

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

VOLUME I.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829.

NUMBER 16.

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT,

Printed and published every Saturday morning, by
WILLIAM SWAIN.

At Two Dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or Three Dollars after the expiration of that period.
Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

"But still remember, if you mean to please,
To dress your point with modesty and ease."

For the Greensborough Patriot.

NORTH-CAROLINA, No. 11.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

"Delectable both to behold and taste."

".....all sorts are here that all the earth yields."

"Variety without end." *Milton P. L. H. C. 17, p. 559*

Let us first take a Geographical survey of our State. We shall find it situated between 34° and 36° and some minutes of north latitude. The 35th degree runs through, or near Fayetteville. Now if we would see what countries in the Old World, or on the Eastern Continent, lie near the same parallel, we shall find the southern parts of Spain and Italy, the island of Sicily, and the northern parts of the States of Barbary, Greece, Asia Minor, (now called Anatolia,) Syria, the northern parts of Persia, Thibet, and China. The greater part of Italy lies but a little north, and Palestine and Egypt lie but a little south of this parallel. Thus we behold our own unpretending State, placed nearly in the same latitude of those countries which were most famous in antiquity; where man attained his highest earthly perfection, and achieved the most admirable feats of invention; where a Homer invented the most sublime poem that was ever written by uninspired man; and David, the King of Israel, was inspired to compose those Holy Songs of Zion, with a fervour which enkindles devotion in the coldest climes, and in the remotest generations; and where a Virgil told the tales and achievements of his hero, in the smoothest verse, and with the most elevated pathos;—where Science flourished, and the Arts were discovered;—in short, where the mind of man developed its greatest perfection, and displayed its brightest, sublimest capacity.

Nor are we to suppose, that the concentration of all that is grand in this particular climate, is merely a casual circumstance. Doubtless the local advantages might have made a permanent occupation a desideratum; the boldness of the surrounding scenery might have inspired sublimity of thought; and the incidents of fortune might have impelled to deeds of valour; but it is to the climate itself, we are to look for the most efficient cause of human greatness approximating to a parallel of latitude. These countries are situated in the medium of temperance, between the extremes of heat and cold. We shall be the more convinced of this, when we reflect that the frigid zones of our globe are scarcely habitable by human beings. Extreme heat of climate debilitates the body, and renders it incapable of achieving great and adventurous enterprises; or of assisting the mind in the accomplishment of any daring or lofty intellectual exploit. On the other hand, extreme coldness of climate, through the corporeal powers, chills the mental; and destroys ardour and vivacity of thought. Corporeal strength and activity may arrive at full perfection, whilst a lively and glowing imagination may be wanting. But, in a temperate climate, the bodily and mental faculties, being equally vigorous and active, afford each other mutual aid. Our own State possesses, in an eminent degree, the advantages of a temperate climate.

Beginning at our extensive sea-shore, and advancing towards the interior, the first section of country is low, level, swampy, and unhealthy; yet fertile in certain places; and possesses greater commercial facilities than any other part of the State. To this succeeds the sand-hill—the land begins to undulate; and the people are less unhealthy. This section is remarkable for nothing but sterile pine barrens; however, near streams of water, the land is productive. Advancing still westward towards the sources of the rivers, you enter into a country, which, when all its natural advantages are taken into view, may, with exaggeration, be pronounced one of the finest in the world, the fictitious accounts of ignorant and historians and geographers to the contrary notwithstanding.

verdant and flowery meadows; the cool fountains of water; unbragous forests; and the plaintive melody of the aerial songsters; all conspire to render it delightful and engaging, and to justify the above assertion;—to make it a haunt fit for the Muses, and worthy the cause of propitious Genii.—In our progress westwardly we presently catch sight of the stupendous Blue Ridge, rearing its lofty columns to the skies. We know indeed that its height is nothing to compare with that of mountains in other countries; but we also know, that whether, from the country below, we view its summit, or from its summit look down on the country below, it is high enough to inspire our minds with a feeling of grandeur and awe. Beyond this range other ranges succeed; and here and there a pink hint its head up amongst the clouds. Beautiful and cultivable valleys intervene. This is a fine and ample grazing country, and extends to the western limits of the State. These mountains are also the repository of valuable metals, especially iron.

Thus our State has every variety of feature, from the level, uniform marsh of our maritime districts, to the lofty cliffs and profound valleys, of our mountains. The soil is no less diversified than the face of the country, and every variety of soil is adapted to its own particular production, and brings it to the highest perfection. We admit that the soil is not generally of the most fertile quality; but this is a less serious disadvantage, than if it were not so amply counterbalanced by that felicity of climate, which we have already noticed; and by its capacity for improvement. No portion is so poor, rocky, or broken as not to be capable of producing something valuable, as a vine, a mulberry tree, or pasture for a herd of cattle, or a flock of sheep.

To preponderate against all the above advantages, we can enumerate but a single inconvenience that has been imposed upon us by the hand of nature. Our whole coast is so securely blockaded by rocks, shoals, ever-changing sand-bars, and stormy capes, as to exclude us from a free access to the open ocean with large sea-vessels, and thus to cut us off from direct foreign commerce. This doubtless is a serious prejudice to the interests of the State; but where we consider how many natural advantages we still possess, we cannot, in reason, attribute to this solitary inconvenience, the flight of our citizens, carrying along with them our capital and enterprise; the more especially, as in time past we were flourishing. Nature the barrier which nature has imposed on our commerce. That our commerce is not almost to desolation, and constantly deteriorating; and that our most enterprising citizens are emigrating only, who speed they can; are facts so obvious to the most superficial observer to need the most proof. But how are we to account for these things? If the cause cannot be found in the restrictions nature has imposed on our commercial enterprise, must we not look for it in the state of our social relations? That we must, is the opinion of

Polydore.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

MR. EDITOR.—A few evenings since in one of my peregrinations, I chanced to stroll along an almost unfrequented path, that presented on either hand objects flattering to the eye of the Naturalist, and picturesque scenery to the Romantic novelist. On the right, arose rocks of massive granite—a small streamlet gamboling down among their inequalities into the dark and sullen stream below. On the left, the ground, for a few rods, descended with a gradual slide, then becoming more precipitous and broken, seemed finally to end in a deep, dark and silent chasm. Here the trumpet flower (*Bignonia radicans*) constituted its noblest flower. Attaching to, and entwining itself around the most lofty trees, that erect themselves upon the verge of the precipice, towers above their upmost branches, and reclining proudly overlooks the scene below.

