

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

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SELECTED.

"And 'tis the old complaint, and almost true,
Whether we write, we bring forth nothing new."

GERTRUDE BEVERLY.

—Is this my own reflection?
—Patience tell me is this the first true mirror?
I have looked in?

Gertrude Beverly, an orphan and an heiress, had grown up with all the manifold privileges and immunities, to which an heiress has prescriptive right.—"A charter large as the winds," withheld to enact whatever part she chose, of folly or wisdom. An invitation from the Ellisons, an amiable and quiet family, some two days journey from her native city, and the sudden caprice of the moment, determined her to spend with them the few remaining months of her minority. Though very distant they were her nearest surviving relatives and had therefore some claim upon her attention. A creature of fashionable fantasies, gay, volatile, vain and conscious of power, dressed in the extreme of fashionable elegance, and seeming to regard life rather as a pageant than a mere every day concern, she arrived at the neat and secluded mansion. "I shall not like her," thought Mrs. Ellison as she ushered her into her snug little parlour; but Mrs. Ellison was mistaken. "How terribly proud she must be," thought the sober yet kind hearted matron, as she stood waiting the uncloaking and unbonnetting of her guest; but this idea was also of transient dominance. Miss Beverly's eyes—Mrs. Ellison could not exactly tell whether they were blue or black—were lifted to her face; and how beautiful was the next thought that succeeded. It forced itself indeed into almost audible utterance, as the clustering locks of golden brown, were thrown back from her bright forehead like a flood of sunlight and her countenance beaming with open trust, and sunny emotions was turned fully towards her censor. "But she is shocking giddy," said the imposing shake of the head which next followed, as Gertrude, upon whom, her new position seemed to have imposed as little check as the transfer from one tree to another does upon the glad notes of the forest birds, ran from one theme of trifling to another in rapid succession, still her new friends listened and Gertrude still ran on and by degrees they forgot to remember that wisdom is altogether more proper than folly. Her smile was so bright that it pervaded every little corner of the heart; her merry laugh came over one like a sound of spring, and her voice, soft, rich and full of musical intonations was a continuous tide of melody.

"I am afraid my dear you'll be sadly lost in so very retired a place as this," said Mrs. Ellison, as the day wore away; "but the teacher of the female seminary an amiable and highly accomplished girl, is fortunately here, at this time, and you will find in her a gifted and agreeable companion."—"Some demure old maid, I suppose," thought Miss Beverly; and still worse a blue stocking. Good angels defend me, if—"Miss Hartland, Miss Beverly," interrupted Mrs. Ellison, as a young woman, apparently scarcely eighteen, with a pale mild countenance of singular beauty at that moment entered.—"I hope my dear young ladies, you will soon be friends; if not equally unfortunate you are both orphans and this should be a link of sympathy between you."

—Is that the young woman you spoke of my dear

not exactly told me, but I had an idea that she was so very different; she is so young and extremely lovely. Gladly would I cultivate her friendship, but methinks I should know as little how to speak to her as a beautiful engraving."

"You will find a far deeper interest in the character of Eliza Hartland, than mere beauty can afford: She has been reared in all the elegance of wealth and fashion, but the death of her parents, while it revealed the ruin that had been gradually settling upon their fortune, threw her at the age of fifteen upon the single support of a young brother, whose education was yet unfinished, and who had scarcely given a thought to any pursuit of life, but the collegiate studies, from which he was then so unexpectedly called. But he is a noble fellow, with a self-sustained spirit that could bend itself to the exigencies of life, though it could not be bowed to dependence or despondency. The creditors of his father were disposed to be lenient in behalf of the unprovided orphans, but far from seeking he would admit of no commutation, and the minutest article of the estate, even those which had been already appropriated to himself and sister, were finally disposed of, that not a farthing should be left unpaid. This rigid justice was not without affect. His character was at once firmly based, and an employment in an extensive mercantile establishment enabled him at once to continue his sister at the fashionable school where she had been placed by her parents. But Eliza shared his own proud virtues. She knew her brother still cherished a strong preference for the business for which he had been originally destined, and that with only herself to provide for he might attain it. She early looked forward to the time when her own exertions would secure her support, and with an untiring industry, that could not fail of attaining its object, she strove to perfect herself in all of those branches of female accomplishment which she now regarded not as mere embellishments but as attainments, positively enforced by gratitude and duty. Her native gentleness of manners, and elevation of character were favorable to her purpose, and it is more than a year since she has been the teacher of the young ladies' seminary of this place. Her brother has devoted himself to his favorite profession, and is at this time attending a course of law lectures in your own city."

"Quite a tale of romance," said Miss Beverly, "and truly, Miss Hartland's countenance is in fine keeping with the character of a heroine, with that calm pure brow of hers, and eyes that when you look into them, you feel as if looking down into the deep waters when the moon is shining on them. Oh, I know we shall be friends. You know, my dear madam, there was never a heroine without some dear, dear friend to act as a foil; and I have just come to take that place. How very fortunate! We shall love one another so entirely."

But Miss Beverly was also mistaken. Eliza Hartland's manner towards her was from the first, as gentle as a sister's; and it would have been difficult to define the kind of distance it still preserved. There was nothing in it of avoidance, or coldness; and yet there was an impalpable something, that drew around her a line like a magic circle, over which no advance of familiarity might be urged. Her faculties were at all times called into the readiest requisition to oblige Miss Beverly. She sang for her—played for her—sketched for her—drew patterns for her—assisted at her toilette, and all this with the most perfect pleasure; but here their intelligence stopped; and Gertrude, who had planned unbounded munificence towards the indigent orphan, found it impossible to make any return for her own daily acts of kindness. Eliza had no wants—no desires—no fancies—no sorrows to communicate—no lost privilege to regret. If Gertrude sometimes tossed over the elegant baubles, and costly ornaments, which form so large a part of female expenditure, to find some offering for her friend—when she had made selection, Eliza had quietly withdrawn. It, when an occasional shade upon Eliza's brow told of remembered griefs, or the weariness of unremitting exertion, she would have proffered sympathy, the shade was thrown off as soon as noted, and succeeded by a smile of placid sweetness.

"She is a strange girl," thought Gertrude Beverly; "can all this be pride?" Pride! under that meek and gentle bearing!—the idea was preposterous.—"Has she no heart?" A thousand instances, even the expression of her countenance at that moment, gave answer for she was speaking of her brother's expected return, and there was a new and animated light in her calm eye.

"And is this brother of yours, whose promised coming has given so rich a tint to your cheek, is he much like you, Eliza?"

"Oh, he is all!" but Miss Hartland checked herself and laughed at the half-spoken eulogy, while she added, "you will consider him a very selfish animal, for he is too much engrossed by his own pursuits to take any part in general society."

"General society!" repeated Gertrude, mentally; "and with this, I suppose then, I am still to be classed."

The brother at last came; and it was then that the full flood tide of Eliza's deep, though still spirit, poured itself out in the strong flow of affectionate gladness. It was met too, by all the unsuppressed ardor of a brother's holiest, fondest love, while it is yet the tenderest tie that the young heart owns; and Gertrude Beverly felt, perhaps for the first time, that the hidden wealth of the soul scatters a glory upon

him; but how very idle. Some thousand of written portraits, thanks to "our predecessors," who have spared us the want of "original" likenesses, embrace all that can be told of dark eyes, intellectual brows, and fine figures. That distinctive something, which after all, constitutes the character of the whole,—which rendered Ethwald Hartland at once a being separate from all whom Gertrude Beverly had met in her long round of gaiety,—language has no signs for it. Among worshippers at the shrine of the lovely heiress, there had been more than one distinguished in the circles of elegance and high life; but it was with the young and nameless Hartland that Gertrude felt, for the first time, the consciousness of a superior presence.

