brother members, and was, consequently, doomed to a continued suspension from his office as a minister by a vote of 158 to fifteen.

Gas Light.—A new mode of producing gas for lighting has been discovered. The apparatus is said to be and potable very cheap. The gas is produced by the decomposition of a greasy substance, from the kitchen or elsewhere however worthless—is united with oxygen by a simple process, and produces a more splendid light than any common coal gas.

The Markets.—Within the few last days, Cotton has advanced in price, very slightly, and the markets seem to be pretty firm. At Fayetteville, it is quoted at 5 a 5 1/2; at Camden, 4 1/2; at Charleston, 4 1/2 a 7.

Flour is still at a low rate—\$3 a \$4, being about the top of the Market, in the range of North Carolina farmers.

The Frost, during the late cold weather, nearly killed all the young Peaches, a large part of the Strawberries, plums, &c. &c. The Farmers Almanac predicts Frost about the close of this month: if it should come, it is probable there will be a clean sweep of the fruit crop for the present year.

New Hampshire Election.—We give in our columns to-day the returns of votes, with but a few exceptions, from the whole State on the gubernatorial ticket. It will be seen that Governor Steele is re-elected by some 1,000 or 1,200 majority over all opposition. It is needless for us to go into details and comparisons of the Governor with the Congressional ticket. Suffices it to say that the highest candidate on that ticket runs about 1,000 ahead of Governor Steele, and Woodbury, the lowest, runs something over 1,000 below him, which in consequence of the Congressional ticket being larger than the gubernatorial, defeats Woodbury by a handsome majority, and gives the people an opportunity of again going to the polls with a direct issue before them.

The locos have elected 4 of the 12 Commissioners, and probably 10 of the 15 Senators. We are some in hopes the Whigs may have succeeded in district No. 9, but this is quite doubtful—Hale (Whig) may lack a me half dozen votes of an election. Both branches of the legislature being largely democratic all vacancies will of course be filled by democrats.

Mr. Hale will have about 7500 votes, and there will be some over 1500 scattering.—Concord (N. H.) Courier.

THE ZABRISKIE CONTRACT. The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, before the adjournment of Congress, made a report upon the subject of a contract made between the Navy Department and one of Mr. Tyler's favorites. The Courier condenses the facts embodied in the report as follows:

"March 22, 1844, Mr. J. C. Zabriskie, a New Jersey Tyler man, called upon Mr. Tyler and requested of him, for a friend, a contract to furnish timber for the Navy. The friend was Mr. Voorhees, chief of the Bureau of Construction and repairs, and as an officer of the Government, legally incapable of holding or deriving any benefit from a public contract. Mr. Tyler referred Mr. Zabriskie to Com. Warrington, acting Secretary of the Navy, to ascertain whether the timber was wanted.—Com. W. told Zabriskie that it was not wanted. Mr. Tyler forthwith issued an order to let J. C. Zabriskie have the contract." Zabriskie took the order to Mr. Voorhees and assigned it over to Wm. C. N. Swift, who was not present. Voorhees took the assignment and sold it to Swift. For this he was to receive \$4,000, and did receive \$1,000. A final contract between Swift and the Bureau was prepared; but before it could be executed, Mr. Voorhees was killed by the Princeton explosion, and Com. Morris took his place; on examining the affair he refused to execute the contract, and handed the matter over to Mr. Tyler, who annulled part of it, and ordered the fulfilment of the rest."

All the details which led to the contract are equally disgraceful as the above, and afford another evidence of the corrupt practices of John Tyler.—N. Y. Express.

NEW POST ROUTES.

The following new post roads have been established by the late Congress: From Jamestown by way of Deep River, Brownstown, Midway, Hussey's Store, and Phillips' Ferry, to Mocksville. From Ashboro' to Lawrenceville. From Merry Hill to Edenton. From Kinston, Lenoir, by way of R. D. Nunn's, Lewis Jones', and Stephen M. Gaddy's, to Hallsville Duplin. From Hallsville, Duplin, to Richland, in Onslow. From Hunt's Cross Roads to Nashville, Nash county.

Mexican Affairs.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th ult. gives the following paragraph: We learn that the Mexican Consul in this city, Senor Annuozio, has received instructions to close the Consulate in this city, and that he intends doing so before the close of the month.