Climbing upon the copse wood was to be seen, as my right, the blue passion flower (*Passiflora coarctata*) one among the most beautiful that Flora exhibits, as well as emblematical of the suffering of our Saviour on the Cross.

A little farther on, in the direction of the path, I discovered, travelling upon the ground and twining around the smaller bushes, the mhoacan, or man of the ground; (*Convolvulus panduratus*); about the virtues of which much has been said by the ignorant and superstitious. Its vine and blossom, with the addition of a tinge of red in the corol, resembles the sweet potato. It has a tuberous root, and sometimes grows quite large. It is indeed the very balm of quackery. They most ridiculously assign to it the human shape. The superior part of the root rests below the surface, from three to six inches. The vine, as it approaches near the surface, forms a kind of bulb, which is denominated the head; and the intermediate part from this to the root, is called the neck. Usually, near the superior part of the root, two small branches make off, denominated the superior extremities. From this the root descends a number of inches, according to its size and soil, where it labours. This bifurcation completes the similitude of head, neck, arms, body, legs, and where a further division of the branches take place, secures to this man of the ground a sufficiency of toes and fingers. No two parts secrete the same or like virtues; for instance, if the patient who applies for relief is afflicted in his arm, a piece from the corresponding member of the man of the ground must be used; and in like manner in all other cases. Whenever this most potent rule is deviated from, its tubercular power is lost, and ceases to be a remedy. In almost as forcible a

strain these body cures declare that the American soil produces a specific plant to every disease; that foreign medicines are obnoxious to all countries; that the most simple growth of nature is not without its appropriate malady; and that the savage Indians, if possible more ignorant than themselves, possess the superior tact of assigning and appropriating each plant to its concomitant disease. How ridiculous in the extreme! Are there not structural diseases, daily occurring that admit only of a palliative course? Are not many of the diseases amongst us imported?—and in fact are we not ourselves exotics, naturalized? Why not then import our medicines? Who in nature would be able to compare up as many diseases, as there are different species of plants? Five thousand would not exhaust him. Many plants are of value in skillful hands; but for the greater number have powers so weak and feeble, that the virtue of a wart head would not be a dose for a chicken. Then why clamour against exotics? If it grows in India, and there acts as a valuable emetic, or possesses any other quality, will it not here be as valuable? If the bark of a tree, in Peru, will there cure an intermittent, will it not here produce the like result? Does the poor savage, who, when labouring under the small-pox, prostrates himself over a pit in the earth, partly filled with hot stones, and frequently deluged with water to produce a steam sweat, then plunges headlong into the river, comes out, and shortly after, from its effects expires, deserve the name of a Shaman? Truly, when Thompson instituted a bath for the pit, and thereby procuring a patent to drain the life from his afflicted neighbour, these things should be considered. Certain it is that plants of the same family or genus, have opposite qualities and also the same plant, at different seasons. For a moment look at the genus convolvulus. Five species, viz: *arvensis*, *scutellaria*, *spithameus*, *stans*, and *tricolor*, possess qualities so weak and feeble, as not to be worth describing. The mechanism, at which I have given a description, is a mild cathartic, and resembles rheumatism in its effects. Jalap (*convolvulus jalap*) is a well known cathartic. The sweet potato (*convolvulus batatas*) needs no description. Field bind-weed (*convolvulus sepium*) has esculent properties, and Dr. Wit Clinton says, in one of his essays, that he believes the root may be made edible by cultivation. It has somewhat the taste of the Irish potato. Scammony (*convolvulus scammonia*) is an exsiccative, yet not so efficacious as a drastic purgative. But to return.—

Continuing my walk, the path now swept round the base of the granite pile at once, bringing to view the well known way, from which I had previously wandered. Here and there lay, in broken and detached pieces, several varieties of quartz, breccia, and gneiss. I returned to my home, crossing in my way a small brook, beautifully decorated with the cardinal flower, (*Lobelia cardinalis*), refreshed, and delighted.

Presque.

SELECTED.

"And 'tis the self complaint, and almost true,
What'er we write, we bring forth nothing new."

MEMORANDUM.

OF THE SLAVE TRADE, AND SLAVERY.

Slavery among the Ancients. Homer often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in the practical expeditions, and of reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained three grown male slaves to one free man. The treatment which they receive, was comparatively mild.—If able to purchase freedom, they demanded it by their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Sounion, and committed depredations in the surrounding country. At Sparta, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times by their means, the Spartan state was threatened with extinction. Egypt was early a mart for slaves. Strabo says that *Ptolemy*, in Cilicia, 10,000 slaves, a day, were sold for the benefit of *the Romans*. At Sicily there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war. Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousand slaves each. A Roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman Emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery in Europe, in the middle ages, was such as now exists in Poland. Marriage among the vassals was a religious and solemn rite. They worshipped at the same altar with their lords, &c.

The Slave trade and Slavery in modern times. About the year 1500 a few slaves were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa into the Spanish colonies in America. In 1511 Ferdinand V. of Spain permitted them to be carried in great numbers. In consequence of the terrible destruction of the Indians in America, Bartholomew de las Casas, a benevolent Catholic Bishop, proposed to Cardinal Ximenes, in whose hands the government of Spain was lodged, before the accession of Charles V. to establish a regular system of commerce in African slaves. This proposal was in order to save the Indians from extermination. Ximenes replied that it would be very inconsistent to free the inhabitants of one country by enslaving those of another.—In 1517, Charles V. permitted one of his Flemish favorites to import 4,000 African into America. In 1542, he ordered that all slaves in the American dominions should be set free.

