tor moral effects, in the souse used than the

sence of any body of troops.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., said that Mexico was no conquered—not in any sense conquered. The pro-States, and even more now than when the war commenced. Mr. Davis advocated regulars as better than volunteers, and gave his reasons at some length, as growing out of their insubordina-tion and want, of discipline. Mr. Davis's speech

commanded much attention. The amendment was rejected by a vote of Avec Tine Year all Whigs, the Nays all Locos, ex

cept Mesers Johnson of Md and Johnson of Lon. Callioun would not vote.] all was amended, on motion of Mr. John Maryland, with a proviso, that these ten

ments shad be re sed by the President, "if h opinion the exigencies of the war require such increase of force." the Bill was then ordered to be engrassed. But Mr Haunegan, expressing a wish, with other more, to speak on the bill, moved that the

Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Venable moved to reconsider the vote of to 41. perlay, calling on the President for instructions relative to the return of Santa Anna and Mr Ashmun moved to lay the motion on the de Carned.

on motion of Mr. Botts, the House went into committee of the Whole on the resolution relative to restoring the contract to the Fredericksburg company for carrying the great Southern mail. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered an amendment requiring the Rail Road to pay an equitable inlemmity to the Bay Line.

Messra Botts, Lincoln and Root addressed the Mr Jones obtained the floor, after which the

minittee rese and the House adjourned.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 6.

SENATE. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, appeared, was sworn

explution was laid over The Senate laid uside the morning business, and proceeded to the order of the day, which was the in for raising ten regiments of regulers.

Mr. Hale addressed the Senate, opposing the bul, and arguing that the extension of slavery, and the increase of slave power, were at the bottom of it Mr. Reverdy Johnson then obtained the floor. Mr. Badger, from the committee on Military

Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the recruiting the volunteer regiments. The Senate passed into Executive Session, and

new ords adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The whole day was taken up in debute or the countion relating to the Southern mud. No de-

won was had. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Wassingrey Jun'r 3, 1848 In regard to the descussion in the Senate to-day there hangs a tale which will serve to illustrate an important point in the history of the subject offer of debate. Senator Jefferson Davis, who was one of the gallant heroes of Boens Vista. made an impassioned appeal to the Senate to pass the new ten regiment bill without any delay; and in the course of his remarks he declared in substance, that but for the turdy action of Congress

in voting men and supplies, the blood of our brave roops shed at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Controras, and Chepultepec, might have been saved! Here is a heavy charge, made in a high Locoforn quarter, against the Locoforn majointy in the last Congress! Now what are the tacts in the matter? Senator Davis is in part the responsibility in the matter rest where it somes. Senator Crittenden promptly corrected the Massissippi Senator, so far as the action of the Senate was concerned. He showed that the Senate had unbesitatingly voted for every thing the administration had asked for, to enable it to carry on the war, after its own tashion. Mr. Day's thought the other branch of Congress pursued a more dilatory and reluctant course.

And now let the true key to the matter he brushed. Mr. McKav, the great radical Lacofuco charman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, throughout the last two Cougreses, to a furnished by the War Department with the processory estimutes for carrying on the war, in which estimates was a single item of ten millions or lellers, placed there upon the earnest recommendation of General Jessup, for the expedition of the state demanded his services." xica. The minort of item, which, if voted by remain informed, struck out by the prudent and communal Mr. McKay, and not reported to Congressed all! It may be that he had the of Mr. Polk and Mr. Marcy for and the same functionaries are ever studying the meet from, or in srepresent to, the peothe real sums which the war is costing them! ... Jefferson Davis's remarks on this subject the country, and let the country see from statement, who, and who alone, are to blame to the insufficient and tardy action of Congress, with the gallant accuser says caused American and to drench the battle-fields of Buena Vista,

Let the galled jude wince! Our withers are nuwrung!"

DECEPTIVE ESTIMATES. Read the following, from the intelligent, dispussmall and accurate correspondent of the Baltimore American:

WARRINGTON, JABRARY 4, 1848. The estimates of expenditure furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, are deemed so unfair in Congress to expose them. The measures re- | excellent health. onmended by the present Administration, will require an appropriation of more than one hundred The Secretary asks for fifty-five millions for the ordinary expenses of government, and this, as is shown by the recently published letter of General Jessup, after cutting down the estimates of those toore cognizant than the Secretary himself with the wants of the service.

To these \$55,000,000 and fourteen millions to meet deficiencies for the past year, and to these 14,000,000, again add thirty millions more for the thirty regiments now asked for as a necessary augmentation to the army. Here you have \$99, 000,000; and if the per centage of deficiency for the year 1848-'49, shall bear any proportion to the known deficiency for the fiscal year 1847-'48, the sum will be immensely increased beyond the aunusual demands upon Congress of a miscellaneone character, all of which are calculated to swell the aggregate greatly if the war continues. The wish of the Department appears to be to keep not less than 50,000 men in Mexico, and more if pos-

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit when credit distremed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use .- Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the lute session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State-house. The Balsung immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a semuys degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of uninual weight-which addition being once FELT, cannot be

North Carolina

MRS. M. BEVIL OULD be-pleased to accommodate six or eight Gentlemen with Board, without Lodging. Her house is on Maiden Lane, within a

Jan'y 1, 1848.

few minutes walk from the most business part of "V. L. D." in our next. 96-3w

## OBSERVER.

PAYETTEVILLE: TUENDAY, JANUARY 11, 1848.