It is reported and believed that this is incorrect—that the story originated from the circumstance of the Mexican Consul receiving a letter from Gen. Almonte more stating the termination of his official business at our seat of Government.

the resolutions. Our space does not now admit of further detail. Suffice it that we contrast our present elevated position as a people—secure in the respect and amity of the great enlightened nations of the earth; secure in the enjoyment of peace, and in the speedy acquisition of acknowledged independence; secure in the wealth which the commerce of Europe is about to pour into one lap, and in the increasing value of our lands, arising from extended occupation and the investment of foreign capital; secure of becoming "the most favored" by those powerful and wealthy sovereignties whom both interest and policy impel to cherish our prosperity and growth, that their markets may be supplied with our staples; and secure that the increase of commerce will speedily render no less consistent than desirable a great diminution of our present tariff—with the alternative presented by this resolution of Texas, divested of all these high privileges and advantages, shorn of her attributes as a nation, crippled in her commerce, in her prosperity, in her domestic resources, depressed in the burdens of public debt and direct taxation, her land in consequence depreciated in value; and in the event of final annexation upon the proposed basis, our public domain not only raised and mortgaged to secure the payment of our debt, but even recaptured of its mineral wealth to swell the federal treasury.

This is, indeed, but a dim and totally inadequate view of the actual pit and grave of insignificance and infamy into which the House of Representatives of the American Congress have proposed to plunge this nation.

Since he mislaid the morning star,
No man, nor fiend, hath fall'n so far."

The Policy of the British Government

The time appears to have gone by when Protection was the order of the day in England. We do not here use that word in its limited sense as applied to a protective tariff in behalf of domestic manufactures only, but in its most comprehensive meaning, when it extended to almost every interest in the nation, and to almost every class of the people. English silks were saved from the competition of foreigners by import duties which amounted to a prohibition. English cotton and woolen goods, English cutlery, porcelain, hats, shoes—every thing, in short, of home manufacture, was protected, not by the skill of the fabricators, but by the interference of laws which closed the home market against strangers. The shipping interests, the Canadian interests, the East India Company's interests, were all bolstered up as carefully as the votes of Parliament could effect it. Protection to life and property was secured by a severe criminal code. Hares, partridges, and pheasants were protected by most stringent game-laws and the dread of transportation. The Church, as by law established, was protected by a steady and uniform depression of dissenters and non-conformists. Commerce and navigation were guarded by a thousand restrictive duties. The aristocracy was protected by a careful denial of Parliamentary representation to Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other populous places, and the most tender protection to the nominal constituencies of Old Sarum, Gatton, and Castle Rising. The wealthy land-owners and the agricultural interest were protected by the closing of the ports against the admission of foreign grain, until the price of that grown at home exceeded ten shillings, or two dollars and twenty-two cents the bushel. In fact, legislative protection was extended to all classes and all interests, excepting to the two most important, because the most numerous—the laboring and working classes of the people.

But a change has gradually come over this policy. The first innovation was made by Mr. CANNING and Mr. HUSKISSON, and their friends; they forced their colleagues, in Lord LIVERPOOL's administration, into the repeal of the navigation laws, and to the general admission that wherever a system of reciprocity could be established, free trade offered greater advantages to all parties than a restricted one. This was but the beginning of the end. Sir ROBERT PEEL, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and Lord ELDON refused to take office under Mr. CANNING because he was favorable to Catholic emancipation. The Tory party praised them for their opposition, and bore them back into power and place on the death of Mr. CANNING. But the march of change and reform was onward; and in one year afterwards, the Corporation and Test laws and Catholic Disabilities were repealed. This Administration would not advance another step, and the Duke of WELLINGTON's memorable declaration against Parliamentary reform led to the defeat of the Tories, and the admission of the Whigs into office. The Whigs boasted of their liberal principles, but they dared not to speak of endowments for the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, nor dreamed of revolutionizing either the commercial or the fiscal arrangements of the empire, and, with the exception of the great question of Parliamentary reform, they left things pretty much as they found them.

It remains to be seen what has been done by a Conservative Cabinet. The present Government took office at a period of extraordinary danger and difficulty. Disasters were abroad, sedition movements at home, diminished commerce, and a revenue falling off from quarters, gave a fearful character to the times. These appalling circumstances were not to be met by any ordinary means of amendment. The new Government felt this, and acting upon the conviction, looked for a remedy in a complete change of system. The repeal movement in Ireland was put down, the tariff and the income tax of 1842 were passed, and these important measures were speedily followed by others which indicated that "old things were passing away," and that "all things were becoming new." Ireland had to be quitted; there were only two ways of doing this, either by governing with a rod of iron, or by conciliating the great body of the people—generous conduct towards them on their most tender point. Sir ROBERT PEEL readily adopted the latter mode. The charitable endowments bill passed; the education of candidates for holy orders according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland was provided for at the public expense; the Church of Rome, in Ireland, was recognised as a Church; pious individuals were empowered to endow benefices and build Roman Catholic places of worship at their pleasure; the Romish clergy were permitted to become doctors corporate, and like the Protestants vicars and rectors, to hold property as corporations; and an annual grant of many thousands of pounds is now proposed for the better education of Catholic priests. Thus Sir ROBERT PEEL, steadily and uniformly pursuing the only plan which appears to hold out a prospect of peace for Ireland, and of course, for the United Kingdom. He is acting justly towards the majority, and with exceeding good policy towards the minority of the population of Ireland.