—Upon the abolition of this monarch, slavery was revived. The first importation of slaves by Englishmen was in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1562. Louis XIII. of France would not allow the introduction of slaves into his American islands, till he was assured that it was the readiest way to convert them to Christianity. The first slaves brought into the United States, were by a Dutch ship in 1620, which landed at Jamestown in Virginia.—The number was 20.

Abolition of the Slave trade. In May 1712, by a decision of the High Court of England, it was declared, that the British Constitution does not recognize a state of slavery. 1740 the Rev. Dr. Packard, President of Magdalen College, Cambridge, gave out as a theme for a prize essay, "Is it right to make slaves of others against their will?" The prize was gained by Thomas Clarkson. In May 1787, a Committee of twelve individuals was formed in London to promote the abolition of slavery. In our visit at the ports of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, Mr. Clarkson ascertained the names of 20,000 English seamen, who had perished in the slave trade. In February 1788, by order of the King, a Committee of the Privy Council took into consideration the subject of the African slave trade. The subject was introduced into Parliament on the 10th of May 1789 by William Pitt. A bill was passed to limit the number of slaves to be shipped. In 1793 a bill passed the Commons for the gradual abolition of the trade, 160 to 55. In 1793, a motion to abolish the slave trade within a limited time was lost 53 to 51; but again, in 1801, carried 68 to 30. January 4th 1807, a bill was introduced into the House of Lords for its unconditional and total abolition, and carried 100 to 30. In the Commons, it was passed almost by acclamation; 235 voting in the affirmative, and 41 in the negative. On the 25th of January 1807, just as the bill reached its termination, the bill received the royal assent.

United States. In 1778, the House of Burgesses of Virginia petitioned the British Government for permission to prohibit the further importation of slaves into that colony. The petition was rejected. All children born of slaves in the state of Pennsylvania after March 1st 1780, were free. In the same month the constitution of Massachusetts was ratified, which intended slavery. By the constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1776, no person could be held a slave; by that of Vermont in 1777; by legislative enactment in Rhode Island in 1780; a Connecticut law was passed in 1784, declaring that all persons born after that year should be free, on attaining the age of twenty-one years; in New Jersey, a law was passed in 1804, declaring that every child born in the state should be free, at a certain age. In New York, July 4th, 1827, slavery totally ceased. The United States Congress in 1787, enacted a law, prohibiting slavery between the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. January 1st, 1808, the slave trade ceased by the constitution of the U. S. In March 1820, for act of Congress all citizens of the U. S. who should be found engaged in the slave trade, and be convicted of the offence shall suffer death.

African Colonization. In June 1787, the English Colony at Sierra Leone was established. This territory lies 8 deg. 12 min. north latitude, and about 12 deg. west longitude.—In 1794, the settlement was nearly destroyed by a French fleet. In 1807, all the possessions of the company were surrendered to the British crown. The Colony now contains 13,000 inhabitants, 12,000 of whom are liberated negroes. The freight on ships arriving from the colony in 1824 was nearly 100,000.

The American Colonization Society was formed in December 1816.—In 1819, a portion of the African coast was explored by Messrs. Ash and Burgess. In 1820, eighty emigrants were sent out. On December 4th, Cape Mesurado was purchased, and soon after, a permanent settlement commenced. The population of the colony, now exceeds 4,000, of whom 553 were sent out in 1827. Within two years past about 1,000 slaves have been liberated in the United States many of whom have been transmitted to Africa.

Abolitionism. In Austria, it was declared by royal edict in 1826, that every slave from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or an Austrian ship, is free. In 1825, a decree was passed by the Government of France, declaring that all engaged in the slave trade as proprietors, superintenders, &c. shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the slave and cargo, officers of the vessels rendered incapable of serving in the French navy; and other individuals punished with imprisonment. In Brazil, it is to be abolished in three years after March 1st 1827.

Six Spanish ships were captured in 1826, which had on board 1,360 slaves. One ship of 60 tons, had 224 slaves. In 1827, a Spanish schooner of 60 tons was captured; having on board 220 slaves; 50 were died. It is accounted a good voyage, if not more than 20 in 100 perish. In the month of January 1826, 2,100 slaves were landed in Bahia, Brazil.

The traveller, Burckhardt, says that the number of slaves in Egypt is 20,000; in a plague recently in Cairo, 2,000 perished. In the kingdom of Barbary in Eastern Africa, the number of slaves is about 100,000; in Bornio, Bagawan, Haccusa, &c. the slaves are about 10,000 to 100,000 free men. All the Bedouins are well stocked with slaves. In Senegal there are but few slaves. From 6 to 800 annually are bought up by the Turkish officers in Egypt. In the British West Indies the number of slaves is 200,000. They are constantly decreasing. In the United States, in 1820, there were 1,776,000 slaves, and 2,100,000 in 1824.—*Quoted from*

An order of the king in council, bearing date July 16, 1829, declares the port of St. John's Newfoundland, a free warehousing port.

Lord Castlereagh, has been elected knight of the shire for the county of Down. "After the election, says the London Courier, the ceremony of chairing took place, during which his lordship *liberally scattered among the populace great quantities of silver.*"

Washington Irving has been appointed secretary of legation to England by the government of the United States. This is a worthy choice of the new president, and shows his sincere desire to cultivate our friendship. *No American has shown such a predilection for Great Britain as the author of the history of New York.*—*Examiner*.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

After the victory of 11th June, the emperor of Russia it is said, addressed a diplomatic note to all the European cabinets, to re-assure them of his intentions, and protesting his desire to make peace with Turkey as soon as that government should have satisfied the just demands of the Russian cabinet.

We learn from the *Augsburgh Gazette*, "that the grand vizier is collecting all the troops he can at Choumka, and hopes to be able to assemble 40,000 men without weakening the garrison. All the men able to bear arms have departed from the Balkan; the Turk admit that the number of men and the artillery lost by them in the battle of the 11th, was very considerable. Some persons still flatter themselves with the hope of peace, and speak of agents having been sent to the Russian camp. Ali Pacha, it appears, was killed in the battle of the 11th. The capital Pacha has not yet returned from the Black sea." The *Gazette* gives another letter from Constantinople of the same date, which says—"The grand vizier returned to Choumka after the battle of the 11th June with 6,000 men, of cavalry and 12,000 infantry. The mis-soldiers, thrown into consternation by the first intelligence of the defeat, resumed courage when they learned that the mass of the army had returned to the camp. It was also represented to them that the loss of the Russians was very considerable.