He spent a half hour with his sister every evening, and as the reserve, imposed by the fair stranger, gradually wore away, he gave new life and impulse to the fireside circle. The gathered treasures of a cultivated mind, flashing in its own light, like gems to the sun—the refinements of just taste and the perception of deep feelings these gave a tone to the society of Ethwald Hartland, to which Gertrude was a stranger. Eliza, too, was so animated during her brother's visits; no wonder his well known step was heard with quickened pulses; and thus diffusing pleasure round him, what wonder his own eye flashed with a deepened light, as he took his seat between his sister and her fair friend. In truth, his half hour soon became gradually lengthened, and it was evident his wonted pursuits, had no longer so very absorbing an influence. Having one day stepped into Miss Hartland's room in her absence, Gertrude's eye was arrested by a pair of plain ear-rings, which lay on her table, and the first struck her of attaching to them the costly drops she wore in her own. While thus engaged, she heard Eliza's step on the stairs, and unwilling to be detected till she had completed her little arrangement, she slid into an adjoining chamber. The door was ajar, and the voice of Hartland, who entered a few moments after his sister, distinctly reached her.

"Where is Miss Beverly?" he enquired. "I do not often find you alone."

"And this is the reason, dear Ethwald, I suppose, that your visits have been somewhat prolonged of late. If so, I will call her immediately."

"Nonsense! Eliza! though now I have mentioned her, pray what is your estimate of her? I bet mind or character worthy of her face and form!"

"She is a warm-hearted affectionate girl."

"And her mind."

"That is no requisite of female loveliness."

"Pshaw! Has she intellect or not? or that kind of cultivation?"

"She has all the accomplishments belonging to fashionable life."

"Ah! I understand you. She can sing a little, dance exquisitely, draw a little, embroider a little, &c. is perfect mistress of the art of personal embellishment.—So then, this is all: Why, Gertrude Beverly was formed for something beyond this. Every feature is instinct with higher capabilities. But, Eliza, I am glad from my soul, I am—that her personal loveliness is her only claim."

"And why?"

"Because, did you not tell me, she is an heiress?"

"And you would, therefore, be an unsuccessful wooer."

"I would, therefore, not be a wooer at all; no, not even were I certain of success. I have no ambition to owe my bread to my wife's inheritance. Yes," Hartland continued, "it is well; it is all well; indeed, for were I not a beggar, I know not what folly her beauty might lead me to commit. There is a strange charm about her—a sportiveness like that of childhood, giving interest to her most unmeaning remarks; and her voice, why it thrills through and through me like a rich instrument, to whose tones the accompanying words add nothing."

"Ethwald!" said Eliza, in a voice of quiet tenderness, "you must not give me so much of your time as you have of late. It is a sacrifice you cannot afford."

"You are right, my sweet sister, quite right," said the brother, laughing; but there was bitterness in the tone. "I will obey you, too, as I would an oracle; so, good bye, and I will not see you again for a week."

He was faithful to the promise, and when he again called, his manner was changed. There was a deepened glow, too, on Miss Beverly's cheek, not caught from the sunset's crimson, reflected round her, and mutual restraint seemed to have chained the feelings of both. The spell of delight was dissolved—they met again in reciprocal reserve, and when soon after Miss Beverly returned to her native city, though the restless eye of Hartland told of troubled emotion, his manner was marked by politeness only. Eliza's adieus were those of kindness; but still the gathered quietude of her brow, told a consciousness that they were treading different paths, & for them, therefore, there could be no green places—no fountains of communion in common. Meanwhile, young Hartland completed his preparatory studies, and was now, according to his original purpose, to establish himself in the nearest city.

"You will call on Miss Beverly," said Mrs. Ellison, as Hartland was about taking leave; "I have a packet for her, which I wish you to hand her yourself. No unwelcome commission, if one may judge that change of colour, and Gertrude will be so glad to see you, though her letters of late were far less

The charge, indeed, was far from being a pleasant one. It was sometime after his arrival, before he could summon sufficient courage to fulfil it, and when he at last knocked at the door of the elegant mansion, to which he had been directed, there was an embarrassment in his manner, that he had striven vainly to throw off. The deep, rich glow of pleasure, which lit up the lovely features of Gertrude Beverly, however, at his entrance, operated upon him like a spell, and one glance swept away all recollections of the past and thoughts of the future. Was she indeed changed? or was he self-deluded? She certainly seemed to him far lovelier than he had yet seen her, and there was a tone of thought and of cultivated feeling in her conversation which he had been far from associating with her memory. There was a shade, too, of pensiveness, through which the gleam of her nature still flung its bright beamings, like sunshine through shadowing foliage, that gave a deepened interest to her exceeding beauty. "And this is the being," thought Hartland, "whom I deemed but a thing for passing admiration; but if even then I was not master of myself in her presence, what am I now doing here?"—He rose to depart—he struggled to speak even with coldness, but his voice faltered, and his eye was full of passionate tenderness.

"I should be happy to see you sometime, Mr. Hartland, said Miss Beverly, in a voice of bewildering sweetness, you are not perhaps aware —"

Hartland trembled from head to foot. "Oh what?"

"That I have no longer the power to draw as round me those who are only to be attracted by wealth.—You look surprised, but the failure of a guardian, involving the ruin of those consigned to his care, is no singular tale in this world of change—and perhaps, after all, I have no reason to repine."

Had Gertrude lifted her eyes to those of her auditor, the sudden and intense light that flashed from his might have awakened a doubt of the sympathy she must have reasonably anticipated, but her own were accidentally averted and the vehement earnestness of his enquiries, at once expressed all the interest proper for the occasion.

"I have nothing to regret, continued she, as she assured him of the remedilessness of her wrongs: 'I have learned many a needful lesson from my disappointment; and, however, I may be forgotten by the crowd, there are still those whose friendship my changed fortune has not alienated. Among these are the family, under whose roof I have still a home; and such I shall find in the kind hearted Mrs. Ellison, though I have yet forbidden to pain her with the detail of my affairs, and of your gentle and lovely sister, and—and—yourself, M. Hartland, for somewhat coldly as you have seemed hitherto to regard me,—as an indigent and dependent, Gertrude has now a claim upon your better feelings."

"Coldly" repeated Hartland, and his own poverty—his uncertain prospects—his former doubts were all utterly forgotten. Passion was in his soul—strong mightily, uncontrollable. Who in such a moment takes counsel of the future? It was only amid the delirious rapture of reciprocal avowal, that he at last remembered he might not make her the sharer of those struggles which yet necessarily awaited him. But hope was fresh in his heart, and his spirit was strong in the consciousness of its own gifts. A brief space, and he trusted that he might offer her a home, at least secure from want. Gertrude had risen proudly above the loss of fortune, and the strength of character, that buoyed her thus up, would still enable her to dispense with its privileges. Pictures of domestic happiness rose upon his soul like rainbows upon the sky, shedding light, and beauty, and promise upon his path, and Gertrude listened to his impassioned anticipations with frank, though blushing approval. But the guerdon of professional merit, however surely, is slowly awarded; and the animated hope, with which he had looked forward to the meed of intense industry, rapidly yielded to the chill of common reality.—Passion is no patient abider of delays; Ethwald soon became restless and miserable, and his daily visits to Gertrude, but fed the feverish anxieties of his soul. Gertrude herself decided his struggles.

"If, said she, with a smile of cheering confidence, 'if I am hereafter to be a sharer of your prosperity let me be also of its preliminary gloom. It is while we are to be barred from life's brighter scenes, that we need the solace of affection. I have indeed strong trust that the clouds, now gathering around you, are but for a season; but if it be, otherwise we will still meet the tempest together. And surely, Ethwald, you cannot for my sake, hesitate when you recollect that, while you are striving for wealth your betrothed is a dependant upon whom she has no claim."

True! this was a point he had not yet urged himself; but it was decisive. Besides it was ecstasy, he thus urged on, even to madness, by tenderness like Gertrude's; and it now only remained to complete the arrangements for the union. Miss Beverly expressed a strong desire for the supporting presence of Eliza and a few lines in which Hartland sketched the recent events, conveyed the astonished girl to summons to his bride. She obeyed with alacrity. The shade of distance, which mixed feelings had thrown over her manner towards the gay and brilliant heiress, was melted away as they now met, at one glance told the simply robed and deeply blushing Gertrude, that the interchange of heart of which she had been so emulous in their former interviews might now be attained. Eliza was attended to by the Ellisons and yes, with the family with which

"And, why must Enza leave us?" enquired Gertrude, the following day, as the former was preparing already for her return. "Why should not our home, in future, be hers also?"

Hartland's countenance changed. The question awakened him like a blow, from the trance of happiness, into which love had lulled him. His home! what a world of harassing realities the term had conjured up. He felt himself suddenly arraigned for his precipitancy, and a train of misgivings upon that future upon which not only his own fate, but that of her whom he so passionately loved, was now cast, absorbed his every faculty. Gertrude leaned towards him, and placing her fair hand in his; but a smothered sigh was the only response. She had never looked lovelier than at that moment. There was a playful light upon her features, mingled with an expression of deep feeling, that gave a kind of shifting radiance to her whole countenance.

"Ethwald," she softly murmured, as she drew away the hand he had pressed upon his brow; "what would you think of her who could stoop to obtain a husband by stratagem?"

"Stratagem!"

"Ay. Is there any statute, by which a husband so obtained, might receive redress for the fraud? Or, would it be a new case in court?"

Hartland smiled upon the lovely querist; but there was something in her speaking features which perplexed him.

"Nay; but it is no idle question. Such a case is positively to be brought to issue, and the defendant would fain put her cause in your hands." Gertrude's white arms were twined around her husband's neck. "Pardon! a thousand times, dearest Ethwald; it was only in an assumed character, I could hope to win your love. Oh, let me still retain it, and we shall be happy in affluence as in poverty. I was reduced to feign."

Among those whose names stand high in professional eminence, as well as those surrounded by the splendours of wealth, Ethwald Hartland took an early and distinguished place; and if Gertrude is yet vain, it is only of the wreaths that bind the brow of her husband.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Tenets with books, and principles with times.
Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes."

PROSPECTUS OF THE SUN.

In presenting our paper to the public, it is proper that we should give a brief statement of our principles of policy—our opinions of men and measures—and our motives for the course we intend to pursue; but those on whom we rely for support may see the propriety of extending their patronage to us.

It has, unfortunately, become too much the fashion of the times to question men's motives, and misrepresent their acts. Among some men, the intentions of others are sure to be understood, according to the use that can be made of their statements. Such men never seek to ascertain the truth, but the advantage to be gained by its perversion. In every thing that concerns ourselves, or others, therefore, it becomes our duty to speak plainly and explicitly. We do not aim to deal in parables, or furnish occasion to be misunderstood; nor will we ever suffer ourselves to be misrepresented.

For our view of public measures, we will be explicit. We stand for the rights of the States and of the General Government, as those rights are respectively defined in the constitution, the great Charter of our Union—and we are opposed, alike, to all encroachments by either. We believe that the powers and privileges of the States, and of the General Government, have been wisely settled—and that they are sufficiently guarded to ensure the entire safety, harmony, and protection of all. We are, therefore, for the Union as it is, "one and indivisible"—and are opposed to any change that is predicated upon speculative theories, and to be tested by doubtful experiments; at best, neither called for by necessity, nor convenience.

We are in favor of an energetic Administration of the Government, as best calculated, at all times, to protect the interest, promote the prosperity, and sustain the honor of the nation, and command respect both at home and abroad. A just policy should always be observed—a mild policy may sometimes be expedient, but a temporizing policy never should be tolerated, as becoming a free and independent Nation.

In our political principles, we are, and always have been, decidedly Democratic—and our paper shall be devoted to encourage and maintain democratic principles of policy, and a democratic administration of the General Government. We believe that these principles are cherished and held sacred by a large majority of the American people—and that they never will be lost sight of, or abandoned, while the people understand and value their rights, and are determined to maintain them. In the language of our motto, "we go where democratic principles lead us, and when they disappear, we mean to halt."

We have unshaken confidence in the executive of the Union, and will sustain his Administration in every beneficial measure sanctioned by the constitution, by every honorable and manly effort in our power, consistent with that independence of spirit, that will prompt us at all times, and upon all occasions, to express our opinions, boldly, fearlessly, and decidedly; yet we shall consider it our duty to do this candidly and unobtrusively, in terms becoming ourselves, and such as are respectful to others whose opinions we may find it necessary to oppose.

We consider it to be the duty of every American citizen to acquire a share in the administration of the government, that a majority of the people have placed in authority—and to yield our rulers respect and support in the lawful exercise of every constitutional power conferred to them. This requires no servile

tempt. Such a course is best calculated to convince a government of its error, if it is disposed to step over its constitutional limits, and at the same time, to command obedience to the constituted authorities, and laws of the country.

Our habits, our sense of propriety, our respect for the decencies of life, and the feelings of others, will never permit us to prostitute our columns to personal invective, calumny, or abuse. They never shall be defiled with falsehood, or degraded by low scurrility—by that reckless and indiscriminate disregard of character and feeling, that disgrace an honorable man, debase the habits and pervert the tastes and morals of the community. Such a practice has crept into use among us, and we regret it. There are those who can descend to this degrading habit, and who daily indulge in it. If they believe it useful, and can feel that it is becoming, we shall not quarrel with their tastes, or interfere with their pursuits. We have no feelings to prompt us to such associations, no disposition to follow such examples.

Our paper shall contain the truth, as we understand and believe it. It shall disseminate sound, wholesome doctrine in politics and in morals, so far as our judgments and information will enable us to comprehend these subjects. It shall be decorous, respectful, firm, dignified and independent. Independent in the cause of justice, to do what is right, and to reprove what is wrong. Independent in the expression of our opinions, with firmness enough to stand by them. And while we will never assail, nor vilify others to gratify the interested views or malignant passions of any one, or intentionally wound the feelings of others—it must not be construed into a threat, when we declare our determination in all things, to exact a strict reciprocity for ourselves.

In regard to the candidates for the next presidency we give our decided preference to Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee, and our paper will be devoted to his support. The name we have selected for our journal is strikingly emblematic of the political orb, whose election, we conceive is connected with the highest interest of our country, which we are desirous of promoting by every consistent effort in our power to make. The morning beams of the sun, aptly represent the rising greatness of Judge White, and point to his elevation to power. Its meridian splendor, indicates a brilliant, able and prosperous administration of the government that the people may confidently anticipate from his high talents and irreproachable character—and its calm and mellow light sinking below the horizon, in the far west, presents him in quiet grandeur, slowly retiring from the scenes of public life, after a bright and animating day of public duty and private virtue.—The Sun shines alike upon the evil and the the good—shedding its genial warmth and enlivening influence upon every spot within the circle of its beams—cheering the dark Globe itself—as a just, a wise and intelligent administration of our free and liberal government, diffuses its halm influence abroad—shedding rich blessings among a prosperous happy and contented people. And although at times its face may be obscured by clouds and storms that gather below, yet its power is never paralyzed or weakened. It dissipates these noxious vapors with a breath—shines forth again in full majesty of strength—its radiance undiminished—its brightness and splendor not dimmed. So much for the aptness of a name.

J. D. LEARNED
C. PINKNEY.

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Persons remitting ten dollars shall be entitled to four copies of the work. Persons remitting fifteen dollars shall be entitled to six copies of the work, and additional copies of the best engravings. Persons procuring ten new subscribers, and forwarding the cash for the same, besides a discount of fifteen per cent, shall be presented with a copy of the third volume of the work, superbly bound. Uncurrent notes of solvent banks received at par value.

An extra copy of the work, or any information respecting it, may be obtained by addressing the publisher, post paid.

The very classical taste of our community has been gratified during this week with the exhibition of a large number of wild beasts, among which were Elephants, Tigers, Hyenas, Ostriches, Porcupines, &c. &c. The brute portion of the Caravan was well enough, and to one who never saw such things, it must have presented a real treat; but the human wild beasts, by whom the others were attended, were intolerable. We speak not of the Proprietors, of whom we know nothing, and care nothing, but their subs were certainly coarse and uncivil to an uncommon degree. They have a spectacle Jail bird among their musicians, who insulted almost every one who spoke to the band; him in particular, we should like to see fed away to the Bengal Tiger.

We had on the same evening a Circus, which was a little more decent, but certainly not what they could have been had they tried—their violin player was either so drunk or so cold that he could scarce make a note; their riders fell off, their spring pole broke, and to foot the account, the seats where the ladies sat broke down, and they, with a few gentlemen, (who were gallant enough to sit by them during all the cautionary cracking, and finally to share their fate,) came down with one general crash into one general ruin.

We consider it totally unpardonable in Mr. Harrington to slight and impose upon an audience so liberal as was that on Monday night. If he can controul his men, he ought by all means to do it. If he cannot he ought to dismiss them and get others that he can manage; above all we would advise him to separate from the wild beasts with whom he is travelling. He will lose more in credit than he will gain in money by keeping in their wake.—Watchman.

REFLECTIONS—THE GIRLS. What difference between the girls of the country and those of the town! How proud the latter are; they, to be sure, understand something of music and dancing, and know how to work lace; but engagement in any thing really and substantial useful, they almost consider degrading. How are men having to make their own fortunes to succeed with such wives: women that know nothing of domestic economy, that think housewifery quite beneath them, or take any concern in ordinary affairs, and let their servants manage and waste as they please.

I wonder if they in town, can call these vain idle vivas that make slaves of their husbands, help matters. Very likely! for they say that we who live 8, 10, 15 miles from town, know but little of civilization, and they treat us too as if they thought us ignorant as savages. If this be true, I for one, am quite happy in my uncivilized savage condition. The young girls here think it no disparagement to be diligently employed in useful business; and if they find no employment in home work, they work for others, and instead of spending their earnings for gaudy frippery, they purchase materials and when out of employment work up these materials into various useful and ornamental household goods. The active industrious young man, who has a farm with neat barns, &c. out it, and gets one of these girls for a wife, obtains a treasure, the woman, besides the easier parts of house maid's engagement, will if necessary, feed the pigs and poultry, and milk the cows, make butter and cheese, spin and weave, mend her husband's clothes, always darns his stockings, and is very particular to have her victuals well cooked and ready. Now it seems to me that such country girls make much

If we screwed ourselves into the shape of an hour glass, as many of the town girls do, we might indeed be ridiculed, but because we have good sense enough not to torture ourselves into shapes different from those nature has given us, to ridicule us I am sure is very ungentlemanly, that's all. I am sure that persons visiting our little cottages and farmhouses will say, "how much more interesting those rosy faced, honest hearted, lively country girls are than our insipid, starched up, mincing town misses."—*America*

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1 1835.

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

Three additional apprentices will be taken to the printing business, at this office, if application be made soon. We already have the most conveniently arranged office for the business, to be found in the state; and we intend shortly to supply it with a new press, new type & new every thing. We can safely promise facilities to the apprentice which can be found no where else in the south.

OFFICE HOLDERS' CAUCUS.—Let the people of North Carolina observe well the manoeuvres of the Van Buren office-holders and office-hunters. Never was there, in any country, a fraternity more thoroughly drilled than this Regency party, which has ramified its forces throughout every State in the Union.

Arrogantly professing to be the *Republican Party*, they are attempting to persuade the people that the existence of that party, and the welfare of the country, depend upon the elevation of their candidate to the Presidency. They have appointed a meeting, to be held in Baltimore next May, for the purpose, as they pretend of selecting a suitable candidate, while it is notorious that their candidate is *already* chosen by the office-holders and office-hunters; and Martin Van Buren is their candidate. Accordingly, although their convention, as they call their intended *Caucus*, is *professedly*, for the purpose of uniting upon some one, after due deliberation and interchanging of sentiments, by men from all parts of the United States, it will be composed of those only who have already made up their minds to support the *heir apparent*. The *Caucus* will therefore meet, and, after going through the farcical forms of a Mock-Convention, they will unanimously recommend the Hon. Martin Van Buren to the support of the People, as the only man who can preserve the *unity of the Republican Party*. If any one doubts this, let him look at the character of every meeting that has been held to appoint delegates to the *Caucus*; let him inquire into the political sentiments of the delegates; and if he does not find them all *thorough-going* Van Buren men, pledged to support him, or, at least *not committed*, we will acknowledge that the Magician has lost his wand, and become a plain honest politician.—*Carolinian*

ANECDOTE: A FACT.—A young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roshin Castle, or the dead march, in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under, his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared and half rose from their seat with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but, reserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America,---

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.—Maj. JOHN BEARD, Jr. has retired from this journal, and it is hereafter to be conducted by Messrs. ASHBEEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON. The following extract from the address of the new Editors expresses their views on political subjects:

"The political character of the *Carolinian* will undergo no change. Its bold advocacy of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution, and consequently, of the Rights of the States—of limiting the action of the Federal Government to those objects which were intended by the framers of it, and the opinions it has held on other matters of general concern, are well known to our readers.

We shall cheerfully accord to the present Administration our support of such measure as we can approve. But we shall fearlessly condemn every usurpation of power by any branch of the Government whatever; and especially, we shall resist, with our might, that system which regards office as the spoil of party,—a system which is sapping the very foundations of our institutions, by corrupting the People.

SENATOR POINDEXTER. History furnishes no parallel to the late outrageous attempt to injure the character of Mr. Poindexter. The president has secretly procured the certificates of men, sworn to, that Poindexter bribed the miserable maniac Lawrence, to attempt the life of the executive. Two or three affidavits were seen handing about by the president himself implicating this senator in the attempted assassination. Now for one man to attempt this advantage of another, ought to seal his moral damnation; but for the executive of a mighty nation to attempt at hunting down the reputation of one of her citizens, is beyond all endurance!

If the president had been disposed to take affidavits, hereafter to be used for affect; his most violent partisans will not deny, that he ought to have permitted the man whose interests were to be affected by it, to be present. But the course here pursued argues the most deep and deadly malignity of purpose.—To send his hireling minions abroad through the city, in quest of scoundrels who would perjure themselves for money, to buy up affidavits, and file them to be used hereafter, when perhaps it would be forever too late to counteract them!

Mr. Poindexter finding this to be the fact, and seeing it stated in a New York paper, as received from a newspaper scribbler in Washington city—that the executive was in possession of such affidavits—laid the subject before the senate by letter to the speaker. A select committee of 5 was chosen by ballot with power to send for persons and papers and with instructions to examine the subject thoroughly, and report. During the time the committee had the subject under advisement, Mr. Poindexter suspended his duties as senator.

The committee, after having the subject under consideration reported that not even a shade of suspicion could be found that Poindexter even knew the maniac. We again say—that a more unfair, unmanly, and vindictive attempt never could be made, upon the reputation of any man! And yet, we blush while we say it—such has been the disgraceful conduct of our chief magistrate.

Judge WHITE has been addressed by the Tennessee Delegation in Congress, on the subject of permitting his name to be placed among those from whom a selection is to be made for the next President. The following is his answer:

Washington, Dec 30, 1834.

GENTLEMEN: Your note dated on yesterday was handed me a few minutes since.

I am aware that for some time past my name has been occasionally mentioned in our own State, and elsewhere, for the office you mention. I had never supposed it would be so far acceptable to the public as to render an application to me necessary to ascertain my wishes or determination.

Not having taken any pains to ascertain public opinion on that subject, I am perhaps less acquainted with the sentiments of even our own State than of my colleagues. As to my own wishes and determination, I can have no difficulty in giving you an answer.

I am not conscious that at any moment of my life, I have ever wished to be President of the United States; I have not knowingly uttered a sentence, or done an act, for the purpose of inducing any person to think of me for that distinguished station. When the duties and responsibilities of the office are considered, in my opinion, it is an object more to be avoided than desired. I shall certainly never seek it while I have so little confidence in my own capacity to discharge the duties of it as I now have. Those for whose benefit it was created have a right to fill it with any citizen they may prefer, provided he is eligible by the Constitution; and the person who would refuse to accept such an office, if offered by the people of the United States ought to have a much stronger hold upon public opinion than I can ever hope to possess.

My most anxious wish is, that in any use you may think proper to make of my name, you may lose sight of every consideration except the public interest. I have not had any agency in causing it to be used, and do not feel that I would be justified in directing the use of it to be discontinued. I can, however, with truth say, that if those political friends who have used it thus far, shall have reason to believe, a future use of it will be an injury instead of a benefit, to the country, and may choose to withdraw it, they will have my hearty concurrence.

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant.

HUGH L. WHITE.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal has adjourned. We annex a title of the cases decided since our last:

By RUFFIN, Chief Justice, in the case of Downey v. Murphey, from Granville; Judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in the case of Gill v. Weaver, in Equity, from Irredell; declaring that the Defendant Weaver, as Adm'r of Susannah Tomlinson, takes nothing under the Will of Gill, and putting the Plaintiff and the other Defendants to their election, in respect to the negroes, Phebe and Linda, bequeathed to Caroline J. Weaver by Susannah Gill. Also, in the case of Clark v. Clark, in Equity, from Beaufort; pronouncing a final decree for Plaintiff. Also, in the case of the Attorney-General agt the Bank of Newbern and the Cape Fear Bank, in Equity, from

By GASTON, Judge in the case of Allen and Mychhoff v. State Bank, in equity, from Wake; decree for plaintiffs. Also, in the case of State Bank v. Knox et al. in Equity, from Pasquotank; decree for Defendants. Also, in the case of Wagstaff v. Smith, in Equity from Granville; affirming the decree heretofore pronounced, in some respects, and referring it in others. Also, in the case of Jones v. Jones in Equity, from Johnston; awarding a perpetual injunction with costs.

By DANIEL, Judge, in the case of Armstead v. Stewart, in Equity, from Washington; decree in favor of the Plaintiff and directing a reference.

Russell et al. v. Washington's Ex'r's, in Equity, from Granville; final decree.

Perry, Ex'r. v. Maxwell, in Equity, from Franklin; final decree.

SUPREME COURT.—John A. Backhouse of Newbern, has been admitted to Superior court practice.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases, since our last.

By Daniel, Judge, in the case of Martin v. Cowles from Surry reversing the judgement below; and granting a new trial. Also in the case of Blount and wife v. Moor, from Mecklenburg, affirming the judgement below. Also in the case of Richard v. Sims, from Franklin affirming the judgement below.

By Gaston, Judge in the case of state v. Will, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgement below and rendering judgement of manslaughter. Also in the case of Lancaster v. Williams, in equity from Martin; affirming the decree made in the court below.

By Ruffin, Chief Justice, in the case of Williams v. Somers, rendering judgement on the plea and demurrer. Also in the case of *deu ex dem* Hurry v. Graham, from Lincoln, affirming the judgement below.

State v. Osborn from Anson. Appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellant, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

A highly esteemed friend—and would to Heaven we had many such—in sending us a long list of subscribers, concluded his very satisfactory letter with these words:

"I think I can safely say that no man ever furnished an editor with more respectable subscribers, than I have you. There are but two of the number, who would not make respectable members of the legislature; and these two are infinitely superior to General Aaron and Squire Fyrd!" We are not disposed to attach any very superabundant importance to these words; but we cannot resist an inclination to desire that we had many such subscribers. If we had such a friend as the above at each post office in the state, we should soon be able to speak to "evil doers" in tones of thunder! Stand aside, ye demagogues, glorying in the shone which shelters you from infamy; and let men of sense and merit be lead to the seats of wisdom!

FAMILY RECORD. In perusing the 5th N. of the 2nd Vol. Man of Business, we find the following, which we think has not been attended to by many people—in this county at least.

Every master and mistress of a family, is required to communicate to the register of the county for registration, all births and deaths that take place in his or her house or plantation; and every married man to cause his marriage to be registered. This must be done within one month; and for neglect the forfeiture is one shilling per. month to the register, provided the whole shall not exceed twenty scillings. Appeal to the county court."

New! We understand that a "novel" founded on fact, "is being written" in this place, and will shortly be put to press. We have no information as to the "hero" of this novel, but that will no doubt be developed in due time. We can only say this,—folly is not the hero; for she has figured foremost in so many novel scenes, that her novelty has worn off. "Talbearing" is the next most prominent character, and will be very probably selected as the heroine of the forthcoming production!

The Globe is out upon Judge White whom it denominates the "late zealous friend of the president." He is denounced as having joined the "malcontents" of the senate. These are signs which cannot be mistaken. Every thing and every body are to be sacrificed to the ambition of Mr. Van Buren. The great misfortune with general Jackson is, that he will not bear restraint or contradiction from his best friends. They must yield to his imperious will and to all his dogmatisms, or the "fat is all in the fire." They may do him nine hundred and ninety-nine good turns, but if the thousandth be omitted, the merit of the whole is lost in his estimation.

CONVENTION. A meeting of the citizens of Surry was held on the 4th instant on the subject of convention at which the senator from that county presided. A committee of vigilance was appointed in each captain's district, to spread information on the subject, and urge people to attend the polls, and vote for a

presidency, the Newbern Spectator says,—"*As our legislature had other matters to consider than the honor of the state or the general welfare, it would not like the legislatures of other states, and endeavour while advancing the national character to advance that of our deserving citizens we therefore respectfully suggest that a convention which shall meet at Raleigh a few months hence, shall be requested to do what the assembly should have done, recommend Judge Gaston to the people of the the United States, as a candidate for the presidency.*"

THE CATHOLICS in this country are increasing with a steady pace, and their zeal gathers with their numbers. They now have in the U. States as appears, by a recent statistical statement of their own—382 Churches—342 Priests—20 Colleges and seminaries for males—60 seminaries for females—and 17 convents.

How amusing it is, and at the same time how ridiculous, to see the collar presses trying to persuade the people that Mr. Benton's late speech in the senate created other feelings than contempt and disgust in the minds of Messrs. Clay, Webster and Calhoun! Not one of those who publish such stuff believe a word of it: the thing is impossible!

THE DRUNKARD. Late one evening, drunken Davey, after spending his day's earnings at the grog shop, set out for home. "Well" says he, "if I find my wife up I'll lick her. What business has she to set up, burning fire and lights,—eh? And if I find her in bed I'll lick her. What business has she to go to bed before I get home?"

A HINT TO NORTH-CAROLINA.—The governor of Kentucky, has within the last six months, subscribed on the part of the state, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for internal improvement!

Genl. Speight has published a long vindication in the columns of the Standard. He spits against the wind, and thus realizes poor Richard's consequences. "Sleele," in the Newbern Spectator, sneers him up.

Edward Everett, has been nominated as governor of Massachusetts, as well by the whig as the anti-masonic parties, at the ensuing election.

The Standard bearer in Raleigh, who has been, for three months, threatening annihilation to the governor's inaugural, has, at length, actually made out two mortal columns of figures on the subject! Strange, that he could ever learn so much, and that without a master, too!

It is said the reverend O. B. Brown possesses a fortune of \$100,000! Thereby hangs a tale!

The small pox is said to be very prevalent in New York. Twelve deaths occurred from that disease last week.

"There should be a tax on bachelors," says a lady. "Yes madam," replied one of the brotherhood, "and on all other luxuries!"

DEATHS.

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

DIED, At his residence, near Jamestown, in this county, on the 25th inst. Capt. William Riley, aged 76 years—he was a revolutionary pensioner.

At his residence, in Moore county, on the 13th January last, Col. Archibald M. Dougald, in the 65th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FOUNDRY!

THE subscriber has lately completed the construction of a Cast Iron Foundry, at his mills, in Randolph county, on Polecat Creek, thirteen miles south of Greensboro and four miles north of New Salem.

He is now amply prepared to furnish the surrounding country, and to fill all orders from a distance, with castings of every description; such as mill gudgeons, mill gearing, and gearing for every species of machinery, &c. &c.

In order to enable him to carry on his business, he wishes to purchase all the cast iron metal in the country, for which he will pay a liberal price. Those who have broken Pots, Ovens, Dugrins, &c. would consult their interest by hunting them up, and exchanging them for finer metal!

The subscriber has lately travelled through the Northern States for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of Castings, Foundries, &c. where he obtained the latest patterns for castings of every description, and also the art of casting every variety of tempered metal, from the hardest, down to malleable.

PLOUGH FACTORY!

To the above will be attached a Plough Manufactory, where ploughs of every description will be constantly kept on hand, and finished to order.

The above Foundry, together with the Plough Factory attached to it, has been constructed at an immense cost, and in a style unsurpassed in this country. Nothing is asked but a fair trial, to ensure complete success, and extensive patronage.

JOB REYNOLDS.

Randolph, N. C. Feb. 12th 1835.—30—ind

JOB PRINTING

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of an addition to his already extensive assortment of ornamental type

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to the Store recently occupied by Mr. Robert Muderwell, where they are receiving and opening, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a very general and extensive assortment of

BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS

Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries.

Which, in connexion with their former stock, make their assortment both extensive and complete.

We shall also keep on hand an assortment of 10 dings's celebrated Augers and Gimblets, manufactured in this county.

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, Nov. 4th 1834—16—ind.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. February Term, 1835.

John Miller vs. Murchison L. Jones. Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Murchison L. Jones, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, that he appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the court house at Ashborough, on the first Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the attachment, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

HUGH MCCAIN, C. C. C.

A true copy. March, 1835.—35a 6.



ECLAT.

THIS blooded horse will stand the present Spring season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile and a half North west from Martinsville, and will be let to mares at the extremely low price of six dollars the single leap, ten dollars the season, and fifteen dollars the insurance.

PEDIGREE.

ECLAT was got by Sir Archy, the old race horse, dam by Sir Hal, the sire of Johnson's Medley which stands at seventy five dollars per season; his grand-dam by Belvoir, and his whole race of progenitors are of the best blooded horses in the United States or Europe.

JAMES M'NAIRY, Sen.

Guilford, N. C. March 18th 1835—33—ind

CONVENTION!

A N election will be held at the usual places of election, in this county, on Wednesday and Thursday, the first and second days of April next, to take the vote of the people on the question of a convention to amend the constitution of the state.

Each free man entitled to vote for a member of the house of commons, is entitled to vote on this most important of all questions ever decided by the people. It is hoped that not a man will absent himself from the polls on this occasion.

JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.

Guilford, N. C. Feb. 1835.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has opened a House of Entertainment at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of N. C. He has taken the Buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watt's Hotel, and has erected large and commodious Stables, which will be attended by a faithful Ostler, and plentifully supplied with Provender.

He hopes that the travelling public will give him a trial, and assures them that every exertion will be made to please, as well as to accommodate.

L. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30—26—13.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Morehead & Daniel, heretofore dissolved; and it is indispensable for the parties to be closed by cash or bond. The bonds and accounts of long standing must be paid very shortly. The bonds and books are in the hands of Mr. Daniel collection, and the

TIN & COPPER BUSINESS.

will be carried on at the same shop, under his supervision; where he will keep on hand, for sale, a supply of Stills, Hatters' die, and other copper articles. I'm ware in all its numerous varieties.

All kinds of repairs done immediately.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

MOORE, LANCET.

Greensborough, Feb. 2nd. 1835.—29—ind.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior court of Law. Spring Term 1835.

Present, the Honourable Henry Seawell, Judge. ORDERED by the court that hereafter, Monday of every term shall be state's day, and further may be necessary for terminating the state business, of court. State witnesses bound to testify in behalf of the state are directed to attend accordingly; and it is further ordered that publication hereof be made for three weeks in the Patriot.

Test,

THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C.

Greensborough April, 1835.—35—3.

FOR SALE.

600 lb. Rice.
6 mds. Molasses.
1500 lb. Muscovado Sugar.
2 Kegs Saleratus and Pearl ash.
1000 genuine Havana Segars.
1000 lb. Nails, assorted sizes.
3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee.
4000 lb. Sweden and English Iron.

Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN

Greensborough, March 31st, 1835.—35—ind.

Flour!!

A SUPPLY of family flour, manufactured at the Leakeville mills, now on hand and for sale at the Tin Copper Shop in this place.

PROPRIETORS

Greensborough, March 1835—33—ind.

FOR SALE.

20 axle Vanes in pairs



POETRY.

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

BLANKS, PAPER AND TWINE!

Tune—Hail to the Chieftain!

Ninety-nine cheers for the hot-headed hero!
Ninety-nine more for Van Buren, his squire!
Who sit at their leisure, and fiddle like Nere
Enjoying the frolic, while Rome is on fire.
Hurrah for Hickory!
None but old Nick, or he
Should help us poor fellows to dine!
We are collar men;
Anarchy come again!
Hurrah for Jackson! Blanks, Paper and Twine!

If you ne'er drive a loom, nor catch a codfish
again

Think of his glory, and shut up your tongue.
Did he not shoot half a dozen military men
Were not Ambrosier and Arbuthnot hung!
Did he not shut a judge
Up, for a little grudge!
Down with the monster, and give us pet banks;
Now we are in for it,
Who cares a pin for it!

Hurrah for Jackson! Twine, Paper and Blanks!

Fill for the Hero, who never like Sawney,
Went "BACK AGAIN," having uttered his mind;
Fill for the chief puppet, Treasurer Taney,
Who being rejected, most wisely resigned.

Fill us a brimmer then,
Health to the skimmer men,
Diving in kitchens with Kendall to dine!
Pensions and slavery!
Collars and knavery!
Hurrah for Jackson! Blanks, Paper and Twine

A bumper for him,—but the tale is so sad, oh!
The pledge in his pocket stowed snugly away!
The dog lost the meat, while he snarled at the shadow!
The ass was perplexed, 'twixt the bundles of hay!
The S. nate's a stumper!
Then fill us a bumper
Of strong Congress water; there's nothing so fine,
For a stomach neglected,
Of Statesman rejected.

Hurrah for the Hero! Blanks, Paper and Twine!

When the whiskey runs taper, 'tis painful to tarry,
But the world is so prosperous who can
be sad?

Let us drink up the dregs then to sweet M. J. Barry,
The dearest postmaster, that ever we had.
'Tis an era of merriment!
Happy experiment!
Barry deserves every editor's thanks.
Like a Burgundy plaster,
Let's stick to a master,
Hurrah for the hero! Twine Paper and blanks.

VARIETY.

"Fancy has sported all her powers away,
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."

THE NEW-YORKER.

On Saturday the 21st of March, will be issued the first number of the second volume of THE NEW-YORKER; and the publishers trust this early announcement will attract the seasonable attention of those who may choose to commence their subscriptions at that time.

The New-Yorker will continue to preserve the general character which has thus far secured it the approval of a steadily and rapidly increasing patronage, and a popularity commensurate with the sphere of its circulation. The peculiarities of its plan were adopted after much reflection; and we have not learned that its prominent features have failed in a single point to receive the approbation of its patrons and the public. The paper will continue to be arranged as follows:

I. *Literary Department*.—Embracing the whole of the form of the paper, and presenting twelve or more columns of Reviews of New Publications, Original and Selected Tales, Poems, Anecdotes, &c. &c. The original contributions to this department are regularly and promptly paid for; and in addition to many writers who have favored us with articles during the past year, and whose essays will continue to enrich our columns, we have the promise of assistance from others whose names are already well known to their countrymen. We do not parade these names, as is the fashion of some; but we confidently appeal to the experience of the past year as bearing an earnest of our zealous, untiring, and we trust not altogether unsuccessful exertions to render the literary character of the New-Yorker inferior to that of no journal of its class in this country.

II. *Political Intelligence*.—In this department we do the New-Yorker present an anomaly in the story of the newspaper press of the Union. Our paper embraces the collection of every important item of political intelligence, and such as is of general interest.

unquestioned neutrality between the contending parties, opinions and sectional divisions existing in the country. The Editor refers with a proud satisfaction to the fact, that throughout the past year, he has presented a minute and circumstantial account of all the elections which have taken place in the several states, during an eminently ardent and excited canvass, without once incurring the censure or even the exception of any political journal. And, while he reserves to himself the right of commenting briefly but briefly, on the topics of the day, and of offering such suggestions as the aspects of the times may seem to require, he yet holds himself pledged that such remarks shall not interfere, in any material degree, with the views, the doctrines or the prospects of any political party. He cherishes the confident expectation, that the files of the New-Yorker will hereafter be referred to for the truth of any controverted statement regarding the result of elections, &c. &c. since its establishment, with mutual deference and with entire conviction of absolute certainty.

III. *General Intelligence*.—Consisting of Foreign and Domestic news, Literary Items, Statistics, Brief notices of the Drama, &c.

However it may be the fortune of others to obtain the confidence and patronage of the public, on the credit of prospective improvements and future excellence, the publishers are content to rest their claims to public consideration distinctly on what they have already accomplished, and respectfully invite the patrons of American literature to examine their journal and judge what it will be, from what it is. When it is considered that no periodical of this character for originality and variety of literary contents, comprehensiveness of plan, and the amount of matter weekly presented, has ever been attempted in this country at a less price than three to five dollars per annum, the publishers trust they will not be deemed presumptuous in expressing the hope that their journal will attract the attention, even if it should not secure the favor, of the patrons of American literature.

H. GREELEY & Co.

Office No. 20 Nassau-st. New-York.

CONDITIONS.

The New-Yorker will be published every Saturday morning on a large imperial sheet of the best quality, and afforded to patrons in city or country, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. The experience of the past year admonishes us to regard the advance payment from distant subscribers as an indispensable condition. When, from peculiar circumstances, payment is delayed till the expiration of a quarter, fifty cents will be added. Any person remitting ten dollars free of charge to us, shall receive six copies for one year, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Post masters and others are respectfully requested to interest themselves in our behalf, with the assurance that the best possible terms will be afforded them.

FARMVILLE REPORTER.

The undersigned, having purchased Mr. T. B. McRobert's printing establishment, propose to commence the publication of a paper of the above title in Farmville.

In presenting this proposal to the public, we do not deem it necessary to spin out a long yarn in telling those who will be kind enough to patronize us, what we intend to publish. In a few words we would say, we design attempting to publish just such a paper as we think the interests of this part of Virginia requires. The paper will be devoted to the education and amusement of its readers, and to the cause of Internal Improvement in Virginia; especially those in which this rapidly growing village is interested. Farmville, in a commercial point of view, is an important place to this part of the state, affording an excellent market for the staple commodities. We will report regularly the prices current of all kinds of produce, which must prove advantageous to seller and purchaser.

We need not say this place needs a paper. This is on all hands admitted; a town without a paper, is as bread without salt. If we meet with the encouragement which we fondly look for, we hope not to have a Christmas epiphany written upon us.

The utmost care shall be given to the selection of matter. We will give a weekly quota of agricultural matter, applicable to this part of Virginia. Original communications on literary subjects are solicited. As those who have a practical knowledge of the printing business, we will be enabled to execute our paper with the utmost neatness.

As far as we are concerned, the REPORTER will be neutral in politics. We wish but to afford the arena where political writers may contend for the truth. The two great parties, into which our country is divided, each contend that truth and right is on their respective sides, the conflict of opinion and exchange of sentiment, must show who are right and who are wrong. Or whether like the disputants about the Chameleon.

"All are right, and all are wrong."

Our columns will be thrown open to writers on both sides, and their respective communications shall be published with the utmost impartiality, so long as decency and courtesy shall be observed. No personal article shall enter our paper. We would fain throw oil on the waves of political strife. That there will be a desire by many to express their sentiments on political matters at the present interesting juncture of our affairs we cannot doubt, and we know not how we can make a fairer proposition to our respective friends, than to open our columns to both parties; for we look for their respective patronage. If false doctrines and erroneous statements are made by either, the antidote can go along with the truth.

The Reporter will be commenced as soon as 150 subscribers shall have been obtained.

TERMS

not paid within six months.—No subscription received for a less term than twelve months.

ROBERT C. NOEL.
EDM'D H. BORUM.

Being desirous of commencing the publication of the Reporter as soon as possible, those holding prospectus will please send them by the 15th of March.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIRD YEAR.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

No. 1 will be published 14th March, and continued regularly every fortnight.

THE unexampled success of this Juvenile Work, which now circulates in every state and territory in the Union, has encouraged the publisher to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious parents and teachers could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of youth. Whatever can be devised to improve the style and beauty of the work, and more especially to make it useful, shall be constantly introduced. A finer paper will be used, and each number will be stitched in a beautiful cover.

It is important to remark, that this Magazine has become a great favorite, and judicious parents and teachers have discovered that its interesting matter, and its spirited and appropriate engravings, added to the circumstance of its coming every fortnight fresh from the press, in convenient and beautiful numbers, conspire to render it unusually attractive to young readers. It is read with avidity and pleasure; and the object of education, so far as it relates to understanding what is read, and acquiring, at the same time, valuable knowledge and an enduring taste for reading, is better accomplished by this interesting periodical, than by any means hitherto attempted. Teachers uniformly recommend its use and importance in the most inequitable manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

The introduction of *Juvenile Music* into the work, will, it is believed, be top rents and teachers, one of its highest possible commendations. To render this in the greatest degree useful and acceptable, we have secured the aid of one of the most distinguished masters of the art. Some of the early numbers of the third volume will contain a careful description of the most approved methods of teaching the science, giving illustrations, &c. &c.

To those who are yet unacquainted with Parley's Magazine, some of the interesting topics, that it presents, are briefly stated:—

- I. *Natural History*.—Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, plants, &c. &c. the human frame, &c.
- II. *Biography*.—Especially of youth.
- III. *Geography*.—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.
- IV. *History*.—Particularly of our own country.
- V. *Voyages, Travels*.—Locations parts of the world.
- VI. *Lays* or descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature & Art.
- VII. *Juvenile Music*.—and Poetry. Both adapted to the youthful feelings and capacity.
- VIII. *Lectures* on Objects that daily surround Children in the Parlor, Nursery, Garden, &c.
- IX. *Duties of Youth*.—to parents, teachers, brothers, sisters, &c.
- X. *Bible Lessons and Stories*.
- XI. *Narratives*.—Such as are well authenticated.—Original and True.
- XII. *Parables, Fables, and Proverbs*, where the moral is obvious and good.