I Many of our Subscribers, who are in arears, will find their accounts enclosed in their papers this week. We most earnestly request a prompt attention and settlement.

Conunces -'The irregularity of the Washington papers puts it out of our power to give as full purticulars of the proceedings of Congress as we desire; and we are necessarily confined to the brief Telegraphic despatches.

It will be seen that a motion to withdraw troops east of the Rio Grande, and to ask no indemnity for the expenses of the war, has been rejected in the House by the decided vote of 137

A resolution calling on the President for the particulars of Sunta Arna's admission to Mexico. was evidently unpalatable to the Locufoco members, who endeavored in various ways to give it the go-by. But it was finally adopted, 145 to 15. On the next day, however, one of our members, Mr. Venable, was green enough to allow himself to be made the mover of a resolution to reconsider! Reconsider a resolution adopted by 145 to 15! A Whig House abanden an inquiry for which the against war. He had the satisfaction, standing country has loudly called for nearly two years past, because it is not convenient for Mr. Polk to answer it! This is too good Mr. V. stated his object to be, to move an amendment, leaving it discretionary with the President to communicate or not; "if in his judgment it be not inconsistent with the public interest." But he could not expect the Whig House to adopt such an amend-Mr. Mason offered a resolution to restore to the editors of the Union the privilege of the floor. The ment, for, under a discretion of that sort, nobody would expect to get the desired information.

The debates in the Senate are evidently of high importance and interest, but the want of mails de- this war in some measure-not by voting to relieve prives us of the benefit of them.

The Intelligencer thus announces another im portant vote in the House:-

A Great Truth nobly Vindicated - The House of Representatives vesterday signalized itself by a omige to Truth, the more brilliant and striking because unexpected at so early a day in the session, hough not doubted in the end by those who helieve, as we do, that the ultimate triumph of Truth over Error is certain.

Yesterday being Resolution-day, Mr. Houston, the Whig member from Delaware, having previand given notice of his intention to do so, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army under his command for the great achieve-

ent of the Buttle of Buena Vista. This Resolution, Mr. Henley, one of the Demoratic Representatives from Indiana, moved to amend by adding to the words describing the arny these words "engaged as they were in decoding the rights and hours of the nation

This amendment Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts noved to further amend, by adding these words "in a war unnecessarily and uncunstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." On agreeing to this last seneudment, the year and nave were ordered; and the vote being taken, stood as follows: Year 85, navs 81.

So that the Horse or Reservery reves has by solemn vote, declared that THE WAR WITH MAX-ICO WAS UNNECESSABILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY BEGGS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senate a few days ago,-"According to my approhension, there is no greater en-limity that can be ful this country, than the subjugation of Mexico and the extinguishment of her nationality, and the transfer of all her territory to us. Sir, from the begin-

nirg I had great forebodings about this war, and my first-bodings among others, related to this very thing—the absorption of Mexico. And I reiterate, sir, that if it takes place, we are very near to the end of our political career." Ma. STANLY .- The Newbernian says,-

we supposed Mr. Stanly could not be induced to positiveness in Washington, that Gen. Cass and would be violation of law! At that time (July abandon his present pursuit and accept of the Mr. Dallas have entered into a compromise, by 1st) the contract expired; the company, however nomination [for Governor.] We have since learned from a private source, though we have no authority from him for it that he would not feel at liberty to decline, if the Convention or the Whigs. Vice President for another term. Until this ar- eral refinsing to pay the price authorized by joint

THE "N. C. ARGUS" -- We have received the first No. of this new Whig paper, published at cy. Now they will both work together to defeat Wadesborough by Col. John W. Cameron, and an elegant sheet it is. The Editor has had manifold | Almost simultaneously with this arrangement, difficulties to encounter in getting his office in or- Mr. Cass has written a letter to a gestleman in ble to conclude any arrangement, they suspended der, but these have not at all impaired the spright. Tennessee on the Wilmot Proviso, and, as the liness of his hun or, or the point of his wit. We emergency was pressing, he does not even wait wish him that success which we are sure he will for the letter to reach the individual to whom it is the trip between this city and Richmond in eleven

Stringer and T. G. Haughton propose to publish a nion, with a great flourish of trumpets. daily paper in Wilmington, to be called "The Spirit of the Age," and to be neutral in Politics the session of Congress in 1846 Gen. Cass voted send the mail by a circuitous route, from this city erro Gordo, Churubusco, Contrerus, and Chepul-

> Enquirer of the 1st January 1848, predicts, that adhered to the principle of that Provise. He now of near four hundred miles, instead of one hundred on the 1st January 1849, it will be rejoicing over says that he is "strongly impressed with the opinthe election of Gen. Taylor as President and ion" that "a great change has been and is still Daniel Webster as Vice President.

