

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.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

"But still remember, if you mean to please,
Keep your heart with modesty and ease."

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.
NORTH CAROLINA, No. VIII.

THE BANKS.

"Calam is my soul, except to rise in arms,
Except when fast-approaching danger warns."
Goldsmith.

Much has been said about the mismanagement and fraud of the Banks. It is reduced to a certainty, that a system of consummate knavery has been pursued to an unparalleled extent. When fraudulency is systematized and legalized; when a set of unprincipled harpies conspire to spoil the people, and pamper their insatiable avarice on the plunder, and are permitted to perpetrate these deeds with impunity;—what may be deemed the state of public morals?—what avails the show of liberty?—or what limits should be prescribed to public indignation?

The inquiry naturally offers itself, which deserves the most unqualified censure, the Banking Incorporations for surpassing the provisions of their charters, or the State Legislature for suffering them to do it? or may not these bodies be so interlinked, and, in some way, identified, as that, to censure the one, will be to censure the other? This appears to be the easier and more probable way of accounting for the management of these concerns. Otherwise, I should unhesitatingly give it as my opinion, that the Legislature merits the greater share of the blame. The Banks are but a creature of the Legislature. They were spoken into existence by that body, and the moment they transcended the condition of their birth, they were virtually dead; nothing but a legal investigation being necessary to sink them into utter annihilation. This investigation the Legislature should have procured to be made. But the Legislature either suffered itself to be deceived by the artifices of these venal creatures, or winked at their fraudulent proceedings. To suppose the Legislature deceived, is to suppose it a composition of imbecility; for it was from time to time warned. To suppose its connivance, is to suppose it a mass of corruption; for no other conclusion is rational. Now I know which was the less disparagement from the character of a Legislature, imbecility, or corruption, I would, in so extreme a case, incline in my judgments, to the side of charity.

It is said there is a chain, which being let down from Jupiter, comes in contact with the earth. We may perhaps best account for the way in which the Banking Institutions have been conducted, and permitted to proceed, in the following manner. Instantly upon chartering these institutions, a large number of our most influential men became stock-holders; whilst, in a short time, a still greater number became Bank debtors. It must be born in mind that interest moves the world. The Stock-holders were tempted to surpass the limits of their Charters, for the sake of deriving large dividends from their investments. The Bank debtors were induced to favour the Banks, for the fancied benefit of indulgence; which is but the benefit of rendering the future uncertain and distant more inevitable and complete, from having flattered awhile in borrowed feathers. Mean time men of smaller fortunes are indebted to these Bank debtors. The moment a man becomes deeply indebted, he becomes a covering slave. If the Banks are any way pressed upon, necessity, as they say, will compel them to press upon those who are their debtors; and if those indebted to the Banks are compelled to pay, the like necessity will compel them to press their debtors. Thus is produced a vast dependence, by which the Banks have been enabled to maintain their ascendancy over the Legislature; and, whilst they are encroaching themselves about the possessions of the whole country, they have the assurance—the consummate chicanery—to make the people believe that they are exercising the greatest lenity and indulgence.

The people of N. C. perhaps, others also, have been very imprudent in regard to contracting debts. The flood of apparent prosperity, which overtook us during a few of the years subsequent to the conclusion of the last war, together with the sudden and unexpected rise, produced a state of things, a false and delusive one, which the most judicious and only, can scarcely rectify the consequences.

The overflowing abundance of money, and the ease of acquiring it, introduced general extravagance. The unexampled emoluments of trade, produced a universal spirit of speculation. The cheapness of every article of clothing, introduced a taste for show in the ornaments of dress. Extravagance, Illness, and Pride, but illly comport with the hardness of the times which the ebbing tide left; but yet they had become so habitual, as to be seldom laid aside in mature time to redeem the consequences of their long continuance. The country was filled with debt and consequent dependence. The Banks seemed to be the first great link of a concatenation, that depends, as we have noticed, to the most obscure individual of the State. The fortunes of many have been, and still continue to be, suspended on the mercy of creditors.

The inquiry here naturally offers itself, how far were the Banks the means, in the first place, of producing this state of things? It may be answered that they were almost the sole authors, for they furnished the instrument; yet, to do them justice, it must be admitted, that, so far as they did not transcend the limits of their Charters, nor exercise numerous practices, they are measurably innocent. But, so far as their instrumentality in producing this state of things, proceeded from their transcending of the terms of their Charter, or other fraudulent practices, they are guilty and amenable.

I stop here, for a moment, to notice the deleterious influence which this state of debt & dependence has over the freedom of elections. As above observed, the man deeply indebted becomes forthwith a cringing slave. I will leave my reader the easy task of drawing his own inference, concerning the facility of converting this servile dependence into an instrument of intrigue. I will suggest the inquiry whether, on this account alone, (to say nothing of the mischief accumulating elsewhere,) it would not, long ago, have been better to bring the Banks to terms? There would before this time have been less debt, less dependence, and consequently more freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. And I would seriously inquire, whether such an event might not have a salutary effect on the materials which compose the State Legislature?

It is notorious that the Banks have a claim of four millions of dollars against the citizens of this State. From which it would seem, that a large proportion of our citizens' property, is suspended on the arbitrary caprice of those who, judging from the rapacity with which they have involved others in debt, will exercise but little delicacy in collecting, when the mature time shall have arrived. Now it is evident, from facts which have been developed, that a large portion of this amount has been accumulated by fraudulent impositions; and that, should these impositions demands be ever paid, it would produce a widespread devastation throughout the State. In such a crisis, what should be done—what can be done? Why, much should, and every thing that a sovereign people wills, can be done. In the first place, the proportion of this vast amount which has been evidently accumulated by fraud, should be struck at once from the account. In the next place, all that is dubious, when the preponderance of probabilities is unfavourable, should be treated in the same way. If any thing remains, it should be secured, to the amount of their claims to those stock-holders, so far as they can be identified, who have never wittingly connived at these misdeeds. And lastly, we

"Should force destruction to refund her spoil."
This may seem a rather summary way to dispose of the business, but it is just and legal, founded on the maxim, that "no man shall be permitted to enjoy the advantage of his own wrong;" and certainly, no further proof of the commission of a fraud need be required, than a concession to the charge on the part of the accused.

To see a tribe of all-devouring aristocrats swallow, at one notorious meal, the fatness of the land, whilst the mass of the community are consigned to poverty and starvation, would be a most disgusting spectacle to a freeman, even had they a much fairer pretence for the deed; but it becomes intolerable, when we take into consideration the unheard of knavery that has been practiced for the purpose of gaining a pretext to do it. From the temporising and imbecile character of past Legislatures, we have much to fear, and nothing to hope, from the present. Though the cause of justice and the stress of the times, should call with the voice of thunder, we have too much reason to apprehend that the Legislature will turn a deaf ear. With trembling anticipation, I suspect that the issue of the affair will be, that the power of these foul harpies, instead of being forever annihilated, will be prolonged for a time adequate to enable them to reap the full advantage of their own wrong, and gradually complete the work of devastation, which public resentment would deter them from doing instantaneously. Than this protraction of their power, nothing could be more desirable to them, or more abhorrent to a man of an independent spirit.