But it is not in regard to churches and education alone that the wheel is going round. The financial system of the country seems to be now in the balance. The formerly strongly-held theory that indirect taxation was greatly preferable to direct taxation appears to be getting out of date in England. The income tax has been renewed for three years; an amended tariff has been introduced, four hundred and thirty articles have been exonerated from import duties, and trade set free from a great many of its shackles; export duties are to be levied no more; raw cotton and other elements of manufactures are to enter British ports free of duty; glass is exempted from taxation; auction duties are abolished; sugar can be placed in the cup of the poor man at two cents and a half per pound cheaper than it used to be. The country is to be relieved from upwards of three million pounds sterling of annual taxation; and, even with increased estimates for the navy and other purposes, a surplus of nearly one hundred thousand pounds is expected at the expiration of the ensuing year. In 1842 the import duties were reduced on seven hundred and fifty articles out of 12 hundred, and were left untouched on many articles, on the principle of obtaining, by negotiation, concessions from other countries as equivalents. This principle has now been abandoned, and that of reducing taxes in England for the benefit of the English people is fully recognised, without regard to the movements of other nations.

It is not likely that any increase of trade can, during the next three years, bring an increased amount of five millions sterling into the British Treasury, so as to enable the Minister to dispense with the income tax at the termination of the period for which it is now renewed; nor are we quite sure, if it should be so, that the repeal of that tax would be a judicious measure. Money must be raised by some means, and from some source or other, for the support of Government and the discharge of the national obligations; and there does not appear to be any fairer or more equitable mode of raising it than by taxing every man for the support of the Government in proportion to the stake which he holds in the country—that is, according to the benefit which he receives from its protection, and its enjoyment of it.

Besides, although four hundred and thirty articles are now exempted from duty, there are more than seven hundred yet remaining subject to duty. Will not the tea merchant assert that he has an equal claim to consideration with the sugar merchant? Are not the corn merchant and the corn consumer, the most oppressed and the most numerous of all classes, to be considered? Undoubtedly they ought to be, and undoubtedly they will be. This experiment if successful, will lead to another, and another, until trade, so far as it relates to the importation and the exportation of raw materials and natural produce of every description, will be left free to find its own level.

The evident tendency of the new system in England is to relieve, as much as possible, the poorer classes, and to lay the burden upon the richer. The income tax is a direct tax; for, if there were not a line drawn below which the tax-gatherer is forbidden to go, still, in the very nature of things, he who possesses the greatest share of this world's goods will have to pay the largest amount of tax.

We have gathered the materials, and in some cases the language, of these observations from recent English and American journals, and have endeavored to compress and arrange such an outline of the whole subject as may place it in an acceptable shape before our readers.

It may be added, in conclusion, that England still protects her manufactures jealously and carefully, and the late repeal of duties on the imported raw material will act as a further protection of them: whilst there is scarcely an article relieved from duties by Sir ROBERT PEEL's bold financial measure which can in any way interfere with the interests or diminish the protection of manufacturing labor and skill of any description whatever.

What the British Government finds necessary to be done in this respect in England, we hold to be at least as necessary to be done in the United States; but we need not repeat our often expressed and well understood opinion on this subject.

The question undoubtedly arises, and it is deserving consideration, how far can we, with propriety and advantage, reciprocate the measures of the British Minister by repealing or lowering our import duties upon raw produce and materials? It must, however, be borne in mind that what may be applicable and advantageous to a population like that of England may prove highly prejudicial and injurious to the very differently circumstanced people of the U. States.

National Intelligencer.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Drucilla Gaither, Aza E. F. Gaither and Elijah Campbell, vs. Samuel Albee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Albee, the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Iredele at the Courthouse in Statesville on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas H. McRorie, Clerk and Master of said Court at Office, the 2d Monday after 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of our Independence. T. H. McRORIE, c. c. x. z. Printers fee \$5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1845.

Jane Sharpe, vs. Andrew Morrison, George Albee, Samuel Welch. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel Welch is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman for six weeks, that said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity to be held at the Court House in Statesville for the county of Iredele on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead in answer to the Complainants Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Thomas H. McRorie, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 2d Monday after 4th Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of our Independence. T. H. McRORIE, c. c. x. z. Printers fee \$5 00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Davie County—February Sessions, 1845.

Susanna Hodge, vs. Joseph Hodge, Anthony Hodge, David Hodge, Mason Brindley, John Hodge, Joshua Young and wife. It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Watchman that the said defendant in this case be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Mocksville on the 4th Monday in May next, and plead or judgment will be taken pro confesso. John Cleaveland, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence. JOHN CLEMENT, CLK.