

[NO. 15.]

"At Montevideo were two frigates just arrived from this place, one forty-four, and the other thirty-six guns. The forty four is called the Imperatrice, or Empress. On the 25th ult. the blockading squadron came into Montevideo, amounting to nineteen sail, among them one frigate, five corvettes, four brigs, and remained schooners. On the 27th ultimo, at about thirty minutes past 11 o'clock at night, Commodore Brown came down with his ship, barque and three brigs—commenced an attack upon the squadron. The Imperatrice drew his attention, and he gave it to her. Old Lobos, with his squadron slipped their cables and stood up the river. We weighed anchor, and stood down a short distance, to get out of reach of the shot. The action continued one hour and 40 minutes. At this time Lobos was streaking it off as fast as canvass would carry him. Brown hauled off and stood up the river with little damage; it is said that Brown afterwards took some small vessels. I went on board the Imperatrice in the morning, and took a survey as I pulled around. She was very much cut up in hull, rigging, and spars. The commanding officer informed me that the Captain was killed, and three men, and eight wounded but there must have been one hundred killed and wounded at least. Four days after the blockading squadron came down, and anchored at sunrise. Brown was discovered with his little squadron. The admiral made signal—all got under way, the two frigates including, made sail, and stood for Brown, who "went about," and stood up the river. An action was commenced between Brown's single ship and a frigate, which relieved by the squadron. Brown made off. What I have related are facts, which I have not been able to witness, but I have received from men of undoubted veracity.

city. At the time Brown attacked the Imperatrice, she had three hundred soldiers on board.

"When Lobo is asked why he does not engage Brown, he says 'Brown has long guns, and therefore the advantage.' Why not run down and grapple with him—you would certainly have the advantage at least of being superior in numbers?" "He would be wrong."

The Sylph, Farrin, arrived at Baltimore, in 39 days from Rio Janeiro, brings the following statement of the affair:

A running fight took place about 15th April, between Admiral Brown's B. A. ship and the Brazilian ship Netheroy, off Montevideo, in which the latter was considerably cut up.

On the 3d May, at 12 at night the B. A. squadron arrived off the harbor of Montevideo, the Imperatrice of 60 guns lying at anchor near the Mount. Admiral Brown, with his ship and a brig attacked her in a raking position, kept up a brisk cannonading for near an hour, occasionally wearing or staying to keep his position. At this period two of the Brazilian squadron came to the relief of the Imperatrice; when Admiral B. and his squadron hauled off and proceeded up the river. The Brazilian ship was considerably disabled, the captain killed, the loss of men was considerable, the exact number not known.

During this action, Admiral Lobo, with the whole of his squadron, with the exception of the above ships, weighed anchor and stood to the Southward, and returned after an absence of two days, to obtain provisions, &c. and it was supposed they would then immediately return to their blockading ground. It was said at Rio that Admiral Pintos had proceeded on to the river, in the frigate Peranga, to relieve Admiral Lobo.

One of our letters, and the most interesting, from Rio, received by the Sylph did not come to hand in time for our publication of yesterday—we therefore avail ourselves of its contents for this number.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Rio Janeiro, May 30.

"The United States Ship Cyane, Captain Elliot, which arrived here from Buenos Ayres, brought information that Buenos Ayres was then under blockade. A short time previously, Admiral Brown, of the Buenos Ayres squadron, made an attack upon the Brazilian squadron, and succeeded in capturing two of their schooners. It was thought that he would have captured the Empress Frigate, if she had not have taken refuge under the lee of the British Frigate Doris, then lying in the port of Montevideo. The Cyane unmoored and stood out, and if the Doris had followed the example, there cannot be a doubt that the frigate would have been compelled to surrender at discretion. As it was, she was nearly cut to pieces, her commander killed, and upwards of one hundred of the crew killed and wounded. The advantageous position taken by Admiral Brown enabled him completely to rake the frigate without her returning a single effective gun; and this would soon have led to capture, or entire destruction of the Empress, but for the circumstance above related. A good fifty gun ship, placed in the hands of Admiral Brown would soon clear the La Plata of the imbecile Brazilians; as it is, Brown must rely upon his prowess for the increase of his squadron by captures from the enemy, whose fleet, all mustered, consists of thirty-six sail, whilst Brown cannot count half that number.