I have not the desire, had I the ability, to conjure up a tempest; but I can say to my fellow-citizens, a cold, portentous cloud is lowering, in our horizon, which has already given signs of being fraught with deleterious vapours, and threatens to inundate us with universal ruin. If we have one particle of energy remaining, let us be on the alert. Our fears are strongly excited, but the interested are pouring their plaudits, and the smooth emollients of flattery, to soothe them whilst they are busy in doing their business, and hurrying them on, in the land, with the view to excite counteraction.

ing terrors. No device is untried, for goodly spoil is in jeopardy. Whilst we wish and demand no more than justice, to rest satisfied with less would be to act with unfaithfulness to the public weal. The subject deserves to be well understood, and vigorously acted on. We have but to will our safety, and we are safe. The fiat of fate is not more irrevocable, than our will is sovereign. But we are slow to determine, and still slower to act.

Let us for once arouse, and stand to our post.

P. S. DORE.

SELECTED.

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

THE DEFORMED GIRL.

Memory—mysterious memory!—holy and blessed as a dream of Heaven to the pure in spirit—hammer and anvil of the guilty!—Unescapable presence!—lingering through every vicissitude, and calling us back to the past—back to the dim and sepulchered images of departed time—opening anew the deep mountains of early passion—the loves and sympathies of boyhood—the fondling separations of after years! While the present is dark with anguish, and the future gladdened by no sun-blow of anticipation, I invoke thy spell of power. Unroll before me the chart of vanished hours; let me gaze once more on thy sun-light and shadow.

I am an old man. The friends of my youth are gone before me. Some have perished on the great deep; others in the battle field, afar off in the land of strangers; and many—very many, have been gathered quietly to the church-yard of our native village. They have left me alone—even as the last survivor of a fallen forest—the solitary representative of departed generations. The chains which once bound me to existence have been broken—Ambition, Avarice, Pride; even all that wakes into power the insatiable thirst of mind. But there are some inner thoughts—some higher passages in the dream of my being, yet living at the fountain of memory—thoughts, pure as angelic communion; and linked by a thousand tender associations to the Paradise of Love.

There was one—a creature of exalted intellect—whose thoughts went upward like an incense of flowers upon God's natural altar—they were so high and so unlike to earth. Yet was she not proud of her high gift. With the bright capacities of an unbounded spirit, there was something more than woman's meekness in her demeanor. It was the consecration of seraph intellect—the forgiveness and the tears of conscious purity extended to the erring and passionate of earth.

She was not a being to love with an earthly affection. Her person had no harmony with her mind. It bore no resemblance to those beautiful forms which glide before the eye of romance in the shadowy world of dreams. It was not like the bright realities of being—the wealth of beauty which is sometimes concentrated in the matchless form of woman. It was deformity—strange, peculiar deformity relieved only by the intellectual glory of a dark and soul-like eye.

Yet strange as it may seem, I loved her, deeply, passionately as the young heart can love when it pours itself out like an oblation to its idol. There were gentle and lovely ones around me—creatures of smiles and blushes; soft tones and melting glances. But their beauty made no lasting impression on my heart. Mine was an intellectual love—yearning after something invisible and holy—something above the ordinary standard of human desire, set apart and sanctified, as it were, by the mysteries of mind.

Mine was not a love to be revealed in the thronged circle of gaiety and fashion—it was avowed underneath the bending Heaven; when perfect stars were along gazing upon us. It was rejected; but not in scorn, pride, nor anger, by that high thoughted girl. She would ask my friendship—my sympathy; but she besought me—ay, with tears she besought me, to speak no more of Love. I obeyed her. I fled from her presence. I mingled once more in the busy tide of being, and ambition entered into my soul. Wealth came upon me unexpectedly; and the voice of praise became a familiar sound. I returned, at last, with the impress of manhood on my brow, and sought again the being of my dreams.

She was dying. Consumption—pale, ghastly consumption, had been taken away her food on existence. The deformed and moping creature was yielding to the impulses of the soul. Clasp her wasted hand, I bent over her in speechless agony. She raised her eyes to mine, & in those beautiful emblems of her soul, I read the hoarded collection of years—the long smothered emotion of a suffering heart. "Henry," she said, and I bent lower to catch the faltering tones of her sweet voice—"I have loved you long and fervently. I feel that I am dying. I rejoice at it. Earth will cover this wasted and unseemly form, but the soul will return to true promise and better land, where no change or circumstance can mar the communion of spirit. Oh Henry, had it been permitted! but I will not murmur. You were created with more than manhood's beauty, and I—deformed—wretched as I am, have dared to love you."

I knelt down and kissed the pale brow of the sufferer. A smile of more than earthly tenderness stole over her features, and fixed there, like an oasis of the spirit's happiness. She was dead. And they buried her on the spot which she herself selected—a secluded place of slumber, curbed by green-crowned willows. I have stood there a thousand times in the quiet moonlight, and have said that Heaven, in

every breeze that whispered among the branches the voice of the beloved slumberer.

Devoted girl! thy beautiful spirit hath never abandoned me in my weary pilgrimage. Gently & soothingly thou comest to watch over my pillow—to cheer me amidst the trials of humanity—to mingle thy heavenly sympathies with my joys and sorrows, and to make thy mild reprovings known and felt in the darker moments of existence; in the tempest of passion and the bitterness of crime. Even now in the awful calm which precedes the last changes in my being; in the cold shadow which now stretches from the grave to the presence of the living, I feel that thou art near me—

"Thyself a pure and sainted one,
Watching the loved and frail of earth."

N. E. Review.

"MILITARY DUTY."

"Right able!" said Capt.——to his newly raised company, as he suddenly came in contact with a bank of oyster shells.

"That are a wrong order," said a veteran looking fellow, with a gun without a lock and a polish not dissimilar to Rip Van Winkle's, after his twenty year's sleep.

"Keep your jaw," said the Captain "and hold up your head like a man." "Fine looking fellows," continued he, "our country is safe with such soldiers."—"I say, Lieutenant, what are you after in letting that old soldier walk on the pavement. I say, Sergeant, take three men, and bring him into the ranks."

"The Captain says you must come into the ranks and keep step," (dressing the stray soldier.) "I guess I shan't do no such thing. I've got my feet muddy already; an if they gets wet I guess as how I shall be poorly for a month."

"You better come in now, Mr.——, I'll tell the Captain what you say."

"Ha, ha, ha, and what does I keer if you does. An't I an independent man?"

"Captain, the man says he won't come in."

