





## SELF-IMPORTANCE.

"The Ordinary Man" in the Knickerbocker, is a laughable affair; witness the following bit at the high-flown self-importance of an American negro "dressed in a little brief authority."

While in this state of defection I was joined by George Edward Fitz-Augustus Seaton, a coloured man, who discharged the functions of waiter at the City Hotel. He informed me that he was going to market "for the special object," as he declared, of purchasing vegetables and other animal matter, for de immediate consumption of de establishment." Having nothing better to do, I agreed to accompany George Edward Fitz-Augustus, and we accordingly set off for Catherine Market. When we arrived at the depot of animate and inanimate productions, my companion walked up to the wagon of a fat countryman, and after peering for some time at his stock, inquired "if dose were good taters?"

"Yes sir," responded the countryman. "A tater," resumed George Edward Fitz-Augustus, is inevitably bad, unless it is invariably good. Dêre is no mediocrity in de combination of a tater. De exterior may appear remarkably exemplary and beautiful, while de interior is totally negative. But, sir, if you wends de article upon your own recommendation, knowing you to be a man of probability in your transactions, I without any further circumlocution takes a bushel!"

George Edwards now passed to the stall of a dealer in eggs and butter, and taking a quarter of a dollar from his vest pocket, commenced an inspection of the latter commodity. "You call dat good butter?" demanded he, with a disagreeable expression upon his countenance, as of an ill flavor suddenly inhaled.

"Yes sir, I do—as good butter as comes to this or any other place."

"What you tink 'bout axing for dat butter?"

"Twenty five cents."

"Twenty five cents? And do you suppose for de moment dat your butter extensively to such extreme valuation?—nasty, ruisid stuff, churned for de 'casion!—old butter renovated!—said the indignant George Edward, moving off; "but dat's de kind of negotiation I frequently meets with in dis market!"

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yard of the city of Washington was organized and established under an act of Congress, approved 27th March, 1804, during the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, with whom it was a favorite object of patronage. It contains within its limits about 28 acres, and is enclosed on three sides by a high and strong brick wall; the other side fronts on the Eastern Branch, or Anacostia river. Its entrance is by an arched gateway on the north, designed by the late Benj. H. Latrobe. Inside of the yard are contained all the necessary buildings, machinery, and other apparatus for constructing vessels of every description, erected agreeably to the most approved principles and modern improvements, with suitable buildings for accommodating the officers. It includes an armory, a rigging loft, a laboratory for preparing ordnance stores, an iron foundry, a brass and composition foundry, a chain-cable and camboose shop, an anchor shop, smithery and plumber's shop, a blacksmith's shop, a saw-mill, and a steam engine of fourteen-horse power to drive the various machinery, two timber sheds, on arched columns, a joiner's shop and mould loft, two ship-houses, with ways, &c. for building and launching vessels of any size.—There is also in the yard a fresh water dock for seasoning timber &c. There were built at this yard the ships of war Wasp and Argus, the brig Viper, the frigate Essex, the Columbus, of 74 guns, the frigates Potomac and Brandywine, each of 44 guns, the schooners Shark and Grampus, the sloop of war St. Louis, of 24 guns, and the frigate Columbia, of 41 guns.

The Navy Yard of this place can, in the great extent and completeness of its arrangements, vie with any establishment of the kind in the United States for the construction and repair of vessels, for its anchors, chain-cables, cambooses, water-tanks, blocks, &c. In many respects, it surpasses almost every other Yard in the Union. Why, then, is this Yard suffered to fall into decay for want of national encouragement, and suffer so many honest, ingenious, and industrious mechanics to be reduced to beggary and want because the Government has failed to fulfil the just expectations of those who have vested their little all in houses and lots to meet the wants of those employed on the public works?

There is no place in the Union better suited for a NAVAL SCHOOL than the Navy Yard located in this city—a school of the utmost importance to the country; and a NAVAL HOSPITAL, where the brave, generous, but thoughtless tar, may find a shelter in the winter of age.

It is very probable that it will not be long ere the whole system of naval warfare will be changed.—The ingenious Mr. R. L. Stevens, of Hobboken, has invented a shot which is hollow, and is filled with some kind of fulminating powder, which is ignited by the compression of air when it strikes the sides of a vessel, and on its explosion, as has been proved by experiment, will tear all to atoms! This system, when

perfected, will supersede the use of first-rate men-of-war; for two shots from a sloop of war, would as easily destroy a 100 gun ship as a gun boat. Sloops of war would, therefore, be the class of vessels most required; and our waters are sufficiently deep for this purpose.

Let the government beware how it suffers such an establishment as the Navy Yard to fall into decay; for it may be wanted when it is not to be found. W. E.

Written for the Beacon.

## THE DRUNKARD'S TELESCOPE.

Hark! hark! and listen, while I sing a song, The like perhaps, before was never sung; While other bards, have strove to tickle, please,

Delight, and fascinate the mind, of All the great, the brave, the noble and the wise,

And while they dwell on subjects of more taste,

And spend their intellectual powers on Lofter stains—but not of more utility— To the souls and bodies of the sons of men, I'll from the weeping willow take my harp, And thus proceed to tell my mournful tale.

When all alone, in contemplation wrapt, I through the Telescope of fancy saw An ocean vast with dreadful tempests tossed, That rolled, and foamed, and spread from east to west, and threatened ruin to the world itself. I anxiously desired, and sought to know, what dread phenomenon this was, and what it did most fearfully bespeak; at last an unknown voice softly whispered in my ear, this is the ocean of Intemperance: it may seem strange to old & young, to hear what I shall now relate. I saw upon these high and lofty billows dark, though muttering loud destruction as they rolled, a vessel of enormous size, with sails uplifted high and spurred before the gale, rushing in fury through the troubled sea, I saw a host of passengers—I heard them belch forth horrid blasphemies—I saw them fight and tear each other's eyes, and in each other's blood imbrue their hands, when at the shrine of Bacchus, down they fell, and loudly praised him and due honors paid; but o'er this ship a cloud of vengeance hung, charged with indignation and wrath severe—red lightnings flashed and dreadful thunders rolled, and this decree eternally bellowed forth: "No Drunkard into heaven e'er shall come." I saw in characters of fire portrayed upon the sable flag that floated in the storm, that this most ancient ship is called the ship of devilish sensuality.

In midst of this tempestuous sea, I saw a fearful whirlpool from whose vertice, darkening clouds of curling smoke arose, this ship toward this frightful vortex moved with unprecedented speed; regardless of the dangers threatened just ahead. Hark! hark! ye sober men and women all, and lend attentive ears, while I make known the end of these poor wretched passengers—I saw them caught within the suction of this direful, and most truly hell-like pool: I saw them move with pent velocity, and as they moved with increased speed around, their melancholy howl fell on my ear—I hear them cry for help, but ah! alas! for themselves eternally too late. They cursed the day that gave them birth; they loudly cursed the man that sold the rum and him that made the ale and partly charged them with their everlasting overthrow—I heard them bid farewell to happiness, while from above the God of nature hurled his thunder-bolt of wrath upon their heads, they sank beneath this whirling cataract, and as they sank I heard them say I'm lost, while from beneath reached back I'm lost,—now on the willow I will hang my harp, 'till called upon to sing another song.

## PHENIX.

### AN ACROSTICAL QUESTION.

When winter clothes the earth in snow, Will not young men a sleigh-ride go? You soon may see them on their way, Pay as they can for horse and sleigh, My friends be careful how you ride, Just balance keep, mind the right side, Demand good cheer and please your bride, Let him that readeth understand.