A Russian detachment under major Burzoff, recently defeated a considerable force under the command of Achmet Khan. The battle took place near the village of Tsourtskub.

Chicago Tribune, June 10. "The Turkish fleet, made up of 100 gunboats, arrived at Enkore on the 23rd ult. It being on the 21th of that month, met and engaged a division of the Russian one. It appears however that the Turkish gunpowder was found damp as made no impression on their enemy, and therefore the captain of the Russian ship prudently avoided the more fiery vessels, that otherwise provoked, to lead him to a running fight, and thus saved his vessel. On his arrival at Riga he reported that his fleet action, which was not relieved, but stren-

We hear of the opening of the campaign by general Paskewitch, of a new revolt in Arabia, which engrosses all the attention of the pacha of Egypt. We hear of fresh troubles in Bosnia, and it would not be surprising if we should here that Servia had risen in favor of the Russians. On the other hand, it appears that the plague which manifested itself at Galatz, has spread into Choumla, at Sephia and in several villages on the bank of the Hebrus. The country of Thrace presents one vast scene of desolation, most of the villages are destroyed or deserted, the inhabitants having fled to the towns or the mountains.

The reduction of Choumbla is spoken of; but it appears to be an almost impregnable fortress, and the attempt would cause a great loss of life.

The president of Greece had called a meeting of the members of the Panhellenium for the purpose of communicating to them the protocol signed in London. He had also issued a decree for the convocation of the national assembly, which was to be held at Argos on the 13th of July. It has been doubted whether the president intended to convene this assembly.

PORTUGAL.

the blockading squadron Terceira has suffered in a storm. One man-of-war, of 74 guns, and a frigate were rendered perfect wrecks: the remaining ships of the squadron had disappeared, and it was supposed, had sailed for Lisbon.

*Manners with fortunes, humours turn with clime,
Tastes with books, and principles with time.*

Enquirer is not irritated because his "No. VI. cannot have a place;" nor, at the charge of being "*Ungenerous*." Conscious of his unwillingness "to throw" any thing "into the balance," that, is yet substantially true, and strictly applicable to those principles that influence his conduct since "Our Chief Magistrate has been crowned with the distinguishing honors of the nation." Enquirer can briefly reply that, he believes our "Chief Magistrate" to be no thing more than Gen. Jackson, just as he was before his election. If Enquire did believe that Jackson's being elected President of the U. States, had wrought any considerable reformation in his principles, he should think himself highly culpable, for "throwing into the balance his conduct previous to his election." But Enquirer believes no such thing. However he submits the whole to the editor's better skill and judgement in politics, with all difference due.

Yankee curiosity is proverbial in England, as well as in our own country. In the extended sense of this word, it is applicable to us in peculiar degree, but in one more restricted it applies equally to Europeans. I have never held five minutes conversation with a Frenchman or Italian, at least with those of the middle class of society, without being questioned as to my country, my occupation &c. In Germany these questions are put to you less frequently, but still so often as to remind you that inquisitiveness is not confined to your village. The form of address is always the same. You are an Englishman I suppose? No. A Scotchman perhaps? No. You must be an Irishman, then? I am not. You are not a Frenchman. Certainly not. Are you an Italian? No. You must be an Englishman, then? I never was in England. Are you a Spaniard or Portuguese? No. You are neither Greek nor Turk? No. Oh! I know now; you are a Russian. I have never been in Russia. Are you from the north of Europe? I am not. You must be an Asiatic then? I have never seen Asia. You cannot be an African? No. By this time they seemed at the *ultima Thule* of their recollection, and looking round at their companion if there were any present, with an expression of wonder, and then at me with a gaze of astonishment they either declared that I am from the moon, or with great earnestness inquired from what part of the world I have come. Sometimes I tell them that I have come from the moon, which they seem half inclined to believe; or when I mention my country they exhibit as much surprise as if a *lantern* had really descended to the earth.—*Daugh's Travels.*

There has flourished for ages immemorial in Tolmie county of Washington a singular tree of a peculiar species, the only one ever known or heard of, and is an object of great interest and reverence to the natives, who are devoted to a sort of idolatry, come from considerable distances to ensure its flowers, which resemble orchids. The history of this singular tree has recently been given in a work printed at Moscow in the Spanish language, a full edition of which has been published at Madrid. The leaves of this unique tree, before they expand themselves, resembles the hand of a

Mr Charles Wickliffe, of Lexington Ky. who our readers will recollect, killed in an unfortunate affray, Mr. Thomas R. Benning editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and was thereupon indicted for manslaughter, has been tried and acquitted. A letter from Lexington, published in the Louisville Focus says—"The jury brought a verdict of acquittal, after being out of the box seven minutes precisely. The investigation was patient and laborious, and every circumstance connected with the affair thoroughly sifted. the jury was of the most respectable characters; two thirds farmers from the country, and four citizens of the town. The case turned out to be not merely excusable but justifiable homicide. Chowan the prosecutor, was assisted by Mr. Burnett of Paris, a young man of good talents, employed for the occasion by the friends of the unfortunate Benning. The accused was defended by Clay and Crittenden and Chinn, the two first named only addressed the jury. Their speeches very far surpassed any forensic eloquence ever before heard in our courts."

The election for this county took place on Wednesday last. It is highly gratifying to state, that so far as we know or have heard, the candidates, although there was a warm opposition in both branches of the county representation, abstained entirely from treating throughout the "campaign." For this they deserve much credit and will be applauded by every friend to the purity of elections.— Thus has this shameful, degrading, & demoralising practice of treating, by a single effort, been put down in this County, we believe, to the satisfaction of every respectable man in it. We consider the character of our County elevated by this result, and sincerely hope the standard may be maintained by the practice never being permitted again. We trust also, that example will henceforth be followed in other counties; and should it be, if we are not much mistaken, its valuable effects will be perceived in the interests and standing of the men who will compose our future Legislatures.—
Washington (N. C.) Echo.