Mr. Clay arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, on his way to Washington, to argue an imand erroneous, that but an opportunity is wanted portant cause in the Supreme Court. He is in

hous of dollars from the present Congress gates, Mr. Syme, of Potersburg, has offered the we find that after all no change has taken place a half, as the company had by the direct route for following resolution:-

tersburg Railroad Company to increase their capi. Wilmot Provise at the South, and for the Wilmot Mr. G. further commented at some length upon tal stock, so as to emble them to aid in the extension of the Wilmington and Raleigh, or Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to South Carolina.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the Petersburg and Rounoke Rail Road is doing a voted and spoke a few months ago.) should be and read from a communication of the Postmuster very successful business. For the year ending kept out of Congress, and left to the people in General, showing that all he expected to save by 30th September, the gross receipts of the Road their respective local governments. This is a tub were \$179,867 94, and the expenses \$99,865 62 thrown to the South. But then, he further says, vice between Richmond and the next largest city leaving a net income of \$80,002 32. This that the territories should have, and do have, the mount named in the estimates. There are also paid a dividend of 64 per cent., and left a surplus right to determine for themselves this question tinuance, instead of a saving to the Government of \$30.834 82, which, with other means on hand, whether or not they will tolerate slavery. And the cost of mail transportation by this change of was sufficient to pay all the debt of the Company, this is for the North; for he well knows, that if and leave a surplus of more than \$10,000.

> The North Carolinian has not attempted to controvert more than one of the undeniable facts we have stated in regard to the mail controversy. In reply to our statement that for four years past the Postmaster General paid the Company \$260 a mile, and that if it was right then it could not be wrong now, the Carolinian asks .-Thes not the Postmaster General say that Mr. Tyles

> granted this company a dispensation (unauthorized by law); and was it not a contract between the Department and the company, to last four years? How then could lit. Johnson lower the price without violating the con-tract? We thought whighery was the aware friend of the rect! It is useless to discuss a subject where there is a settled determination to keep truth in the back-ground.

viz: from July 1843 to July 1844. After that time mine whether a Southern mun shall or shall not the mail was carried by the Company without any be permitted to emigrate thither with his slaves. contract, the Postmaster General continuing how- If this idea of Mr. Casa's is to be enforced, then to New York, felt compelled to withdraw that ever, to puy the same identical sum of \$260 a the result will inevitably be, that from all the termile. But, even if there had been a contract, the ritory which he seems so anxious to acquire from None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the power is expressly reserved to the Postmaster Mexico, slavery and slave holders will forever be General, in all contracts, to annul them at his excluded. IT For sale in Payetteville by B. J. HINS. pleasure. When such a power is reserved, with DALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in the consent of the contractor, it would have been no violation of the contract, if one had existed, to Wilmot Proviso, viz: that in the territory to be ac- Richmond to get his letters

refuse to pay the \$260 after 1844.

was crowded to excess to hear Mr. Calhoun on the Mexican War. The House was emptied, and the galleries and lobbies filled with its members,

with ludies, and citizens. Mr. C. spoke for "somewhat more than an hour, justifying and explaining his original opposition to the war, and asserting that, from the outset, he had foreseen the tremendous evils it must of necessity inflict on our justitutions. Unless the deensive line which he suggested should be adopted. these evils could not be avoided. There would then be left no alternative but to fall in with the recommendation of the President, and carry on the war to its termination. He protested against the subjugation of Mexico, to be he'd as a province, or the annexation of her as territory to be admitted into the States of the Union. As experience had taught, it would require the constant resence of a standing army of 40,000 men to keep her in tranquility and submission; and, as States of this Union, we could never admit an Indian and mixed-blood population to an equality

and association with our free white citizens. There was, in Mr. C's opinion, not the smalles chance to disentangle ourselves from the difficulty we were in, except to take a defensive line-to take indemnity into our own hands. When the war was declared, he would have proposed, if time had been allowed, to limit our efforts th defence. He would now propose to fall back upon a line-he would not say what one. He would withdraw our troops from the centre of Mexico. We were now tied to a dead corpse, and he would get rid of it. Our true policy was equity, forbearance, justice, and magnanimity. We must await events. We must avoid wars and conquest. This was not the first time he had raised his voice alone, of opposing the proposition of Gen. Jackson to issue letters of reprisal against France. He warned gentlemen that, if they went on in this career of war and debt, they would seal the death-warrant of the constitution. Free trade would become but a mere name. High taxation of every kind would be inevitable. All the cardinal principles of the administration would be reversed, and we should have debt, high turiffs, and paper monev. He appealed to his friends of the administration eide-for he considered them his friends to retrace their steps. Retraction would confer on them the highest honor. He appealed to gentlemen on the other side, who were responsible fo they did not intend to accept-to take a different course, and to agree to a defensive line. He would remind gentlemen of that side that the public sense-the general voice of the country-called for some territorial indemnity; and it was idle to resist it. He should not now propose anything;

fortunately presented, of consulting officers of the army now in this city." We see it elsewhere stated, that Mr Calhoun declared, that, though we had acquired military glery enough in the last campaign, we had lost caste in other respects in the eves of foreign nations: we were considered more oppressive, more grasping in our views. That we were no nearer they were. That the next campaign will cost mixty millions of dollars; and if we want to borrow forty millions only, we shall scarcely get it at more

but if he found that he would be supported, he

would propose to construct a committee to con-

oder what would be the best defensive line, and

who would avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Union is very much worried at Mr. Calhoun's course. "There were hopes, (it says,) that he would support the war and the administration." the benefits of our free institutions. The President has particularly disclaimed such a scheme. No member of Congress has avowed it. There is not the slightest prospect of its accomplishment for

years to come, if ever." "For years to come, if ever." That is a signifi- tion any further would be a violation of law.