### LATHERING SHOP.—An Anecdote.

Barbers are proverbial for their wit and intelligence. In one of our largest cities, lives one who not only cuts and shaves, but is one of the most cutting shavers with his words that is known in those parts. One morning, while his fashionable shop was filled with customers, awaiting their turn, a tall, slim fellow with his mustachios, and his hat cocked upon one side of his head, opened the door, and with a half swaggering and half quizzical air, said—

"Sir, is this a lathering shop?"

"Yes, sir, said the wielder of razors—walk in."

"How long shall I wait, barber?"

"It's your turn now, sir—sit down."

"My beard is rather stout."

"I'll give you a good lathering, sir—there'll be no mistake"—and, suiting the action to the word, he covered the gentleman's face with as much soap as would "stay put."

"There, sir, you're well lathered,—I should say—you'll please to get up."

"But, I wish to be shaved."

"Perhaps you can get that done up town."

I keep a lathering shop only—and so you will please to be off as quick as possible in pursuit of a shaving shop. And, to the no small amusement of many lookers on, the dandy was compelled to go forth as a walking sign to the "lathering shop."

OFFICE  
A few doors from the Court House, South St.



## GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1837.

### TO OUR PATRONS.

This is the first of a new year, and those who have inadvertently forgotten the small amount due us will place us under increased obligations by an early remittance by mail. Where it is not convenient to send a small bill, a \$5 note will always pass to their credit in advance.

There is another circumstance which renders this more particularly desirable, and that is the contemplated enlargement of our paper will subject us to some additional expense, and that, together with the desire to bring the affairs of the concern, *as now*, to a close by the time of the change, *as enlarged*, causes us more urgently to impress our patrons with the importance of prompt payment.

The attention of the reader is invited to the prospectus, in another column of

### THE SOUTHERN TELESCOPE.

In issuing proposals for publishing so large a paper, the publishers are aware that considerable opposition will be had against it—not so much from an unwillingness on the part of the community at large to have a paper of respectable size published among them, but from the prevalent opinion that the paper is "large enough" and that were it much larger, all its contents could not be perused by the ordinary man. This can, on reflection, be a matter of but minor importance, as it certainly must be admitted, that in a sheet of such ample dimensions a far greater variety of matter can be furnished, and that surely the likelihood of the reader's finding something to please will be the greater.

Choice has been made of this character in relation to the paper, because it must be admitted that the cause of religion has too few advocates, and a lamentable majority of enemies—that it cannot on reflection be materially objected to, by considerate men—and that by judicious selections in this line, it may be their good fortune to effect some good in forwarding the good cause.

The additional expense which must necessarily be incurred, renders it necessary that there should be a considerable increase in the present number of patrons of the paper; and it is most respectfully requested that gentlemen throughout the state favorable to such an undertaking will extend their support and their influence toward this paper.

Another feature differing from the usual custom with newspaper editors hereabouts, is here proposed, because in an undertaking of this kind where there must be a constant outlay of cash, and where the means for such outlay must be dependent on the income of the establishment, it is imperatively necessary that payments should be made promptly;—and as it is known to all, that either through neglect or carelessness, or design, publishers of papers are subjected to a considerable loss, or have to wait patiently the receipt of their numerous little debts scattered throughout the country—sometimes for years—the publishers have instituted *advance payment* alone, and no paper will in any case be forwarded to any order, unless the *cash* accompanies such order.

### TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

And to the patrons of the Carolina Beacon and Greensboro' Patriot.

The undersigned, having effected a consolidation of their printing establishments in the town of Greensboro', and having determined to unite the two papers, now inform their patrons that in future all the present subscribers to the Beacon and Patriot, will receive a paper to be designated "THE SOUTHERN TELESCOPE," and published by ZEVELY & EVANS. This is hoped will not be objectionable on the part of their friends, and patrons. The name of the paper has been changed, because a paper bearing either one of the former names, might perhaps be objectionable as to its name if nothing else, by those who were taking that paper whose name would in such case be placed in the back-ground, or entirely lost.

Proposals for a larger paper may be seen in another column.

E. S. ZEVELY.

C. N. B. EVANS.

Our correspondent, "Phoenix," will find his communication in this paper; but after we had proceeded with it for some lines, we really thought it would read better in prose than in verse—(we believe it is intended for poetry)—and we think that on examination, our friend will agree with us.

Correspondents will always please correct their articles before handing them in for publication, as it not only saves the compositor a deal of trouble, but is a certain preventative for disagreeable mistakes in the print.

There has not as yet been any thing elicited tending to criminate any person in causing the late disastrous conflagration of the Post Office in Washington City. Indeed the conviction gains ground that it was entirely accidental.—The matter will however be thoroughly sifted.

## SELFISHNESS.

What is the reason that men now-a-days are so prone to deceive, to flatter, and to betray? What is the reason that we see men who might know better, when they see others less experienced with the world, and its varied people, driving heedlessly and unconsciously along in pursuit of their wishes, allowing them to continue, without warning them of their danger? What is the reason that we see all this, and yet, altho' each individual sees and knows that such things do occur, that we not only say nothing in opposition, but practice some one or other, or all, ourselves!—Because of the wicked, and selfish tendency of the heart.

There are persons who will allow you to go blindly on in any pursuit, encouraging and approving all the while, and when you have been disappointed, or have failed in that very undertaking, these same individuals will sympathize with you with some such kind remarks as, "They always thought such object, business, or person (as the case may be) was not worthy of much attention, but for fear of affronting, or wounding your feelings, they had been backward in telling you so." What bosom friends these! How worthy of our most grateful acknowledgments! Yet that such persons and such conduct exists, is as certain and undeniable, as that there are others in the world fools enough to be cozened by them.

Most persons, it is true, too, are possessed of such a degree of self-pride, that were a friend even to volunteer his advice, it would be treated with scorn, and the advisor be politely advised to "mind his own business." And yet after they have done as they chose, disregarding unasked advice and have failed in the realization of their hopes, their friend is sure to be censured for having allowed them to do as they have done.—This reason may be assigned in many instances, as the cause of such conduct.

Some men will rave and bluster about like madmen, because folks have merely made use of that high-prized liberty—liberty of speech—and have freely expressed their impartial opinion about them; as if nobody had a right to say aught concerning their faulty selves. Such personages should seek to become monarchs or rulers of tribes of natives.

The selfishness of man is so apparent to the careful observer, that scarcely a single action or a single word, or deed, is perpetrated without being actuated by this motive, and the persons who act unprejudiced in this matter are few and far between.—Indeed were it possible after searching all the world over, to find one man void of selfishness, we would certainly very readily set him down as the greatest gump in creation—for notwithstanding it might be considered commendable in some respects, or at first view, the person altogether destitute of selfishness or self-pride might certainly be well considered so much of a harmless, ineffectual, smothering somebody, that he could safely be termed, in plain English, a downright fool.

Yet this latter view of the matter, is not the one designed to be taken in these remarks; it is to that class of individuals who are to be met with in every day life, possessed of such an exalted opinion of their own dear selves, that the least possible intimation of any doubt as to their assumed abilities, &c., would throw the whole man automaton into fits of unbridled anger, and whose conduct towards their fellow men, is guided by this rule, that unless a favor or good deed conferred on any individual is exclusively to their own interest, no such deeds may be expected from them, that these remarks are directed

Both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 14th inst., which is to-morrow. The Register thinks they will not be able to get through with the business on hand by that time, but can perhaps by the 20th.