Mr. Benjamin Lundy has just arrived from his second visit to Hayti, having proceeded to that Island in part to ascertain the condition of the colored emigrants who were removed from the United States three or four years since, at the expense of the Haytian government, and partly to take out twelve other emigrants who have been liberated by Joseph Leonard Smith, Esq. of Maryland. The whole number removed at the expense of the Haytian government was about 6,000. Of these some have become discontented and returned; and some who remain are dissatisfied with the system of working on shares, while others are doing remarkably well, and could not easily be persuaded to exchange their condition for a residence in the U. S. Mr. Lundy informs us that he procured such situations for the new emigrants as were abundantly satisfactory, and that there is a prospect of the adoption of a plan in regard to the rest, which will remove every symptom of discontent. The whole number of colored persons now on the Island, who have emigrated from the United States within the past eight or nine years, Mr. L. estimated at 3,000; some of whom are among the most influential and respectable inhabitants.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences of the 16th May, 1500 francs, as the Monthyon prize for mechanical inventions were awarded to M. Thilorier for the best contrivance for a compression pump. M. Navier, in making the report of the committee described the object and mode of operation of the invention. From this it appears that, with the machine of Thilorier, six men are able to compress the thousandth part of its bulk, at each rising and sinking of the piston, a volume of air equal to six hundred and forty-five cubic centimetres (21 feet 2 inches cubic). With the ordinary machines, 200 men would be required to produce the same effect.

*"Enlighten your children, and learn them to prize
Of the things that concern both your country and state."*

Accommodation. The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, says he prints advertisements inverted to accommodate such of his patrons as stand on their heads to read.

A Good day's work. Miss Ann Days, of Bladen county, lately, during one day in the month of July, wove 21 yards of good cotton cloth, in a common loom. The fact is so well attested that it cannot be doubted. Who among the ladies of North Carolina can be thus?

Heavy damages. At the late term of the Milledgeville (Ga.) Superior Court, in the suit of George V. Murry, against Major John A. Jones, for slander, the jury assessed the damages at \$9,000. Who anno the souls of men can bridle his tongue?

New veins of gold are said to be almost daily discovered in Rowan. All that Ridge of country south-east of Salisbury, extending from South-Carolina to the center of this State, is found to be rich in veins of gold.

At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank on Tuesday last, Col. John Bell, of Raleigh, was a

Gold in Wake. Gold has recently been found in Wake County. We have seen, a stone says the Star containing some of the precious Metal, which was found a few days ago on the lands of Mrs. Rodes, about five miles west from Raleigh. What's the use of prating so about hard times?

Fire. The Eagle Tavern in Augusta, Georgia together with the furniture and out buildings attached to it was consumed by fire on the 14 ult.

Onward? The Southern papers, says Niles, almost every day give us notice of a new step towards *Independence*—in the projection of some new internal improvement or establishment of some new manufactory. The progress of population and wealth, with increased security, is converting thousands of the enemies of protection into friends. The "work goes bravely on" in Virginia.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1859.

*"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none aid you, and few understand."*

☞ The General Association of the Manumission Society of N. Carolina will be held at Deep River Meeting House, in this county, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HENRY CLAY. The increasing popularity of this patriot is daily demonstrating itself through the columns of those prints which are enlisted against him. Some have been pensioned by the present economical administration to *break him down* in the estimation of the people, and thus retain possession of their ill-gotten power. Some who have long been clinging to the out-kirts of a once successful, but now declining party, dreading the loss of influence, endeavor to re-instate themselves by giving the first admonitions of an approaching and powerful enemy: and others who have hungrily whickered for a bait from the political crib, are induced to keep up the piteous moan, under a belief that if the key should be placed in the hands of a man capable of fathoming their intellect, they would be left to howl in despair forever. No wonder then, that these all engrossing considerations keep together the elements of a party whose leaders and organs are as anxious to promote the good of the country as the Devil is to evangelize the world!

The editor of the Fayetteville Journal urges the utter hopelessness of Mr. Clay's prospects. This opinion he founds upon the supposition that Mr. Clay never can be the New England candidate; and that the support he derived from that section was owing, intirely to his connection with Mr. Adams. This conjecture would be spacious enough if it were not destitute of one essential ingredient—PROBABILITY; and we have no doubt that the editor of the Journal would be glad to think it sincere in the opinion he has expressed. But it will be found an uphill business to disseminate the opinion among an intelligent people, that the great Champion of the American System will ever be forsaken by those who are deeply and devotedly interested in its extension.

But the Western Carolinian has given us the best specimen of *argument* used by those who publish "by authority," against the man whom they dread.

"(Says The Hon. William P. Probble, the new Minister to the Netherlands, was offered a public complimentary dinner, by the citizens of Bangor, Maine; but not being long to the gourmandizing, gurgulous, table-spooning party, he politely declined eating it. By the way, we believe the renowned "table orator" is yet gulping down public dinners, and making speeches over his wine cups. Like a hungry mastiff with a marrow-bone, *he growls as he gnaws.*" (gnaws?)