What! not mind what I says to him!—abominable! Well, let him have his own way, I guess I'll tell the Colonel, that I will. To the right about turn and mind that muddle—dress—eyes right, forward—left foot about, boys—keep your heads up—fine looking fellows—glorious day—forward march."

And away we went up Broadway in style.

"I don't like this training," said my next neighbor, "it's a dead loss to me of six dollars."

"And I do like it," said a dry looking creature "it's a glorious time to frolic—almost equal to the fourth of July."

"No talking boys—no talking—I can't allow talking—regulars never talk," said the Captain.

Well, we marched a mile or two to the grand place of operations—were drummed about for an hour or so—saw half a dozen military looking men on horse-back come out to review and examine us—passed inspection—were dismissed for half an hour—half of us got drunk—were called to arms—drummed through the streets again—and then permitted to go to our homes, with headache enough to last a week. And this is—New York Militia duty.

A PRIVATE.

CLEANLINESS.

The large village of Brock, near Amsterdam, in Holland, is said to present the most remarkable examples of uniform neatness and punctilious attention to cleanliness, that the world can produce. It is chiefly inhabited by wealthy farmers, who live in affluence upon the income of their lands. Waggon and loaded carriages are not allowed to pass through the street, the pavement of which is kept in the best possible order; while the footwalk, which is as clean as scrubbing brushes can well make it, is sanded and marked out in fanciful and ornamental figures. The doors and the porches are brushed, and the trunks of the trees which grow before them, are polished by frequent scrubbing. To gain admittance at the front door, is a favor not to be expected, except by persons of some consequence; and if the shoes of a visitor happen to be a little soiled, a pair of slippers is presented to him at the door, which he is to use as a substitute during his stay.

THE HIGH-MINDED SLAVE.

The following anecdote, which we copy from the London Tract magazine for June, is a fine example of noble feeling in an African slave. How few are the white men, who in similar circumstances would manifest so nice a sense of honor! Among the whites, if the broken merchant who afterwards becomes wealthy, pays the debts which he could not be compelled to pay by law, he is extolled as a singularly honest man. We do not object to this; when honesty is scarce we must make the most of what there is, but where shall we find the white man, who after escaping from a tyrannical master, voluntarily and unasked, sent back from his safe asylum the price which would compensate his master for the loss of his services?—N. Y. Observer.

A purchaser of slaves, in Charleston, S. C. who intended to sell them again, observed a fine looking man amongst them, superior to the rest, and felt disposed to retain as his own servant. He was a high surprised soon after by the conduct of the negro, who came to him and said, "Massa! you no sell me!" "Not sell you, why not?" "Me make good sense. I massa!" Having before intended to keep him, the resolution was now strengthened, and he was accordingly to be sold, well he would not sell him. The owner replied, "We make a good servant, and

After a few words from Mr. Morris of Hanover, Mr. Moore, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. Scott, and Mr. Nichols, the question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Scott, and decided in the negative—ayes 54—noes 43.

The question pending, being on the motion of Mr. Green, to amend the original resolution of the committee, by striking out the word "exclusively" and inserting the words, "and taxation combined."

Mr. Moore addressed the chair, giving the reasons which induced him to vote against the last proposition, and which led him to support the white basis in the House of Delegates.

On motion of Mr. Coles, who stated that he was not so anxious himself to address the chair, as to give an opportunity to gentlemen on both sides, to endeavor to agree upon some middle ground, the committee rose and reported progress.

Tuesday, November 3.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Starnard in the chair.

Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, then rose and addressed the chair in favor of the amendment. He kept the floor until 2 o'clock, when he was induced to give way before he had concluded, to a motion of Mr. Powell, that the committee rise.

The committee then rose and reported progress. The convention then adjourned till 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Wednesday, November 4.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Starnard in the chair.

Mr. Leigh then concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. Monroe made a brief explanation of some portion of his observations which had been noticed by Mr. Leigh.

Mr. Mercer then rose in reply, but after making some progress in his speech, the committee rose and reported progress.

Tuesday, November 5.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Starnard in the chair.

Mr. Mercer then concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Joyner of Accomac.

The committee on motion of Mr. Fitzhugh, then rose and reported progress.

Friday, November 8.

Mr. Townes then rose to offer a resolution which he was desirous to have referred to the committee of the whole.

The resolution was then read as follows:

Resolved, That on all propositions for laying the taxes or appropriating public money, or for the loan of money upon the credit of the State, the votes of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, representing the divisions hereafter mentioned, shall avail in proportion to the amount of public revenue collected in each division of the preceding year.

The question to refer the resolution to the committee of the whole was then put and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Fitzhugh the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Powell in the chair.

Mr. Fitzhugh then addressed the chair in favor of the original proposition.

The committee rose and reported progress.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1839.

"Truth would you teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none all vain, and few understand."

TURNIPS. How long it has been since our friend Jeremiah Dodson promised to give us the largest turnip he could find in his patch, after they were done growing, we do not pretend to recollect; but the anxiety with which we have looked for the fulfillment of such promise has been such that, if we were to consult our feelings on the subject we should venture an opinion that such promise was made at least five years ago. In looking to the period, however, at which we commenced our editorial labor, we are compelled to admit that such pledge has been given by Mr. Dodson within the past six months.

The long and short of the business is, Mr. Dodson handed us the turnip last evening. It measured 30 inches in circumference. If we were to indulge in that eagerness with which printers generally pursue upon rarities, the whole turnip would be despatched for dinner to-day, but considering that printers' meals are few and far between, and upwards of tolerably scanty withal, it would be very reasonable to state that the turnip, if it should not be perished by some hungry fellow, will be ample sufficient to last us two months, and afford the Devil a snack at least once a week, as often as a printer's Devil could expect any thing to eat. But more on this subject hereafter.

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM." Some of our liberal brethren of the quill, for want of better business, have spent about six months' incessant toil to associate the political character of Mr. Adams' administration with the moral character of Tobias Wilkins. If an administration must be answerable for the sins of all its subordinate officers,—and specially of those who had been placed in their respective spheres by former administrations, then how great should be the condemnation of an administration which has removed honest and faithful men, to make room for rascals, thieves, and demagogues! And let those who are vain enough to believe that their influence has been instrumental in converting a "rascal" into a "king" say that such has been the course of these men in power, if they dare!

We have already mentioned the fact, that Ira Woodman, Postmaster at Bethel, was locked up in prison for

stealing money from the mail. And since his incarceration, we learn that the Postmaster at New London has run away in debt to the department; and the Postmaster at Woodstock, has stepped into a world of untold existence from a fit of intoxication! And be it remembered by the Western Carolinian, and by other kindred friends, that these three postmasters are newly begotten children of the "searching operation!" If men continue to pray much longer, that the meeting of Congress may give a quickened impulse to such reform as this, we cannot conjecture how they can prevent the suspicion from getting abroad, that they are not more honest than they should be.