On Friday last Mr. Adams presented a bill to incorporate the town of Greensborough, which was read first time.

The National Intelligencer of the 5th instant says that SANTA ANNA had reached Louisville, Ky., on Christmas day, and being unable to go further by water, was to proceed immediately over land to Washington City, by way of Frankfort and Lexington, Ky.

### THE ZODIAC.

Published at Albany, N. Y., and edited by M. Henry Webster, Esq., an imperial octavo work, 16 pages in each number, issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, has just come to hand, and may be seen by application.

Subscriptions to the work received at this office.

### FIRE IN LYNCHBURG.

A fire occurred in Lynchburg, Va., on Tuesday night, 3d instant, in which the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian were the principal sufferers. That office, with the whole of its types, presses, and fixtures was consumed. The editors say, in a slip published after the fire, that having been fortunate enough to save their books, files, and papers, and having made arrangements for procuring paper, &c., the publication of the paper as usual will take place in a few days, and has been, doubtless by this time, resumed. Printers poor fellows, who have at all times difficulties enough to contend with, seem of late peculiarly unfortunate, as various instances have occurred of the loss of type, &c., by waters well as fire.

Five thousand dollars are offered by the Cashier of the Bank of Virginia, and of the Far-

mers Bank, as the reward for the apprehension of the person who took the liberty to rob the stage of a trunk containing \$120,000 dollars, some days back, near Richmond, Va.

Great failures in the South.—Some of the most extensive mercantile houses in Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., have stopped payment—some of them for very large sums.

### BURNING THE TREASURY.

The trial of Richard H. White for the destruction of this building in 1833 has occupied the attention of the court for more than a week, and as the case was not yet decided, our Washington papers have not made much comment on the matter. A question was started by the Council for the prisoner, as to whether the prisoner could be tried for the offence as more than three years had elapsed, since the time of the alleged commission of the offence, and the finding of a bill by the grand jury. The jury was confined at one time for seventy hours, without coming to a decision—this was on the 24th ult., and we suppose they had quite a merry Christmas of it.

### SOMETHING RARE.

New invention.—A gun-maker of Easingwood, Yorkshire, has invented an alarm-lamp to replace spring-guns which it is no longer legal to make use of. The inventor states that the lamp may be placed against a tree or post in a stack yard, or in any place where property is kept; and if any one comes within its limits, it lights up and fires fifteen or twenty reports, which may be heard at some miles distance. When used for preserves it may be made to send up a sky-rocket to show in what direction the poacher may be found. It is described as being perfectly free from danger to servants or others having the care of it, but said to be calculated when it goes off to strike terror into the breast of the most audacious depredators.

We learn from a private, and we believe authentic source, says the Rutherfordton paper that Jas. Pinchney Henderson, Esq., late of Louisiana, N. C., has been appointed Attorney General of the Texan Republic.

The Weather, has been very cold, and now it is pleasant again; the ground is thawing, and there's plenty of mud; delightful times premeditating the streets!

We have heard nothing further of Santa Anna, ever up that he passed Natchez on his way up the Mississippi river, on the morning of the 10th of December. Unless his passage has been retained some way, he ought by this time to be in the Federal City. In the New York Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, says the National Intelligencer of the 3d instant, we find a letter from the Texas correspondent of that paper, an extract from which is subjoined, which throws a new light on the purposes for which the General has been released by the Texans, one of which, it appears is to make a treaty, as Sovereign Butler of Mexico, with the Executive of the United States, which treaty the government of Texas (at least the correspondent of the Courier) seems to consider would be binding upon the Republic of Mexico. This we apprehend to be altogether a mistake, even though the Government of Mexico had not, as it has, renounced beforehand all obligatory authority upon that nation of stipulations or promises which might be made by their captive chieftain.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Cour. and Enq. Columbia, (Texas) Dec. 4.

Our Administration has made a bold stroke of policy, and in the propriety of which I have fully and cordially concurred; not only from the facts and evidence which the executive had received, but from the arguments adduced in consequence. On Saturday night last, Santa Anna and Almonte, under the charge of two gentlemen, were started by land for the city of Washington; and the concise grounds for adopting this policy are, that Mexico is in a state of revolution. Bustamante will take command of the troops against us, and is the known and avowed enemy of Santa Anna; the parties of these two rival chiefs are bitterly opposed and some of the minions are looking on to side the first convenient moment with the strongest. If, therefore, Santa Anna should personally appear among them it would throw consternation in the political ranks of his enemies and fix the wavering course of the doubtful; there will then be two powerful factions, and each will have enough to do to attend to his own concerns, without troubling themselves with us; added to which I have every confidence that Santa Anna will keep his faith with us. The moment he lands in the United States he ceases to be a prisoner; consequently, any treaty he there may make, will be valid. He goes to Washington at his own request in preference to embarking directly for Vera Cruz to pledge to General Jackson what he has stated here, to wit, that he will immediately recognise our independence on his being placed in power.

Gov. Dudley's Inaugural, given in this paper, is well worthy the attentive perusal of every individual. We do not presume to say that it is perfection, or that the views and sentiments advanced therein might not by some be objected to, yet viewing the whole as delivered by a partisan candidate elect on an occasion of this kind, the sentiments expressed on the various topics of which it speaks, are quite unobjectionable, and it may certainly be considered an able effort.



Senators and Gentlemen  
of the House of Commons:

Custom, Gentlemen, and my own views of propriety demand of me some exposition of the principles and motives which will actuate me during my executive term; and as my preference and predilections in Federal Politics are no secrets to you, I shall confine myself chiefly to our domestic interests.

The object of government is to restrain the turbulent, protect the weak, and promote the happiness of the many. The Constitutions of the States and of the Union (both but compromises of conflicting interests) were designed to govern and direct the course of their administration, and as well as the laws enacted to explain and enforce their provisions, should be fairly and liberally construed and faithfully executed, to attain and secure the great and beneficent purposes for which they are instituted.

The settled precedents of our country, established so soon after the formation of these charters, in many instances by the very law-givers themselves, and in times remarkable for political honesty, are too sacred to be hastily or lightly disturbed. But where the provisions of the Constitutions are clear and definite in the meaning, evasions should be studiously guarded against, and violations firmly resisted.

The agricultural interest has the first claim to our attention, as the basis on which all prosperity rests. No superstructure presents the appearance of symmetry and beauty, if its pedestal be neglected or defective. And it were folly to erect upon a ponderous, insignificant and worthless work. Each part should observe its relative proportion, and as in architecture, so in politics, we must consider the corresponding capacities of the State—the relative proportions which the agricultural can be made to bear to the great and congenial interests of commerce, trade, manufacture and labor.

As a State, we stand fifth in population, first in climate, equal in soil, minerals and ores with superior advantages for manufacturing and with a hardy, industrious and energetic people. Yet with such unequalled natural facilities, we are actually least in the scale of relative wealth and enterprise, and our condition daily becoming more and more depressed in price, falling and deserted, manufacturing advantages unimproved—our stores of mineral wealth undisturbed, and our Colleges and Schools languishing from neglect. It is a true, but melancholy picture, and is our business to prescribe and remedy. In the want of capital, and of that generous confidence which should exist between the government and the people, mutually to assist and support each other, I think I find the evil, and the corrective is palpable. Increase your enterprise, give to industry and enterprise the proper incentives, and make interest the connecting link between ourselves and our constituents, and we at once smother the torrent of emigration which is desolating our State.