Respecting the political concerns of this country, I cannot say much, as they seem to be involved in considerable obscurity, and precautions are taken to prevent foreigners from becoming acquainted with the real state of things in Court. The intelligence of the death of the good old King of Portugal was brought here by a frigate from Lisbon, and as you may suppose, caused a great sensation among the people. To quiet all apprehensions a proclamation was issued,

informing the populace that it was the Emperor's intention to remain in the Brazils, and that his daughter Maria should govern in Portugal under a liberal constitution. I presume such a one as inflicted on the Brazilians, which has all the shadow, but precious little of the substance of liberty. By the way, talking of free institutions, I think it would be rather hazardous to introduce anything under the name near to cousin, Ferdinand of Spain, whose fears of that contagion would induce him to establish, by the aid of his good friends, the French, a *condon sanitaire*, upon the borders of Portugal, lest some of his innocent subjects should be again infected with a disease that seems to be constitutional in a Spaniard."

The Cyane was about returning to the United States, but having received new instructions by the brig Eliza Reilly, just arrived from Norfolk, was about to proceed again to the La Plata. Her officers and crew were all in good health.

There was no prospect of the termination of hostilities between Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

Dr. Babbitt died on board the Cyane, at Rio, 30th of May, with the small pox—no other person had been attacked with it.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE MILITIA.

"The Circular from the Secretary of War, which follows, relates to a subject of no minor concern, though it does not at this day excite the interest in the public mind which it must ever do in the day of danger or of trial to the Republic. Any one who has observed the practical operation of our Militia System, and even he who has not taken particular note of it, must know how the want of organization and of discipline must detract from the strength and efficiency which it ought to have, and which, in the theory of our Government, it is supposed to have. The Secretary of War appears to have taken measures wisely, under the resolution of Congress, to obtain information of the defects and desiderata of our Militia System. When this information is collected, it appears, a Board is to be organized, to be composed of Officers of the Army and of the Militia of the United States, to compare the results, and report plans of discipline, &c. by which the defects of the present system may be remedied; which Board is to convene in this city on the 1st of October next.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 11, 1826.

SIR,—Among the political maxims which the experience of the people of the United States has adopted as unquestionable, there is no one more universally subscribed to, than that a well-organized and a well-disciplined Militia is the natural defence of a free people. Uniting most sincerely, in common with my fellow citizens, in this opinion, I am anxious to see a system adopted by the National Legislature, which will realize the hopes of us all, in reference to this great arm of national defence.

By a resolution of Congress, at their last session, I am enjoined to cause to be prepared a complete system of Cavalry tactics of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery, for the use of the Militia of the U. States, to be reported for consideration or adoption by Congress at its next session.

The wisdom of this measure is made manifest by the objects, which are twofold; first, the establishment of the best system, and 2dly, that it shall be uniform. The importance of the last is scarcely inferior to the first; for who can well appreciate the inconveniences resulting from different systems in the same Army? The Militia differing among themselves, as also with the regular Army, with which they may be called to act; and yet it is, I believe, the true, that but

little uniformity prevails; if practicable, this defect must be removed.

I am duly sensible how difficult it is to establish a uniform system. The difference of condition, physical and moral, in the different states, and the preference which each has for that which from time they have been accustomed to, present serious obstacles to a homogeneous system throughout all the states, yet I would vainly hope not insurmountable.

All our national institutions, and much of our legislation, are founded in that mutual spirit of deference and forbearance which have so signally distinguished the people of these states, and therefore one may indulge the hope, that, in an object of such vital importance as a well-regulated Militia, minor objections will be sacrificed to the attainment of so great a good.