THOMAS NORMAN. We mentioned, week before last, that this unfortunate man was sentenced, by Judge Norwood, to be executed on the 21st inst. A petition signed by several members of the Bar and Grand Jury, and several other respectable gentlemen, for a pardon, has been presented to Governor Owen, and from motives which reflect equal credit on his head and heart, he has granted the convict a respite from execution, until the 10th of December. The Legislature will then be in Session, and can act finally on the case. When will North Carolina establish a Penitentiary, and make punishment proportional to the degree of crime?—Answer.—When little mean, and contemptible county bookkeepers shall cease to influence elections; and when talents of a high order shall be made the test of fitness, instead of that selfish prostitution of principle which has so long influenced our approach to the ballot box. A reformation must be effected in our mode of electing officers, or the day is not distant when our General Assembly, instead of embracing the talent and wisdom of the state, will be composed of the very scum of ignorance, fealty and corruption.

"THE NATIONAL POLICE." Haverhill Post says: Ira Woodman, one of the "friends" lately "rewarded" by being appointed Postmaster at Bethel, in this county, was last week apprehended for stealing money from the mail. He is now snugly locked up in jail in this village. The "reform," which the president is now trying to introduce. An experienced and faithful Postmaster—against whom not one word could be said save that he was "an Adams man," was about four weeks ago, removed from office, to afford an opportunity to reward the lowest fellow (the same that could find in his own conscience, for insubordinating) expletives; and to pay him for his "wear and tear" of conscience in supporting General Jackson.

FREE BLACKS. The Haverhill Intelligencer, in speaking of the Fall Term of the Superior Court in this county, says: "The criminal docket is small, and the offences charged, with but one exception, trifling, and confined to that degraded class, the free blacks—who, small as they are comparatively, yet giving more trouble to the police, and furnishing more business for the criminal court, than the whole mass of society besides."

We are glad they have found it out at last. We hope they will now join the Colonization Society, and assist in retarding this cause of trouble to the Police.

THE AMERICAN COLONY, now has upwards of 1,500 inhabitants. The soil is fertile, and found congenial to the constitution of the colored people, especially from the Southern States. They have good schools established and appear to be rapidly leaving the rank they held in the United States. The colonists, themselves, exported \$750,000 worth of produce last year. They are at peace with the natives, and are obtaining an extensive intercourse with them. The owners of 600 slaves are now waiting the movements of the society, to liberate them, for removal; but the funds are yet wanting.

JONES GILES. We perceive from a letter recently addressed by this gentleman to Governor Owen, that he declines the acceptance of the high station to which he had been called by the members of the 19th Congressional District. This letter breathes a spirit of high-mindedness, that might have been expected from its author by those who are acquainted with his character. The Governor has ordered an election to be held on the 5th of December, to supply the vacancy. Who will be candidates?

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Mr. O'Connell, at a public dinner in Cork, thus described some Irish Judicial Proceedings: "At the present assizes, during the trial of a man for felony, the Judge on the Bench was asleep; let any man petition on the subject, and I will prove it. I am a freeman, and should not like to violate the law; but on this very trial, an attorney was examining three witnesses at the same time; one of the Jury was reading, and three of them chattering pipes with a fruit girl."

"MULTIPLY AND REPLENISH THE EARTH." The Western Carolinian, in publishing a marriage in the Forks of the Yadkin, and giving the names of all the parties, together with all who had the good fortune to be at the wedding, and sending word to those who were not there, pronounces them "bail for Jackson!" We think it very prudent in the Jacksonville to increase their ranks by marriage or otherwise as there is a sad falling off among them in many places.

STARS IN EVIDENCE. The city of New York, has been appointed by the President of the United States, to be

ANTIPATHY. John Randolph, in his famous opposition to the woollens-bill in congress, entered so deep into the anti-manufacturing spirit that he declared he would go at any time twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep.

NEW-JERSEY. The Legislature of New Jersey assembled at the State House in Trenton, on the 26th ult. Alexander Wurtz was elected speaker of the House, without opposition. Garret D. Wall has been elected Governor of the State, vice Isaac H. Williamson.

WOOL. One merchant in Boston, between the 20th May and 1st September, 1839, sold, on commission, 195,284 lbs. American wool, received from New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, amounting to \$61,576—or at an average of about 35 cts per lb.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION. The following little paragraph shows what protection has accomplished in favour of our navigation.

A London paper of Sept. 24, mentions that an American vessel was then taking on board in the London docks cargo of *Secret* cotton wool for China.

JUDICIAL. will be a candidate at the approaching Session of our General Assembly, to supply the vacancy in the Bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Chief Justice Taylor.

THE MARKETS.

And near each soil
Foster nature's better blessing's pair
For every hand.

Greensborough Prices current, October 16.—Pork 7 a 9, beef 2 1/2 a 3, lard 30 a 40, butter 3 a 10, corn 30 a 35, coffee 10 a 20, flour 250 a 400, molasses 50, sugar 10 a 12 1/2, salt 12 1/2 a 15, tallow 8 a 10, wheat 60 a 70, wh. key 25 a 30.

Nashville, Tenn., September 8.—Cotton 7 to 9, flour 5 to 6, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount.

Savannah, October 2.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 cents, corn 20 a 30, beef 1 to 4, butter 3 to 10, flour 3 1/2 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 1/2 to 1 25, home-spin cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 24, bacon 8 to 10.

Petersburg, Va., September 11.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9, tobacco, middling 5, 50 to 6, prime 50 to 10, wheat 95 to 100, corn 50 to 60 cents per bushel, flour 6, bacon 7.

Franklin, September 24.—Cotton 1 1/2 to 1 3/4, bacon 3 1/2 a 6, peach brandy 37 to 40, flour 5 1/2 to 6 1/2, lard 15 to 20, sugar 12 a 14, sugar 8 1/2 to 10, salt 7 1/2 to 10, tallow 8, wheat 55 a 60, whiskey 24 to 28, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent. premium, Cape Fear 10, 1 1/2 a 2.

Charleston, September 21.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 7 a 11, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 8 a 9, best kind of herring 20 to 22, salt 3 1/2 to 50, corn 12 a 16, coffee 11 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 1/2 ditto.

Pickens, September 20.—Cotton 8 a 9 1/2, wheat 1 1/2, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7 1/2, brandy apple 12 a 15, whiskey 26 to 27.

Cumtlen, September 26.—Cotton 7 to 7 1/2, flour 4 1/2 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Cumtlen mills 6 to 7, wheat 81, corn 50 to 52, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 25 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Red Bank, September 14.—Flour \$6 1/2 a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, September 7.—Cotton 9 to 10 1/2, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7 1/2, corn 50 a 51, cheese 5 to 5 1/2, tallow 3 a 5 1/2.

Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5.—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 24 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, Kentucky salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

Northern, September 12.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 7 5/8, flour 6 1/2 to 8 1/2, wheat 81, bacon 5 to 6, salt 20 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do 40 to 45, whiskey 35.