At this period of enterprise and refinement, it would be worse than useless to enquire whether man is most happy in a civilized or barbarous state. We have enjoyed the comforts of civilization and must neither retrograde nor stand still. The State must be supplied with means to purchase the full products of the Farmer; the Manufacturer and the Mechanic to erect the necessary works to supply the demands of his country; water courses must be improved; water powers applied to useful purposes; Railways and other roads constructed to penetrate those sections of country to which navigation has been denied, and Common Schools established and cherished. Then the resources of the State will be developed, and an impulse given to her energies and enterprise which would soon place her in the ranks for which nature designed her. Enable the Farmer to reach his market with dispatch and economy, bring it to his door, and you at once stimulate him to increased industry and a more watchful care of his products. You enhance the value of his labor and of his lands, and you make him contented and happy with the home of his birth.

Were the State enclosed by a wall, beyond which her citizens might not travel, the Legislature might fold his arms and withhold his aid and protection from all works of general improvement, permitting individual enterprise and energy to exhaust themselves by fruitless and abortive efforts. But we must remember that our younger citizens are presenting the most alluring temptations to our citizens—that daily the home and snow of our strength are passing away from us—and that, unless prompt and efficient means are applied to remedy the evil, a few more years may find us hopelessly impoverished. Whilst it is admitted that we cannot safely wield the banking capital which the superior commercial advantages and greater facilities of trade render necessary to Massachusetts, Louisiana or New York, may we not venture to enquire, whether there is any thing in our condition which necessarily restricts us to the use of less than the third of the amount which is usually employed in Georgia and South Carolina? Why should we apprehend overtrading and a fictitious state of prosperity? Are our citizens less prudent and wise—less capable of managing their individual interests or more easily seduced into folly and extravagance than their neighbors? I think not.

One of the blessings of general prosperity and by no means the least, is the means it affords of general education. Ignorance is the certain result of poverty. Supply the means, and there are but few parents who will deny their offspring the lights of science and the refinement of cultivation.

From the observations I have made, you perceive that I am an advocate for an increase of our Banking capital as the surest and most speedy means of arousing our State from the apathy that enshrouds her.

I believe that she requires but proper stimulus to bring her latent energies into action and I would submit to your wisdom whether the end would not be more effectually attained by increasing the capitals of your present Banks (already possessing the public confidence) than by chartering numerous small ones, whose conflicting interests and jealousy must abridge their public usefulness. You will thus be fostering your infant improvements (whether Railways or Factories) and insuring their completion by adding to the means of their projectors and effecting a general improvement by aiding and encouraging individual enterprise.

The appropriations of the Public Treasury, or the devotion of the credit of the State, to the purposes of trade, traffic or banking, with the view of gain, is wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. It might be enough to say, that the Constitution may be examined in vain

for any authority for such purposes, to induce the Legislature to act on the subject with great caution. But it is due to the times to add that the State cannot engage in the common pursuits of the people, without exciting their jealousy and dissatisfaction, and abstracting from the Government the respect and veneration which are necessary to arouse their patriotism and command their services in time of need. What interest can a citizen feel in the Government, which would rival him in a trade, sell his property, and commit his person to the loathsome walls of a prison for the satisfaction of a debt? One of the foulest blot to be found in the laws of the State, although greatly mitigated in the present age, is the power granted to an individual to imprison his honest, but unfortunate fellow man, for debt. How much more should then would such conduct appear in the Government of a State!

I cannot omit this occasion to congratulate my fellow-Citizens on the return of a part of their hard earnings by the Federal Government, which has been drawn from them by the operation of one of the most oppressive and abundant Revenue Laws ever inflicted, in time of peace, on a free people, at a juncture so favorable to meet and aid the spirit of enterprise which is now abroad.

The unwillingness to impose a tax on the people, has been amongst the most plausible reasons heretofore assigned for withholding the aid and protection of the State in the prosecution of enterprises of Internal Improvement, which all admitted to be necessary to the public prosperity. The funds which the State can now command, removes this difficulty. The amount to which we will be entitled under the deposits act of Congress will reach near two millions of dollars. Large as this sum may appear, it would form the mere nucleus of a system of Internal Improvements commensurate with the necessities of the State and far below the amount advantageously employed in such works in other States of the Union. In fact, after giving this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, I entertain the opinion that the principle should be devoted to Internal Improvements, and the income arising therefrom, to the establishment of Common Schools, in obedience to the injunctions of the Constitution.

To have been elected, gentlemen, to the high office, upon the duties of which I am now to enter, by the unanimous suffrages of a virtuous and intelligent people, at the first instance of which, under the provisions of the amended Constitution, the election of Governor has been committed to their hands, should be a source of sufficient pride and gratification to my name. But to my having so little claim to distinguished honor, the kindness with which it has been conferred, excites emotions which I am utterly unable to express. Permit me, gentlemen, as the only return which is now in my power to make to tender through you to our constituents, the people of North Carolina, the assurances of sincere and enduring gratitude.

This, gentlemen, is my native State, and here are centered all my worldly interests and all the best affections of my heart. If patriotism, self-interest, and a deep sense of gratitude are not sufficient guarantees of zeal and ability in the discharge of my official duties, it were vain to tender you empty promises.

In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say, that although the extravagant expenditures and gross abuses of the Federal Government have drawn me into opposition to the present Administration, (pledged to carry out the same course of policy, thus preventing me from judging the tree by its fruits)—yet I shall endeavor to divest myself of all prejudice and partiality in the discharge of my duties, and to become the officer of the STATE and not of a PARTY.

Permit me, gentlemen, to tender you the assurance of my great anxiety to unite with you in any and all measures, which may be calculated to advance the general prosperity of the State to promote the improvement of the rising generation and secure the happiness of all.

NOTICE.—Time not permitting this week we will in our next, perhaps, more fully explain the course intended to be pursued in the publication of the "Telescope" and other matters in relation to the "new administration."

THE MONEY FINDER!

We rejoice that some clue is afforded for the recovery of the \$124,000, stolen with Col. Holcomb's Trunk from the Lenoirburg Stage, a week or two since. The circumstance is a gratifying relief of the mind of the owner of the trunk, in which we rejoice a thousand times more, than the mere recovery of a part,—and the development of circumstances which, we trust, will lead to the recovery of the whole of its contents. Banks desirous of transmitting sums of money greater than they are willing to risk by mail, should employ special agents, and not annoy and jeopardise the reputation of gentlemen, by appealing to their courtesy to take charge of that, the accidental loss of which may furnish grounds for impeaching their integrity.

Peterburg Constellation.

Discovery of part of the stolen money.—A citizen yesterday, hunting in the neighborhood of Manchester, found himself approaching three persons conferring together two of whom were negroes, and the third he thinks, a white man, but this he could not accurately distinguish. Seeing him advance they took a flight when he fired upon them, being assured that he should do no execution at the distance, with partridge shot. Making up to the spot he found a package, which on examination contained \$1,200 in Bank Bills, subsequently recognised we understand as part of the money stolen along with the trunk of Captain Holcomb ten or twelve days ago, belonging to the two banks. This discovery will undoubtedly lead to more important consequences. It was a lucky shot.—Globe.