ant expression. We have just received the speech itself, too late to publish it this week. "We incidentally remarked some time ago, that TEX. CARE.—It is stated with a great deal of

which their united strength is to be marshalled in Mr. Buchanan, rival candidates for the Presiden-

addressed, but procures a call for its publication from several Locofoco members of Congress, and running for the last two years in compliance with ANOTHER PAPER IN WILMINGTON .- Messrs, Wm. forthwith it is hurried into the columns of the U-

It is important here to recall the fact, that at for the Wilmat Provise. And that at the last A Parmicrion.—The New York Courier & Semion he declared, in a long speech, that he still going on" in his own mind and that of others, in deney, which so voter for the Wilmot Proviso Vigorata Legislatures. In the House of Dele- of the people. But on scanning closely his letter, for instead of running through in nine hours and in his own mind, and that his letter is but an art-Resolved. That the committee on Roads, &c., ful attempt to produce the impression without the dy been without a mail in this city from the South inquire into the expediency of authorising the Per reality. In short, a letter to be read against the for five days.

Provine, practically, at the North. He says, for instance, that the principle of the having no slaves, and known to be opposed to Tyler made the allowance of \$260, for one year, the idea of sovereignty, and of the right to deter-

Mr. Calnoon's Sprech.-The Senate Chamber | quarters as Virginia and Maryland and Kentucky | vate expresses could be suppressed evicen the inare harassed by Pennsylvania and Ohio.

On the whole, this letter of Gen. Cam seems be a canningly devised and admitty executed trick, to deceive the South into his support for the Presidency. The Locofoco papers here will point to the Southern phase of this letter, and keep entirely out of view its Northern phase, together with his speech and his vote, and the adoption of solemn resolutions by the Legislature of his own State. Michigan, and by nine other States, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. We are glad to see, however, that there is one Southern Democratic paper, the Charleston Mercury, which is not deceived by it, and which does not hesitate to repudiate it.

Acquisition or Territory.- In the Union of the 29th nit. we find the official proceedings of a Locofoco meeting in Fuirfield County, Ohio, (which is among the largest Locofoco counties in that State,) containing, among other things, the following resolutions-3d. If the Wilmot Provise be not made a party

test by the northern democracy, a democratic President will be elected, and Mexican territory itory, with free labor; because such territory will

be acquired with laws in force against slavery, which laws cannot be abrogated but by the enactments or consent of Congress, and such consent cannot be obtained

5th. Because, further, the cheapest labor will always find the readiest market, and the labor of Mexicans can be purchased at a lower price than that of southern slaves. Because, also, slavery cannot, and, in the nature of things, will not, seek retreat or extension to territory not highly favorable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane and ention; and no territory to be acquired of Mexico

We ask the particular attention of our Southern readers who favor the acquisition of Mexican territory, (if such there be.) to the views here advanced which show beyond question, that the territory so to be acquired will inevitably be formed into free States. And we ask them how they like the idea of having on the Southern and Western borders of our present Slave States, other States Taylor, but by voting money to get territory which of the character desired by these Ohio Loco'ocos? As we have often urged, the only way to prevent this evil, and the struggle which must precede it, as well as the dissolution which must follow it, is, to allow no such territory to be annexed.

> Tur Mans.-The last week has been like the three weeks preceding. On Thursday, six mails were due, of which three were received. On Friday, four due, none received. Within a day or two past, several mails have come, leaving only

three Washington mails behind. To show that we have correctly stated the facts in regard to this outrageous derangement, we copy the following extructs from a speech in the House of Representatives of Mr. Goggin of Virginia, who, from his position as Chairman of the Post Office wace, but in fact our difficulties were greater than Committee, has access to all the facts, and is in constant communication with the Postmaster General himself. It will be seen that Mr. Goggiu confirms every statement, (neither more nor less.)

which we have made --The company demanded no increase of pa over what they had received since 1843. Instead There was one chimers, (it sads,) which affected of the company making exorbitant demands for the whole of his argument. He is alarmed at the this service, as was represented, it had been adjuprospect of annexing the whole of Mexico to the dicated by Congress and sauctioned by the Presi-United States, with a population of seven or eight dent of the United States that they were entitled and ever since 1843 down to July of this year. combracing two years of the administration of the present Postmaster General.) they had received it. But that effect now came to this House and said, in his annual report, that to allow this compensa-

This same compensation had been paid from 1843 to the time when the present Postmister General came into power; and since that time. through his whole administration, until July 1 1847, and then for the first time had he discovered that, to make any further payments at this rate, had continued to carry the mail without a specific favor of the former for President and the latter for rangement was made, they were both, as well as resolution of Congress, and reducing the compensation from \$260 to \$237 50 per mile by railroad, and from 237 50, about 12 per cent by steamboat, the company gave him notice that they could not contract for the service at that rate; and, on the 10th of the present month, being nna-