New-York, September 5.—Cotton 2 1/2 to 10 1/2, flour 6 3/4 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp, 19 to 21, wheat 1 1/2 to 1 5/8, oak tanned sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 17 to 23, hams 9 to 13, salt 42 to 50, apple brandy 35 to 40, whiskey 21 to 22, leaf tobacco 3 to 5, yellow bees-wax 24 to 24 1/2, North-Carolina bank bills 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. discount, South-Carolina 1 to 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2, Virginia 1 per cent do.

Wilmington, September 13.—Cotton 7 1/2 to 9, flax 10 to 11, flour 6 50 to 7 00, corn 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 3 a 5.

Wachburg, Va., September 10.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4, 37 to 4 50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7 1/2 to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—'all woman suited!'"

MARRIED. In this place, on Thursday last, by William Adams Esq. Mr. John Molan to Miss Polly Leahy, all of this place.

On the 5th inst, by William Paisley, Mr. Samuel Bell to Miss Jane Gray all of this county.

In Rowan county, on the 15th ult. Mr. James Elton to Miss Elizabeth Beaman.

DEATHS.

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

DIED. In Salisbury, on the 27th ult. Mrs. Mary M. Rankin, consort of the Rev. Jesse Rankin and daughter of the Rev. William D. Paisley, of this place, in the 30th year of her age.

In the town of Salisbury, on Thursday the 5th inst. after a few days illness, Robert Munford Jones, aged about 19, son of Samuel Jones, Esq.

In Rowan county, on the 2d inst. Mrs. Mary Anderson, dec'd, aged about 30 years.

At the house of Dr. McKenzie, Cabarrus county, on the 20th ult. Miss Eliza Lucinda McCall, of Yorkville, S. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber has come to the determination to remove to the west, and now offers his plantation, with all its appurtenances, for sale.

The premises comprise 180 acres of land, on the waters of Pole-Cat Creek, near Centre Meeting-House. It contains a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn and all other buildings necessary. It has also a good meadow—and is generally in excellent repair.

Any person wishing to purchase such a situation would do well to call and view it as such possessions are seldom offered for sale.

Terms made known by the Subscriber on the premises. THOMAS MACY.

Clifford County, 11th mo. 14, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

November Term 1839.

Jesse Harper vs. William Beeson. Original attachment. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Beeson, is not an inhabitant of this State—it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, requesting the said William Beeson to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, on the first Monday in February next, and reply to the complaint by defendant, or judgment will be entered against him.

JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

November 3, 1839—25—61.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBOROUGH COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Leah Jackson & others vs. John Anderson & others. Bill to compel a conveyance of real estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case, is an inhabitant of another State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that the complainants have leave to take depositions, to be read in evidence in this case, upon giving notice by way of advertisement in the Greensborough Patriot for sixty days, of the time and place of taking such depositions.

A. GIBBS, C. M. E.

15. Pursuant of the above Order, the defendant are hereby notified that on Saturday, the 30th day of January 1840, at the shop of L. J. M. Lindsay, in Jamestown, Guilford County, North Carolina, the complainants will proceed to take depositions of John Stuart and Isaac Odell, Esq. and others to be read in evidence in their behalf, it which day and place they may attend and cross examine if they wish proper.

JACOB JACKSON & OTHERS.

November 2, 1839—25—91.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The 21st, biennial stated meeting of "the American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery," &c., will be held at Washington City, on the 2d Tuesday (3d day) of December (12th mo.) next, at 10 o'clock A. M. All the Abolition, Manumission, Anti-Slavery, and Free Press Societies of the Union, are entitled to a representation, and are invited to participate. On behalf of the Convention.

ERWIN P. ATLEE.

Philadelphia, 10th mo. October 1839. N. B. Friends of newspapers favorable to the cause of freedom, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

Extract from the Constitution of the Convention. "PART. 3d. The Convention shall be composed of one representative, as the respective Societies associated to protect themselves at free persons of color, or to promote the Abolition of Slavery within the United States, may think proper to appoint, provided that the number from any one Society shall not exceed ten."

NOTICE.

The Guilford Mercantile Society will again meet at the House of Isaac Abbott, in Greensborough, on the Saturday next November Court, at 11 o'clock A. M. where the members and subscribers will please give attendance—the undersigned is far from being popular with some, but he has already made flattering progress in forming a creditable fund, and it is hoped the members have sufficient wisdom to fix and keep it on a firm basis.

BY ORDER.

Greensborough, October 17, 1839—61.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has formed a resolution to remove to the West, and wishes to sell his valuable Farm, situated on the Charles River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salisbury, near Unadilla Meeting House, in Randolph County, known by the name of Hendley's Old Place.

It contains about eighty acres of first rate Low Grounds—altogether with ten acres of a good meadow, as well as a good mill race. There is also attached to the farm, an excellent Cotton Gin, and Flax-spinning Machine. Gold has been found in various places on the said tract of land, which, if any person should wish to purchase, will be sold on reasonable terms.

ELIAS HENDLEY.

Randolph A. C. Oct. 7, 1839—nd.

LIST OF AGENTS.

The following Gentlemen are authorized to receive remittances subscriptions to the Greensborough Patriot.

THE REV. AMOS WEAVER, Greensborough, N. C. BENJAMIN SWAIN Esq. New Salem, Do. JOHN STAFFORD Esq. Long's Mills, Do. RICHARD MEXICAN Esq. Jackson's, Do. BENJAMIN D. ROYCE Esq. Lexington, Do. JAMES JONES Esq. Rockford, S. C. ALLEN C. FORBES Esq. Hurd's Store, Do. DAVID MACK Esq. F. Ingram, Davidson, Do. MARTIN WRIGHT Esq. Randolph, Do. JESSE W. STUCKEY Esq. Salisbury, Do. BENJAMIN STEWART Esq. Old Fields, Ashe, Do. PHILIP S. NICHOLS Esq. New Salem, Randolph, Do. HENRY B. HILL Esq. Hillsboro, Do. AARON GIBBS Esq. Greensborough, Do. JAMES COOK Esq. Greensborough, Do. HENRY ALLEN Esq. New Salem, Randolph, Do. WILSON Esq. F. Ingram, Do. GEORGE S. H. MANN Esq. Hillsboro, Do.



POETRY.

"And from each line the noblest truth inspire;
Nor less inspire my conduct than my song."

"YOU DON'T EXACTLY SUIT ME."

A youth to me a wooing came,
For pity did inspire me—
And he said I'd neither slight or blame,
The lad that did adore me.
I lik'd him much, but hid my plan
To see how he'd repote me—
So frowning cruel, don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He seem'd confounded, yes'd—he stared,
Then you'd he'd ne'er deceive me.
Says I, your presence can be spared,
If you please sir, you can leave me.
What, leave you love—I never can,
I swear by all your beauty;
Now, pray, said I, don't tease, young man,
You don't exactly suit me.