To enable me to execute the duty assigned me by Congress, it is most desirable that I should acquire all the information within my reach, and while so doing, the opportunity seems a seasonable one, to ascertain the different systems, both of organization and instruction, which prevail in each state; and also, the defects and remedies which observation and judgment may have suggested, that, by a comparison, a system may be extracted which will, most probably, unite the greatest number in its favor; which system, when matured, will be submitted to the wisdom of Congress, who have had for several sessions this interesting subject under consideration, and who are alone competent to apply some of the remedies required; a portion of the control over this subject being retained to the states. It is with this view that I address you, as also the Governor of each of the States and Territories, and such distinguished citizens known to me, from whose experience I expect to derive much valuable information.

To this end, I beg to submit the following questions:

1. What is the number of your Militia?
 2. Are they organized in strict conformity to the law of Congress? If they differ—in what?
 3. Are the regular or volunteer Militia most efficient?
 4. Is there a preference given for entering volunteer corps?
 5. Does the establishment of the volunteer Militia operate injuriously on the regular Militia?
 6. What proportion do the volunteers bear to the regular Militia?
 7. Would it promote the efficiency of volunteer corps, if they had the power by law of making by-laws for their own government?
 8. Would a classification of the Militia be an improvement; one to be called the *active*, the other the *sedentary*?
 9. In making the classification, should age, or the single or married state form the distinction?
 10. If age, what the proper periods?
 11. Would it be an improvement to issue commission only to inferior grades, in time of peace? If so, what should be the highest?
 12. Is not the period of service for three months only, on one tour, attended with great sacrifices of life and treasure, and productive of inefficiency?
 13. If so, to what period might be properly extended?
 14. What are the regulations of your State as to training the Militia?
 15. From your experience, are frequent musters advantageous to the great body of the Militia?
 16. Would it be an improvement to confine the instruction to the officers exclusively?
 17. Is the system of *Infantry* tactics directed by law, universally pursued?
 18. What system of exercise and instruction of Artillery have you practised or followed? What are its defects and remedies?
 19. What system of Cavalry tactics have you adopted? What are its defects and remedies?
- As from some of the States and Territories returns of the Militia have not been made, the first of these questions

became necessary in a general letter.

Although the training of the Militia is confided to the States, it is important that their regulations in this particular should be known at this Department, and it will be attended with good effects, that the system of each should be known by all the States.

If any thing suggests itself worthy of communication, though not called for by any particular question, it will be highly acceptable.

As in your State, I doubt not, you have many citizens, unknown to me, whose information and experience would be very valuable, I have presumed so far on your goodness as to ask you to direct and forward the inclosed letters to persons of that description.

I have to beg your earliest attention to this subject, as a Board will be immediately convened to perform the specific duties assigned me. To this Board I shall unite one or more Militia Officers.

I have further to request, that the correspondence which may be addressed to me on these subjects, may be endorsed "*Militia Service*."

With the greatest consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

JAS. BARBOUR.

A decision has just been made in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, which from its importance demands notice. In the case of *Martin v. U. States Bank*, the facts set forth were that the plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of the U. S. amounting in the whole to 500 dollars, which his agent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors that the Bank would not pay out notes, unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, Ohio, and forwarded in two parcels, by different mails, for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the plaintiff was for the full amount of the notes, and Judge Washington, in delivering his opinion, treated the question as if the notice were brought home to the plaintiff; and decided that the holder of a bank note has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, and that the Bank, which is the debtor, cannot, by any declaration, however notified, affect the legal rights of its creditor, who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in opinion, and Judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes.