When this contract was made, it was under schedule which required the company to perform hours and a half; and yet they had actually been a schedule which required them to run in nine hours and a half; and had done this without a dollar's increase of compensation. But the Postmaster General, not content with this, had chosen to to Baltimore, thence down the buy to City Point, thence up the James River to Richmond, and up the Appomatox to Petersburg; making a distance heat route from this city! And by this circuitous route was the great Southern muit of the United States now conveyed; thus seriously affecting so regard to the measure. What has effected this cial and husiness communication, and holding back change? We might say that it is the hope of for several days intelligence from the army. Incutching Southern Locofoco votes for the Presi- stead of having reference to the expedition of the mail, the Postmaster General scened to be experimenting upon the country, and endeavoring to could hope for unless by throwing dust in the eyes show at how slow a rate it could be transported route it now took thirty hours; and we had alrea-

the impolicy of suffering such a mail arrangement to continue, and upon the serious injury to the community in all its interests resulting therefrom. Wilmet Provise (for which, as we have stated, he He also condenned it on the ground of economy. the change of route was \$575 and odd cents; and this, Mr. G. said, by discontinuing the muil ser-He contended that the Postmuster General was any part of Mexico be annexed and formed into not restricted, as he seemed to imagine, except. territories, the people therein, being composed of that he should not pay more than three hundred Indians, Mulattoes, and Spaniards of mixed blood, dollars per mile. Within that sum the Postmaster General had a discretion, and that amount he was not asked nor expected to pay. He was asked slavery, will at once determine the question, and only to give that which had been already paid, in this county: exclude the holders of slaves from any participa- and which had been awarded to the Company by tion in the territory acquired, which must thus be the President of the United States and by Consettled from the free States. The position, that knowledged that the service on the Potomac was the Territories have a right to determine such a satisfactorily performed. He had also admitted question for thenselves, is a claim of sovereignty | that the service by the Bay could not be as satisfor the Territories, which is absurd. A Territory factory as by the railroad and steamboat on the has no right of self-government. Its officers are old route; and yet, with these facts before their appointed by the General Government, its Legis-lators paid by the same general government, and its laws approved or rejected by the same higher heretofore paid to them. This great nation, and As arbitrator selected by both parties, President power. These things are utterly inconsistent with the interests of twenty millions of people, were to be trifled with for a paltry saving of a few hundred dollars.

Within the last few days he had learned that a merchant in Riehmond, having to remit \$50,000 mount from his business two days sooner than he would have been required to do if the mail were trausported by the milroad. And what was their own experience on this subject? Why, up to last night, they had not received a mail bearing tidings from their homes for five days. He heard even than this to the North, not to insist on the gentleman my the other day, when accounting for

quired it is "morally impossible" that slavery "can to form a cordon of free States on our South and purpose of stopping private expreses throughout sands more by broken constitutions and the bad South West, to harms the slave States in these the country. But could it be expected that pri-

ercourse of the country was thus obstructed? Unless an improved system were adopted, instead of stopping those private expresses now travening country, hundreds of others would be son started, for the country would not tolerate a mail arrangement which required thirty hours to do that which could be done in pine hours.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .- An attempt was made ast evening about 6 o'clock to 10b the Store of Mr. J. D. Williams. Some person, believed to be mulatto, secreted himself in the Store, but being liscovered, rushed up stairs, and jumped from the second story window upon the pavement. He receped, but it is probable that he sustained some injury in the descent, which may lead to his de-

The Store of Mesers. D. & W. McLaurin, is he same block, was broken into and robbed of some small articles, on Saturday night.

THE MONEY PANIC IN NEW YORK.-We learn from the latest New York papers that the panie in the money market, described in another columu, has subsided.

ANOTHER RESELLION RIPENING IN CANADA. - UIIder this head the Rochester Daily American gives various particulars which lead it to the conclusion that an organized effort is again about to be made, to throw off the government of England, and to annex the Canadas to the United States.

STRAMBOAT ACCIDENTS - The Clarksville, from emphis for New Orleans, with 3500 bales of cotton, broke off both her guards and lost 1500 bales of the cotton. Proceeding down the river, she came in collision with the steamer Admiral. sinking the latter to her cabin floor.

The State of Maryland has resumed the pay nent of the interest of her enormous debt, after uspension of reveral years.

A Mexican Commission.-We are indebted to friend from the army, for a copy of a regular It was mailed to us from Goldshorough. It printed on very coarse paper, and embellished It appears to have been issued in 1836, to Jose

At first we thought it might be from Santa Anna, who had made a mistake in sending it to our address, but who had intended to send a full commission to our neighbor of the Observer, seeing he has been fighting under the Mexican fing home, auxious to show him that the service ras appreciated. But probably the Magnanimous Mexican nation has not yet heard of the labors of its particular friend .- North Carolinian.

No, we presume that the Mexican Nation never heard of the Observer, either as friend or enemy. But we presume also, that the Mexican commision, (like the John Dankey,) found its appropriate quarters. We account for it these Santa Anna as have heard of a certain correspondence between a certain Captain Wm. H. Bayne (the Editor of the Curolinian,) and President Polk, Sants Anna's friend,) in which the Captain-Edior aforesaid offered the services of himself and his whole company to go to Mexico and fight that to Miss MIRANDA, daughter of C. Pool, Esq. nation. This was before the war broke out, (and when many people supposed there was no danger of its breaking out.) Well, the war came on, aferwards, and the Captain-Editor backed out .-He didn't go to Mexico. Santa Anna, doubtless knowing how full of fight the said Captain-Editor was, and seeing that he had not gone, took it for granted that some sufficient cause (perhaps an that as Polk had sent him, (Santa Anna.) to Mexico, to head her armies, and defend her against Taylor and Scott, he would do a further kindness in sending another great General in the person of Captain Bayne. And so he sent the commission. We are not acquainted with the Spanish language, but presume that Jose Maria Soxia means William H. Bayne-and we think it sounds decidedly better in Spanish than in English.

FROM EUROPE. By the Caledonia's news from Liverpool (to the 19th ultimo) it appears that since the sailing of the last steamer there has been an advance of a willing on flour, and a decline in cotton of from

an eighth to a quarter of a penny. It is apprehended that the prospects of the flour and grain markets will be materially affected by he resumption of the sliding scale of duty on the 1st of March, of which the Government has given notice. After that time the duty on wheat will vary from 4s to 10s per quarter, and upon flour 2x. 6d. to 6a. per harrel, adjusting itself to the rise and fall of the market. Indian corn (now free) will be subject to a duty of la per quarter, and

meal to 6d per barrel. The French steamer Union, for whose safety much anxiety was felt, but back to Frence on the 1st December, in consequence of having aprung alenk. The steamer New York, of the same line was also compelled to put back on the 12th De

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18, neon.—The cotton market still continues languid, at a further decline of #1 to 4d per lb, with little fluctuation. Operations ducted on the most limited scale. Uplands

The English Purliament, since opening, has been chiefly occupied with the affairs of Ireland. The bill for the suppression of crime in that conntry, will soon become a law. It is of the most gentle character, and is expected as the precursor of ameliorative measures, to answer the end de-The money market had continued to improve,

though many more failures are mentioned, and there was still much distrust and gloom. The Caledonia has brought \$230,000 in specie

Gen. Taylor .- The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, relates the following incident:

"General," said one of Tuylor's officers, now in public life, "tell me if you are a Whig or a Democrat. Some say you are the one, and some the other; which is true?" The response was characteristic enough. "As an officer of the army in the public service, I am neither. But when the ques- Br. Brig Eight Sons from Demerara, Brigs Cortion is plumply put to me, as now, I am a full blooded Whig, and one quarter over."

A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian gives us a rumor that Generals Worth and Pillow and Col Duncan have been recalled from Mexico, to be tried by a court martial, for certain charges preferred against them, and that Gen. Scott will return also at the same time

From the Northern State Journal. (Watertown, N. Y.) A "SCENE" IN MEXICO. Extract from a letter from an officer at Beuna Vista, dated September 27th, 1847, to his friend

"Quite an interesting scene occurred in the Inpector General's office vesterday. About twenty exicuns had been arrested for murdering one of the Arkansus cavalry. Not having sufficient evidence to convict any of them, tien. Wool ordered eight men to be selected from the crowd, two of thom were to be shot unless they would name the uffderer. Accordingly they made a sort of lottery from which the Mexicans drew for their lives. and a curious spectacle it was to see the poor fellows come up and cross themselves before drawing. There are several in the provost goard for various offences, and I expect some fine morning we shall have a rare time of hanging or shooting.

As to the sickness of the troops he says:
"The North Carolina regiment was paid off the last of August on muster-tolls made two months previous, and almost every fifth man had died since muster. The Mississippi regiment has suffered still more. Companies that came into the field eighty-five and ninety strong, some now number scarce thirty men on purade. These things will rob war of some of the brilliant geme

Remarks by the New York Writer. The above he but a faint sketch of a few of the But there was another matter connected with evils of the Mexican war. Our officers estimate We do not think it useless to discuss a subject ever re-establish itself." Say you so? What then in which every fact is attempted to be conceused or perverted, by the Locofoco papers. There is so much the more reason why we should discuss it.

Eight companies of the East Tennessee Regi- for Lumber; Flooting Boards D. Wide ( ) to L. ment of Volunteers, 684 in all; arrived at New Scautling 6. Mill Timber 4 to 7 75; nothing do-Oreuns on the 28th, on their way to Mexico. ing in Shipping Timber. Turpentine, Sott 2 35. Hard I 40; arrivats light and nineket steady. Tar

The Frenchmon and the Skunk .- We cannot refrain from recording an incident which we recently heard depicted by a friend, a French gentleman, whose unostentations but princely hospitality adds what one could hardly deem possible,) even a new charm and grace to the luvely banks of the Saint Lawrence, along the most delightful reach of that respleadent stream. "It ees twanty year," said be, "since

zat I was in New York; and I go up one night in z' upper part de citee, ('t was most in de contres,) to see a frande .-Ah! oui! W'en I com' by de dooryard, I see som' sing-I know not what he ees. but I s'ought he was little rabbeet; but be was ver' tame. I go up sofily to beem: 'Ah, ha!' I say to myself, 'I 'av gots you!' So I strike him hig stroke vis my ombrel on his neck. Ah, ha! sup'ose w'at he do? B.a.u.h! He strike me back in my face wis his \_\_\_\_ D\_n! I cannot trll! | was aufuls!-DEKADFULS! He s.m.p. |- | so much you cannot touch him-and I de saame! I s'row myself in ze pond up to my necks; but it makes no use. I smell sex week! I not like go in ze room wis my fraunde. I dig big hole to put my clo'es in de grounde; it not cure zem! I dig zem up; bah!-it is de same! I put zem back-and dey smell one year; till zey rot in de ground. It ees fact!"

And it was a fact; for no man born of woman, could ever counterfeit the fervor of disgust which distinguished the graphic delineation of that sad mishan.