He started, sigh'd hung down his head,
Which prov'd I'd fairly caught him.
Oh haste my love to church, he said—
You see to what I'd brought him.
Dear sir, said I, if that's my fate,
To wed a woman's duty—
Let's fly or we shall be too late;
You now exactly suit me.

OH! AM I NOT A LOVER STILL?

Oh! am I not a lover still
In heart and soul the same—
As when I sought thy power first,
And learnt to breathe thy name?
Oh! look I not as proud of thee?
Oh! speak I not as kind?
And when I leave thee do I not
Leave my life behind?

The love I offered long ago,
Is but matured by time;
As tendrils round their chosen bough
Cling closer as they climb;
Thou art I not a lover still;
In heart and soul the same,
As when I sought thy power first,
And learnt to breathe thy name?

VARIETY.

"Fanny has started all her powers again!"
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play.

DIALOGUE.

Dick.—Sambo, your most obsequious.
Sambo.—Dick, very glad to see you—how am de
fanny?
D.—Putty reasonable I thank you. But Sambo
you look brack in de face dis mounin—any ting de
matter at home?

S.—Why, I tell you what man, there was a great
flu-jerashun at our house. Massa cum home de tude-
der night berry late. De fus ting we no, he tump
he toe gen de tep, an he head knock de doe in.
Miss almost fright to det, cry out, "murder! robber!
fire!" But when Sukey bring de candle, dere was
mossa sprawnin on de floo—an he look for all de
world as if he was—[whispers in Dick's ears] as
Daddy's son!

D.—K! you don't say so, Sambo!
S.—Tis de true Dick. Den missy hab him take
up, and den we wash him and put he to bed—and
den missy sen for de Temperashun Stry to tell her
what she mus do. And da cum, and tell massa det
he must jure de Stry, for it was a putty as de mortal
Shakespeare say dat a man should put an enemy in
he brain to trail away he mout.

D.—And did your Massa jure?
S.—Yes, Dick—but den it do him no good. Ha,
boy, white man berry unartin. But cum close here,
Dick—[whispers again in his ear].
D.—[K! you don't say so, Sambo!]

S.—Yes, ebbery night—but den you see, he
don't go into de street, nor to de shop, nor to de tub-
ern now—O no, he keep um in de closet an on side-
board, an ebbery nite [he crooks his elbow and rum-
ble] you may hear it go for two tree hour, glug, glug,
glug, glug, glug.

D.—[Heigh! Sambo—I tell you what, white men
too cruel—he no take de rag off de bush, but he take
de rag de bush an all.—*Exeunt Quaint.*]

Original Anecdote.—A lawyer in S. H. who is no-
ted for probity, and of course for an irreligious life,
being deeply engaged in an argument, declared that
rather than yield to his opponents he would carry his
suit to the court of Heaven! "I guess," replied a sly
Yankee that stood by, "you will have to get somebody
else to lead to it, for I'll be damned if they'll let
you into that court!"

A fable. A Bear, the sole support of his master,
was standing upon his hind legs, and practicing a
dance to which he was not quite perfect. Delighted
with his own importance, he said to a monkey—
What do you think of my dancing? You dance very
ill.

That, replied the bear, is all prejudice!—what can
you do that my ears graze, and all my steps
perfect?

A hound that heard this dialogue, cried out: "Bear
and hound never was nor never will be a better dan-
cer." No sooner was this said, a crowd, from the
bear's neighbors, came flocking, the report, and
needed no explanation.

When the hound was thus placed in a position to
begeth, he immediately sprang forward, and, with
a single bound, he was upon the bear's back, and
he was so firmly seated, that he could not be
dislodged.

The Moral.—Authors, critics, orators, and poets,
learn wisdom from this tale! When the wise with-
hold their approbation, it is bad enough. But when
fools praise, it is ten times worse.

To render good for evil is *God-like*; to render good
for good is *man-like*; to render evil for evil is *beast-
like*; to render evil for good is *devil-like*.—*Mason.*

Why are the females of the present day like the
lily in the scriptures? "Because they *toil not*, nei-
ther do they *spin*;" yet Solomon, in all his glory was
not arrayed like one of these."

Angelic Women.—"All women are angels before
marriage," said one—"That's the reason," replied
another, "their husbands so soon wish them in Hea-
ven afterwards."

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription, in the town of Norfolk,
a new tri-weekly Political and Commercial Journal, to be
entitled the

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH EVENING BULLETIN.

The subscribers have been induced to enter into this un-
dertaking from two causes: the first being the total impos-
sibility, as discovered by experience, of profiting by a
course of neutrality; the other, a strong desire to give their
aid in support of the present administration, so long as it is
directed by the motives under which it commenced, and
still continues its functions of government. We consider the
present as a most favorable opportunity for the establish-
ment of such a Journal, as there is not a solitary press
advocating the course which we shall pursue between the
sea-coast in this section of country and Petersburg. The
powerful administration party, therefore, in this district,
has hitherto been entirely destitute of a medium through
which to defend themselves and their cause from misrep-
resentation, as well as an organ of friendly communication
with their coadjutors in other sections of the country. The
BULLETIN shall also, in addition to its political form, be
the recipient of the earliest and most interesting commer-
cial news, as well as literary information. To this effect
neither acridity or vigilance shall be wanting, and the most
interesting journals and magazines shall be freely sub-
scribed for.

In addition to the great republican views of the present
administration, the subscribers will pledge themselves to
support the perfect availability of state rights, in opposi-
tion to any latitude of construction afforded to the federal
constitution. A judicious tariff, such an one as shall not cre-
ate the manufacturing interests of one portion of the con-
tinent into a hegemonious to the agricultural policy of the
other, but shall, as far as practicable, amalgamate the two
parades into one of mutual benefit, it shall also be our aim
to advocate decidedly and strenuously. With reference to
these two last mentioned subjects, experience has shown
respecting the one, a perfect confidence of strength in the
several individual states to prosecute, unaided, the most
magnificent and useful schemes of internal improvement,
and a moderate tariff is evidently and rapidly superseding
the oppressive system under which a large portion of the
union has for some time labored.

In the prosecution of their political course the subscribers
will promise to pursue an independent, though a liberal,
prudent and uncompromising system. They will make it
their endeavor to avoid all violence of sentiment, and pledge
themselves that the language of scurrilous invective shall
never find publication in their columns. Their controver-
sies shall ever be conducted fearlessly, but always with a
view to self respect and decency; and they assure the pub-
lic that it will ever be their aim rather to convince an op-
ponent by the force of argument and fact, than to prestate-
ment by the violence of denunciation and abuse. They sub-
scribe themselves to the candour and good feelings of the
community, and appeal to the Republican party, whose
cause they have espoused, for such support as the impor-
tance of their cause and their own efforts shall deserve.