South Carolina.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 21st of December. During the session several measures of importance were adopted; amongst them, was the subscription of one million of dollars to the stock of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company,

and the grant of banking privileges to that company. These acts place beyond doubt the accomplishment of that stupendous undertaking. Nearly half a million of dollars of money were appropriated to various objects (of which sixty thousand dollars to the College,) still leaving a surplus in the rich treasury of the State.

The Court of Appeals last established, consisting of all the Judges, was abolished, and two Appeal Benches formed; one consisting of the Chancellors, for equity cases, and the other of the Circuit Judges, for cases of common law.

NEW STAGE ROUTE PROPOSED.

Much has of late been thought and said, in this section of country, on the propriety of running a Stage from Fayetteville to Greensborough in Guilford County, by way of Carthage, Ashborough and New Salem. We understand it to be a matter of general interest; at least through the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Randolph, Guilford, Stokes, Davidson, Rowan, Montgomery, parts of Chatham and Rockingham.

There being at present no Stage route across this part of the State. Passengers to and from Fayetteville, Carthage, Ashborough, New Salem, Greensborough, Wentworth, Jamestown, Salem, Germantown, Bethania, Lexington, Salisbury, and many other places,—are obliged to suffer the delay, and sustain the expense of a circuitous route; or betake themselves to private conveyances, which are often in many respects inconvenient. The distance of the proposed route is only a hundred miles; and the course so nearly direct, that, at no point does it vary more than twelve miles.

We are requested by many citizens, in the district of country above mentioned, to suggest the propriety of entering into speedy measures, by petition, &c., to effect the object in view.—Southern Citizen.

Death of a Member.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Geo. W. Montgomery, the Senator from the County of Hertford, who died on Wednesday last, after a brief illness of a few days. For a just and affecting eulogy on the character of the deceased, we refer to the appropriate remarks, under the Legislative head, which accompanied the announcement of his death to the two Houses.

On Thursday, the remains of the deceased were carried to the Episcopal Church, where an impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. George W. Freeman, Rector. After which they were attended to the City burial ground.—Recorder.

Accident.—We are pained to state that the Rt. Rev. Bishop (W.C.) met with a serious accident, on Thursday last. In leaving this City for Fayetteville, in a Carriage drawn by two spirited Horses, they took flight just beyond the Government House, sprang off a very high bank, upset the vehicle and made a complete wreck of it. The Bishop and his Driver were both thrown out—the former had his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise a good deal bruised—the latter escaped unhurt.

Register.

HISTORICAL HINT.

The following extract from a speech of Lord Starnoot, in the British House of Lords, as recorded by Sir N. Wrexall, in his recently published posthumous memoirs, so well describes the character and ambition of a certain politician of our own country, that no one who reads it will hesitate a moment in making the appropriate application. The passage is copied exactly as we found it.

"I fear not an open bold ambition. But I dread that dark and secret ambition, which, working under ground, and undermining all opposed to it, may cripple the power which it dare not avowedly combat in open day."

Let the people of this country beware that no one thus cripples their power, while he dare not avowedly combat it in open day.

The Specie or Treasury Circular.—The debate on the Resolution of Mr. Ewing to repeal the Specie circular, the crowning act of financial misrule, has proved as was expected, one of the highest interest. In favor of the repeal, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Webster have delivered powerful speeches. Mr. Benton and Mr. Niles alone have so far spoken for the Administration. The reader may imagine on which side of such a question, discussed by such minds, the weight of argument lies. The Telegraph says:

"Treasury Circular.—The debate on this subject in the Senate has excited considerable interest. The Speeches of Messrs. Ewing, Crittenden and D. Webster completely winnowed the subject of the chaff of partisan sophistry. The argument of the last named gentleman (and we say it without any disparagement of the Speakers who preceded him) laid bare the whole subject, and showed to the simplest comprehension, the illegality and folly of the measure as plainly as the "way to parish church." On the abstract question of constitutional power, his argument carried with it the force and perspicuity of mathematical demonstration. This was admitted on all sides. A Van Buren Senator—himself a Judge—a man learned in the law—acknowledged it to be conclusive. We were therefore, surprised to hear Mr. Rives, in his remarks on the subject, express a doubt

as to the question of power.

"The public will be much surprised to hear that Mr. Niles of Connecticut, was selected to answer Mr. Webster. The circumstance occasioned some merriment among the auditors; but we must do the Senator the justice to say that he spoke at considerable length, although the galleries and seats were nearly empty, and that, in despite of political prejudices, he "nibbled the lion's tail" with very great earnestness, if not effect. The scene forcibly recalled to our recollection the remark of John Randolph, when a certain member of the House of Representatives (whose name we will not mention from feelings of sincere respect to a member of the Senate—one who, though a political opponent, is so mild, modest, and gentlemanly in his deportment, that we would not, for our right arm, wound his feelings unnecessarily,) was selected to answer Chief Justice Marshall in a case of considerable importance. "Humph!" said the Roanoke orator. "Beating a bull on the head with a pillow!"

Georgia.—In this State a very liberal donation has lately been made to Oglethorpe University of five thousand dollars by Mr. John Fox, of the city of Augusta.—This is another gratifying indication of an improved and improving estimate in the South of the importance of liberal education. It is upon the system of popular or common school education, however, that reliance is mainly to be placed for increasing the happiness and preserving the liberties of the People; a system which must at all times depend for its efficient existence, not upon individual benevolence, but upon wise legislation.

OSEOLA—WAHOO SWAMP.

We learn by the Jacksonville Courier of the fifteenth instant, that the Army under Gen. Jesup left Volusia with ten days provisions, for the Wahoo Swamp, the last strong hold of Oseola, where he is rudely fortified with only two kegs of powder and one hundred and eighty men. There are only two passes to the encampment of the Indians, which will both be forced by Gen. Jesup with two thousand men. This will probably be the closing scene of the brave Oseola, who has sworn to wet the soil of his hunting ground with the last drop of his blood.

HOTCH-POTCH.

A clergyman who had formerly been a lawyer, commenced his first prayer with—"May it please your honor."

A dandy was one day sitting in a tavern porch, dressed in tights, when a wagoner coming along said—"stranger, I'll bet you a bottle of wine, that with my whip I can cut your tights, and not touch your skin."

"Done," said the dandy—and at the word the wagoner drew his whip with all his might, and cut the fellow to the bone, at the same time calling for the wine and declaring that he had lost the bet.

Obedience—Military—must be implicit and unreasoning. "Sir," said the Duke of Wellington to an officer of engineers, who urged the impossibility of executing the directions he had received, "I did not ask your opinion, I gave you my orders, and I expect them to be obeyed."

This was declared by one of the men who was the wit of his company, to be "short and sweet, like the gallop of a jack-ass."—Military Magazine.

Letters have been received from Marselles, dated November 4th and mentioning a report that the people of Naples had risen in rebellion against the King and declared in favor of the Prince of Capua.—Commodore Porter, Charge d'Affairs of the United States to Constantinople, was at Marselles on the 4th. Sloop of war John Adams was expected daily.

R. M. Young has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Illinois, for six years from the 3d day of March next, when the term of Senator Ewing, of that State, will expire.

The bill abolishing the Office of Public Printer, and prescribing the mode in which the Printing for the State shall hereafter be executed, has become a law.

The Father of American Newspapers.—The Maryland Gazette of Thursday last, completes the ninety-first volume of that paper. This is doubtless the oldest paper now published in the United States.

There has been a resolution offered in the New Hampshire legislature, to tax hogs, dogs, and bachelors. That'll tickle the old maids!

HYPOCRISY.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts."

MARRIED.

On Thursday 22nd ult., by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, Mr. JAMES BURNSIDES, to Miss EMILY, daughter of Dr. Wm. Price, All of Guilford.

Also on the 5th inst, by the same, Mr. JOEL INGOLD, of Guilford, to Miss SALLY M. WILSON, of New Salem, Randolph county.

In Salem, Stokes Co., on the 29th ult. Theophilus Vierling to Miss Catherine, daughter of Mr. James Williams.

In Stokes Co., on the 22d ult., Mr. Pleasant Hunt, of Guilford county, to Mrs. Charity Conrad, of Stokes.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a large paper in Greensboro', N. C., to be called

THE SOUTHERN TELESCOPE.

THE Publishers being desirous of seeing a paper established within the limits of N. Carolina, which will vie in respectability and in size, with any other in the country, propose so soon as proper arrangements can be made, and their patronage is somewhat increased, to enlarge their paper to the size of the large city papers now issued.—printed on an extra imperial sheet.

A principle feature in the paper as enlarged will be to give it more of a religious character, and make it what every publication of the kind intended for the benefit of mankind ought to be, commensurate with all their intellectual and moral wants; and promotive of their highest and best interests.

The proposed improvement seems to be called for by the wants as well as by the voice of the public, and in fact is manifestly necessary, if we would wish to go *pari passu* with other parts of our country in the march of improvement. We do not by any means wish to arrogate to ourselves any superiority in the scale of intellectual attainments or purity of motives, but merely to make an humble attempt to meet the wants and wishes, and promote the welfare of our common country, by extending so far as we can, the means of mental and moral improvement.

In proposing to devote a portion of this paper to matter of a religious cast,—to give it more of a religious character—it must not be inferred that it is intended to be a sectarian sheet, or that in our selections in this line, we shall be prejudiced in our preference to such articles which are favorable to one particular sect or denomination.—We shall endeavor to be guided alone by our views of the real worth of articles and of the well-being and moral improvement of our readers.

A certain portion will also be devoted to light reading, such as tales, and articles of a miscellaneous cast, selected with a scrupulous regard to their beneficial and instructive tendency on the mind.

The paper will be apportioned and divided off under separate and distinct heads, so as to enable the publishers in its ample dimensions to present its readers with such a quantity and quality of matter weekly, as cannot fail to give general and entire satisfaction.

Believing that a paper furnishing such a large quantity of matter, as this most necessarily contain on all subjects embraced within its sphere, would certainly meet with the wishes of a great majority of the people of this, and neighboring States, the publishers are buoyed up with such reflections in the hope of the ultimate success of the undertaking, and induced to offer this prospectus to the public, relying upon their generous support for the prosecution of the work.

The publication of the Telescope, as enlarged, will appear as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the consequent increased expense; and arrangements will be made to have forwarded to us in time for its commencement, all necessary additional materials, whenever appearances indicate a sufficient addition of names.

CONDITIONS.

The paper, as enlarged, printed on a large Extra Imperial Sheet, of purest white, with entire new materials, will be furnished to single subscribers at the low rate of \$2.50—or to clubs of five individuals at \$12.00 per annum—the money invariably to be paid in advance; and such who may subscribe before its appearance, to transmit us postage free, or pay into the hands of some one of our authorized agents the amount due, immediately on the receipt of the first number. Subscription to the paper for six months, \$1.50; for a shorter period than which, none will be taken.

ZEVELY & EVANS.

Jan. 13, 1837.

Editors with whom we exchange, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and the favor shall be reciprocated.

N. B.—All names procured by our agents, or others, throughout the country, are requested to be forwarded by the first of March, when will be made known the success of the project.

Notice.

THE Undersigned having entered into partnership with E. S. Zevely in the publication of a paper in this place, and it being necessary that all accounts previous to this date should be "squared off," it is respectfully requested that gentlemen in arrears with the Patriot Office, for the paper or Job Work, will make an early payment convenient. C. N. B. EVANS.

Jan. 13, 1837.

Notice.

HAVING entered into copartnership with C. N. B. Evans, for the purpose of publishing a paper in this place, and as it is necessary that all accounts against me, previous to this date, should be paid as early as possible, to avoid any confusion or misunderstanding which might occur, all persons in arrears to me or to the firm of Zevely & West, will of course, make early payment.

E. S. ZEVELY.

Jan. 13, 1837.



## TO THE MOTHERS OF BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTERS.

Mothers, how much we honor you,  
We need not here express;  
But that we have a preference for  
Your daughters, we confess.  
The merest child, you know, prefers  
The apple, plump and fair,  
To that whose color has decayed,  
Where nought but bruises are.  
The gardener watches with more care,  
And warms with fresher earth,  
The rose tree whose young blossoms are  
Just budding into birth,  
Than that whose crooked, tangled form  
Is painful to his eye;  
Whose scattered leaves seem written on  
By destiny "to die."

These similes we but suggest,  
And shall not here explain,—  
Being peculiarly averse  
To giving ladies pain.

But pardon, pray, a modest hint—  
Your daughters will, we know,—  
For they precisely coincide,  
In these things, with the beau.  
Altho' we feel the high respect,  
Your many virtues due,  
Yet when we call upon "the girls,"  
We do not call on you.

At once, the impropriety  
Of forcing us to be  
Your own unwilling visitors,  
You certainly will see.  
Therefore, perhaps you will not deem  
Your correspondents rude,  
If they suggest that upon these  
Occasions you intrude.

Nay, for himself and friends.

## State Bank of No. Carolina.

**PURSUANT** to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites or Notes issued by the Principle Bank or its Branches are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a final dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.  
Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 32-3m

**SADDLERY.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have bought out Mr. G. D. Gordon in the town of Greensboro', and now carry on the Saddle and Harness Making business at the same stand, where they will always be found, ready to execute on the shortest notice, and in the neatest, best and most fashionable style; all applications or orders in their line.

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., &c., always on hand. They request their friends to call, and if satisfied, to favor them with their custom.

They promise to use every exertion to merit, and will be thankful to receive the public patronage.

Jan. 9, 1837. 32-4f

N. B.—Two or three apprentices will be taken to the above business by H. & J.

## TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE Undersigned wish to employ some person to build a bridge across Dan River, at Madison, Rockingham county—a plan of which can be seen at any time, by application to Pleasant Black. If the contract should not be closed before the 16th day of January next, it will on that day be let to the lowest bidder.

PLEASANT BLACK,  
DAN'L J. JORDAN,  
PENDLETON JONES,  
JOHN AYRES, } Com.

Dec. 30, 1836. 32-2p

**HORSE-BILLS,**  
Neatly and promptly executed to order at the office of the Carolina Beacon.

## Current Prices of Produce, &c.

At GREENSBORO, Jan. 13, 1837.			
Brandy, (pch)	50 a 60	Lard,	10 a 10
do. apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	74
Bacon,	12 a 15	Nails,	17
Coffee,	16 1-3	Rice,	6 1-5
Cotton,	—	Sugar, (brown)	15 a 15
Corn, pr. bu.	50 a 60	do. (loaf)	20 a 25
Flour, bbl.	85 00	Salt, (Liverpool)	81 75
Iron, (Swed) lb	7	Wheat,	81 a 81 22
do. Country,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35

At FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 5, 1836.			
Brandy (pch)	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
do. (app)	40 a 42	Nails, (cut)	7 a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 13
Beeswax,	25 a	do. lump	15
Coffee,	12 a 14	do. loaf	18 a 20
Cotton (new)	14 a 15	Salt,	60 a 90
Corn	85 a 95	Tobacco, leaf	4 a 5
Candles (F.F.)	16 a 00	Cotton Bagging	20 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 50	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour, \$8 50 a \$9 50	Wheat,	1 50	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37 a 40
Iron	5 a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

PETERSBURG MARKET—Jan. 6.			
Cotton,	—	15 1/2 a 16 cts.	
Tobacco,	—	3 00 a 6 75	
Wheat, (Red)	—	1 50 a 1 95	
do. (White)	—	1 00 a 2 15	
Flour, (Sup)	—	10 00 a 10 50	
do. (Family)	—	12 00	
Bacon, (new)	—	14	
Lard,	—	14 a 15	
Pork,	—	9	



**DR. PETERS' "Patent Vegetable Hepatic or Anti-Bilious Pills,"** the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents. Both the Medicines have Dr. P.'s signature on the principal Labels, and on an extra Label, M. A. F. Harrison, General Agent.

Also, *Parson's Pectoral Balm of Carageen, or Irish Moss*, a safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, the Hooping Cough, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, &c.

For sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
Greensboro', Dec. 30, 1836. 30-

**WANTED,**  
A Journeyman Saddler—to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply three miles north of Greensboro', to G. B. CROWSON.  
Dec. 30, 1836. 33-5

## Call at the "Beacon Office?"

This establishment being supplied with a variety of small cuts, flowers and ornaments, &c., all kinds of fanciful and ornamental printing can be done here in a very superior manner.

## THE TENNESSEE FARMER.

**NOTICE.**—The Editor, during the last spring, ordered on a new set of type and materials for the TENNESSEE FARMER; but in consequence of the death of the proprietor of the Foundry, before the order was filled, he has been disappointed in obtaining them. He has sent on a new order, and has reason to expect the arrival of the type in time to print the first number of the second volume on them, by the middle of January next. Should this expectation be realized, the first No. of the second volume, for the purpose of attaining uniformity in the printing of the whole volume, will be delayed until January, and perhaps even as late as the middle of that month—otherwise, it will appear on the first. All succeeding volumes will commence with the beginning of each year, instead of commencing as the first did, in December, an arrangement which has been found in practice productive of inconvenience and misunderstanding on the part of subscribers.

Editors will confer a favor by inserting the foregoing. December 10, 1836.

## NOTICE.

**THE CO-PARTNERSHIP** heretofore existing in the publication of the Beacon, in this place, under the name of Zevely & West, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the affairs of the office will hereafter be conducted by E. S. Zevely alone, who has purchased the entire establishment, and to whom all letters, &c., are henceforth to be directed.  
Greensboro', Oct. 26, 1836.

## WANTED,

A Journeyman Printer who can come well recommended both as to character, and skill in his business, at press and case.—To such an individual liberal wages and constant employment will be given. An early application is desired.  
THIS OFFICE.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,**  
For the benefit of the Salisbury Academy.  
FIRST CLASS FOR 1837.



To be drawn at Fayetteville, on Saturday the 11th of February 1837.

**COMBINATION SYSTEM**  
75 number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.

STEVENSON & POINTS—MANAGERS.

**Capital Prize—\$13,000.**  
Besides many of \$100, \$50, &c.

Amounting in all to \$253,000.

Whole Tickets \$5.  
Halves \$2 50.  
Quarters \$1 25.

TICKETS in the above scheme for sale in the greatest variety

by BOAZ ADAMS.  
Greensborough, Jan. 6, 1837.

**REMOVAL.**—A. & W. WEATHERLY, Merchant Tailors, have removed to their new building on East Street, a few doors below Albright's tavern, where they will be happy to have their friends call on them.  
Jan. 9, 1837. 32-37

## Public Notice.

**WRITTEN** Proposals will be received till the first day of February next for executing the Carpenter's Work on the building about to be constructed in the town of Greensboro', for the use of the Caldwell Institute. The dimensions of the building, and specifications of the work required to be done, may be examined at the Store of J. & R. Sloan.

Communications addressed to the Building Committee of the Caldwell Institute, will be promptly attended to.

By order of the Committee.  
RALPH GORRELL, Sec'y.  
Greensboro' Dec. 22, 1836. 30

## Situation for a Tailor.

A Man of good moral character, a workman of the above occupation, can have a stand that will afford business for himself, and an apprentice, and be agreeably situated, by applying soon to the subscriber.  
E. W. OGBURN, Jr.  
Guilford co., Dec. 20, 1836. 30-3f

## HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

**THE SUBSCRIBER** offers for sale his Lot in Greensboro', containing SIX ACRES, on which is a small, but neat and comfortable

## Frame Dwelling,

with all necessary out-buildings, and a first rate well of good water in the yard. On the same premises is a Large Frame Shop, built expressly for the Blacksmith business. Also—One complete set of Blacksmith's Tools.

Strike while the iron is hot—I am determined to sell.  
WM. WALLACE.  
Dec. 17, 1836. 30-5p

## Blank Warrants for sale here.

**ALMANACKS for 1837.**—By the groce, dozen, or single, published at Salem by Blum & Son, for sale at the publishers' prices, by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
Dec. 20, 1836. 30—

## FOR SALE.—1 bbl. Molasses.

1 bbl. Sugar, (first quality.)  
1 bbl. Malaga Wine.  
1 " Madeira.  
1 " Lamp Oil.  
1000 lbs. English Iron.  
10 kegs Nails.  
800 lb. White Lead in  
25, 50, and 100 lb. kegs.  
500 " Black do.  
in 50, and 100 lb. kegs.  
200 " Stick Logwood.  
1 bbl. Connecticut Shad.  
1 case fresh Preserved Ginger.  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
Dec. 20, 1836. 30—

## Seasonable Goods.

**WHITE** Mackinaw Blankets.  
Green do do  
Blanket Over-coats.  
Black, blue, and steel mixed Battin.  
Kentucky Jeans.  
Heavy Negro Shirting.  
Negro Blankets.  
Calicoes—a great variety.  
Bro. and Bleached Shirting.  
Just received, and for sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
Dec. 20, 1836. 30—

## COACH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.



THE Undersigned, having formed a partnership under the name of CUMMINGS, HOPKINS & ROSE, and having purchased the large and convenient establishment lately occupied by Mr. B. Overman, would inform the public that they are now prepared to execute with elegance and despatch any orders for

**Coaches, Coachces, BAROUCHES & BUGGIES,** or any other article whatsoever in their line.

All the partners being practical workmen, and constantly engaged in their establishment, every article will be made by their own hands, or under their immediate supervision. They think that they can conscientiously promise that their work shall equal in cheapness, elegance and durability that of any other establishment in the South.

The Blacksmith's shop is furnished with every necessary tool, and is conducted by experienced and first-rate hands.

Sign and Ornamental Painting, and Repairing, done on the shortest notice.

WM. H. CUMMINGS,  
SOLOMON HOPKINS,  
MILTON ROSE.  
Dec. 30, 1836. 33—

Three or four boys of the age of 14 or 15, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

## Look at this.

**WANTED,** a man of pleasing address, to be engaged for some months in a pleasant and profitable business. Any such person who has leisure can hear further particulars by applying at this office.  
Sept. 16, 1836.

## Enlargement of the Beacon!

By the Publication of a Weekly Extra!

Trusting to the increasing patronage of his paper, for a remuneration for this additional expense, the publisher of the Carolina Beacon, in order more satisfactorily to lay before his readers the proceedings of the several Legislative bodies now in Session, proposes to commence the publication of a weekly Extra, of the size of one page of the present size of the Beacon, that is—five columns, which will enable him to give a very satisfactory synopsis of the Congressional and Legislative news, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous and selected matter. This extra will be issued on every Monday or Tuesday until some time in the Spring of 1837—about which time it is expected the paper will appear weekly on an imperial sheet.

## Removal.—S. W. WESTBROOKS

—Tailor—has removed to the new two-story building nearly opposite his former shop, and would be gratified to receive the calls or orders of his friends.  
Jan. 9, 1837. 32-37

## Improvement in TAILORING, OR GARMENT CUTTING,

BY SAMUEL W. WESTBROOKS.

THE Subscriber continues to cut with success and to the satisfaction of his customers, his new plan of garment cutting. He would not continually keep up a puff of advertisements, if it were not the more satisfactorily to make known a system of saving which is more than equal to the poll tax. He saves on an average, one fourth of the broad cloth that he cuts, or more than half the making; suppose that one fourth of the cloth made up by tailors, was saved, would it not be equal to the poll tax paid by the community at large?

He would say to the public, judge for yourselves; (but the public may look for a contradiction of a thing that all tailors are not masters of.)

There has been a great deal said about his piling coats, in order to cut them out of an unusual pattern; he deems it useless to pay any attention to these fallacious reports put in circulation to deceive the people, he will merely say to gentlemen, examine his work, and judge for yourselves. Persons too, who have had work done by the subscriber would confer a favor by exhibiting it, and substantiating the facts concerning the saving in cutting.

Every attention shall be paid to the fashions as they come from northern cities.—The fashions have just come, look for something new. S. W. WESTBROOKS.  
Greensboro', Nov. 25, 1836. 3a

## NOTICE!

THE Subscriber will sell that valuable **TAN-YARD**, in the Town of Wadesboro', for several years past in his possession. He can safely recommend it as an excellent stand for the

## TANNING BUSINESS.

Terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser, and can be known by applying to the subscriber either by letter or privately.  
THOS. S. LITTLE.  
Wadesboro', Anson co., Dec. 3. 28-8

## Astonishing, And UNRIVALED SPEED!



IN going from Greensboro', No. C., to Washington City, by way of Raleigh.

THE Public are informed that passengers going to Washington City who take the *Four Horse Post Coach* that runs from Greensboro' to Raleigh, North Carolina, arrive at Washington City in the short space of Three days! The Stage that runs from Greensboro' to Raleigh is so arranged that it corresponds with the Piedmont and western Stages. Hence it is travellers on either of these lines who may wish to go to Washington by way of Raleigh can be conveyed without delay.

Leave Greensboro' at 11 A. M.; or 1 P. M., and arrive in Raleigh next day at 1 P. M.

Leave Raleigh at 3 P. M. arrive at Blakely by 2 P. M.

And arrive at Washington City from Blakely by 3 P. M. next day.

December, 1836.

## OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.

**J. W. HOWLET**, continues to execute every operation necessary for the health, preservation, beauty, and durability of the teeth. Incorruptible, Artificial, and Natural Teeth supplied from one to a full set; decayed, broken, and misplaced teeth, roots or fangs removed with ease and perfect safety. Millions of the most beautiful teeth are annually sacrificed and irreparably lost for the want of an early and judicious operation.

He may be found, unless professionally engaged, at his dwelling a few doors from the Court-House, North street. 2-4ly  
Greensboro', June 11, 1836.

## Turning, & Bedstead Making.

**B. E. WOOLLEN,**

**WISHES** to inform the citizens of Guilford, and of adjoining counties, that he is prepared to execute any order for Turning, either in Wood, or Iron; of any size, from a Portico Pillar, down to a Robin Spool, on a very short notice, and in a very superior manner.

He will also keep constantly on hand, a variety of BED-STEADS, also CABINET. WORK of every description; all of which he will sell low for cash, or country produce at market prices.

Any persons wishing turning done, would do well to call and examine for themselves, as the work will always show for itself.

His shop is on East street, on the first corner from the Court-House, and nearly opposite the Stage house.

Greensboro', Oct. 28, 1836. 22-4f

## Lost.—(As is supposed.)

ON the road leading from Centre Meeting House to the Flat Rock road, by way of Bruce's Roads, a large yellow leather pocket-book containing two five dollar bills, a one dollar bill, a seventy-five cent bill, and a ten cent piece, cut on the edges—also, two notes of hand, one for forty-seven dollars and some cents, (I do not recollect the precise number) and the other for one hundred dollars, on William F. Randleman, of Stokes county, N. C., a preacher's license, signed by A. Penn, and various other papers too tedious to mention.

Any person finding said pocket-book will confer a great favor on the subscriber by delivering it to John G. Pearson, or to Rev. B. B. Miles, or Jesse Needham, of Greensboro', and shall receive a reasonable reward for so doing.

WILLIAM ROUSER.  
Guilford Co., N. C., Sept. 28, 1836.

N. B.—My friends are requested to use their efforts to obtain it for me. W. H.

## The Carolina Beacon.

A Miscellaneous paper devoted to Literature, the Arts, Science, News, &c., &c., is published weekly in Greensboro', Guilford County, N. C.

It having been suggested, that a weekly paper conducted with a strict regard to the elasticity of its columns, as well as to its useful tendency in the community, would be here handsomely patronized; the above paper has been established, and in addition to the matter carefully culled from high sources from works of real worth and respectability—an entire new feature has been introduced, which is the publication of native scenery—works of nature and of art—appearing at intervals of four or five weeks; and which it is hoped will be liberally encouraged. It is also expected that the present size of the paper will be considerably enlarged.

The Carolina Beacon is published every Friday at Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Editors of exchange papers are requested to copy the above, and the favor will be reciprocated.

## Mail Arrangements,

At the Office in Greensboro'.

THE Northern and Eastern depart every other day at 10 A. M., arrive every other day, the Eastern at 12 M., the Northern at 2 P. M.

The Southern and Western depart every other day at 3 P. M., arrive every other day at 8 A. M.

## BLANK DEEDS,

And a variety of other blanks of various kinds, printed on good paper, with new type, for sale at the "Beacon Office."



## CHEAP AND TASTEFUL PRINTING,

Of every possible variety.

Executed in the most correct and punctual manner at the

## "BEACON OFFICE."

All persons wishing printing executed, would do well to call at the Beacon Office, as for neatness and variety the establishment is not surpassed by any country office in the United States.

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W. S. ZEVELY.

Of Subscription.—The Beacon will be mailed to any direction one year for TWO DOLLARS in advance; THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months from the date of the first number received; ONE DOLLAR in advance for six months.

Any person procuring and forwarding the names of five individuals, accompanied by the cash, shall receive the sixth copy gratis. Or, clubs of six individuals transmitting TEN DOLLARS, shall receive six copies.

Orders for the paper from a distance must be accompanied by the cash or approved reference here.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publisher while arrearages are due.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid. Of Advertisements.—Advertisements not exceeding one square, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication. Greater lengths in the same proportion.

A liberal discount to such who advertise for the year.