It has been usual we know, for the Banks in this section of the Union to pay only half the amount of any note where but one half was presented, and the reason given in justification of this course we deem at least plausible, viz. that this precaution enables them in the most convenient and certain way, to prevent imposition. And it seems to us, that if the usage of paying the whole amount for half notes, warranted by the decision above, should be adopted generally, two individuals might call on a Bank at different times with the respective halves of any number of notes and each receive the whole sum.—*R. Reg.*

We have seen a letter from Mexico, under date of the 25th of May, which states that there is every probability of Mr. POINSETT soon being successful in concluding a commercial treaty between Mexico and this country, favorable to our interests.—We have been informed also, that at a public dinner given on St. Patrick's day in the City of Mexico, on Mr. Poinsett's expressing a wish for the emancipation of the Catholics of Ireland, he was warmly replied to by Mr. WARD, the British Charge des affaires, who defended the policy of his government to which Mr. Poinsett rejoined with calmness and courtesy, and was heartily cheered both by the native and the British subjects present. We are besides very much interested in the Executive Council of Mexico who are strongly inclined to send an expedition against Cuba.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

To-morrow week is the day, when the freemen of Guilford county will be called upon to discharge a high and important duty.—It is the day of election for representatives in the next General Assembly. It is a high duty, because the persons then elected, will have the management of the State in their hands.—It is an important duty that they owe to their children and the rising generation, to exercise that invaluable blessing for which their fathers bled, in a way that will advance the prosperity and happiness of the state: Therefore, no freeman should vote for any man through mere party spirit—he should first examine whether the candidate is an honest politician, a man of firmness, that will not barter away the rights of the people for popularity or gold—a man of intelligence that can perform the arduous task of representing a free and enlightened people in the councils of the state.

We are authorised to state that Dr. DAVID WORTH is a Candidate to represent the freemen of Guilford county, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

The Norfolk Herald of the 14th instant, states, that the discount on North Carolina money has decreased within a few days, and is now 2½ to 3 per cent.

Major General Thomas Pinckney, of Charleston, having been appointed President General of the several branches of the Cincinnati throughout the United States, has vacated his seat as President of the State Society.

Com. Porter.—By an arrival at Baltimore from Vera Cruz, we learn that Com. Porter had arrived at the city of Mexico, and had been appointed commander in chief of the Mexican Navy. The Mexican papers speak of him in the strongest terms of praise.

Gen. Lafayette.—At a grand ball, lately given in the city of Paris for the benefit of the Greeks, the venerable Gen. Lafayette, says a letter, "was received by the company, as a father would be amidst his children."

In Vermont, Elder Ezra Butler, of Waterbury, has been nominated for Governor, and Elder Aaron Leiland, of Chester, for Lieutenant Governor. Both these gentlemen are now Pastors of Churches! There has been great difficulty in finding gentlemen willing to accept these offices in that State, owing to the pitiful salaries or some other cause.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, July 8.

Beauchamp, the assassin of Col. Sharp, has expiated his crimes.

The sentence of the law was executed upon him at the fork of the Lexington and Woodford roads, in the edge of Frankfort, at half past one o'clock yesterday.

An idea had gone abroad, that he

would address the people at the gallows; but he made no attempt of the kind; he was evidently too feeble, probably rendered so by his attempts to commit suicide by taking laudanum and by stabbing himself.

Soon after arriving at the place of execution, he observed that he wished to die; and requested the Music which belonged to two independent companies, which had been called out to preserve order, should play "Bonaparte's Retreat from Moscow," which having heard, he desired the officers to perform the execution—and took his death.

Commentator.

Death of Mrs. Beauchamp.—During the trial of Beauchamp, his wife was brought to this town, charged with being accessary to his crime, and committed to prison with him. She was examined, and acquitted; but, at her own solicitation, and his, was permitted to return to his cell, where she remained until the day of his execution. They both constantly held out the idea that they were to die together; and on Wednesday last apprehensions that they would make attempts upon their own lives began to be seriously entertained; and a guard was placed in the room with them to prevent any improper conduct. They were however, in possession of a bottle of laudanum, and on Thursday night took each a large dose—so large that it operated as an emetic; and failed to produce the effect which they expected.

In the course of the forenoon yesterday, they told the guards that, as his last hour was approaching they wished a few moments private conversation, and begged the guard to retire. The request seemed reasonable and the guards retired. They presently heard some noise, and returning found that Mrs. Beauchamp had been stabbed in the left breast with a butcher-knife—and Beauchamp had inflicted some wounds upon himself, not however, either mortal or dangerous. Mrs. Beauchamp's wound was mortal: she lived but an hour or two. So perished Ann Beauchamp, one of the most unfortunate of women.