TERMS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN will be published every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, as soon as possible after
the arrival of the great Northern Mail, upon an imperi-
sheet of the largest size and best quality of paper, with
new and handsomely bound. The subscription price per an-
num will be \$12 DOLLARS, in advance. Subscribers pa-
pers will be largely distributed throughout Norfolk, Port-
smouth and their vicinities, and we request the aid of our
political friends in procuring subscribers.

JAMES C. WEST, Proprietor,
STEPHEN MITCHELL, Editor.

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 *Chairs*,
made of good materials and in a workmanlike manner, which
he will sell low for cash or exchange them for country pro-
duce. He is prepared to repair and paint old Chairs, Set-
tees, &c. on the shortest notice and at a price that must sat-
isfy those who may employ him.

1st—*SELECTIONS* of fine and common quality made at
the shortest notice and on the most moderate terms.
2nd—Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, &
promptly executed. SAMUEL E. SHELTON,
Greensborough, N. C.—May 15, 1829.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, having formed a resolution of removing
to the west, takes this method of informing the public, that
he wishes to see his Mills and Farms in this country, on the
road leading from Danville to Salisbury.
The Mills are of the first rate, new, and in good re-
pair. The lands are fertile, and the neighborhood healthy.
The buildings are tolerably good, with an excellent meadow,
and orchards of the best fruit.

Any gentleman wishing to purchase, shall be accommo-
dated with terms suited to the times.
Those unacquainted with the above Mills and Farms may
rest assured that such valuable property seldom comes into
market.

Greensborough, Oct. 31—1829—7c.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell the tract of Land whereon
he resides—situated on the main road leading from Dan-
ville to Salisbury—about six miles south-west of A. Green,
Esq. and one mile north of Sanders' Mills—in which there
is a new and commodious two-story dwelling-house, well
furnished and necessary out buildings—the situation high
and healthy—surrounded by good land.

I am desirous to sell, any person wishing to purchase
a handsome and pleasant country residence will do well to
call and view it.

Price and Terms made known by the subscriber on the
premises, or by Mr. W. R. D. Lindsay, Greensborough.

Greensborough, October 31, 1829—12c.

JOB PRINTING.

The subscriber is solicited expecting the arrival of sev-
eral new styles of Letter and Ornamental Type for the
printing of every description.

He is desirous to execute his work with neatness and
dispatch, and upon terms suited to the pressure of the times.

Greensborough Oct. 31,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, &c.
Neatly printed at the Office,

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

FOR the information of their medical brethren, whose
assistance they invoke, and of the public at large, for
whom the work is mainly intended—the conductors of the
Journal of Health deem it proper to state with brevity, the
aim and scope of their efforts.

Deeply impressed with a belief, that mankind might be
saved a large amount of suffering and disease, by a suitable
knowledge of the natural laws to which the human frame
is subjected, they propose laying down plain propositions, in
easy style and familiar language, for the regulation of all
the physical agents necessary to health, and to point out
under what circumstances of excess or misapplication they
become injurious and fatal.

The properties of the air, in its several states of heat,
coldness, dryness, moisture, and electricity; the relative
effects of the different articles of solid and liquid aliment;
the manner in which the locomotive organs, senses, and
brain, are most beneficially exercised, and how, and under
what circumstances, morbidly impressed; clothing, for
protection against atmospheric vicissitudes, and a cause of
disease, when under the direction of absurd fashions; bath-
ing and frictions, and the use of mineral water,—shall be
prominent topics for inquiry and investigation in this
Journal.

The modifying influence of climate and localities; legisla-
tive, national and corporate, on health—a branch of study
usually designated by the term Medical Police,—will fur-
nish subjects fraught with instruction, not less than amusing
and curious research.

The value of dietetic rules shall be continually enforced;
and the blessings of temperance dwelt on, with emphasis
proportionate to their high importance and deplorable
neglect. Physical education—so momentous a question for
the lives of children, and happiness of their parents,—shall
be discussed in a spirit of impartiality, and with the aid of
all the data which have been furnished by enlightened ex-
perience.

The Journal of Health will on all occasions be found in
opposition to empiricism; whether it be in the form of nur-
sery, gossip, mendacious reports of nostrum makers and
venders, or recommendations of even scientifically com-
pounded prescriptions, without the special direction of a
physician—the only competent judge, in the individual
case of disease under his care.

The prevention of diseases incidentally arising out of the
practice of the different professions, arts, and trades, will
be laid down with clearness and precision; nor shall the sit-
uation of those engaged in naval and military life, be over-
looked in this branch of the subject.

Divested of professional language and details, and varied
in its contents, the Journal of Health will it is hoped, engage
the attention and favour of the female reader, whose amuse-
ment and instruction shall constantly be kept in view dur-
ing the prosecution of the work.

THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH will appear in Numbers of
16 pages each, octavo, on the second and fourth Wednes-
days of every month. Price per annum, \$1 25, in ad-
vance. Subscribers and communications (post paid) will
be received by JUDAH DORSON, Agent, No. 103 Chestnut
street, Philadelphia.

Subscribers at a distance will discover, that the difficulty
in remitting the amount of a single subscription will be ob-
viated by any four of them sending on five dollars to the
agent. Those to whom this may not be convenient, can re-
ceive sixteen numbers of the work by remitting a dollar to
the same person.

The Journal of Health, including index, will form at the
end of the year a volume of 400 pages, octavo.

October 24—1829.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Greensborough, on
the 1st inst, which, if not taken out in three months, will
be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Elizabeth Annin; William Alexander; Jacob
Armstrong; David Armstrong; John Arrington; James A.
Armstrong; Mary Alexander; Joseph Aydelotte; James Ail-
red; Harriet Annin;

B. John Barnhart; Charles Bland; Henry Bailey; Ed-
mond Bowman; Aaron Bishop; 2; William Bailey; Ra-
chel Bates; Daniel C. Brown; Jennings Barrow;

C. Rachel Carrington; Thomas Caldwell; Esch-
Chancy; Robert C. Carson; 3; Esch Chancy; Abel Car-
son; William Coultrain; Avery Cline; Robert Clark;
James H. Carrington;

D. John M. Dick; Richard Dodson; Elnoch Davis;
Col. James Denny;

E. Spencer Elliott; Henry Ellington; Daniel Eagle;
F. George Finley; A. Forbes; Isaac H. Foster; Jesse
Field; David Fairbank; William Fenn;

G. Finley Gorrell; William Green; Alison Gray;
Stephen Gardner;

H. Thomas D. Hath; Eli & Isaac Hawley; Na-
than Hunt, sen. George Haworth; Siler Howerton;
John Hubbard; 2; John S. Hardy; Nathan G. Hasser;
Daniel Hightower; Henry Hayworth; John Har-
rison; Jody Hamer; Nathan Hill; Mary Hayworth; John
Harris;