> Knickerbocker. lumted, owing to engagements at Washington

MARRIED. day morning last, by the Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton. the Rev. JARVIS BUXTON, Minister of the Episcopal Church at Rutherfordton and Asheville. Miss ANNA N. CAMERON, daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron.

At Oxmore, the residence of Mrs. Trov, in Conibus, on Wednesday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. WILLIAM H. BEATTY Mocksville, to Miss REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Troy.

In this town, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. onner, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLAND to Miss CHARLOTTE ELAM. Also, on the same vening, by D. G. McRue, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON to Miss ANN DOVE.

In Sampson county, on the 6th of Dec., Mr ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Cumberland, to Mise MOLSEY WILLIAMS, of Sampson. In Montgomery County, on the 29th Dec., by Dr Ewing, Mr GEORGE W. HOOKS, to Mire ELMIRA MORTON, daughter of Rev. Edward

Morton, all of Anson county. In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst., Rev. Joseph Parker, Mr. DUNCAN PARSONS

- Pauly and don't DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. WILSON, aged upwards of 80 In this county, on the 30th alt., Mr. JOSEPH BUNN, Postmaster at Bunn's Level, aged 69. . In Montgomery county, on the 28th nit., WM. HOWEL, only son of the Rev Alfred H. and Celestia Ann Richard-on, aged 2 years and 16

At Alfordsville, on the 19th ult., in the second year of his age, JOHN MOREHEAD, son of Wiley and Clarissa R. Alford.

"Peace to the dust that in science reposes, Let spring deck the spot with her earliest roses, And heaven wash their leaves with its indicet dew."

The deceased parents have many sympathising riends .- [Com. At his residence in Pointe Connie Parish, Lon. on the 19th ult., after an illness of about ten days, Mr. ANGUS McPHAUL, a native of Robeson county, N. C. Having acquired a very liberal education in that county, he emigrated to the West some fifteen years ago, where he has resided ever since. He has left many relations and friends there and elsewhere to mourn his loss. If "un onest man is the noblest work of God," he occu-

pied no humble rank in Creation. In Richmond county, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET McFARLAND, in the 89th year

of her age.
At Alten. Illinois, on the 5th ult., Mrs. CATH-ARINE N., consort of the Rev. Sterling Y. Mc-Masters, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. The deceased was a native of Randolph county, N. C., daughter of J. P. Montgomery. Esq. She was in the 30th year of her age. On the 8th alt also died, her eldest daughter, MARY, in the 7th year of her age.

# COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Jan'y 1-Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for merchants of this place; and for M Kelly, S Hare, D McPhail, O Royal, Barnhardt & Hix, W S Pemberten, J Worth, Scott & McAdoo, R Gray, D Freeman, J Hawley, J H Ennis, J Worth, M L & R J Holmes, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Lamiter, Lee & Hooyer, W Bunaji, of the

January 9.- Steamer Everginen, with Goods for C. T. January 9.—Steamer Evergiven, with Goods for C. T. Haigh, E. Glover, Gardner & McKethan, B. Rose & Son, J. Myers, B. T. Hawley, J. Kyle. C. P. Mallett, Rockfish Co., Shaw & Gardner, D. Johnson, G. McNeill, E. Puller, W. W. Briggs, C. W. Andrews, W. Hardin, R. W. King, J. Huske & Son, D. Gee, G. & H. McMillan, E. J. Hale, A. C. Simpson, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Hall, J. Brook-bank, D. Shaw, C. W. Johnson, H. J. Myrover & Co., H. Branson, Lieut, Kine-bury, H. Erambert, W. Prior, and Mrs. L. A. Carver, of this place; and for J. & Roberts, Hant & Gwyn, M. Loweds, J. C. Blocker, J. H. Hawley, Holt & Carrigno, H. A. London & Co., A. C. Blum, E. Shruh, Prof. Fetter, J. C. Mendenhall, P. Fries, Miss S. S. Mallett, Cane Creek Co., J. & W. Murphy, Scott & McAdon, C. A. Block, N. M. Mendenhall, H. & Watson, A. Newsom, M. Boger, E. Beio, and N. B. Hughes, of the interior.

## PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS. Dec'r 30-Brig Margaret from New York .- SURTMENT, consisting of Schr Sannel Hyman from Middleton. Jan 1- Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, nelia from Mariegalante, Marsadis from New Bedford; Schra Shylock from St. Croix, Warrenton from New Bedford, S M Young from Wiscasset. 3-Schrs Lodemia and Eliza from Philadelphia, Benna Vista from Charleston, Judith Ward from Warren, R. I. 4-Brigs Leolah from Newcastle, Me., Siroe from Trinidad, Fawn from Turbox. N Y, Six Brothers from Kennebunk, Me, N II Hall from Providence, Uniota from Boston, Samuel Linn from Newburyport; Schre Henrietta from Providence, Pearl from Jacksonville; Br. Schr Evander from Nassan. 6-Brig Gening from Turks I-land; Schrs Thomas C Bartlet from Charleston, Telulah from New York, A F Thorn from ditto.

Brandy, p'ch,	40	R	50	Lard,	10	. 11
Ditto, apple	40	a.	42	Leather, sole		20
Beeswax,				Lead, bar,	LI	a 7
Bacon.	84	1	10	Molusses,	28	a 30
Bagging.	15	8	20	Nails, cut,		5
Cotton,	71	14	71	Outs,		a 35
Corn,	50	H	55	Oil, Linseed,	7.5	a 80
Coffee,	- 8	8	10	Powder,	5 00	a 6 0
Cheese,				Shot,		a 2
Copperan,	21	15	3	Sugar, br'n,		a 10
Candles, F. F.	. 16		174	Do. loaf,		a 15
Floor.	5		54	Salt, sack,		a 2 0
Feathers,	30		32	Do. alum, bu	. 50	a 60
Flaxmerd.	1 00		1 20	Shingles,		a 2
Hides, green	. 21	1	3	Tallow,	8	. 9
Ditto, dry.	5	n	6	Wheat,	90	a 1 0
Iron, Sweden	. 5		6	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Do. English			44	Wool,	124	n 14
Indigo,	1		14	White Lead		a 2
Lime,			2.00			
4-4 Bro					7 cen	ts.
Cotton	V			A	6 "	

the last ten days. WILMINGTON MARKET. Western Bucon 6 to 7. Corn 65 to 70, receipts fashionable plates of the trade.

light and price firm. No change in Fayetteville

DAN

REMARKS.—Cotton 7 to 7 and but little selling. Corn 50 to 60. Flour 5 to 5 l. Flag-seed 1 00 to 1 20. Business has been dull for

very dull. Flour 6 12 to 6 37. Coru 68 to 75 Cotton at Augusta, 7 to 7# At Columbus ! & At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 8. Curs 58 to 65. Flour 5 50 to 6. Total receipts of Cotton 614,491 bales, against 703.932 last year.

GARDEN SEEDS. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a

1 60 to 1 65. Spirita 30. Rice 3 50. Salt, 3500.

At Chesaw, Cotton ff to 8, moetly 74 to 74.

At New York Cotton lens fullen & cent, and is

ushels sold at 20 ots.

orn 5ll. Flour 4 50 to 4 75.

general amortment of Landreth's celebrated ARDEN SEEDS, warranted gentine and of he crop of 1847. -ALSO-Landreth's Raral Register and Almanac for

1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful inforation for the Farmer and Gardener. Price Jan'y 11, 1848.

## MISSING BOOKS

A LL persons having in their possession Books belonging to "Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4," will confer a favor by handing them in to the undersigued as soon as presible

D. R. BELL, Librarian. Jan's 8, 1848.

WIGS. TOUPETS or SCALPS.

Or Ornamental Hair. R. THOMAS QUIRK, (of 490 Brondway, New York.) deems it only necessary to say that he will visit Favetteville on or about the 13th inst, to sid all requiring his professional services in the way of a moderate or luxuriant Head of Hair, so that all requiring his aid may be in readines to give him their early calls on the announcement of his arrival, as his stay in the town will be

Persons wishing to purchase FRUIT TREES, will please address T. & J. LINDLEY

CAUTION.

Cane Creek P. O., Chatham County, N. C.

LL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note for 27 dollars and 50 cents, given by me to David McDuffie, dated the 25th of December 1847, as I have not received value for the saine, and do not intend to pay the PETER BOLTON.

Comberland county, Jan. 5, 1848. Philadelphia COLLEGE OF MEDICINE. FIFTH, SOUTH OF WALNUT STREET.

THE Spring and Summer Course of Lectures for 1848, will be commenced on Monday, March 6th, 1848, and be continued four months, by the following Faculty: Jas. McClintock, M. D., General, Special, and

J. R. Burden, M. D., Materia Medica and The-D. P. Gardner, M. D., Chemistry. Henry Gibbons, M. D., Theory and Practice of

Surgical Anatomy.

Medicine. Louis H. Beatty, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. James McClintock, M. D. Principles and Prac tice of Surgery.

and Medical Jurisprodence. S R. McCliutock, M. D., Demonstrator of A Richard Burr, M. D., Prosector of Surgery Fee for the full course, \$70. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, \$40. Matriculation to be paid once only, \$5.— Graduation 830. Practical Anatomy, including Recapitulatory Lectures, \$10. The Dissecting

Cooms will be opened on the 1st of March.

Henry Gibbons, M. D., Institutes of Medicine

reason to hope that the chairs of Institutes of Medrine and Anatomy will be occupied by distinct reference at an early period. For further information inquire of JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Dean,

From arrangements now pending there is every

### Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1847. DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted ss usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & Mc-Kethau, are requested to hand them in for settle-

C. T. GARDNER. A. A. McKETHAN

No. 1 North Eleventh street.



A. A. McKETHAN WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and in-tends constantly to keep, a GENERAL AS-

Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c. Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to

sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes. Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year. REPAIRING faithfully

xecuted, at short notice, on reasonable terms. FAVETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848. Wanted-40.000 lbs. Tallow. THE Subscriber will pay the highest each price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messra. H. & E. J. Lilly. ISHAM BLAKE. November 22, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD respectcitizens of Fayetteville



found at his NEW ES-TABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occapied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is presared to make up Garments in the latest Paris,

London, and Fayettewille styles, superior in point of cut and workman hip to any that can be made on the New York principal and on that he flatters himself to be equal to and being in the regniar receipt of the latest styles afforded by the

Flour. 350 casks Lime sold at \$1. Little doing

DANIEL CLARK