Whether she died by her own hand or that of her husband, we have not been able to ascertain with certainty. It is said that his account was, that she herself inflicted the wound, and that when he attempted to stab himself she caught his arm and prevented him from doing it effectually.

Mrs. Beauchamp was removed to a room of the jailor's house. A reverend gentleman, who was present, speaks of the dying scene, as one of the most touching he had ever witnessed. She was anxious to see her husband. He was brought in. She had become speechless, perhaps insensible. He was placed at her side upon the bed. He placed one hand upon her forehead—with the other held her pulse until she expired. Then, "Farewell," said he "farewell, child of sorrow! Farewell, child of persecution and misfortune! For thee I have lived, for thee I die!" Twice he embraced her, and was then removed. [Ib.]

Again the Western Mail brings us a tale of horror. The following is an extract of a letter, dated

Lexington, July 10, 1826.

Isaac B. Desha, charged with the murder of Baker, cut his throat on Saturday morning, the 8th, and the opinion of the attending physician was that he could not recover. The wind pipe was cut through, and he was speechless. This makes four persons who have, within a short time, destroyed their lives on account of the charge of murder—two for the murder of Walton, in Henderson county; Beauchamp and Desha, be-

sides the wife of the former, who stabbed herself, as it appeared from her own account before she expired. The death of Beauchamp and Desha will tend very much to relieve the country from subjects calculated to inflame public feeling.

Petersburg, July 21.

Yet Another Fire!—Our unfortunate Borough would seem to be devoted to destruction! In our last Tuesday's paper, we gave our readers an account of a conflagration which commenced in rear of Sycamore Street just as a large portion of our Citizens were about to engage in the funeral services and ceremonies appointed to be performed at Bladford Church, in respect and honor of the memory of the departed worthies, Jefferson and Adams, by which about twenty buildings were destroyed: and now we have to perform the unpleasant task of announcing another similar occurrence, by which a still greater loss of property has been sustained. On Tuesday morning, about half past 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of Wooden Buildings opposite West-Hill Warehouse on Walnut Street, generally known by the name of Allison's Row. These Houses were erected immediately after the great fire of 1815, were put up in haste for the accommodation of the sufferers by that memorable calamity, and having been built of combustible materials at the time in a very dry state, the flames spread both North and South with extraordinary velocity. In less than an hour, notwithstanding every effort was made to suppress the fire, the whole range was reduced to ashes; and at the one extremity communicating to the elegant Mansion belonging to the estate of Mr. Maden, dec. (occupied by Mr. Benj. Jones,) that beautiful building soon shared the fate of its more humble neighbors. In the other direction, the houses of Mrs. Mary Phepoe caught in rapid succession; then Mr. P. Lynch's Livery Stable; and continuing south along Walker's Row, every House (including the Mansion of the late Doct. David Walker, occupied by Mr. F. G. Yancey,) with the exception of the Red Tenement at the corner of Maden's Lot, from the site of Powell's Old Tavern to the intersection of Washington St.—all, from as well as rear Building—were swept away, as if the "hand of mighty Jove" had wielded in anger the besom of desolation. The number of Houses destroyed, large and small was about 30, nearly all built of wood. They were for the most part insured: but being generally occupied by indigent families, there are doubtless instances of severe individual suffering caused by this visitation.—As the origin of the fire, nothing is certainly known except that it commenced in a Bake House. The Engine Companies and Citizens without exception deserve the thanks of the Community, and especially the heartfelt gratitude of the writer of this article, for the energy with which they combatted the flames, and for their unwearyed exertions in saving the property of the unfortunate.—Intelligencer.

From Russia.—Captain Dickinson, of the ship Triton, arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, informs that the Empress Elizabeth, widow of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, died about the 10th of May, on her way from Taganrok to Moscow.

The fate of the persons concerned in the revolt on the accession of Nicholas would soon be made public. It was said that none would suffer death; but that they would be exiled to Siberia, for a longer or shorter period, according to the degree of guilt.