Many of the subjects are illustrated with beautiful Engravings, selected not only with a view to adorn the work, but to improve the taste, cultivate the mind and raise the affections. We would make them better children, better brothers, better sisters, better associates, and, in the end, better citizens.

A Publishing House will be established in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and the Magazine will be published in each City *simultaneously*; and the proprietors have much confidence in believing that their arrangements are such as will give satisfaction. The work being re-estimated, the two volumes issued can be had when desired, at subscription price in four parts; and can be sent per mail, at the same rate as the numbers. Each volume may be obtained of the principal Booksellers, neatly bound in full cloth, for one dollar.

Those Subscribers who have paid for the first or second volume, and have not received all the numbers, can be supplied free of charge on application to the Subscriber, post paid.

Subscribers can have this volume neatly bound for twenty-five cents, on application to the Publisher.

The volume will be divided into four parts as heretofore, and the fifth part will be given at the end of each part, and at the close of the volume a beautiful Frontispiece and Title Page, with full Table of Contents for the whole.

Those who may prefer the Magazine in *quarterly parts*, neatly put up with cloth backs, can be accommodated at the same price, and at the same rate of postage.

TERMS.—One Dollar a year, in advance, six copies for \$5. Postage, three quarters of a cent if under 100 miles, one cent and a quarter only for the greatest distance.

SAMUEL COLMAN.

Successor to Lilly, Wat & Co.

BOSTON, February 1835.—33—6.

THE PEOPLE'S AND PENNY MAGAZINE.

Consisting of the *American People's Magazine* united with the *Penny Magazine* of the London Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The present publishers of the People's Magazine, being desirous of improving its character, and rendering it more deserving of the extensive patronage which it has received, have resolved on enlarging its size by uniting with it the London Penny Magazine, which they propose to republish entire, and without alteration. The general excellence and high reputation of the Penny Magazine, which is published under the patronage of the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and of which 200,000 copies are sold in Great Britain, have induced the publishers of the People's Magazine to adopt this course, so that in which they can best promote the interest and meet the wishes of their numerous readers. The articles contained in that work are not only equally adapted to the wants and the taste of the American reader; yet few of them can be rejected as underserving attention even on this side of the Atlantic. Few of them are on subjects of mere local interest—politics are excluded—and discussions of doubtful and disputed questions are rarely introduced. The prominent subjects are striking points of Natural History—Accounts of the Great Works of art in Sculpture and Painting—descriptions of such Antiquities as possess historical interest—personal Narratives of Travellers—Political Economy—and other subjects of a like general interest, accompanied with a great number of Engravings, to illustrate almost every variety of subjects.

These subjects, however, are of course selected with reference to the condition and taste of the English reader. As it will be presented to an American reader, as a general repository of information and entertainment, in the most important and useful branches of knowledge, it may be rendered more complete on many of the subjects of the highest interest, by the addition of new material. Facts and events relating to this country—subjects of interest and improvement of American origin, and subjects arising out of our peculiar institutions and state of society, must be constantly in a great measure, excluded from the Magazine particularly adapted to the use of the people of Great Britain. These deficiencies it is the intention of the publishers to supply in the PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, and this department of the work

of Natural History, originating in this country, and particularly in our own country—specimens of our great works of American Biography—descriptions of our great works of Public Improvement—striking specimens of American Architecture, and useful discoveries of domestic industry. This portion of the work will be prepared with care, that it may be worthy of being received as a companion to the popular work with which it is now united.

The PEOPLE'S and the PENNY MAGAZINE will be illustrated with highly finished wood engravings, and will be issued in monthly numbers, containing six or four pages each. The twelve numbers equal to 2000 1/2 pages of common size. Every number will be published—regularly, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE will also be issued separately from the PENNY, in monthly numbers, and double the number of pages contained in the present numbers, fully illustrated and improved, and each number neatly put up in a strong cover.

The first number of the PEOPLE'S will be issued on the 1st of April next, and it is intended to issue six or five numbers in such intervals, as to complete the volume by the 1st of January next.

The first number of the PENNY, commencing with a full number of the London edition, and with a regular volume, will be issued in connection with the PEOPLE'S, commencing with No. 1, on the 1st of May next, and the succeeding numbers will appear at intervals, so as to complete the volume by the 1st of January next.

The PENNY MAGAZINE may be obtained separately from the PEOPLE'S.

A specimen of the PENNY MAGAZINE is given with No. 26 of the PEOPLE'S. Either, or all the previous numbers of both works, supplied at the subscription price.

Subscribers to the PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE, who have paid the publishers, and have not received all the numbers due, can be supplied free of charge, on application to the publishers, post paid. Also, all those persons who subscribed and paid the agents in Cincinnati, for the first volume, or any authorized agent, for either volume, shall be supplied with all the deficient numbers, on application to the publisher, enclosing a remittance for the THIRD VOLUME, post paid.

TERMS.—For the PEOPLE'S and PENNY Magazines together, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for twelve monthly numbers, put up in beautiful style. For the PEOPLE'S only, as described above, One Dollar. For the PENNY only, as described above, One Dollar and Fifty Cents. Payments in full, cases in advance, or the most undisturbed reference.

SAMUEL COLMAN.

Successor to Lilly, Wat & Co.

BOSTON, February, 1835.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, February Term 1835.

ROBERT Donnell, Joseph Donnell and Edwin Donnell, against Daniel Donnell, and Sampson Smith and wife Martha. Petition for sale of negroes belonging to the estate of Daniel Donnell deceased.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Daniel Donnell, Sampson Smith and his wife Martha, are non-residents of this state, and that they reside beyond the limits of the same, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Daniel Donnell, and Martha Smith, wife of Sampson Smith, are tenants in common with the petitioners in said negro slaves: It is therefore ordered, adjourned and decreed by the court that publication of the pendency of this petition be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks successively, for the said defendants, Daniel Donnell and Sampson Smith and his wife Martha, personally to be and appear before the justices of the peace of our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition of the petitioners, otherwise the same will be held *ex parte*, & taken pro confesso as to the defendants, and an order of division or decree of sale of said negroes made.

HANCOCK, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensborough, the third Monday of February A. D. 1835.

A. E. HANNER, C. C. C.

March 13th 1835.—33—6.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1835.

Elizabeth Driskell, widow of Jonathan Driskell, deceased, against Jesse Driskell, Elijah Driskell, Polly Lay, Jane Driskell, Alfred Burns and wife Naomi. Petition for dower in 100 acres of land.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Jesse Driskell and Elijah Driskell, are not inhabitants of this state so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered, adjourned and decreed that publication of the pendency of this suit be made by public advertisement in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks in succession giving notice to the said Jesse Driskell & Elijah Driskell, the non residents, personally to be and appear before the justices of our next county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the petitioner—otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a writ of dower decreed.

HANCOCK, ALFRED E. HANNER, Clerk of our said court at office in Greensborough, the third Monday of February A. D. 1835.

A. E. HANNER, C. C. C.

March 13 1835.—33—6.

EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND CHINA.

T. J. Barrow & Co. No. 88, Water Street, New York.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835.

14—8w.

The Star, Fayetteville Observer, Watchman and Carolina Free Press, Newbern Spectator, Greensboro Patriot, Wilmington Press, Hillsborough Recorder and Oxford Examiner are requested to publish the foregoing to the amount of \$3 each and forward their accounts for the same to this Office.—31—5.

LOST.

ON or about the last day of February, the subscriber lost a small red Morocco pocket book, containing one five dollar bill on the state bank of Georgia, and other small bills and several papers, among which were a receipt on major Arfield for 150 dollars, with a credit of 60 dollars—and another receipt on Fitz G. Patrick for 210 dollars, due the 10th of last December—and a note on Andrew Bates for 22 dollars, due about Christmas,—and also several other not rec'd. The papers can be of no value to the holder, and I will