I. Elizabeth Ives;
J. Joseph Jackson; William Jackson;

K. Charles King; William Kirkman; Daniel Kirk-
man; George Kanoe; Henry Knight; John Kinn;

L. Jonathan Lane; 2; Joseph Loveston; James Merson
Leicester;

M. A. D. Murphy; Elijah Mitchell; James McNair;
Robert McQuinn; 2; Mrs. Frances L. Mitchell;
Miss Mary Moore; Polly Medears; Moses Meadenham;
William McQuinn; Eliza Mendenhall; William Monard;

N. Mrs. Betsy Nix;
O. John Oak;

P. William Parrot; Jacob Person; Lawrence Pettiford;
Daniel B. Pritchard; Absalom Pace; The Pronotator of
Guerra County;

R. Henry W. Ransom; William Robbins; John Ran-
kin; Elizabeth Rem; James Ross; Joseph Rem; Ste-
phen Rook;

S. Jesse Saunders; Sheriff of Guilford; 2; Daniel Sur-
van; 2; Peter Spoon; James Story; Richard Smith;
Robert Stephenson; Avis A. Speare; Dr. James Sapp;
Mr. Smith; William D. Scott; J. M. B. Shepperd;
Hance Stokes; Timothy Swan; Prudence Stepienhouse;

T. Miss Polly Thornton; John Thomas; Zachas Z.
Tate; Henry Tatum; Council Tyre; Thomas Thorne-
rope;

W. Leven Woolen; Alexander Woodson; Hardiman
Winfree; John Winston; Miss Hanner Wan; Wiley
Wood; John Work; James Wilson;

JOHN A. MEBANE, P. M.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Sept. 29, 1829.

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause through-
out the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies
within the State, be invited to meet in General Conven-
tion, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, in the
city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient mea-
sures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole State
with adequate supply of Bibles.

The Minutes were read to the adoption of the foregoing
Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society,
and in consequence of a communication received from
the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES Sec'y.

1st—Bibles friendly to the object of the above resolution
are requested to give it a few insertions.

2nd—The Scriptures of several Auxiliary Bible
Societies are represented that the next Meeting be held on
Wednesday the 15th day of November next, at Hillsboro',
instead of the day first appointed.—To which alteration the
Minutes are to be amended, and request that those Editors who are
obliged to furnish a report, will also notice the altera-
tion.

October 1—1829.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, has the pleasure of

the public, that he is now receiving his
FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS
which, added to his former stock, makes his assortment
extensive and complete.

In addition to a large quantity of Groceries, Dry goods,
Hardware, Crockeryware Dye stuffs, Hatter's ma-
terials, &c. he has at this time, purchased a general assort-
ment of

MEDICINE.

suited to practice in this place and its vicinity.
He has also received Botanical from No. 4 to 8,
Wire for Fan Screens; with many other articles, all of
which he keeps in the market; all of which he offers at reduced prices
for cash only.
His tanks are reserved for those who may favor him
with their custom.
Greensborough, Oct. 24, 1829—12c.

BOOKS!

JUST received and for sale at the Printing Office, in
Greensborough, the following School Books: Viz—

Clark's Catech.
Van Renss.
Adam's Latin Grammar
Marr's Introduction to Latin Syntax.
Davidson's Virgil.
Rodman's Latin Grammar.
Murray's Grammar, Exercises and Key.
Sequel, Reader and Introduction.
Waldo's Dictionary Spelling Book; in which the most
useful words in our Language are collected, & alphabetically
arranged; according to their accent and number of syllables,
with Walker's pronunciation carefully marked, & the mean-
ing of each word carefully defined. A very excellent School
Book.

Walker's Dictionary, Small
Pike's Arithmetic.
Smiley's Do.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric.
Blair's Chemistry.
New York Reader, No. 1.
Webster's Do.
Abridgement of Murray's English Grammar.

To the above may be added the following Legal, Histor-
ical, 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 prin-
ciple 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.
Weem's Life of General Mifflin.
Mason's Farrier improved.

Pollock's Course of Time—A Poem in ten Books.
Tales of a Grand Father.
Children of the Abbey.
Western Tongster.
American Chesterfield—or way to wealth, honour and
distinction.

Harvey's Meditations.
The Life and Adventures of Baron Trenck.
Garret's Lectures on female education.
Potter's Justice.
Cowper's Task.
Grimshaw's History of England.

Goldsmith's Rome.
Greece.
Wart's Hymns.
Dobell's Do.
Robinson Crusoe.
Adam's Geography and Atlas.
Smiley's Do.
The trials of Margaret Lindsay.
Wald's Life of Ladyette.

Ladders, Day-Books, Blank-Books, copy slips, &c.
The subscriber expects, in a short time to receive a con-
siderable addition of titles to the above.

1st—Orders for Books not on hand shall be filled in new
day's notice.
2nd—Blanks of every description, onished 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 100 cts.
per Ream.

WILLIAM SWAIM.

Greensborough August 22, 1829.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE U. STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.

THE reduced cost of the materials in the composition of
Printing Types, and the improved and increased facilities
in casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the
following list of prices.

The style of their large and small letter is modern, and
of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very
hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composi-
tion.—For accuracy & finish, the type cast at their Foundry
is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a
complete assortment of book, and job letter, so that they are
prepared to execute orders for entire offices of job, news-
paper, or book printing on short notice. They are thank-
ful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy
to receive the orders of printers' which will receive prompt
attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will
be supplied not only with type, but with presses, chases,
composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing
establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon and
ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a
greater variety than has ever been shown by any Foundry
in the United States.

1st—Printers are requested to publish this advertisement
a few times in their paper, to receive payment, \$2 in types,
or in settlement or their account.

A. W. KINSLEY & CO.

Albany, July 22, 1829.

PRICES.—Six in cent s' credit, for approved paper, or
a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian & all plain	Small Pica	Long Primer
Larger	\$0 30	\$0 40
Double Great Primer	0 32	Bourgeois
Double English	0 34	Brevier
Double Small Pica	0 34	Minion
Great Primer	0 34	Nonpareil
English	0 36	Leads & quotas
Pica	0 36	tions

Other kinds of type reduced in proportion.
Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

STOLEN.

From the stable of the Subscriber, on Friday night, the
30th ult. a Chestnut Saddle Horse, about fourteen or a half
hands high, six years old, well proportioned, branded
with the letter O on the left shoulder, and a small star in his fore-
head.

This description is thought to be correct in the general,
but as I have not had the horse in my possession long, I am
unable to pretend to accuracy in describing all his flesh
marks.

Who give FIFTEEN DOLLARS to any person who will
return said horse, together with evidence sufficient to
procure its conviction, the thief who stole him, to the
Subscriber, or to any of the following names, or to the road
leading from thence to Greensborough.

DAVID SHULAR.

Davidson, November 7—1829—12c.