Kidnapping.—William White was committed to jail, and Thomas Smoot held to bail in the sum of three hundred dollars, in Alexandria on Wednesday last, for Kidnapping. It appears that they had taken a free black boy on board their vessel in James River, and, after prohibiting his going on shore at Norfolk, where he belonged they took him to Alexandria, and sold him to a negro trader for \$275. Before they left the town, however, the boy informed his purchaser that he was free, when White and Smoot were arrested just as they were about to make sail. Smoot is the owner and master of a small schooner, and White a sailor in Smoot's employ, both belonging to the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Balt. Pat.

Skeology.—Several young men, belonging to Crawfordsville, in the State of Indiana, went out in the month of April, being apprised of the existence of a rattlesnake's den, and killed 25 of the largest class. On the following morning 35 more were destroyed—one of these reptiles had 23 rattles. A tradition exists among the Indians, as ancient as their war-paints, that all the snakes leave their dens once in seven years, and that they become so numerous that hunting is extremely hazardous, until cold weather sets in and compels them to make a retreat to their winter-quarters.

For the Patriot.

What is it that renders unhappy this life?
Engaging in lawsuits and living in

Just, a variety of School Books consisting in part of,
Webster's, Dilworth's, Murray's and New York Spelling Books, Murrary's English Reader, Sequel to the English Reader, Introduction to the English Reader, English Grammar, (large and small.) Exercise and Key, Bonnyeastles Algebra, Key to Algebra, Smiley's Geography and Atlas, Pike's, and Dilworth's Arithmetic, Walker's Dictionary, Garnett's Lectures, Blair's Catechism, Copy plates, &c.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

Lexicons, Græca Minora, Greek Testaments, Virgil Delphini, Davidson's Translation of Virgil, Sallust, Caesar, Viri Romæ, Selectæ Eveteri, Cornelius Nepos, Mair's Introduction, Adam's Latin Grammar, Rudiman's Introduction, Wittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Also—Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, Potter's Justice, Taylor's Digest, Martin on Executors.

Family Bibles, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Portrature of Quakerism, Watt's on the Mind, &c. &c.

Fine and common Writing Paper, by the quire or ream.

Orders for Books that are not on hand can be filled at a few days notice.

Price reduced Aug. 2, 1826.

POETRY.

THE MARCH OF MIND.

By Miss Mitford.

Fair nature sailed in all her powers
But man the master work of God
Unconscious of his latent powers,
The tangled forest trod:
Without a hope, without an aim
Beyond the sloth's, to tigers life.
His only pleasure sleep or strife,
And war his only fame

Forcious alike and causeless beamed
His lasting hate, his transient love;
And e'en the mother's fondness seem'd
The instinct of the dove.

The mental world was wrapt in night,
Though some, the diamonds of the mine,

Burst thro' the shrouding gloom to shine,
With self emitted light!

Oh, how the glorious dawn unfold
The brighter day that lurked behind!

The march of armies may be told,
But not the March of Mind.

Instruction! child of Heaven & Earth,
As heat expands the vernal flower,
So Wisdom, Goodness, Freedom,
Power,

From thee derive their birth.

From thee, all mortal bliss we draw;
From thee, Religion's blessed fruit;

From thee, the good of social law,
And man redeemed from brute;

From thee, all ties of Virtue dear,
The father's, brother's, husband's name;

From thee, the sweet and holy fame
That never costs a tear.

From the Encyclopedia.

Cure for a terrible disorder in the mouth commonly called slander.

Take of good nature one ounce—of an herb called by the Indians mind your own business one ounce—mix this with a little charity for failing—and two or three sprigs of keep your tongue between your teeth; simmer them together in a vessel made of a clay called circumspection, for a short time, and it will be fit for use.

Application.—The symptoms are a violent itching in the tongue and roof of the mouth, which invariably takes place when you are with a kind of animals called gossips. When you feel a turn of it coming on, take a teaspoonful of the above, hold it in your mouth, which you may keep closely shut until you find a complete cure.