It is curious to remark the consistency of these political twanglers who "turn the coat to fit the breeze." When the printing of the Laws of Congress was changed, in a few instances, by the former Administration the solemn cry was immediately raised, and its awed echoes reverberated from one end of the Union to the other, that—"The press is subsidized,—the medium of information corrupted,—the people hoodwinked—the government humbugged—and the whole political world suspended by a hair and shaken by breeze, over the gulf of destruction!" But when General Jackson reversed

times the number of partizan prints for party purposes and punishes perhaps an equal number for disseminating correct information.—“*all things are done mighty properly*.” When Henry Clay declined a public invitation to dine in Baltimore, he was charged with “*holding*

secret conclude to undo the liberties of the people."—When your new Minister to the Netherlands," declines similar invitation, "How wonderfully pretty he has acted and conducted and demeaned himself!" When Louis M.

ane, another of "our new Ministers" to the Court of James takes a snack proffered by the citizens of Wilmington, Del. and makes a bit of a speech. It is taken a most "powerful and convincing proof of his fitness discharge the functions of his office!" But when Henry Clay, "broken down," weary and faint as he is, with the labours and fatigues of political turmoil, goes to Kentucky and gets a mouthful to eat—if "Pluto's dark means were to burst loose" at the "drop of a hat," ears could not be more completely estounded.

have been aided by governmental patronage. These are among the blessings that result to a community from placing the press under the control of the Government. And when a printer, who can feel no interest in these things but what he feels in common with his fellow citizens, shall have the unpardonable affront to mention the truckling fold of these political lamp-lighters, they immediately pounce upon the poor fellow, with all the consuming anger that a love of office, and a fear of losing it by some capricious freak of fortune, can create. We give the people warning in time.—"THERE IS SOMETHING ROTTEN IN DENMARK!" But we have extended this article much beyond the length we at first intended. We will conclude in the language of Mr. Burgess, Member of Congress from Rhode Island. It will be easily perceived that Mr. Burgess alludes to H. Clay, as the "Star in the West."

"Although patriots of all political creeds will, so far as principle can permit, support the measures of the present administration, but doubts have already arisen, and that too among the President's original friends, concerning the wisdom and justice, in some past instances, of executive proceeding. If our worst fears for the future are realized, whither shall we look? In such times the friends of the American System, in the North and South, in the East and in the West, will look to some guiding light, as the pilgrims of the Idumenian Sea, in the darkest passage of their journey, looked at the blazing column directing their course.

"We have one man long schooled in the service of his country. His reputation is not the growth of one prosperous day. Like the oaks of his own mountains, it has been nourished and strengthened by the suns and storms of fifty years. Popularity did not corrupt his patriotism, and calumny cannot tarnish his character. The vapours of a heated atmosphere sometimes condensed into clouds and darkened the morning, but these foul exhalations are dispersed by increasing light—they vanish, and not a shadow of them is seen in the clear sky at the bright hour of noon.

"No eye but his who sits on the circuit of the Heavens, looks beyond that barrier, standing between the present and the future. We mortals can have no vision of events, approaching us, on the stream of coming time. What ever such events may be, we shall not, when they arrive, forget the admonitions of this day, nor fail to be mindful of our country. When the years of our trial shall have been endured, the American people will, I trust in God, look to the Star in the West, and find their political redemption."

ELECTION RETURNS. *Caswell*—Senate, Bedford Brown; Commons, John Wilson and James Kerr. *Chowan*—Senate, William Walton; Commons, Geo. Blair and William Bynum.

Town of Edenton—Major Samuel T. Sawyer. *Perquimans*—Senate, Col. Willis Riddick; Commons, Benjamin Mullen and Thomas Wilson. *Pasquotank*—Senate, John Pool; Commons, Thomas Bell and Thomas Jordan.

Camden—Commons, Abner Granedy and Thomas Dozier.

Washington—Senate, Samuel Davenport; Commons, James A. Chessen and Thomas B. Houghton.

Tyrell—Senate, John B. Besly; Commons, Daniel Batenan and Frederick Davenport.

Wilkes—Senate, James Welbourne; Commons, Gen. Amford Stokes and Horton.

MONIZATION. The Lynchburg Virginian, informs applications were made by thirty or forty free people of colour, to the Colonization Society of that place, to be removed to Liberia; and that a gentleman of the same place, has offered to liberate several of his slaves as soon as the Society is prepared to accept and remove them. Appeals are constantly making, (or according to our new fangled slang "are being made") to the humanity of our countrymen. These appeals, no doubt, in most instances, emanate from a conviction that voluntary donations offer the principle, if not the only means of removing our coloured population; but we feel assured that the hearts of the people must be mellowed yet more.

It is apparent to the person with a safe eye, that the "influence of diet upon the intellect" is a very person who has the smallest capacity. The stupidifying effect produced upon the mind by overindulging the stomach; and the testimony to the fact, that they are unable to perform their ordinary functions, when their diet is taken in quantities proportioned to the strength of the body. Luxury has produced many a long and unproductive life.

MODESTY. "Sleeping or waking (says Duff Green) the Telegraph and its editor seem to be ever present, casting fearful clouds of awful apprehension over the future prospects of Henry Clay!" We leave our readers to analyze this modest thing; but in the mean time we would recommend that the editor of the Telegraph be a little more economical in the use of adjectives!

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS. The Raleigh Register says there have lately arrived in this country, from England, four delegates from the Primitive Methodist Convention (colloquially called Ranters) authorized by conference. Of these, two are present in New York, and two are in Philadelphia.

under his noddie, and stamped upon it about a thousand flat denials. The article, or part of it, is as follows:—

"Men have so far lost their confidence in offices connected with the Department, (that is, the Post Office Department,) that they send their letters to other offices to be mailed, or have them endorsed in a hand writing other than their own."

It would take but three letters to put together a full and correct answer to every word Duff Green (we did not intend to defile this article with his name, but we can't help it now) has said in reply to the above paragraph; but as the Editors of the South-Carolina Whig have opened a sluice from his paper to theirs, we think the subject is intitled to a little more respectful notice. We say that every iota in the above paragraph of ours, is susceptible of legal proof, in more cases than one. And yet Duff denies it, and his graceless denial is copied into the Whig with evident approbation!

The thing talks about a "contemptible village sheet!"—"But contemptible" as our "sheet" may be, and low as it may stand in the estimation of its patrons,—yet before we would consent for it to sink to a level with his "sheet," though it may escape from a steam press in the City of Washington, we would consent to be transmogrified into a "toad" and feed upon the vapours of a dun-geon!"

