CAROLINA PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CLANCY & EVANS, AT $2.50 PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES. GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1838. VOL. II—NO. 28.

BOYHOOOD.

By Lieut. L. W. Patton, U. S. Army.

I never see the laughing eyes
Of joyous boys at play,
But memories fond within me rise,
Of childhood's happy day;
To sport upon the festive ground
Seem'd all I had to do,
And when my comrades laugh'd around,
My heart was happy too.

I seldom cared for dust and noise,
Or wore a troubled brow;
But thought myself, with marble toys—
Oh! richer far than now;
I never pined for foreign land,
Nor sigh'd for distant sea:
The top which turned beneath my hand,
Had charms enough for me.

But now upon my troubled soul,
Come visions dark and deep;
My thoughts are where the billows roll—
And where the whirlwinds sweep.
I love to see the bending mast,
Bow down before the storm,
And hear amid the rushing blast
The wing without a form.

I wandered o'er the plain of death,
As thro' a lady's bower;
Deep watching for the battle breath,
As for a thought of power.
Alas the lesson Manhood brings,
And little understood,—
To leave the lore of gentler things,
For toil by field and flood.

Flow on calm blood of childhood flow!
Speed not your current thus!
Now let the conscious bosom know,
The fires which sleep within:
To-morrow will come the moment when
Each pulse anew will start,
And fling with purple tides of men,
Must battle with the heart.

From the New York Review.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.
(CONCLUDED.)

In the spring of 1782, Mr. Marshall was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year, a member of the Executive council of the State. In 1783, he married Miss Ambler, the daughter of the then treasurer of the state to whom he had become attached before joining the army. With this lady he lived in the most affectionate conjugal union more than fifty years; and she died about two months and a half before his own decease. About the time of his marriage he removed to Richmond, in order to engage in the duties of his profession in the capital of the State. In the spring of 1784 he resigned his seat at the council board; and notwithstanding his removal to Richmond, he was elected the same year a member from his native county Fauquier. Indeed, in this county he seemed, during his whole life, to be attended by uncommon marks of affectionate regard. He purchased large tracts of land in the county, and the principal members of his family by slaves became settled there, having received valuable estates from the bounty of their liberal parent. It was there, too, he intended to pass the remnant of his days and he should have resigned the chief justiceship, but has the county been unmindful of his services, and of his extraordinary merit, and attachment to it. On the contrary, for many years, and down to his untimely death, his eldest son, Thomas Marshall, a man of uncommon purity and vigorous of character, represented Fauquier in the state legislature; and, at the moment we are writing, a younger son still bears the same high honor.

In 1787, Mr. Marshall was chosen a member of the legislature for Henrico county, in which Richmond is situated; and he continued a member from that period to 1792, when he retired, in order to prosecute his professional labors with more undivided attention. In 1788, he was elected a member of the convention called in Virginia to deliberate upon the adoption of the constitution of the United States; and on that occasion he acted on the side with Washington and Madison, and earnestly supported the adoption of the constitution, as the only security of our civil and political liberties as a nation.

It was to this period of his life, that we are to refer the gradual development and consolidation of the great political principles which constituted the guide of all his future life—to which he clung with a steadfast and unswerving devotion, and which he supported with a zeal and ability rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Ian all young men of a sanguine temperament and independent spirit, he was at first captivated with the notions of a broad and unbridled liberty. He saw in the pretensions of the mother country little else than the gradual usurpations of settled authority over the rights of those who were subjected to its sway; and he thought that government, in order to be useful should be limited within the narrowest bounds, and that every grant of power should be watched with intense jealousy, as an inconvenient abridgment of the rights of the community. He had, too, the most unbounded confidence in the intelligence, and wisdom, and virtue of the whole people.—He deemed it impossible that they should ever mistake their own true interests, far less that they should ever be betrayed into a voluntary surrender or abandonment of them. He believed, that all power, however unchecked, was safe in their hands; and that the feeble the arm of government the more perfect and complete was the protecting virtue of the people. "When I reflect" (said he, in a letter already alluded to) "on the wild and enthusiastic democracy, with which my opinions of that day were tinctured, I am disposed to ascribe my devotion to the union, and to a government competent to its preservation, at least as much to casual circumstances as to judgement.' Perhaps he did himself some injustice in this suggestion. The truth was, that his severe experience, during the revolutionary war, of the mischiefs of a feeble national government, and of the inconsistency, firmness, and occasional violence of the state governments, had, in no small measure subdued his confidence in mere unrestrained democracies. He saw, that while republican institutions were admirably adapted to perpetuate the interests and support the rights of the people, they required great energy to be well administered: and that unless powers adequate to their due maintenance and protection were confided to intelligent rulers, they would be perpetually assailed by wild and reckless and unprincipled demagogues, who would trample upon the people after having made them the misguided instruments of their own extravagance. The scenes, too, which immediately succeeded the revolution, were calculated to enforce every lesson of this sort. The industry of the whole country was prostrated—the rights of property were assailed in every various form:—debts were no longer capable of being collected—courts of justice were either shut up, or their ordinary functions obstructed by legislative enactments, or performed with a weak and timid submission to popular prejudices—the army was disbanded without pay, and without public sympathy—the nation and state governments were equally without resources or credit—and what aggravated every other evil was, that the very recommendations of the only just remedies by the purest and wisest of our patriots were received with a cold disdain, or rejected with angry reproaches. It was impossible, therefore, for an intelligent and honest mind not to come to the conclusion, that the imbecility of a government was no security against oppression; and that a well organized and efficient republican government was the only substitute for brute force or ruinous anarchy. It is said to have been the remark of a great statesman, (and probably has been uttered by many others,) that he should think very ill of the morals of a young man not in love with a pure unchecked democracy; and he should think still worse of the wisdom of an old man, who was not sensible of its utter impracticability for all the purposes of rational freedom.

It was Mr. Marshall's good fortune, too, at this period of his life, to be brought in the discharge of his public duties, in contact with some of the wisest and ablest men in the country. In the Legislature of Virginia he was drawn into an intimate communion with Washington and Madison; and in the convention of 1788, he had still more ample opportunity to hear those profound expositions upon the principles and operations of government, which never can take place except in times of great distress and momentous excitement. The friendship which he then formed with these great men was never afterwards broken.—With Mr. Madison, indeed, in after times, when they became separated in their political attachments, it may be said to have been somewhat intermitted; but there never was the slightest alienation of kindness between them; and after the political contests, to which we have alluded had passed by, their intercourse was most friendly and warmly renewed, and so continued until the grave had closed over them.—With Washington, Mr. Marshall maintained through a life an intimate friendship, to which unbounded confidence, and unbounded respect, and entire harmony of opinion, gave a most touching sanctity.

When the plan of the constitution was first laid before the people, it was immediately assailed with great vehemence and early assailed with great vehemence and force in many of the state legislatures, and in none with more severity and zeal than in Virginia. "In the course of the session of 1788, (said Mr. Marshall,) the interesting efforts of the enemies of the constitution made a deep impression; and before its close a great majority showed a decided hostility to it. I took an active part in the debates on this question, and was unceasing in support of the proposed constitution." In the convention, also, he spoke on several occasions in defence of the constitution, in a manner that excited general praise. And we can readily trace, even in the imperfect reports of the debates of that convention, many striking proofs of his sound and discriminating reasoning. To the discussions which were then had, he himself has observed, "justice never has been, and never can be done."

After the constitution was adopted, Mr. Marshall retired again to private life, from which he was recalled, very much against his own inclination, by the violent party excitement respecting the British treaty of 1794; and he was in 1795 elected a member of the legislature. In the course of the ensuing session, the treaty was attacked in a very bold and vehement manner, and was defended by Mr. Marshall, with an eloquence and ability, which have always been deemed among the most splendid exhibitions of his genius. He was not entirely successful; but he reduced the resolutions of the legislature to a simple disapproval of the treaty on the ground of expediency, having completely demolished the formidable array of constitutional objections. It is scarcely possible for us, living at such a distance from the period of those excitements, to realize the extent of the opposition to the treaty, or the strange perversities of judgment by which the public opinion, touching it, was deluded and misled. Perhaps no measure, since the constitution was adopted, ever created, throughout the whole union, such an inflamed and exaggerated state of public feeling. The tocsin of alarm was rung from Georgia to Maine; and the most impassioned addresses were made at public meetings, and through the public press, to rouse the indignation, and stimulate the passions, of the people. President Washington remained unmoved during the general tumult. He determined to ratify the treaty, and, upon his own responsibility, with the concurrence of his cabinet and the senate, he did ratify it. It afterwards became the subject of one of the most ardent and prolonged debates, which had then been known in the house of representatives in congress. The lines of party were drawn with a close, and almost startling, severity. And yet it may now be freely and boldly affirmed, that no measure ever was more just, more wise, or more imperiously demanded by the true interests of the country. It saved us from what must have been a ruinous war, if not from a national bankruptcy. To what then is this extraordinary delusion to be justly attributed? To two causes; the one accidental, and the other permanent in its operations. The first was an infuriated admiration of the French revolution, which generated a correspondent hostility to England. The last was the unrelenting virulence of party spirit, which but too often becomes, in republics, the engine of the most ruinous projects, in order to avenge itself upon its opponents, or to gratify its own ambitious by the exertion of its power. It, indeed, there were not constantly under our eyes the most solemn and affecting lessons of this sort, (and no one could be more humiliating than this, to our national pride or foresight,) this might serve as a warning of the infinite danger of yielding up our judgments to the impassioned declarations of interested partisans, or to the blind suggestions of political jealousy.

In the year 1796, President Washington offered to Mr. Marshall the office of attorney general of the United States; and a short time after, upon the recall of Mr. Monroe, the office of ambassador to the court of France. Both of these high stations, reflecting so much honor upon Mr. Marshall, as coming from a man who at first to war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens," he steadily but respectfully declined. His extensive practice at the bar, securing to him a high reputation and an ample compensation, seemed to him more desirable than any public office. When, however, at a critical juncture of our political affairs, in 1797, President Adams selected him jointly with Mr. C. C. Pinckney and Mr. Gerry, envoys for an extraordinary mission to France, he thought it a duty to accept the station; and he accordingly proceeded with his colleagues to Paris, to perform the functions of that most important and delicate service. The tale of the mission is well known. It failed to produce the usual reconciliation between the two countries, the demands of France being of a nature to which the honor of our country forbade the envoys to submit. Some attempts at intimidation and venal influence then took place, of a nature to reflect deep dishonor upon the good faith and integrity of the French government. It is well known that the whole correspondence was drawn up, and the mission conducted, by Mr. Marshall. The whole proceedings were laid before congress by President Adams; and the country, as it were by acclamation, approved the firm and manly stand taken by the envoys. The state papers thus prepared by Mr. Marshall, in point of ability, force, and accuracy of reasoning, just principles, and full understanding of the law of nations, have never been surpassed. They compare with the state papers of the most celebrated periods in our annals; with the state papers, when Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison held the seals of the department of state. On his return to the United States in 1798, Mr. Marshall was received with the liveliest demonstrations of respect and gratitude. A public dinner was given to him by members of both houses of congress, "as an evidence of affection for his person, and of their grateful approbation of the patriotic firmness with which he sustained the dignity of his country during his important mission."

Mr. Marshall was now desirous of resuming his profession, and devoting himself exclusively to its lucrative pursuits. He had every reason to believe, that his service would be far greater than it had been in past times, since his reputation, as a statesman and lawyer of the purest attainments, had now become identified with the history

great deal would be effected by the successful operation of the Rail Road from Wilmington to the Boundary. Much has already been accomplished already, towards the execution of that work. The cost (so far) has fallen within the estimates calculated by the Engineer, and it is due to that gentleman to add, that no such work of equal magnitude, was ever, so well, before accomplished, at a price so low as his estimate.

The main feature in the system of improvements, adopted by the Assembly in 1836, was, that this road, terminating our chief seaport town, should form the basis or foundation, to and from which all the other improvements of our State should go. In adhering to that, we shall soon bring our own trade to a home market; export our produce from a home port; and, consequently, import a considerable portion of the supplies from other lands, which our own people consume. We shall receive back, from the trade of adjoining States, some portion of the tribute which we have been paying to them for 50 years past; and some substitute for that part of our trade which, by necessity, they will continue to enjoy.

The advocates of a home-market do not wish to *oblige* any planter to trade there; but they would *put it in his power* to buy and sell in a market of North Carolina; or to ship to any foreign market, out of a North Carolina port. We do not say to him, you *shall* trade at home; but only that you *may* do it. We would not prevent him from selling elsewhere; but we would not force him away from a home-market. In a word, we wish to open to him a *market at home*, instead of shutting him out from it; instead of forcing him to go to Virginia, or to South Carolina. Those who impute to us different views, either misunderstand or misrepresent those which we really entertain. To illustrate this matter: A Roanoke planter descends the River with his Tobacco; no one deems it right that he should be forced to carry it to Wilmington, for sale or for exportation: undoubtedly, he must be allowed to go where he can get the best price. But do any think it right for North Carolina, by her system of the expenditure of her money, to force him to Portsmouth or Petersburg? Do any North Carolinians desire that he shall be cut off, by North Carolina legislation, from our ports? Surely not. The road to our own port not being in existence, still, however, force the planter to Virginia, by other channels: then our road being in operation, opens to him the competition of both markets, and puts it in his power to sell at home, if the price is as good. This is the true position of home-trade advocates, and I wonder that there should be any amongst us so opposed to it.

Again: This road once being in operation, and connected with the interior, the planter who may find it may go to Wilmington and sell at a home-market; or if he chooses to ship his produce abroad, he may do it from a "home-port," at Wilmington, to any port of the world; and should the price, at Wilmington, be lower than it is at Petersburg, or Portsmouth, or Norfolk, it may, by this same road, go to Portsmouth. Thus the interests of the Commonwealth, and her citizens also, are preserved.

One thing is worthy of special notice:—The Charter of the Wilmington road was so framed, that when the profits from passengers is large, produce can be carried at rates lower than by any other road.—Thus the planter will be benefited and our home-market fostered; the private interest of the producer is here consulted; and the general benefit of the State premeditated at the same time. It may happen (and I believe it will one long) that produce will be conveyed to Wilmington, on this road, for a mere nominal price. The effect is obvious. The State will save, by keeping at home, the cost of transportation to other States: the commissions to merchants in other States, for selling; the commissions to importers in other States, for articles purchased for our domestic consumption; and other more general advantages, which it would be out of place for me to notice at this time, will accrue to the State, as a State, and to her citizens individually.

These remarks apply, with additional force, if we look forward to the completion of the next link in our system of improvements; to wit: A Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, in the Western part of the State.

The Assembly of 1838 authorized the subscription of two-fifths of the stock to construct this work, provided individuals should first subscribe to the other three-fifths. Many have lost sight of this part of the system, and others have, deeply regretted what they call its "failure;" because individuals have not subscribed shares of the stock, within the time prescribed by the act of 1838. Allow me to suggest that this is but an indolent mode of treating this great subject. It is not patriotic, nor wise, to surrender a well considered plan of public good, because it may not be executed at the first effort to accomplish it. Great ends are seldom attained without repeated efforts. They whose views may be disposed as impatient patriots, will have to succeed in promoting the good of the Republic, such as its founders, patriots and sages. What, in reality, is the guaranty of ultimate success with Peter, the Hermit? will not a single Peter of a generation of all hope. One is always ready to say that others do, or ought to do, everything, and that he, poor fellow, is left sleeping alone, and neglected. Now, I do not say that any one should engage in any undertaking, or do any thing improper, or improper at the time, in order to secure the subscriptions of others to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road. Yes, I repeat it. As the Assembly of 1838 would have declared, if it had known that the subscriptions of two-fifths would not be made to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road, I believe that the Assembly would, if it knew that the subscriptions of two-fifths could not be made to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road, declare that the charter should be so amended as to authorize the subscriptions to be made to any other point in the State, which would be most beneficial to the State, and most likely to be productive of good results. Yes, I repeat it, that the Assembly would, if it knew that the subscriptions of two-fifths could not be made to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Rail Road, amend the charter so

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

	Whole number of	H. of D.		Senate.	
Counties.	Del.	W.	V. B.	W.	V. B.
Somerset	3	0	3	0	1
Worcester	4	4	0	1	0
Annapolis city	1	1	0		
Baltimore county	5	0	5	0	1
Baltimore city	5	5	0	1	0
Cecil	3	3	0	1	1
Carroll	4	0	4	0	1
Caroline	3	1	2	1	0
Cecil	3	0	3	0	1
Charles	3	2	0	0	1
Dorchester	4	4	0	1	0
Frederick	5	2	2	1	0
Harford	4	0	4	0	1
Kent	3	tie	2	1	0
Montgomery	4	2	2	1	0
Prince George's	4	4	0	1	0
Queen Anne	3	0	3	0	1
Somerset	4	4	0	1	0
St. Mary's	3	3	0	1	0
Talbot	3	0	3	0	1
Washington	4	0	4	0	1
Worcester	4	4	0	1	0
	79	49	37	12	9

Two Whigs and two Van Buren D[illegible] have elected, and a tie for the fifth dele[illegible]

There is also a tie in Kent for the third member. The two elected are set down for Van Buren, yet they are said to be of doubtful politics.

What then becomes of the "Standard's" rejoicing about supplanting Merrick, the present Whig Senator? Does he *really* think that the election of Governor determines the election of Senator to Congress, and that the election of members of the Legislature is to be entirely overlooked in the estimate? Does he not know, on the contrary, that the gubernatorial election cannot be accredited to the Sub-Treasury, because this question was not the principal issue in that election, and that the Election of members to the Legislature *will* be the first that can be relied on as a test of the Sub-Treasury policy, as that and the only one that will affect the Congressional representation?"

It affords us much pleasure to be able to inform our distant readers that crops and prospects have turned out so much more abundant in residents than the severe drought and caused us to apprehend. [illegible] that prudent people, will ascertained that there is little or no increase in the price of [illegible] the next session.

[illegible] plenty of flour at $3 a hundred, [illegible] $3 25 cents a barrel, and [illegible] 50 cents a bushel, there is [illegible] of grain and no [illegible] out, save with the comfortable [illegible] who has no partner with whom [illegible] the goods of a bountiful harvest, [illegible] that reminds [illegible] "Father of mercy hence," to all those [illegible] the plenty that [illegible] where sore [illegible] and pills to raise his magnificent [illegible]

We learn, with no small sensations of [illegible] that the administration party have [illegible] in Ohio, in electing Senators for Congress by a large majority, and [illegible] an increase of three in the Congressional representation. This result is [illegible] on one principle only, that of [illegible] Nullification, whereby extravagant [illegible] to mete, and Nullification, Abolition, Agrarianism and Pocofoco[illegible] and presented as a fit offering to [illegible] wrath of the infuriated spirits [illegible] Barnburnism, by partaking of which [illegible] communicants at once experience the [illegible] remission of all their political sins, [illegible] of the restraints of conscience, and [illegible] vassals to do the will and [illegible] of their earthly Lord and master.

A writer from Cincinnati says: "Unexpected to us, the whole abolition ticket [illegible] the exception of four or five individuals went for Duncan and the Loco Foco party.

It is not at all wondered at, that the Administration party did carry the election in Ohio, when it is known that the abolitionists cast 10,000 votes, and that the Whig portion of them were nearly quite as bitter to the opposition, because how much soever they deprecated Van Buren's policy, yet they could not go against him or [illegible] so long as they believed him [illegible] darling project, and therefore [illegible] to vote.

[illegible] Court.—The Supreme Court will [illegible] the week commencing [illegible] the docket has [illegible] on hand [illegible] Court [illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

[illegible] the appearance [illegible] to us, the whole abolition [illegible] with the exception of four or five individuals went for Duncan and the Loco Foco party.

[illegible]

From the Newbern Gazette.

THE PROPER TIME.

[illegible]

For the Patriot.

Irenæus Burrows:

Should you think the following lines worthy a corner in your paper, you will gratify a lady, at whose request they were written, by giving them publicity.

"MY OCEAN HOME."

Wide o'er the sea, I long to roam,
To make the mountain wave my home,
Where kindred spirits all unite
To pass the day and spend the night,
In songs of glee
While on the lea
Flies high in air the sea-gull white.

Oh let me rove the briny deep,
Where dolphins swim and mermaids sleep;
Then through the day I'd watch the spray,
And gently pass my hours away,
In telling tales
Of wrecks and gales,
Full oft on coast of cold Norway.

The ocean is the home for me,
Where dolphins, whales and sharks we see;
Where Mother Carey's chickens fly,
Far from the slap, then very high,
And with their feet
All wished so neat,
Do run upon the wave top high,

Wide o'er the sea, I long to be,
To make the mountain wave my home,
And in my fleet bark light to sail
And fast sky flies before the gale,
And sing of love,
And joys above—
Joys yet to come when life shall fail.

"NON EGO."

HAGAR.

She fled with one reproachful look
On him who bade her go;
And scarcely could the Patriarch brook
That silence of voiceless woe,
In vain her quivering lips essayed
His mercy to implore;
Silent the mandate she obeyed,
And there was seen no more.

The burning waste and lonely wild,
Received her steps—went;
Hopeless she chaped her fainting child,
With that sad sorrow spent.
And in the wilderness, in clear
She cast her voice on high,
And sent unto that heart-listen prayer,
"Let me not see him die!"

Her beautiful her only boy,
Her all of hope below!
So long his father's pride and joy,
And yet now him the blow!
Above she must his last instant,
And watch his pulse breath,
And on his breast bear away the stain
Of the destroyer, death!

"Let me not see him die," sobbed out
[illegible]
One more, her tears forgot to flow,
Once only for a moment cease,
Life stream that thou hast now given
With mighty power to one
Who from his father's roof was driven,
And to the outcast's son.

How often we like Hagar Morn,
With [illegible] to sight
Drives us away, to turn to turn
To [illegible] are forced bright!
Forced from our side to retreat,
And seek if Mercy's cure,
Perchance we never meet both to meet
A desert and there.

TO A FRIEND.

Oft [illegible] once to broken
[illegible] our hearts, it break it must:
Better [illegible] cherished token
Than see it in dust into dust.

I'd rather pluck the fairest flower
And [illegible] its beauty [illegible]
[illegible] that [illegible] it never an hour,
Than see it wither where it grows.

Farewell—we [illegible] farewell,
We may not meet [illegible]
Then fully [illegible] that girl be lonely,
And [illegible] o'er and o'er.

I cannot hear [illegible] day to day,
To [illegible] the death of pure warm feelings
To see [illegible] cheeks fade away,
While spring it life is stealing.

I cannot bear the cheerless eye,
Where [illegible] glance speak heart estranged,
Or hear the cold adieu ready—
The tone the same, the tone how changed.

[illegible] be broken
That bound our hearts—[illegible] break it must:
Better [illegible] a cherished token
Than see it wither into dust.

Married,

In Hillsborough, on Wednesday, 17th inst., by the Rev. Daniel W. Dosk, Geo. Davis Parker, to school of Orange county, to Miss Jane R. Nelson.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.
Spring Term, 1838.

Lucy B. Gordon
vs.
Lucy Hawkins

Petition for Divorce

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Lucy Hawkins is an inhabitant of the State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Patriot, a newspaper printed in Hillsborough, for the defendant Lucy Hawkins, to appear at the next Term of said Court to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday next, to plead and answer to the petition of the plaintiff, or judgment will be taken against her, and the petition taken as confessed.

THOS. SHARPE, C. S. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina to amend the charter of the Conrad Gold Mining Company.

Also to incorporate the Leaksville Manufacturing company.

Also to incorporate a company in the county of Rockingham for the purpose of making and manufacturing machinery.

AUCTION SALES.

THE subscriber having determined to decline the business of tavern keeping, in the town of Wentworth, N. C. (Rockingham C. H.) will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day December next, his Tavern Establishment in the aforesaid town of Wentworth, N. C. Also at the same time, he will sell 20 or 30 BEDS and furniture, together with a great many other articles essentially necessary in tavern keeping.

It is believed that no village in the upper country holds out more inducements to a gentleman who wishes to engage in the business of public house keeping.

TERMS—for real estate, a credit of one and two years will be given—and a credit of twelve months on the other property.

J. HOLDERBY.

Wentworth, N. C. Oct. 1838.—28—1.

RUNAWAY

from the subscriber a few days ago, a free boy of color named Cally Valentine. Five cents reward will be given for his delivery without any thanks for trouble.

WM. H. CUMMING.

Oct. 26th 1838.—28—3t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STOKES COUNTY,
September Term 1838.

Daniel Hauser
vs.
Martin Phillips.

Original Attachment levied on land.

It is this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that advertisement be made for him in the Carolina Patriot notifying him, the said Martin Phillips to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Stokes at the court house in Germantown on the second Monday in December 1838, then and there, to replevy, plead or demur, judgment by default shall be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, Reuben D. Golding, Clerk of our said court at office the second Monday of September A. D. 1838.

REUBEN D. GOLDING, C. C. C.

Oct. 26.—28—6.

NOTICE.

THAT we, the subscribers, believing it to be our duty to inform our customers, owing to the hardness of the times and the scantiness of the present crop of corn, we have come to the conclusion always hereafter to grind for one tenth part of the meal which will be our share for toll. Having for the future no [illegible] in the full share of patronage, we hope by faithful adherence to our early promise hereafter to merit a continuance of the same. We can also inform the public generally, that we are prepared to do any kind and all kinds of sawing on the most favorable terms.

J. BUNNY.
L. P. ORRELL.

Oct. 26.—28—3.

TAILORING.

[illegible] solicit from a liberal and generous public a share of their patronage, and in return I promise them Neatly Fashionable Work, and the lowest warranted by any Tailor in the country. [illegible] the [illegible] Oct. 1838. My prices will be regulated by the times, and each of produce [illegible] in payment for work. For making [illegible] to suit the times, they [illegible] $4. Cutting done cheap. Remember I [illegible]

JOHN W. HUNTER.

Greensborough, Oct. 12, 1838.—26—3m.

MACHINERY.

Mrs. Margaret Burke.

Also informs the public that she will execute all orders of work in the Mantua Making business, in style and dispatch. All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Oct. 12, 1838.

WILLIAM D. SHEAR,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Hillsborough and its vicinity for a short time.

He may be found at Mr. Turner's until [illegible] Ladies attended to at their residences.

N. B. Satisfactory evidences of his [illegible] will be given on application.

Oct. 12, 1838.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

A PETITION will be made to the [illegible] Legislature of North Carolina [illegible] a [illegible] corporation [illegible] Oct. 12, 1838.

ORANGE HOTEL,

Hillsborough, North Caolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it a character abroad, his customers may therefore be assured that his accommodations will be good.

☞ Families desirous of spending some time in the place, may find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17. 6m.

MILL STONES.

Warranted of a superior quality, for sale by JOB WORTH, agent.

Oct. 18th, 1838.—27—3w.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for the passage of a private act, for the incorporation of the Trustees of the Greensborough Female Collegiate Institute, that it may become a body corporate, with power to pass by-laws for said Institute, and the right of holding real and personal estate for the benefit of said institute, also the right of succession &c.

S. S. BRYANT,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Greensborough, Oct. 17th 1838.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough on the 1st day of October 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as dead letters.

Alexander, Henry	Kirkman, Wm.
Bell, James	Lindstram, Henry
Bruce, Abner	Mebane, Wm. 2
Bell, John	Morgan, Ezel
Barnett, Franklin	Morton, Dr. D. C.
Miles, Dr. R. B.	Mebane, David
Cobb, Lewis	Peasants, Dr. C. S.
Cole, James 2	Parsons, Peter
Chance, Joshua	Pech, John
Craig, Moses	Price, Henry
Clapp, John	Pinchard, John A.
Cates, Mrs. Betsy	Poole, Miss Charity
Cates, Miss Peggy J.	Rich, John
Cook, Miss Anny	Rice, John
Cook & Patterson,	Reynolds, Joshua
Dodson, Rev. A.	Spencer, Rod'r or
Daly, Frank	Armfield, Jacob or
Elliott, John	Armfield, Joseph
Freeman, Lewis	Sims, Wm. H.
Franklin, Tho's F.	Stacy, Hugh
Hunter, Tho's	Schoolfield, John
Gates, John A.	Stokes, James
Johnson, Miss Dell	Tutor, Richard C.
Hughes, James	Teague, Edmond
Hogan, John	Taylor, Peter
Hughes, Joshua	Pah, Mrs. Margaret
Hughes, Solomon	Williams, Benjamin
Hogan, Horace	Wilson, Tho's 2
Johnson, Wm.	Ward, Robert
Jones, David	Williams, Sarah
Jones, David	White, Tho's
Jones, James	Winnick, Henry

L. L. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

COPY OF THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.

A year has elapsed since we first issued our Prospectus for the publication of the MONITOR-MAN. During this eventful period we have been engaged in a struggle for our rights, as interesting and important to the nation, as any that has transpired since its organization. The country and our cause have attached to us many interests which will not permit us to retire as we contemplated.

A period has arrived therefore when it has become necessary, to pause to consult and to publish, to indicate our course for the future.

It is well remembered that the Monitor-man was established in the conviction that the good character and interests of the country, which were the success of the administration, required another organ at the seat of Government. Adhering to the Republican faith, and continued in Republican confidence, we were desirous of issuing the leading principles of the party to which we were attached, properly defined and enforced, not only in theory, but in practice. We pledged ourselves to sustain the principles and measures of the Republican party, as declared by Mr. Monroe, and came here in good faith to support the present administration upon the principles which governed the party which elected Mr. Van Buren, and upon the pledges by which that election was secured. We have, throughout, strictly adhered to those principles. Had the Executive of this Government done the same, had he received in the spirit in which it was offered, the advice of his best friends, the continuance of this paper would not have been necessary, nor should we have held the discussion concerning the way which he is governed, or have sounded the alarm of and defeated party by which he is surrounded.

We have witnessed since the days of Madison, every measure to that high office, [illegible] more favorable towards [illegible] Administration. A combination of circumstances, which it is impossible, clearly to trace to the direct agency of the Executive, has placed the power in the hands of the opposition, that the way to success would have established the opposition [illegible] Let unfounded and [illegible] be [illegible] and the hopes of the party [illegible] Harrison, which nearly [illegible] the office of President of the United States, were [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the Credit System of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any support from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we *resisted* these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which drew us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertible truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people.

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been *twice times* condemned by the Representatives of the People;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals;

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendations of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring time to the acknowledged and known practice of depreciated Government paper money, for a circulating medium, thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irresponsible paper money circulation;

In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposit system, established by President Jackson, and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to create an multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance;

In his attempt to take away our charters, stolen our most valuable laws, and also, fundamentally, the power of our government;

In his display of a cowardly partiality;

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State Banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payment;

In permitting the patronage of his office to work in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to crush obnoxious measures down his throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his [illegible] to acquiesce in the decisions of the majority; and

In his despotic attempt of his partisans in U. S. Senate, on the 24 July, last, to *silence the public tongue*, by abolishing all law to its records and side keeping.

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persisted in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very characteristic one, that contrary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself the most *unpopular*, both to Democrats and Whigs, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the patriot come, but that our Chief Magistrate is either wanting in *ability*, or wanting to *capacity*?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges, to guard the interests of all as the supreme Chief of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has headed on this ruler of the American people must at length be overcome and shake off its adhesiveness and [illegible].

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of moderation, expediency, utility, practice and philosophy, or sound economy. Its main object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain course, the degradation of the banking interest, impoverishment, and finally a sacrifice from the American people to be [illegible] to [illegible].

The great disorder, [illegible] and uniformity of [illegible] now, and [illegible] prospects, we clearly, as practicable, the disorganization, [illegible] the prosperity of the people, and [illegible] or [illegible] form [illegible], will be obstinately [illegible] them. To [illegible] the [illegible] of the country, which this administration [illegible] the impair, with [illegible] which we [illegible] labor.

[illegible] at this Government [illegible] can prosper, [illegible] is for Conservative, both in theory and practice. Indignant [illegible] and liberal principle reforms may be permitted and encouraged in our system, but violent measures of destructive, and unrestrained extremes of innovation should not be suffered [illegible] by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the [illegible] and permanency of government, yet dear to us for the expansion and protection of mankind.

Political tolerance should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and obstinately opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us to a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real states into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning thro' all future time.

Our labors shall continue for the promotions of *sound principles*, and the general welfare of the country, rather than the selfish ends of personal or party ambition.

The support of Republican principles, as delineated by the father of the constitution would be inconsistent with the support in any contingency of a man whose whole course of measures has been but a continual violation of every sound tenet of Republicanism, and one continued crusade against popular rights and national interests.

At a proper time the Madisonian will be prepared to sustain, for the highest offices in the Government, such "honest and capable" candidates as public sentiment shall seem to indicate—such as shall seem best calculated to concentrate the greatest Democratic Republican support—to overthrow the measures which have, thus far, proved destructive to the best interests of the country, and at the same time to send into retirement the men who have attempted to force them upon a reluctant and a resisting people.—Above all, such as shall be most likely to preserve the constitution of the country to perpetuate its union, and to transmit the public liberties, unimpaired to posterity. We constantly remember the name we have assumed; and we shall be thankfully of it, whenever the preservation of the constitution ceases to be our first and chief object.

We are not to be understood, in any view as forsaking Democratic Republican principles. The merit of apostacy belongs to the Executive, and the friends, whose political fortunes he has involved. Those principles, in any event, we shall firmly adhere to, and consistently and ardently support.

In endeavoring to accomplish these great objects, there will undoubtedly be found acting in concert, many who have heretofore differed on other matters. Let their have honestly differed, should be a sufficient reason for not indulging in recrimination and recrimination in relation to the past. Let former errors, on all sides be overlooked or forgotten, as the only means by which one harmonious movement at any be made to restore the Government to its ancient purity, and to redeem our republican institutions from the spirit of radicalism which threatens to subvert them.

That small patriotic band, that have dared to separate themselves from a party to serve their country, now occupy a position not less eminent than responsible. They hold the Balance of Political Power. Let it not tremble in their hands! And as they hold it for their country, so may the Balance of Eternal Justice be holden for them.

The MONITOR-MAN will continue to be published tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and twice a week during the recess at $5 per annum, *invariably in advance*.

A weekly edition is also published, at $3 per annum.

Tri-weekly, for the term of six months, $3; and weekly, for six months, $2.

No subscription will be received for any term short of six months.

☞ Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, *post paid*, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to those who *club* or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper *gratis* for every five subscribers, or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions promptly.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual printer's rates.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the *postage is paid*.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO WOMAN to cook, wash and iron; one who can come well recommended will find good wages and a good place will be given.

J. D. CLANCY.

Oct. 12, 1838.

NORTHERN BUTTER,

SPRING—FRESH—

J. R. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE

50 Sacks of Liverpool SALT,

which we will sell low for cash, by the Sack or Bushel.

CALDWELL & CO.

Oct. 12, 1838.

MASCOVADO MOLASSES.

[illegible] N. O. MOLASSES, [illegible]

[illegible]

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

March 8, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

THE REPUBLICAN.

THE Subscriber proposes [illegible] in Norfolk and the above ville, Va. [illegible] Portsmouth, Va.

It is [illegible] Politics, and chiefly in the pages [illegible] the fleeting information of the day.

To render the paper [illegible] to the inhabitants of the country, [illegible] will be given to the market [illegible] details of which will appear from time to time, so as to suit their wants.

Another aim of the publisher will be to spread before his readers a large mass of miscellaneous matter for their instruction and entertainment.

With respect to Politics, the stand of the proposed paper will be decided. The declaration from the purest days of American freedom, is apparent and painful to every reflecting man. We have seen in the course of a few years the origin and progress so alarming in divergence to the old land marks of liberty and social purity. Profession and practice have been, so far as our public men are concerned, as wide asunder as the poles—yet do we see upright, truth-loving citizens, in the fever of the game, overlooking the palpable violations of plighted faith, and clinging the more firmly as the unworthiness appeared the greater. If for no other reason on earth, we should look with a suspicious eye on an Administration, against which, such charges can be alleged as those covered in the preceding remark, or, which driving its existence from another that incurred them, pledges itself to follow in its path and we hold it an incontrovertible truth, that all other things being the same, duty and reputation call for the substitution of men who have kept their faith plighted to the people, in the place of those who sport with their most solemn declarations.

The time has been, when the laboring man considered himself rich in the possession of his health and integrity—when he pursued his daily occupation, the friend of his fellow-man whom industry, or birth, had placed in the enjoyment of an easy competence—when he planced with no jealous eye upon his neighbor's lot, but felt in the contemplation of it, a stimulant to renewed exertions the fruits of which would one day or other, be his own establishment in a similar condition.

But the Administration knowing best its own necessities, has willed that this hallowed equal of brotherhood shall exist no longer. The foreman is invoked to join it in the pursuit of dictators. Startled in his peaceful pursuits, he watches the progress of the tumult, and discovers that in the contest he is called to wage war *upon his own brethren*, whom let he has all along contemplated with pleasure, and waging it, to cast actual reproach upon the very state, the enjoyment of which was the object of his fond and virtuous aspirations. As we would oppose this wretched condition of things—and prevent the "laboring man's" majesty from ever entailing upon his children with his acquired wealth the hostility of his old associates—we prefer, to the present an Administration under which *Demagogeism* would appear in its native deformity the hoary foe of *true Democracy*—the bane of all old republics, and worst enemy of our own.

In the Bank crusade, the Republican will regain the firm defender of those institutions so long as they fulfil the purposes of their creation, and will never devise their ruin in case of a partial failure, until Political Doctors lose their reputation for experimental murder, and convince the world by their acts, that they *have* found out the grand secret.

Knowing too how closely connected the producing classes are with the prosperity of the Merchant, and that through him as a vital artery, must pass the amount of the treasures of the farmer, bearing in mind too the good old fable in Rome's evil day, where the parts of the human anatomy flatly refused all operations in behalf of a brother member, the publisher will resist to the last, all attempts to array against the mercantile community the hostility of other citizens. He will oppose, also, every measure calculated to impair, permanently, their ability to prosecute commercial enterprises with profit to themselves and society. Believing the Sub-Treasury scheme of the administration, thus mischievous and otherwise odious, will meet with no support from him.

A well regulated currency is essential at once to the common welfare of society, and to an observance of the injunctions of our Federal Constitution. If this can be obtained through the State Banks, the Constitution is observed, and private advantages secured. If State Banks prove ineffectual, a guarded National Bank may, under an implied constitutional sanction, be adopted to secure the end, and public advantage be yet more promoted. The *shinny element*, the hard-money divorce system, is a battery where the troops will sport their metallic currency in comfortable independence, and whence the hate of their commanders may dispatch at will the most terrible missiles against the Banks, to cripple the almost tubes, and gall the people with the miseries of a deranged currency. We have one common country, and neither justice nor consistency demands, that we should have one currency for the people and another for their servants. We have liberty, and should not further surrender them to the will of an Executive, armed already with the panoply of an overgrown patronage.

Education we regard as the better parent of Liberty, and will advocate its extension. But this must be secured gradually, and not by assault upon the pockets of the people. A judicious increase of banking events, and consequent vigorous prosecution of profitable schemes of internal improvement are the stepping stones to its attainments. Our Commonwealth as at present situated, has perhaps a larger fund for education than the people can well avail themselves of. Let us make our state place the centre of busy industry, and the loads and the poor schoolboy now spends in tramping to school would be devoted to actual study, and the rest of his time be saved to his needy parents. We do not think it will prove that the world has been going on wrong ever since the creation, nor do we believe a change at the eleventh hour would change its course and economy. If they would the cutest a patriot.

Internal improvements by the National Government are unconstitutional, and an exploded heresy. A protective tariff we would oppose as corporation measure to others, than the mere mechanic. The compromise, however, we will sustain from every feeling or duty.

A few words concerning the Union. To this the Republican will be devoted with a zeal that will reflect no blemish, so long as honor and the preservation of the Union are consistent with the existence of the confederacy. The publisher assumes the plain ground of a compact between the States, whereby they surrender certain powers for the general good, with an express reservation of power not granted. These will be held; and of this constitutional Rights man, he is content. To go further, with the dismal abyss of ruin at hand, and commonwealths, to which he is not pledged to do. But will merely observe, that [illegible] solemnly constructed, as each party to compact will be the sovereign criterion of right as it now stands, or that opinion, unless influenced by expediency to decide otherwise, or [illegible] consolation, will lean, doubtless, to the extreme case can, in all probability, never occur. The shadows have passed every [illegible] our political sky, with the exception of the great one portion questions which have agitated it. What remains of evil, is within the reach of every man's vision, and is aimed immediately against the liberties and happiness of all. The war is now by the Government upon the people of each and every State, and must from its appearance, end as Canada were, have never raised, neither threats nor cajolery be a bridge of any time, to bend the peoples' will.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican will be printed weekly on largest size imperial sheet, and will be furnished to subscribers at $2 50 cents per annum, payable in advance. It will contain a few advertisements, the rates of which will be given in the 1st number. Persons from the country forwarding $20 shall be furnished with 10 copies. Remittances by mail, post paid, or through a post master, can be made to

JOHN T. HILL,
Portsmouth, Va.

September 8th, 1838.

GOODS! GOODS.

FRESH AND NEW.

JESSE H. LINDSAY is prepared to offer to the examination of the public, a handsome assortment of Spring and Summer *Goods*. They were selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia in the latter part of March, and have just come to hand. Call and see.

CARD.

THE undersigned tenders his professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and the adjoining neighborhood, & hopes by unremitted attention to merit a portion of public patronage.

He may be found at his office on South street nearly opposite the Cotch Factory of Messrs Cumming, Hopkins and Rose.

DAVID P. WEIR, *M. D.*

Greensboro', May 17, 1838. 12tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS day the co-partnership of H. & J. Lindsay has been dissolved.—H. Lindsay has sold his entire interest to J. Lindsay, who will continue the mercantile business at the same place and upon the same terms as heretofore. The customers of the house, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and see him.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
JED. H. LINDSAY,

FIRST RATE MARE HORSE WAGON

AND HARNESS

FOR SALE, which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit. For terms, apply to W. J. McCONNEL.

May, 1838. 12tf

Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally. Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

WM. NEAL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 27, N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Back of Merchant's Hotel,

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their *Glasses transported from hardware to any part of the Union, without extra charge.*

Those who may have orders for Looking Glasses, would do well to forward them, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frames they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

NOTICE.

W. J. McCONNEL & myself having for five days since succeeded ourselves together in business it becomes important that our old business should be closed up as speedily as possible. I therefore earnestly (of most respectfully request all those indebted to me either by note or book to call upon me at Mr. Hampton's corner and settle the same.

WM. R. D. LINDSAY.

September, 13th, 1838.

ORRIN' TOOTH WASH.

A SUPERIOR article for the teeth and gums, the concurrent testimony of the most eminent dentists, and members of the medical faculties in every section of the Union, is united in favor of this article,

For sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

LOOK HERE.

A TANYARD TO RENT with a good stock of Leather in it, a sober honest and industrious person may go into good business with very little capital. ABEL COFFIN.

Yelmouth, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the year. The subscription list is about Eight Hundred, *and on the increase*, and the Job Printing and Advertising good for at least Five hundred dollars a gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on *the most liberal terms*. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. G. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK WEEKLY WING.

THE undersigned [illegible] office for a weekly [illegible] New York Weekly Wing. [illegible] considerable [illegible] to [illegible] with a sheet authentically large [illegible] the new country, and expected in weekly papers. We now present them with the paper printed in the United States.

The Politics of our course is already known, our principles will be compatible with moderate and firm, with enough firmness and discussion to convince our adversaries that they cannot overrun the land without meeting a rugged and strong barrier for us to rally under.

Scientific Sketches will also appear regularly.

We have made arrangements by which we will be enabled to present every week, excellent Medical Reports. This department will be under the supervision of one of the most eminent, experienced and skilful surgeons of this city, and cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting. There is not a medical journal published in New York, and something of the kind has been much needed. We trust our medical department will in a great measure supply the wants of so desirable a publication.

Foreign & Domestic News, we shall give as fully as possible, and we intend to copy largely from the French and English papers.

Foreign Literature will meet with careful attention. Our resources in this department are inexhaustible. German and French Literature will be particularly noticed. This department is supplied by one of the first scholars of the country.

Historical Sketches will appear frequently, and care will be observed to have them correct.

Biographical Notices of prominent men, will form a portion of the reading matter of the Weekly Wing. It is our intention to furnish accurate wood cut likenesses of our native poets.

The Drama we shall take under our especial keeping, and while we shall endeavor to do justice to the talented, we shall also closely expose the wretched manners so constantly committed upon the stage.

Romances for Females, will be furnished with a wood cut generally accompanying. Our object here will be to interest and amuse the rising generation.

The minor of the State needs reformation, & it will become our duty to point out, as far as possible, several improvements which are absolutely required by the rapidly increasing intelligence of the community.

To the ladies we have a word to say; we shall not forget their interest; dolls, patterns and the fashions will either our notice frequently and receive such attention as we can possess. We sincerely invite, hoping to render our paper agreeable, we and receive the patronage and encouragement of our fair friends. We will endeavor to deserve it, by always furnishing them things suitable to their tastes.

Tales of engrossing interest will always be found in the Weekly Wing.

Reviews of late publications, and notices of books and romances, will be regularly given.

The Poetry we publish will be carefully selected, and we have on hand many original beautiful pieces from known writers, which we shall soon insert.

General Education will form a prominent feature in the Weekly Wing, and we shall constantly pursue a matter of the first importance to parent and teacher.

Embellishments. We have several elegant wood cuts, and shall be here with the dignitaries of one or more of which may be regularly expected in each weekly number. They are beautiful original designs, and will add much to the value of the paper.

Commercial. We have a person employed, who for a long time has been engaged in performing commercial intelligence, and we shall [illegible] and will [illegible] the whole [illegible] to the New York Market. Prices current, shipping, Exchange, Bank Note [illegible] and all the [illegible] information to merchants, farmers, and all classes of mankind, necessary to politicians, [illegible] in the City, will be found in the Weekly Wing.

TERMS: Three dollars a year, in advance, [illegible] paper [illegible] to be made [illegible] with.

[illegible] to the paper must be addressed to the publisher, J. Anthony G. Williams, at the office, [illegible] New York Weekly Wing, 126 Nassau street. All letters addressed to the Post Office, must be post paid.

Communications may be addressed to the Editors, and should be post paid, to the office of the Weekly Wing.

Persons sending a post paid, will be entitled to have [illegible] the Weekly Wing.

1700 Bills Rio & Cuba Coffee.

1200 " Muscovado do. Sugar.
700 " Rice N. O. do.
700 " Rice.

Allum, Liverpool and Brown Salt.
Cut and Wrought Nails, and Brads.
Sweden, English, and Mountain Iron,
Band and Hoop Iron, assised wedges,
Cast, Cross cut, and German Steel,
English and American Hoster.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

April, 1838.

J. & R. SLOAN,

Have just received from N. Y. & Philadelphia THEIR

Fall purchase of Merchandize,

Embracing a great variety of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, Cutlery, Queensware, Glass and China Ware—together with a large Stock of Groceries, Coach Materials, (a general assortment) Sole and Upper Leather; Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, Lamp Oil, and in short our stock will be found on an examination, to embrace almost every article usually in demand in this section of the country. We respectfully ask of purchasers an opportunity to present at to their inspection our goods, confidently believing we shall be able to satisfy every person that may wish to purchase.

Sept. 1st, 1838.

QUEENSWARE JUST RECEIVED

GINGER,

Lime Apples Citron, Prunes,

AND

ORANGES,

For Sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

Sept. 1838.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A CATALOGUE OF REASONS

For using Dr. Peters'

CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simples which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in all vigor in any climate, and for any length of time.

8. Because notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because diseases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect in calming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are used the more they are approved.

14. Because their application creates no anxiety in the system, they may be taken without postponing any business to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family of a values, they annoy inconsiderately the presence of all other medicines as useless impostors.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated, without any undue means being resorted to, to procure testimonials.

17. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition or quality can possibly occur thro' the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the frame without disturbing the system.

21. Because notwithstanding their immense popularity, no pill has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of scandal, which would have been the case if they could have succeeded even in a single day to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) taken in a certain situation may take them, not more than two or three at a time, however, without in the slightest degree alarming the friends of the patient. Were the virtues of Peters' vegetable pills contained in a concentrated form, it would give them a decided advantage over the generality of competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or at worst so few remedies have been resorted to, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children and even infants, in small quantities, but a pill for an adult, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged a standard preparation, for the soothing influence upon young mothers while suffering from the mere changes of life, as attested by the fact of nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost universal remedy for almost every fever or ague, dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, costiveness, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, diseases of the skin, pains, sore throat, nausea, nervousness and the stomach and bowels, flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotches or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short the general voice of the community are agreed that Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, are one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general sanative of bodily affliction.

The above Pills are for sale in Greensboro, by

J. & R. SLOAN.

Sept. 14, 1838. 1y

NOTICE.

ALL persons in arrears to the undersigned, on account of subscription to the Star, advertising, &c., are earnestly requested to make payment.

Those especially who still remain indebted to the late firm of *Lawrence & Lemay*, are loudly appealed to, both by the demands of justice which they have so long disregarded, and our pressing necessities, and it is hoped that every one who reads this will receive it as addressed to himself individually, and settle his account without further delay.

Persons at a distance may very safely and conveniently send the amount due to the Sheriffs of their respective counties, who will be coming to this city shortly to make their annual returns.

THOMAS J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 15, 1838.

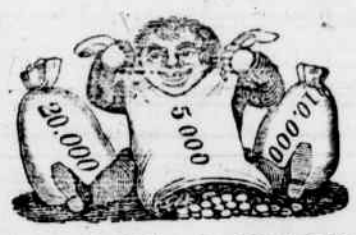
Carpeting, Rugs, Mats, &c.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, will sell *very low as* [illegible] Carpeting, part of which is all cotton, [illegible] all wool, and a part 1-2 Cotton and 1-2 wool. Also, Tufted and Wilton Hearth Rugs, Manilla Door Mats, 4-4 and 8-4 Oil Cloths.

Sept. 1, 1838.

JOB PRINTING,

CHEAP! CHEAPER! VERY CHEAP!!



CALL AT THE PATRIOT OFFICE.

WE would inform the citizens of this and adjoining counties, that the office of the "Carolina Patriot" is amply supplied with all manner of types, cuts, flowers and ornaments, and the best of paper, for the execution of all kinds of

LETTER PRESS PRINTING.

It can certainly be done in *better style* this office, than in any other office, so far in the interior, within our knowledge.—Gentlemen are assured they will find it to their interest to patronize us. Persons at a distance wanting printing done, are informed if they will address us through the Post-office or otherwise, their orders will be met with punctuality, while our charges will be found *very cheap*.

CLANCY & EVANS.

Sept. 1, 1837.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby respectfully given to all persons indebted to the late "Telescope" office for newspaper subscription or for Job Work and Advertising, and to the Carolina Patriot office for Job-work or Advertising, that they may *save cost* by calling upon us and paying up their respective accounts within two weeks from this date.

This step we are *forced* reluctantly to take by the necessity of paying our own debts; and we do sincerely hope that we shall be spared the disagreeable duty of collecting by Law any of our little claims.

CLANCY & EVANS.

Aug. 31, 1838.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the [illegible] inst. a boy about 18 years of age. A. Pritchet, I hereby notify and forewarn all persons from trusting him on my account for I am determined to pay no debts which he contracts.

E. PRITCHET.

September, 21. 3 times.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE MICROCOSM,

Printed every week in the City of Raleigh,

BY MASTER

LEONIDAS B. LEMAY.

THE Microcosm is printed, weekly, in the City of Raleigh, on a half sheet of medium, new type, and fine white paper. Although small, it contains a "world" of matter. It is devoted to the flowers of Literature, original and selected; to notices of important improvements in any of the branches of Science, Commerce and Agriculture; to general News and to the particular views and interests of North Carolina. Besides, party politics, and all the annoying streams of angry controversy upon every subject. One great object of the publication is to convey instruction to the young, in an unexceptionable, chaste, and agreeable manner, to excite in them a thirst for knowledge and fondness for reading; to inculcate upon their minds correct principles, and incite them to the practice of virtue and morality. Another is, to furnish as much amusing matter, interesting to all, and valuable information, to readers of every class and age, as can possibly be done, at the cheapest terms. And we may venture to assert, without subjecting ourself, (to use the fashionable editorial *plural-singular* pronoun) to the imputation of egotism, that it will not be found wanting in something both to please the taste and tickle the fancy of all.

It is intended, providing sufficient encouragement be given, to enlarge the paper without altering the terms, which will make it decidedly cheaper than any other published in the southern country.

A specimen of the work accompanies this prospectus, so that all who receive it will have an opportunity of judging of its merits. Examine it—if you like it, send us your names at once, and "down with your dust."

☞ Though very young, being only nine years of age, the publisher has learned to set type expertly, and after much importunity has been induced in his inclination to print a paper. The process will be exceedingly laborious; indeed he hopes to derive the profits of economy, as well as industry, in the prosecution of his undertaking, he expects to provide a treat which will assist in its favorite part of knowledge. He confidently looks to the pens of literary gentlemen and ladies in the state, and look to its labors, and to the patronage of the liberal and and the approbation of the public for his reward.

TERMS: $1 50 per annum.

☞ The Editors of the "Carolina Patriot" will receive names for the "Microcosm" with pleasure, and forward to the proprietor.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an amendment of a private act, entitled "an act to incorporate the Greensborough Gold Mining Company."

Oct. 13th 1838. 27tf.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the Subscriber two years are notified that unless they pay up during the Term of our Superior court, their bonds will be put in train for collection without reserve as I am compelled to have Money to meet my engagements. No mistake.

PETER ADAMS.

ALMANACKS

FOR 1839.

A supply of the Farmer's Friend Almanack for the year 1839 for sale by the grace, dozen or single at the publishers prices.

J. R. SLOAN.

Oct. 18th 1838.

NEW ENGLAND COUGH SYRUP

The reputation of which has now become established as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 Gold St.
NEW-YORK.

In presenting this useful remedy to the public, the Proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Recipe was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect. The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed to giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended; even in cases approaching to consumption, attended with bleeding at the Lungs and where all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The Proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiving numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of this remedy, some certificates of which may be seen on the full circumstances accompanying each bottle. Any person using it will be sure to recommend it again.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & R. SLOAN.

June 1st, 1838.

Wanted immediately,

THE subscriber will pay a very liberal price for a negro woman, from 18 to 25 years old, who has been employed in doing house services. Also, a boy about the same age.

JED. H. LINDSAY.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,

AUGUST TERM—1838.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Nathaniel Fields, v. Wm. R. Strong. } Original Attachment levied on Real and personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensborough "Patriot" for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Rockingham at the Court-house in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of November next, then and there to plead or replevy, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness—Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court. At Office, in Wentworth, the 4th Monday of August, 1838.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, Clerk.

Fee $5.50

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW.

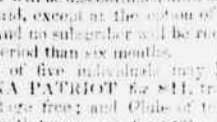
Spring term, 1838.

John R. Barker, vs. Linny Barker, } Petition for Divorce

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Linny Barker, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Carolina Patriot at Greensborough, for the defendant Linny Barker, to appear at the next term of our Court to be held for the County of Rockingham at the Court House in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead and show cause why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted, or judgment final will be entered against her, and the prayer of the Petition granted.

THOS. SEARCY, C. S. C.

GRAY'S



INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills.

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

2500 lbs. Sole Leather,

2000lbs. N. Orleans Moss,
200 " Carbed Iron,
Bible, Mal. & Madeira Wine,
2 Brickets Champagne "
18 Rockford Mill Saws,
6 do. Crossent,
500lbs. Cast Steel,
10 Boxes tal. & sperm Candles
Fragrant Lamp Oil,

For Sale—by

J. & R. SLOAN

Sept., 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Wentworth, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Burton, Robert	Knight, Wm.
Covington, J. P.	Luck, John G.
Clerk Superior Court	Lindsay, Jesse M
Ellington, Creed F	Smith, Henry
Hudson, Jefferson,	Sherrill, 2
Penelton, Nancy or	Wells, George
Hudson, Charlotte	Wisdom, Mary W
Galloway, Miss Susan	Williams, William
Grear, Benjamin	Roach, Wm.
Hardin, Geo.	Sneed, Thos. 2
Jenkins, Sarah	Southerland, John

J. JOHNSON, P. M.

PROSPECTUS,

OF THE PATRIOT, PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

CLANCY & EVANS.

The Carolina Patriot is published weekly on a large Extra Imperial sheet at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS—payable within three months from the receipt of the first number, or Three thereafter. Persons wanting the paper, for six months only, can have it at $1 50, payable in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. And no subscriber will be received for a shorter period than six months.

CLUBS of five individuals may have the CAROLINA PATRIOT for $11, transmitted to us postage free; and Clubs of ten may be furnished with ten copies for $20, paid in advance.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the time will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements.*—Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 the square or 340 cms, and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion. A deduction will be made when persons advertise by the year.

Letters on business connected with the office must be *post paid*, otherwise they will not receive attention.