Should you apprehend a relapse, keep a viad about you, and on feeling the slightest symptom, repeat the dose.

Marriage Ceremonies in Africa.

The following account of a Bannu wedding, is from Miss Denham's Narrative just published:—"In these southern climes all business as well as pleasure is transacted before the generalities of people in England have finished their night's rest, and this morning I rode out by daylight

to see the ceremony of a Bannu wedding. The lady was from Angornou, and the bridegroom's friends to the number of twenty or thirty, all mounted and in their best clothes, went to give her welcome; she was mounted on a bullock, whose back was covered with blue and white turkadees, and followed by four female slaves, laden with straw baskets, wooden bowls, and earthen pots; while two other bullocks carried the rest of the dowry, which consisted of a certain number of turkadees and robes. She was attended by her mother, and five or six young ladies, who acted as brides-maids. We galloped up to them repeatedly, which is the mode of salutation. The women covered their faces, and screamed their thanks, the men, however, wheel their horses quickly, and return with their eyes cast to the ground, it being considered as extremely indelicate for them to look upon the bride. The lady, after this, proceeds to the bridegroom's house, with her mother, and there remains shut up until the evening, when she is handed over to her justly impatient lord: for the whole day he is obliged to parade the street with a crowd after him, or to sit on a raised seat, *a la Sultan*, in his house, dressed in all the finery he can either borrow or buy, while the people crowd round him, blowing horns, beating drums, and crying "*Engouboron degah! Alla Kabunsho! Alla Kiara!*" "May you live forever! God prosper you!" to all which he makes no answer; but looks more foolish than one could suppose it possible for any man in so enviable a situation as that of a bridegroom to do."

We remember reading in the *Evangelical Magazine* many years ago an advertisement, which from false punctuation, read thus:—"Wanted a coachman to look after a pair of horses of a religious turn of mind." But we do not remember ever to have seen a more beautiful mixture of spiritual and temporal seriousness before the public, than the following, which has appeared in a late paper, "Wanted a confidential man as presser and measurer in a woolen warehouse, in the neighbourhood of Basinghall st. A man of evangelical principles would be preferred; and none need apply whose thumb is not two inches wide! Apply, if by letter, post paid, addressed Isaac Jones, Guildhall Coffee house, Guildhall."

Manufacture of Parliamentary Petitions.—A countryman was boasting a few days since that he had signed no less than four petitions in one day: "two to the House of Lords, and two to the House of Commons." "And what were they about, Thomas?" a neighbor asked. "Oh, for the emancipation of slaves and the sma' notes." "And what ken ye about either slavery or sma' notes, Thomas?" "Deed gin the truth were kent, John unco little; but I did the ane to please the minister, and the tither to please the Laird."

An Inference.—A servant who lived many years with a clergyman, his master took occasion to say—"John, you have been a long time in my service; I dare say you will be able preach a sermon as well as I."—"Oh, no Sir," said John, "but many an inference I have drawn from yours."—"Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job—let me hear what you infer from it—And the asses snuffed up the East wind."—"Well," replied John, "the only inference I can draw from this is, that it would be a long time before they would grow fat upon it."

The first of all virtues is innocence, the next is modesty. If we

banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

Irish Courtesy.—The Ballina Impartial an Irish newspaper, contains a story of a man who allowed a pig to eat the greater part of his head!

An Athenian who wanted eloquence but was very brave, who another had in a long and brilliant speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens! at that he has said I will do."

A witty lady, not handsome, finding Marshal Richelieu took no notice of her at court, but was engaged in conversation with a lady who was very beautiful but was accounted rather stupid, went up to him and said, "Marshal, you are not blind, but I believe you are a little deaf."

THE HERALD OF SALVATION.

Will be published at Philadelphia, semi-monthly, containing eight pages octavo, and constituting a volume of nearly 200 pages, at one dollar per year, payable by the city subscribers, in advance, and in six months by those in the country.