JOHN JACKSON. We some time ago, mentioned the appointment of this gentleman to the Consularship of Martinico. Soon after the announcement of this fact, we understood the appointment had been revoked; but not being in possession of all the circumstances connected with the matter, we deemed it most prudent to hold our peace until we could obtain a full and correct understanding of the subject. Some said that the appointment was made under a belief that the appointee possessed the *sine qua non*—the *ne plus ultra* of political excellence—JACKSONIANISM; and that the appointment was revoked immediately on hearing him to be a doubter in the political infallibility of the present Cabinet; others, with their usual regard to truth, bristled up and pronounced to be all a— (we could spell what we mean with three letters, but every body knows what it is well enough,) and that the appointment had not been revoked; but the statement in which the largest portion of candid men seemed to agree, was: That Mr. Jackson was appointed under a full knowledge of his predilections in favor of Mr. Adams; but that certain members of a hidden conclave—of self-constituted Counsellors, swore in their wrath that no man who had ever, even secretly doubted the purity of the President's pretensions, should hold an office under him, and that the appointment should be dismantled, or they would desert his standard and fight against him with all their congregated forces!—AND SUCH TERMS OUT TO BE THE FACT!!

Will those who have always conscientiously extolled the uncompromising firmness—the sterling integrity—the Roman virtue of our Chief Magistrate, believe for a moment, that he is nothing but a "nose of wax" in the hands of a club of unprincipled dictators? We know that such a concession will be soul-mortifying, on their part; but they are bound to believe it!—they dare not deny it! Would to God we could pull the curtains of oblivion over this tormenting disgrace of our country, and hide it forever from the view of the world! Tell it not in the United States—publish it not in the city of Washington—lest the Kingdoms of the world should transform their cry into triumph and glory in our disgrace!

ANTI-SOCIETIES. We have heard almost ten thousand things said about anti-Societies. We have heard of the "Anti-Slavery Society"—the "Anti-Masonic Society"—the "Anti-take-too-much-oddy Society"—the "Ladies' Anti-Lace-yourself-too-tight-Society"—the "Anti-go-to-buy-without-money-Society"—and the "Anti-figure-to-no-advantage-to-makes-yourself-talked-of-Society," &c. But of all the ANTIES we have yet heard the people talk about, we think the "ANTI-NAGLE-TO-PAY-TO-PRINT-SOCIETY," the best of any. And we have serious notions of proposing the formation of such an association of individuals some where, not more than two hundred miles from—from—but,—no matter for that!

DIE. The Boston Medical Intelligencer, gives us a good deal of information as to the "influence of diet upon the intellect." It says that every person who has the smallest capacity, will be found to be a "stupid" if he does not discern the stupifying effect produced upon the mind by overindulging the stomach; and the testimony to the fact, that they are unable to perform their ordinary functions, when their diet is taken in quantities proportioned to the strength of the body. Luxury has produced many a long and unproductive life.

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MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!"

MARRIED. In Chowan, Mr. Joseph M. Houghton, to Miss Elizabeth Pettijohn.
In Mecklinburgh county, on the 11, ult. Mr. Stephen Howell, of Lancaster, S. C. to Miss Fanny Festerman, of the former place.
On the 11, ult. by the Rev. Hezekiah G. Leigh, the Rev. George W. Charlton, of Richmond, to Miss Martha R. Wright, of West Hay, Green-county, Virginia.

DEATHS.

"An Angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave;
Legions of Angels can't confine me there."

DIED. In the vicinity of Fayetteville on Thursday, 13, ult. Mrs. Eliza Jarrot, widow of the late John Jarrot.
In Stokes county, on the 23, ult. Mr. William Walker, aged about 86, years.
On Friday 28, ult. in this county, Mr. Elijah Manship, aged nearly 100, years.
On the same day, in the same county, Lydia Harvey, aged 23.
In Davidson county on Saturday last, Dr. William Dobson he was esteemed by all who knew him.
In this county, on the 23 ult. Robert Bell, Esq.
In this county, on the 24 ult. Mr. Herbert Tatum.
In this county, on Wednesday last, Mr. Brazilla Gardner, an old and respectable citizen and formerly a representative in the Legislature.

REMOVED.

THE Store of Lindsay Hoskins & Gorrell, we have removed to the Stand belonging to Jacob Hubbard, at the South-East corner of the Court-House, where our establishment will be kept up as usual, but under the name and style of Lindsay & Hoskins, they having purchased all the interest in the above concern belonging to R. Gorrell, Esq. former Partner.

Our Customers will meet with the same accommodations as formerly. We have now on hand a large stock of Goods which we are disposed to sell on low and accommodating terms. Those who wish to purchase we hope will favor us with a call. Our usual credit will be given to punctual dealers.

We return our thanks to a generous public for the very liberal encouragement heretofore received, and hope, by due attention to our customers, to still merit a share of public patronage.
Added this due the concern of Lindsay Hoskins & Gorrell are payable alone to Lindsay & Hoskins. All debts due by the concern, are payable alone by Lindsay & Hoskins.

LINDSAY & HOSKINS
Greensborough Sept. 4, 1829—n16—3t.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Rockingham County, } HEAD QUARTERS,
North-Carolina. } EIGHTH BRIGADE.

Major William M. Wall, of Rockingham County having been appointed inspector with the rank of major to the 8, Brigade of N. Carolina Militia, will be respected and obeyed accordingly; James Scales Jr. Esq. having been appointed Adjutant to the Brigadier General of the 8, Brigade; N. C. M. will be respected and obeyed accordingly; and Clayton W. Bell Esq. appointed deputy quarter master to the 8, Brigade of N. C. M. will be respected and obeyed accordingly.
The Muster of each Brigade will be reviewed by Regulations, at the following times and places, viz:

The 1, & 2, Brigades of Guilford County, will be reviewed at Greensborough, on Monday the 26, of October next, at 12 o'clock—the first and second Regiments of Stokes County, will be reviewed at Germantown, on Wednesday the 28th of October, at 12 o'clock—the second Regiment of Rockingham County, will be reviewed at Col. Phillips' House, on Friday the 30th of October, at the hour of 12 o'clock—and the first Regiment of the same County will be reviewed at Reuben Reed's on Saturday the 31st of October next, at 12 o'clock. At which places the Brigadier General will expect to meet with his fellow citizens and Brother Officers well equipped as the law directs—the Brigade Staff will attend the Brigadier General on review—and the Inspector of the Brigade will examine minutely into the number and condition of the arms.

By order of the Brigadier General,
WILLIAM BETHELL,
JAMES SCALES, A. D. C.,
WILLIAM M. WALL, Brig. Insp.

August 25, 1829.—n16—3t.

MASONIC MIRROR.

The first number of the New series of this paper, was published on the 4th July. It will continue to be published regularly on Saturday morning of each week. The size is as formerly, eight pages quarto. The terms are \$3, per annum, payable in advance. Brethren wishing this work, can be supplied with the numbers already published, on remitting to amount of one year's subscription in advance, addressed to the "Publishers," of the Masonic Mirror, 46 Washington Street, Boston Mass.—Agents to the American are desired to accept the Agency of the Mirror also, and to interest themselves in extending its circulation. The usual commission is allowed—every 7th copy.

Printers to whom the *American* is sent in exchange, will oblige by noticing the above.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE U. STATES.

Of late, the prices of all the materials used in making the Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber the editor, has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal, finish and durability, no deviation has been made.
He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, 2 dollars in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON, Prop.
At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

100	Pica,	\$0 75
90	English,	36
60	Great Primer,	34
50	Double Pica,	52
40	Do. Great Primer,	32
36	Large letter, plain,	30
36	Scalards and Quotations,	30

The her descriptions of types are proportioned to the above.

For payment at 9 cents per lb.

FOR SALE.

Tract of Land, adjoining the Gold factory of J. & Co. and immediately in the gold region, of the place would present flattering prospects to make a purchase, for particularly apply to J. & Co. in Philadelphia.

DAVID L. FIELD

BOOKS!

JUST received and for sale at the Printing Office, in Greensborough, the following School Books: Viz—Clark's Caesar.
Vhi Roma.
Adapt's Latin Grammar.
Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davidson's Virgil.
Rudiman's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.
Saguel, Reader and Introduction.
Walke's Dictionary, Spelling Book; I. which the most useful words in our Language are collected, & alphabetically arranged; according to their accent, in prominent syllables, with Walker's pronunciation carefully marked, & the meaning of each word carefully defined. A very excellent School Book.

Walker's Dictionary, Small.
Pike's Arithmetic.
Sadley's Do.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric.
Blair's Chemistry.
—Philosophy.
New York Reader, No I.
—Spelling Books.
Webster's D.
Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar.

To the above may be added the following Legal, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous works:—
Buck's Theological Dictionary, containing definitions of all religious Terms; a comprehensive view of every article in the system of Divinity; an impartial account of all the principle denominations which have subsisted in the religious world from the Birth of Christ to the present day.
Tales of the Emerald Isle.
History of Charles the twelfth, King of Sweden.
Pilgrim's Progress—late edition, with original notes by Thomas Scott.
Ween's Life of General Marion.
—Washington.

Mason's Farmer improved.
Pollock's Course of time—A Poem in ten Books.
Tales of a Grand Father.
Children of the Abbey.
Western Sonnetter.
American Chesterfield—or way to wealth, honour and distinction.
Harvey's Meditations.
The Life and Adventures of Baron Trench.
Garnet's Lectures on female education.
Pater's Justice.
Cromper's Task.
Grimshaw's History of England.

Goldsmith's Rome.
—Greece.
Wat's Hymns.
Dobell's Do.
Robinson's Crusoe.
Adams's Geography and Atlas.
Savley's Do.
The trials of Margaret Lindsay.
W. L. A. Life of Lafayette.
Ledgers, Day-Books, Blank-Books, copy slips, &c.

The subscriber expects, in a short time to receive a considerable addition of titles to the above.

17 Oders for Books not on hand shall be filled in a few days notice.
17 Blanks of every description, furnished to order, with neatness and dispatch, upon the LOWEST TERMS.
Clerks of the Superior and County Courts of Guilford and the adjoining Counties, by making engagements by the year, shall be furnished with blanks at 60 cts. per quire, or \$10.00 per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough August 22, 1829.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE Subscriber having added the Manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.
Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States. His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insist common sense, by pretending to any "improved facilities, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the "improvements" in the kind of printing types been so greatly reduced, as to be a *non pro* portion to the reduction in the prices of type. But on reduction has been "induced" by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of our competitors who have grown rich on the credit of their own superior type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 to 24 lines. Plainly, consistently and in hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Book-letter, plans have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at every slight notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	\$ 50	Long Primer,	\$ 40
Double Pica to five lines Pica,	31	Brevier,	46
Great Primer,	31	Galleys,	36
English,	26	Mon,	70
Pica,	26	Capital,	30
Small Pica,	26	Lead,	30
	38	Quotations,	50

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced to a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cts. per lb.

STEREOTYPING. will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, who give the above 3 cts. per line insertions, shall be entitled to \$2 50, payable in type or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE.
Corner of Crown and Callowhill Sts. Philadelphia.
August 1—3t.

WINDSOR CHAIRS.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to a generous public for their patronage heretofore, and now solicits a continuance of their favors. He will keep constantly on hand an excellent and beautiful assortment of Windsor chairs, made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, which he will sell low for cash or exchange them for country produce. He is prepared to repair and paint old Chairs, Settees, &c. on the shortest notice and at a price that must satisfy those who may employ him.

17 BEDSTEADS of fine and common quality made at the shortest notice and on the most moderate terms.

17 Orders from a distance will be cheerfully received, & promptly executed.

SAMUEL E. SHEPHERD.
Greensborough, N. C.—May 23, 1829.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from me on the 13th of this Instant, a bound boy named Wm. B. Kelly about sixteen years of age, of common stature. All persons are hereby notified, on trading with said boy, under the penalty of the Law, and on determining to prosecute any person so offending, I will give the above reward to the person who will send me word of his whereabouts, in Guilford County.

WILLIAM HUSBY