The work will be conducted by the subscribers, and devoted to the promotion of impartial grace and salvation—the illustration of the sacred scriptures—and the defence of the uncorrupted principles of christianity and moral virtue. Religious intelligence will be sought and presented, and brief and interesting extracts inserted, with a view to public edification, moral instruction, and the advancement of the empire of Christ.

S. R. SMITH,
PITT MORSE,

Editors who insert the foregoing, and forward their papers, will receive "The Herald" in exchange:

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends selling off his entire Stock of Goods at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At August Court next; the Goods will be put up in small lots so as to suit purchasers; the sale to commence on Monday, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Now is your time, come forward and you shall have goods on your own terms, as I intend to sell without reserve.

I also have the right of a number of States, of Bailey's Highly Improved Corn-Shelling Machine, which I offer for sale. This Machine is considered superior to any that have ever been invented for Shelling Corn, it is simple and cheap, and within the reach of every Farmer, it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers on accommodating terms.

JACOB HUBBARD.

Greensboro', N. C. July 25—26.

Shoe & Boot Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand about 300 dollars worth of Shoes, Shooters and Bootees, which he will sell much lower than he has heretofore done, for cash, and will venture to say as low as work of the same quality can be bought in the state. He would also inform them that he has a quantity of the best northern Leather, and will continue to manufacture, so as to keep a good assortment, and be able to furnish those who may favor him with their custom.

He now returns his thanks for former patronage, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JAMES BRANNOCK.

Greensboro' June 27—1826.

Blanks and all kinds of Printing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms at this Office

LOTTERY.

The Drawing of Mr. Murphy's Lottery will commence on the 2d Monday of September next. Persons wishing to purchase tickets can be supplied by applying to Dr. Mebane or Christopher Moring, Esq. of this town.

July 12, 1826.—12—11*

COACH MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

Coach & Gigg Making

Business, in all its various branches. Orders for any kind of work in his line, thankfully received and promptly attended to; his prices are as low or lower as can be afforded in any other place in the state.

BENJAMIN OVERMAN.

N. B. Coaches, Gigs, Carryalls &c. repaired on the shortest notice. Greensboro' June 29—1826.

THE LADIES' GARLAND.

Is a paper containing miscellaneous literature, and, as its title purports, dedicated to the ladies. Contains, however, matter of interest to the general reader. It is published weekly at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, (a place celebrated for its romantic scenery,) and it comprises in each volume 208 quarto pages of small type. The advance price is only one dollar and twenty-five cents per annum, which makes it the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States. It will be furnished, bound in boards, for one dollar seventy-five cents. Post-masters or others who forward, free of postage, five dollars, for four numbers, will be entitled to an extra number for the trouble.

Copies of the first and second volumes can be had on application. The third volume will commence immediately.

Harpers Ferry, May, 18, 1826.

DR. R. P. WILLIAMSON.

OFFERS his professional services to the Town of Greensborough and the county of Guilford.—He hopes after receiving the best opportunities in his Medical education, and some experience in the practice, to do justice to patients that may be entrusted to his care. He has opened his Shop in the eastern wing of Slade's new building, where he can always be found, except when absent on professional business.

May 10, 1826.—3tf.

DR. J. A. FOULKES,

Having returned from Philadelphia, where he has been attending a course of Medical Lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends commencing immediately, the practice of Medicine in its various branches, in the Town of Greensborough, the vicinity, and in the adjoining Counties, when his services are required.

He has purchased the House and Lot owned by Dr. Watson, as well as the whole of his Medicines: These, with the addition of those he purchased in the City of Philadelphia, will make, it is presumed, a Shop not inferior to any in the state. Persons from the country, can be supplied with Medicines on reasonable terms; Physicians whose assortment may be broken, will on application, be supplied at a moderate advance on the prime cost.

Those who require his professional services, may rely on his promptness and punctuality, as well as his best exertions to serve them faithfully—he can promise no more; the tests of his medical skill can only be applied by a candid and generous public, when they become sufficiently acquainted with him.

Greensborough, April 21, 1826. 11

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE