

# GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

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

VOLUME VI. NO. 37.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY APRIL 11, 1835.

WHOLE NO 297.

## The Patriot

Is printed and published weekly by  
WILLIAM SWAIM.

At two dollars per annum, payable within three months from the date of the first number, or three dollars will be invariably exacted immediately after the expiration of that period.

Each subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue at any time within the first three months from the time of subscribing, by paying for the numbers received, according to the above terms; but no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

A failure to order a discontinuance within the year, will subject the subscriber to payment for the whole of the succeeding year, at the rates above mentioned.

A year's subscription will be ascertained by the numbers of the paper and not by calendar months. Fifty-two numbers will make a year's subscription; and in the same proportion for a shorter time.

Those who may become responsible for ten copies shall receive the 11th gratis.—An allowance of ten per cent will also be made to authorized agents for procuring subscribers and warranting their solvency or remitting the cash.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding 12 lines, will be neatly inserted three times for one dollar;—& twenty-five cents for each succeeding publication;—those of greater length in the same proportion.

All letters and communications to the editor, on business relative to the paper, must be POST-PAID, or they will not be attended to.

Every subscriber will be held strictly to the LETTER of the above terms, "without variation or shadow of turning." Let no one deceive himself by making calculations upon our indulgence.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

"Tears with herbs, and fruitfulness with thorns.  
The more with thorns, the more the thorns turn with thorns."

### 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; and that 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 mean 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 decorously, in terms becoming ourselves, and such as are respectful to others whose opinions we may find it necessary to oppose.

ment, that a majority of the people have placed in authority—and to yield our respect and support in the lawful exercise of every constitutional power committed to them. This requires no servile submission to any arbitrary and despotic exercise of power—but on the contrary, it demands of every freeman, a cool and manly resistance to any such attempt. 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 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 morn'g 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 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 balmy 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.

All subscriptions are to be returned to this office, directed to LEARNED & PINKNEY

### THE LADY'S BOOK.

Containing Tales, original and selected—Moral and Scientific Essays—Poetry, from the best Authors—A quarterly representation of Ladies' Fashions adopted in Philadelphia, coloured—Music of the newest style, &c. &c. Published on the first day of every month, by Louis A. Godey, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum.

Embellished with a beautiful and extensive variety of Engravings, from original and selected designs, both coloured and plain, with two elegant engraved title pages, and two distinct indexes, (intended to perfect separate volumes in the year.) Also, a choice collection of Music, original and selected, arranged for the Piano Forte or Guitar, with nearly six hundred pages large octavo letter press.

Each number of this periodical contains forty eight pages of extra royal octavo letter-press, printed with clear, new, and beautiful type, (arranged after the manner of the London La Belle Assemblée,) on paper of the finest texture and whitest colour. It is embellished with splendid engravings on Copper and Steel, executed by artists of the highest skill and distinction, and embracing every variety of subjects. Among these are illustrations of popular Legends, Romantic incidents, attractive Scenery, and Portraits of illustrious Females. The number commencing each quarter contains a picture of the existing Philadelphia Fashions, designed, drawn, engraved,

Embellishments of this character, which have appeared in former numbers, are so confessedly superior to any which have been furnished in any other similar American publication, and from the arrangements which have been made there is every reason to believe they will be improved in the coming volumes. In addition to the embellishments, just referred to, every number contains several engravings on wood, representing Foreign and Native Scenes, curious and interesting subjects, Natural History, Etymology, mineralogy, conchology, humorous incidents, ornamental productions, embroidery and other needle work, riding, dancing, &c. besides one or more pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano or guitar.

Every six numbers of the work form an elegant volume, suitable for binding, and with these are furnished, gratuitously, a superb engraved title page, and a general index of its contents.

The typographical execution of the Lady's Book is such, that the proprietor challenges comparison with any magazine whether European or American. The best materials and ablest workmen are employed, and the most scrupulous regard is paid to neatness, harmony and uniformity in the arrangement of the various subjects which compose the letter-press.

The literary department of the Lady's book comprises every thing which is deemed suitable for that sex to whose use it is principally devoted. Tales, which are distinguished by interesting incidents, vigorous narrative, chaste diction, and the absence of morbid sentiments. Poetry, in which sense has not been sacrificed to sound, but where glowing thoughts are sensibly expressed. Essays upon pleasing and instructive subjects; biographical sketches of illustrious women; anecdotes, untainted by indelicate innuendoes; lively bon mots and humorous topics cheerfully but modestly treated, constitute, along with descriptions of the various embellishments, the work.

The facilities which the proprietor of the Lady's Book possesses, in the selection of matter, are unusually great, and he has freely availed himself of the advantages thus enjoyed. Besides the receipt of all the European Magazines from which suitable articles might be culled, he has been supplied, by his agents and correspondent abroad, with publications of which no other copies have been sent to this country, and from these he has extracted a number of the most attractive narratives which ever appeared in any American periodical.

Though enormous costs have been incurred, in making this work deserving of the immense patronage it has received, the proprietor does not mean to relax his exertion. Wherever improvement can be made he is determined to accomplish it, without regard to cost or labor, confident that he will be amply remunerated.

The terms of the Lady's Book are \$3 per annum, payable in advance.

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 NEW YORK MIRROR.

Embellished with magnificent and beautiful Engravings, and with the most fashionable and popular Music of the day, together with exquisite etchings on wood.

EDITED BY GEO. P. MORRIS, THEODORE S. FAY, AND NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

This brilliant and unrivalled weekly journal is universally admitted to be the most valuable, diversified, and elegant periodical issued from the American press, and the cheapest work of the kind in the world. The demand for the volume in the course of publication has been such as to authorize an increase of the edition. New subscribers can, therefore, be supplied with the numbers from the first of January, if immediate application be made. The Mirror embraces every subject within the range of the Fine Arts and the belles lettres. Its list of contributors embrace the names of the best and most distinguished writers of the land. It is splendidly printed on the super royal quarto form, on fine paper, with new and elegant type. It is adorned once every three months with a splendid super-royal quarto Engraving on steel, and every week with a popular piece of Music, arranged for the piano forte. Fifty two numbers complete a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, for which a beautiful engraved vignette title page, (painted by Weir, and engraved by Durand) and a copious index are furnished. The terms are four dollars per annum, payable in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York.

The fact is universally conceded, that no periodical can exercise a beneficial influence upon the literature of the people unless directly supported by a variety of talent, to secure a continual supply of original composition. The time is rapidly passing away when our reading community will be satisfied

broad; a moderate number of selections, chosen with care add to the piquancy and spirit of a publication; but the ground work must be original; the principal fountain must be within itself, or it cannot possess an individual and national character. Mere compilations, which profess to be such, have a value, but it is distinct from that of native literature, which must be formed upon internal circumstances, and result from the healthy development of native writers. The foundation is already laid in the taste and disposition of our countrymen, on which may be reared a system of painting, engraving, music, poetry, and every branch of literature, altogether our own. When this journal was commenced, the field was comparatively uncultivated. Few American periodicals were then embellished with plates or music, or contained much original composition; little or no attention was paid to the typography, and they were printed on paper of inferior quality. Impressed with the belief that every improvement would be promptly supported, we were the first to introduce these embellishments, and we have strenuously persevered in the endeavour to impart additional interest and value to each successive volume. We have been cheered on our way by every respectable press in the Union, and generously assisted by the unbought and unsolicited aid and encouragement of scholars and authors, and the most enlightened individuals of the country; to whose approbation and influence we here gratefully ascribe much of our success. Our list of correspondents thus embraces many of the first writers of the land.

In conclusion, we take occasion to say that we shall persevere in our design to render the New York Mirror an instructive, amusing, and diversified journal, adapted to the tastes and wants of intelligent families of all classes, calculated for preservation in volumes, and furnishing sufficient practical scientific information, and literary merit, to form a useful, elegant, and permanent source of gratification to the date of its appearance.

Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editors. No subscription received for a less period than one year.

New York, Feb. 24.

### TYPE FOUNDRY.

C. SHERMAN & S. ECKLIN, having purchased the Type Foundry established by the late J. Howe, have entered into partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Manufacture of Types, under the firm of S. Ecklin & Co.

We intend keeping on hand a large assortment of type, especially those kinds most used, which will enable us to supply orders with the least possible delay; and have now for sale a large quantity of the best quality, (stock purchased from the estate of J. Howe,) and intend to make immediate additions to it.

S. Ecklin & Co. are now prepared to receive orders for founts of every description, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. We offer for sale also, an assortment, of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other ornaments, of which specimens will be forwarded to printers, as soon as they can be prepared.

Such improvements as the wants of the trade and taste may require, will receive the earliest attention at this establishment.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities. Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book-binders, in a great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts of the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying sorts for all founts furnished by our predecessor.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. To the former patrons of this foundry, we deem it sufficient to say, that they will be as well and promptly served as heretofore, should they be disposed to favor us with their orders. The business of the Foundry will be conducted under the following firm, and by the same person who was in fact the type founder in Mr. Howe's foundry.

S. ECKLIN & Co.

Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.  
Philadelphia, Sept. 18th, 1834.

Printers of English Papers, by giving the above three insertions and forwarding one with the advertisement, will be entitled to articles of the amount of three dollars.

Davy Crockett's Last.—The Colonel was present at the splendid rout lately given by Gen. Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance, or rather attempt to dance in a quadrille. The figure was intricate, and the Colonel got off the trail. Turning to his partner—a laughing, fun-loving girl, he apologized for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he was not much educated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty perpendicular, "but, continued he,



## AGRICULTURAL.

"—and your rich soil,  
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour  
O'er every land."

### FARMERS' WORK—SELECT SEED CORN.

It is highly important that seed corn should be selected from the best samples which can be obtained. The reason why this practice is recommended is this: the offspring of vegetables as well as of animals will, in a great measure partake of the good or bad qualities of the parent. The following directions on this subject are from the pen of Joseph Cooper, Esq. of Brunswick, N. J.

"When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting, and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having a particular care to take it from stalks which are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sized ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that which was first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practiced many years and am satisfied it has increased the quantity and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine who had not tried the experiment."

Dr. Deane observed that "some recommended gathering seed corn before the time of harvest," being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalks till they become expless. Whenever they are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost; and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger from the frost in winter.

### SEEDS FOR SOWING.

The seeds of plants are in many particulars like bird's eggs, and as you would choose the finest animals for breeders, so let your vegetable stock proceed from the best seed, and most vigorous seeds. It is not sufficient that your seeds barely vegetate; they should become strong and vigorous if you would have them produce fine crops. The seeds of fruits are best sown with the fruit. Dr. Darwin observed, in substance, that when the fruit which surrounds any kind of seed can be sown with them, it may answer some good purpose. Thus the fruit of cherries, quinces, and some hard pears may be all the winter unharmed if covered only with their autumnal leaves, and will contribute much to nourish their germinating seeds in the spring. I have been recommended to sow the seeds of cherries, peaches, and some other fruits, which are of a perishable nature as soon after the fruit is ripe as possible. If the seeds are kept till the next spring they become dried through, and the vegetative principle is destroyed. It is a good plan to keep small and rare seeds in their pods till the season of sowing them.

Mr. Cobbett says that "great care is necessary to avoid the use of ripe seed. Even in hot weather, when the seed would drop out, if the plants were left standing, pull or cut the plants and lay them on a cloth in the sun, till the seed be just ready to fall out; for, if forced from the pod the seeds are never so good. Seeds will grow if gathered when they are green as grass, and afterwards dried in the sun; but they do not produce plants like those coming from ripe seed. I tried, some years ago, fifty grains of wheat, gathered green, against fifty gathered ripe. Not only were the plants, of the former feeble, when compared with the latter; not only was the produce of the former two thirds less than the latter; but even the quality of the grain was not half as good. Many of the ears had smut which was not the case with those that came from the ripe seed, though the land and the cultivation were in both cases the same." Other writers advise not to reap wheat infected with smut till fully ripe and perfectly dry, and wheat intended for seed should, in all cases be allowed to become quite ripe before it is used.

With regard to seed wheat, an English writer observes as follows: "I never thresh the sheaves which are to supply me with seed till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has given it. I mean the chaff, than it would without it; and I am pretty certain that it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran being preserved in a tender and more yielding state than it would be, were it exposed to the open air."

### WEEDS MADE USEFUL.

There are some vegetable productions, denominated weeds, such as purslane, pigweed, brakes, &c. which make good food for swine, and should be gathered and given to them, whether they are kept in pastures or to pens. But if weeds have so far arrived to maturity that their seeds would grow if they had a chance, it will be best to destroy the principle of vegetation by suffering them to ferment in a earthen pot. For this object you may place them in a deep incense unoccupied spot, and cover them with soil. In this place it will be well first to sift a little quicklime over the heaps of weeds, and then shovel over them a quantity of soil to imbibe the gases produced by fermentation. A good husband can put as few vegetable and animal substances to decay or rot in the open air as possible, but covers them over with earth and quicklime, if he has it, thus preserving his health by the same means by which he fertilizes his grounds.

### AGRICULTURE AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Of the various occupations & professions which have engaged the attention of mankind, there is none which seems to be so generally useful, so honorable, so short, so consistent with a man's interests, as the

ry wants. Food, raiment, and luxuries innumerable, are the fruits of the farmer's labor and care, and in their train follow health, happiness and independence.

And in view of these facts, for facts they are, are we not led to wonder that so many of our young men are placed behind the counter, to learn the art and mysteries of the scales or yardstick, to deprive themselves of the bloom and freshness of youth, and bring early and deep furrows of care and anxiety on their brows, by the difficulties and perplexities attending the prosecution of mercantile pursuits, when so many and so strong inducements are held out for them to engage in that profession which was the earliest employment of man, and which, as the light of science is spread abroad, and improvements are made in the art, is becoming more interesting, more profitable, and at the same time less laborious.

With what different feelings do the farmer and the merchant leave their pillows in the morning. The one buoyant with health and spirits, goes forth with the first dawn of day to his cheerful labor in the field, while the other, after a restless and perhaps sleepless night, walks in a sober mood to his countingroom, anticipating with fearful forebodings the insolvency of his customers, or ill-success of a voyage.

What honest pride, and heart felt satisfaction does the farmer look at his luxuriant fields, his richly laden orchards, and his growing flocks, with the happy assurance that with every returning season his substance is increasing, that he is above want, and far from feeling the fluctuations of merchandize, or the embarrassments of trade. Who, that has seen the hale and vigorous ploughman whistling as he turns up the furrow, and has not sighed for the joys of pastoral life? Or who has not enjoyed the privileges of witnessing the internal arrangements of a thrifty farmer's establishment, and observed the care and attention evinced in all her domestic economy by his industrious and frugal wife, and has not coveted the happiness & independence of the farmer? Much as the wealth and prosperity of a nation may be advanced & promoted by its commerce and manufactures, still we are constrained to look upon agriculture as its source & foundation. It is absolutely necessary to our comfort and existence. For let men pursue what other business they may, they are still dependent on the farmer for what they eat, drink and wear.

And suppose the farmer, by way of relaxation, occasionally deviates from his regular routine of duties, and engages a little in horticulture, or the cultivation of the choicer kinds of fruit, will he not be repaid a thousand fold for the time and labor bestowed on a few trees, vines, or shrubs?

And further, will not the appearance of his house and "front door yard" be immensely improved, himself and family enjoy a large amount of pleasure and gratification, not to speak of the frequent lessons of neatness and order which his children would learn, by the cultivation of a few varieties of flowers? And will not these silent monitors, which so beautifully remind us, that

"The hand that made them is divine," also have a moral tendency, and teach us to look "Through nature up to nature's God."

Tufts Lodge, Jan. 1835 M.

### SKINLESS OR HUSKLESS OATS.

A writer in the Cultivator says, he has raised these oats now three years, beginning with about a table spoonful of the seed in 1832, which he sowed in drills, in his garden, and did the same the second year with the product of the first. This year being the third crop, he sowed broadcast in a field precisely as he does the common oat. The huskless oats, mature somewhat earlier than the common, the heads are considerably larger, and more compact, yielding much more abundantly by measure, and that measure weighing full one third more than that of the common oat. They are adapted to our soil and climate, are cultivated precisely like the common oat, but require only one half the usual quantity of seed.

When threshed, they are entirely free from husk, and look precisely like the common oat husked.

### SELECTED.

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

### PLEASANT ILLUSIONS.

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

MADAME DE GENLIS, in her ingenious fiction of the Palace of Truth, whose inmates unconsciously altered the real sentiments of their hearts, while they imagined themselves to be courteously pouring forth the customary amenities of politeness and flattery, has inculcated a very doubtful moral. She has proved, indeed, the hollowness and insincerity of civilized life; the ridiculous contrast between smiles upon the face, and curses on the lips; between hatred in the bosom, and compliments from the tongue; she has exposed the general inconsistency between profession and feeling; and the confusion with which most individuals would be covered, could they be aware that the suggestion of Momus had been realized, and that a window had been secretly opened in their bosoms for public inspection. But she has at the same time convinced us, that without this amiable dissimulation and external falsehood, the world would be one wretched scene of ingenious strife. It would, in fact, exhibit all the envy, hatred and malice of her Palace of Truth, without the stability of look and demeanor which varnish them over; we should have all the nauseousness of the pill, and miss nothing but the grating. Falsehood and duplicity may be rendered vices by their quantum or their motive, but they cannot be essentially culpable if we admit absolute, unqualified truth to be inconsistent with civilized life. No body can doubt that, with the additional expense of this latter virtue, we

from that moment our minds have required to be clothed as carefully as our bodies, perhaps more so; for it is the skill with which we conceal deformities, assist defects, and embellish beauties, that constitutes the charm of our moral as well as of our personal appearance.

Let the designing hypocrite be branded as he deserves—let every honest hand be furnished with a whip for the interested or malignant liar—let selfish cunning and deceit be ever, as they are now, the objects of our scorn; but avanti! ye rigorists and moral puritans, who would render us all a set of matter-of-fact misanthropes, who would dissipate every pleasant illusion of life, and fishing up truth from the bottom of that well into which the first inhabitants of the world very probably cast her, would install her as a household deity, and the grim idol of our worship. Mistaken zealots! how could ye render the empire universal? Are there no falsehoods by implication which could not be rendered amenable to your jurisdiction? Even could ye interdict a smile or a bow, and impose a line upon complimentary superscriptions and signatures, are there no substantial infractions of your law, which, though tangible, ye cannot touch? He must be a shrewd officer of your court who shall discover and bring up for judgment all the false teeth, false hair, eyebrows, whiskers and legs, and the numerous other lies, whether ivory, critical or cork, with which our sex pass themselves off upon the world for pleasanter and more perfect beings than they would otherwise appear. He must be a still keener inquisitor who shall detail the finer subterfuges of female delinquents, and painfully undecieve mankind by verifying the simulated forms, features, and complexions of those impostors. Not all the guises and sprites of the Rosierian could form a police numerous enough to serve a subpoena upon every white hair that was mendaciously plucked out; to arrest every broad cloth untruth, in the form of a dandy jacket upon old shoulders; or confiscate the fraudulent pads and fibbing tongue of embezzled belles. Should they succeed thus far, they will have to lay informations against all constructive falsehoods in the mode of living; against rich papers, and poor spendthrifts; against married couples, who wear the semblance of peace to the public, while they carry on a domestic war; and against every vice which pays virtue the compliment of imitating her exterior. They must arraign, in short, all those decent forgeries and amiable impostures which give a zest to polished society, by borrowing the garb of the graces, and throwing a becoming round our frailties and imperfections.

Nor would their duties, though already sufficiently arduous, be terminated here. To be consistent, they must endeavor to introduce a similar uniformity of truth into the other departments of nature. The bee must not offer us at the same moment honey and a sting; the snake must surrender either his poison or his painted coat; the cat must not sleek over her talons with softness; no nettles must be concealed beneath the flower; the Sierran crab must taste as sweet as it looks; hemlock and nightshade must show their green leaves; and our fields must nourish no types of that blooming fruit which flourished upon the borders of the Dead Sea. Truth declares the existence of evil, moral and physical; we must therefore, use no disguise to render vice less hideous, or make our deformities less apparent; and life, embittered by the naked hatefulness of the passions, must sink into a painful disease, of which sleep will be the welcome palliative, and death the sole remedy.

There is a fanaticism of virtue as well as of religion, and the extremes of both are equally to be avoided. The quakers have no more got rid of falsehood and bad grammar by the affectations of their phraseology, than they have conquered vanity by the elaborate plainness of their garb. As we cannot imitate ourselves above human nature, all aspirations after absolute perfection are useless; while all those venial transgressions of truth, which have an amiable motive, may safely be pronounced more praiseworthy and beneficial, than the malignant tenets of Diogenes in his tub, Timon upon the sea shore, or the Cynic in his cell, however their virulent satires may be susceptible of proof and demonstration. Motive is every thing. He who promulgates truth with a malicious intention, is more culpable than the man who infringes it with a benevolent one. So far, at least, we may hold with the anonymous dictum of the jurists, that the greater the truth, the greater the libel. "O qu'il est aisé qui rend aimable!" says Genlil Bernard; and what is this aimability but a constant deviation from the strict integrity of fact, an avoidance of unpleasant veracities, and an indulgence in soothing illusions: a benevolent endeavor to make others pleased with themselves and us, by placing the character of all parties in a better light than if we brought it within the strict focus of the rays of truth? "Where nature has been severe," said Hoppner, the portrait painter, "we soften: where she is kind, we aggravate." Such is the art of the amiable man in painting the minds of his acquaintances, or exhibiting his own—and who would dream of accusing either the one or the other of a culpable duplicity? No, not a pleasant deception is better than a painful reality; let us be happy in the dark, rather than be enlightened into misery. We have all our little foibles of self-love, our vanities of egotism, our illusions and infatuations which may sometimes cause us, perhaps, to flutter a little high, and enjoy ourselves out of our real sphere; but let us not anticipate the fates in chipping one another's pinions. Alas! the best of us are as butterflies—cut off our wings, and we are nothing but worms.

"All the world's a stage," exclaims Shakespeare; and Chaucer enlarging upon this idea, observes:—*La societe, les salons, les cercles, ce qu'on appelle le monde, est une piece miserable, un mauvais opera sans interet, qui se soutient un peu par les machines et decorations.* This is only partially true. To him who is willing to sit quietly in the front of the house, and lend himself to the illusion of the stage, the world is a gaudy, glorious, and magnificent drama, possessing the deepest of all interests; and exciting the pleasantest of the sublimest of all sensations; but if, in our folly and mischievous affect for being true, we

by seeking what we hope to find: if we turn in disgust from the painted visages, narrow intellects, and heartless indifference of the actors, while we contemplate with scorn the tinsel decorations and palpable trickery which so lately deluded us into astonishment and rapture. Then indeed, the world becomes what Chaucer has described it to be: but if a man will wither up his soul by plunging into the moral desert, when he might be luxuriating in some smiling Oasis, let him not complain of that barrenness and suffering which is willed and self-inflicted.—The last quoted author himself confesses that—"Il y a des hommes a qui illusions sur les choses qui les interessent sont aussi necessaires que la vie. Quelquefois cependant ils ont des aperçus qui leur font croire qu'ils sont pres la verite; mais ils s'en elangent bien vite, et ressemblent aux enfans qui courent apres un masque, et qui s'enfuient si le masque vient a se retourner."

Such men are right in flying from the Medusean head which, by dissipating their illusions, and shaking the serpents with which it is environed, would convert their hearts into stones. Let me forever remain defenceless, abut to every conolatory falsehood and pleasant cheat, rather than be armed with the fatal spear of Ithuriel.—Rather would I hold with the wily Gaul, that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts, than have his tongue betray all the secrets of his bosom, unless we could approximate his nature nearer to the angelic. I do not acknowledge truth to be more my friend than Plato; it is because she is great, and in some respects as terrible as great, that I wish her not to prevail. Away, then, ye croaking forethoughts and forebodings, that would pour your dark badings in our ear, and makes us think unfavorably, although perchance, too truly, of our species! Avanti! ye ravens, who would tell us that love is a dream, and friendship a romance; that all the glittering joys of life are splendid lies, while all its miseries are dark realities! Keep your pestilent and gloomy wisdom to yourselves, and leave us to our happy ignorance. Tell us not that the distrustfulness of age will quickly dissipate our flattering visions; reproaching, with Fontaine, "cette philosophie n'est que fat ceser de vivre avant que l'on soit mort," let us cling, even in second childhood, to the pleasant delusions of our first, and continue to be dupes, rather than finish by being misanthropes. It is better to know nothing than to know too much. In the beginning of the world, the knowledge of the tree of good and evil was accompanied with death; so it is still, with death to the soul, with extinction to the heart. Taking the scriptural fact either literally or allegorically, let us profit by its lessons.

## GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 11 1835.

"Truths would you wash, or save a snake's hand,  
Till fear, none did you and few understand."

BENTON, AGAIN. We have received the following statement from a gentleman entitled to credit, which shows that we were mistaken in regard to the details of Benton's Chapel Hill affair. It makes the matter no better for Benton; but corrects an unimportant error into which we had inadvertently fallen.

"You have not received the true account of Benton's Chapel Hill affair. The money taken by him was not the funds of the society, but was stolen from Thomas King brother to the senator from Alabama, whose trunk he broke open during meal time. The sum taken was about twenty dollars which sum was repaid by General Benton, after the discovery was made. He contrived, with much art to evade detection, and succeeded for a month or six weeks. This is a short but true statement of the facts in this case. I do not make it to connect my name with the affair.—but as you have been fully contradicted, I wish to enable you to give such an account as cannot be denied, and the publication of which his conduct richly merits. If you publish any thing I hope you will not use my name, as I wish to have no part in any such matters, but at the same time, I will, if you wish it, furnish you a circumstantial detail of the crime and its detection. It is somewhat remarkable that two of the most prominent supporters of the present administration—Benton in the senate, and Cambreling in the house—were both driven from this state for far-evil! The latter was from Newbern, where he was called 'Cumberland!'"

We have received the following communication, which we cheerfully publish. Although the subject of temperance has not been assigned a separate division in the prospectus of the "Southern Citizen,"—it was certainly never our intention to pass it over in silence. The prospectus indicates that the paper will be devoted to the moral culture and moral improvement of the people. And how this can be done, without at the same time checking the wide, wasting spread of intemperance we are at a loss to know. We have already said that "nothing shall be passed unnoticed that may serve to inform the mind, improve the manners or mend the heart." And we understand this as indirectly saying that the subject of temperance shall not pass "unnoticed," and become "unknown and forgotten." To guard against any future misunderstanding on that subject, we now say, without any design to equivocate, that a portion of the Southern Citizen shall be devoted to the discussion of the most important of all subjects—*TEMPERANCE—in all things!* But let us to the communication:

"For the Greensborough Patriot.—I have noticed the remarks of Peter Van Winkle, on the propriety of bringing the ninth subject into your paper—the



of the times for it must be visible to every man of reflection, that temperance is a subject of no ordinary kind--that it has called the attention of our greatest and best of men; notwithstanding all the opposition of drunkards and drunkard makers, and that under the protection of our happy institutions, it will go on,--blessed as it is by the smiles of heaven no one can doubt. And as there is not less than twenty thousand North Carolinians under the temperance pledge, and many more under its influence, all of whom would be glad to hear something on this subject, when they receive the Southern Citizen. I think it would add much to your list of subscribers. However, I can only speak for myself--in that case, I should become a subscriber, understanding that in every sheet, one corner of the Southern Citizen, was to be found something in favor of our cause. We cannot, sir, as a nation, expect to prosper while the pestilential fire is drying up every stream or source of information not only in religious and moral but even political subjects. Our legislature is corrupted by whiskey,--and our judiciary is paralyzed--our agriculture ruined--our poor houses peopled, and taxes increased enormously.

A TEMPERANCE MAN."

MY FIRST NIGHT IN TOWN. Well Mr. Editor,--I stayed in town last night. I am a poor "kintra" body" as Burns says, and little used to anything but labor by day, and sound sleep at night. I never slept a night in town before, in my life--neither did I sleep in town last night. I endeavored to compose myself, but there were so many vile noises that I never was accustomed to,--to disturb me, that I arose, little refreshed by "balmy natures sweet restorer."

The building in which I lodged had some of those "ajar doors," and loose window sashes, &c., that ever and anon beat quick time to the fitful music of the night wind. A log cabin, I know by experience, hath none of those loose disturbers of our repose, but here, when I would get my eyes closed and the half formed visions began to pass in fantastic review before my imagination, the scowling winds would rattle every splinter that could vibrate, and effectually fright away the drowsy god. My room mates snored it away though. And their loud measurable nasal expressions of quiet and repose, only disturbed mine the more. I thought then, like Nero, by the necks of the Roman People, I would like it if all their noses were one, that I might grasp it in my "horn hand" hands and give it one essential wring.

But in the course of three quarters of an hour, my habit of going to sleep early, had nearly prevailed over these noises; and I scarcely heeded them, as I seemed to float in the dawn of my slumber the chirrup of the cricket on my native hearth. The balmy shades of sweet oblivion had nearly enveloped me, when that rascally bell, that hangs upon the steeple which sits astraddle of the juryman's tollbooth, knocked its loud peal into my very brains. And this was not all that plagued me, for in this town

"--many dogs their be,  
Both mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,  
And curs of low degree."

Their incessant barking and yellings salute the unaccustomed ear with no sweet music, when one wants to sleep.

You must know that warm pone and milk constitute the temperate supper of the husbandman. But the wonderful nice things that the folks in this rascally town "got for supper," tempted me to cram in pretty essentially. Well, by the time the clock struck eleven, my hearty supper together with my inveterate habit of sleeping whether or no, had nearly overpowered me in spite of all these unkind noises, when I heard the deep bay of some huge cur, whose voice I had not distinguished before. An incubus, occasioned, I suppose, by my cramming, and the strange ideas that these novel noises presented to my wandering fancy--pressed heavily upon me. I could not but persuade myself that I was among those groves of poppies, whose somniferous branches were sullenly and darkly waving to the hot blasts that heave in pitchy ruffles the sullen billows of the Styx. And the deep mounded cur that I heard baying in the distance, appeared before my frightened fancy with the tripple head, and snaky hairs of Cerberus, that fierce, loathsome porter that guards the infernal gates: I could see his long flabby ears dangling some half a yard down his neck--the green distilling foam drop in great gobs from his mouth--each horrid hair erecting itself into a forked tongued serpent--and his eyes--Oh such eyes! And his voice--Oh! such a voice! I could hear each muttering growl fetched from his heaving basket. And the deep, "thick and long" thunder of his six churning jaws, frightened the soul with six double horror. Then methought the torch of Alecto blazed full upon my fixed glaring eyeballs--I heard the big rusty chains rattle her in shivered and filthy talons. I heard the long heavy blows of the Cyclops, just forging the last writhed bolt to transfix some victim in the nine years depth of boiling Tartarus--I straightened out in spasm'd horror, and drove that knob on my skull, called by phrenologists the knob of ideality, with irresistible force against the bedpost;--and just then the mail coach rattled rough the street, its lamps glared through the window, and the big clock struck three.

I laid awake until morning, and passed upon my frightening hallucination. And when morning came I could scarcely cheer me. I could see no dew on the

bosom. Substituted for these, were the rading of well buckets, the din of hammers, and obstreperous hallooing of the negroes.

There is nothing in my apartment that reminds me of the house that I used to inhabit, but a comfortable looking old chest, which has lost its feet through weight of years. Our old one had long ere my remembrance, met with the same misfortune. It has long been supported on four brick bats, and underneath it is a safe refuge for a chidden cat. Only a fortnight ago I whipped her under it for feloniously taking and carrying away a link of sausage.

L.  
Greensborough, April, 6th. 1835.

TOM BENTON,--IN HELL!--The following is an extract from a letter written by the erratic Thomas H. Benton, about the time he and his brother Jesse had the famous pistoling scrape with Gen Jackson, in the streets of Nashville, Tenn.

"I am literally in hell here; (that is in the vicinity of Gen. Jackson)--the meanest wretches under heaven to contend with; hars, affidavit makers, and shameless cowards. All the puppies of Jackson are at work at me; but they will be astonished at what will happen; for it is not them but their master whom I shall hold accountable. The scolding knife of Tecumseh is mercy, compared with the affidavits of these villians. I am in the middle of hell, and see no alternative but to kill or be killed; for I will not crouch to Jackson, and the fact that I and my brother defeated him and his tribe, and broke his small sword on the public square, will forever rankle in his bosom, and make him thirst after vengeance. My life is in danger; nothing but a decisive duel can save me, or even give me a chance for my own existence; for it is a settled plan to turn our puppy after puppy to bully me, and when I have got into a scrape, to have me killed somehow in the scuffle, afterwards the affidavit makers will prove that it was honorably done. I shall never be forgiven, having given my opinion in favor of Wilkinson's authority last winter; and this is the root of the hell that is now turned loose against me."

It is now nearly certain that Amos Kendall, will be appointed Post Master General, in place of Mr. Barry, who is to be rewarded with a mission to Spain. Amos is a chap ready for any devil work that is to be done particularly well; and as the Post Office has worked rather badly for a while back, this master spirit of the back stairs, is to brush up and refit the old machinery, and to get all in good condition by the time the Democratic nomination at Baltimore shall be made, and the word will be *Quid times? Casarem vehis*. The English of which is, you must every Van into the presidency, or sink in the attempt. We have no idea that either fear or shame, or a sense of honesty, would if this appointment be made, prevent the Post Office department from becoming a more dangerous electioneering machine than ever. In the hands of such a cure manager as this Oliver le Dam, it would not be every committee of Congress that could detect its misdoings, and it would probably be years before the most gross delinquencies could be brought to light.--*Wauchman*.

"STRIKING COINCIDENCE!" Much has been said of the providential protection of the president when Lawrence snapped a pistol at him. A similar protection was lately extended towards a vagabond white person, of Danville, Va. who was playing cards in a wood, with a free negro. They disagreed, and fought. The negro got him down, and while sitting on him, drew a pistol and after snapping it several times, threw it on the ground, and drew another, which he also snapped at him within six inches of his head. At this time some gentlemen came up, and the negro ran off. One of them took the pistol from the ground and saw it was loaded, he presented it at a tree when it fired clear, and buried the ball in the solid wood. We presume the fellow who was at play with the negro, was a Jackson man. He was surely a good "democrat," for he said that whenever he played with a negro, he gave him a *white man's chance*. A bystander, however, remarked, that the condescension was on the part of the negro, who gave him a *negro's chance*. After this let no more be said about Providential interference, in such matters as these!

THE TELEGRAPH--The editor of the Richmond Whig publishes a touching appeal to the people in behalf of the Telegraph. He states that the Cabal at Washington are waging war against it, for the purpose of prostrating it. For the first time, we go with the unprincipled knaves, and say to them, "go ahead." The Telegraph did more to bring the curse of Jacksonism on our country than every print within its bounds. This forbids all sympathy. Fourteen years in the penitentiary would be a lenient punishment for Duff Green's offence against the liberties of his fellow citizen. It is not sufficient for the Whig to tell us that the editor of the Telegraph is now opposed to Jackson; he knew the old hero as well eight years ago as he knows him now, and his opposition is not the result of patriotism.

Somebody in Massachusetts has invented a new shingle machine of such surprising properties that a single horse can cut and shave with it, sixty shingles in a minute! If this ingenious yankee will improve his invention a very little, he will be able to make his horse cut down a great chestnut tree, and shingle a church in a few hours.

The legislature of New Jersey have passed acts abolishing public executions; and forbidding, after July 4th, 1836, the circulation of bank notes under the denomination of five dollars.

Mr. Niles, in his Register, thinks with good reason, our rapid progress in and on our railways will in a few years make our estimate travelling, not by hours, but by minutes,--the many minutes from New York to

Memorandum of the early history of Judge White.--Hugh L. White was born October 30th, 1773, in Fredell county, North Carolina, (then Rowan county.) When about seven or eight years of age, his father moved to Cripple Creek, Wythe county, Virginia, and lived there a few years; from thence he moved to the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. When a mere lad, H. L. White was engaged in most of Sevier's campaigns against the Cherokee Indians, and was distinguished for his bravery, hardihood and sagacity in that partisan warfare. Under the influence of col. Charles McClung, who had recently come from Pennsylvania, and had married his sister and observed decided evidence of talent in young White, his father was induced to send him to Pennsylvania to finish his education and study the profession of law. He completed his education at some institution in Philadelphia where congress was then in session, and where he then attracted notice, and obtained the friendship of that distinguished patriot and republican, Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina. After completing his education in Philadelphia he went to Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and studied the profession of law under Mr. Hopkins, then an eminent lawyer of that place.--*Knoxville Register*.

We learn from the papers that a College for young ladies has been established in Kentucky, in which degrees are to be conferred. If the founders of this institution wish to make it really useful, they will add to the degrees which we have seen mentioned, M. C. D. (Mistress of the Culinary Department,) M. N. (Mistress of the Needle,) M. F. C. (Mistress of Fireside Comforts,) and especially and above all, P. M. O. T. (Perfect Mistress of her Own Temper,) should stand pre-eminent in the diploma of every petticoated graduate whom the Kentucky Alma Mater shall send forth as beam catchers.

CONVENTION ELECTION. The following is the result of the vote on the convention question, as far as heard from at this office.

Counties.	Convention.	No Convention
Guilford	1271	143
Orange	81	111
Rowan	1266	2
Franklin	73	674
Warren	76	439
Mecklenburg	1045	113
Cumberland	559	207
Wake	173	726
Raleigh	197	175
	6330	2592

On what a slender thread hangs human things! But yesterday--the princess Victoria, of England, was heiress of the throne, and seemed destined to rule over more of the human family than any sovereign on earth, the Tartar emperor of China excepted--but to-day there comes a frost, a "killing frost," and she stands reduced in her rank--stripped of her glory--for the very important fact is mentioned that the queen of England, *Adelude* is *eniente*! This has produced much conversation and--scandal. The queen is only about 40 years old,--the king seventy. Perhaps, it is only gossip.

"LOOK OUT FOR THE MONSTER.--In the last four months the bank has extended its loans more than twelve millions of dollars."--*Boston Post*.

We have looked out for the monster, but we can boast no great success in our lookings out. It is very chary of showing itself to us. Did the editor of the Post ever go to Nahant to see the sea serpent? *Carolinian*.

Eight thousand dollars were stolen from the canal commissioners, at Peru, Indiana. Suspicion having fallen upon an individual named Penroy or Pomroy, an application of Lynch's law had an astonishing effect in making him confess his guilt, and deliver up the ill-gotten store.

Two gentlemen lately laid a wager that they would start from London bridge and not find 100 person in the first 12 churches they entered. In one they found 20, in another 6, in a third, a few opener, and 1 old man, and so on,--in all, not a hundred.

The amount of specie imported into the United States, since the first of October 1833, is put down at \$22,423,596--to which the amount in the current quarter being added, makes the whole amount to \$24,423,596. In the mean time it is estimated, that only \$3,000,000 have been exported.

A gentleman in New England proposes to institute a school for the purpose of teaching the refined music, of the Duce harp! He says the school shall be well governed, and all *frivolous amusement* entirely discarded! We should like to see him at it.

The legislature of Kentucky has just adjourned, after having appropriated a million of dollars for internal improvement.

It is said there is not a single Van Buren man in Davidson county. And would to God there was not one in the

LETTERS  
Received at this office since our last  
David P. Kehlen, M. reaton, Paper forwarded.  
J. Robert on, Blackwells, Answered.  
A. J. Moir, Leaksville, Paper forwarded.  
William Arundell, Louisa, Paper forwarded.  
John J. Bigham, Rutherford, Attended to.  
R. Riggs Williamston, Paper forwarded.  
Hugh M'lane, Ashborough, Ordered published.  
Nathan Stafford, Snow Camp, Paper forwarded.  
C. Moore, Summinton, Filed.  
J. Howard, Zion, Answered.  
John M'Callum, Bennettsville, S. C. Credit entered.  
R. N. Verrell, Warrenton, Paper forwarded.  
C. H. Harper, Snow hill, Attended to.

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

MARRIED, At Salisbury on the 9th ult. Mr. Robert Newton Craige to Miss Mary Howard.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th. ult. by John King esq. Mr. John H. Reed to Miss Elizabeth Williams.

In Mecklenburg, on the 19th. ult. by the same, Mr. Joseph Hipp to Miss Esther Beatty.

In Washington City, on the 19th. by the Rev. O. hadiah B. Brown, the Hon. Jesse A. Bynum, of N. C. to Miss Mariah, daughter of the late Oliver Fenton esq. of Virginia.

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


DIED,--In Hillsborough, on the 27th. of last month, Abner B. Bruce esq. late Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange county.

At Chapel Hill, on the 29th. Thomas D. Watts esq. late sheriff for Orange.

In Stokes County, on the 23th. ult. Abraham Redman, aged 73 years.

In Rowan County, on the 25th. ult. Mr. Philip Miller, in the 76th. year of his age. He was a soldier of the revolution.

On the 30th. ult. Mrs. Sabina Miller, aged 70 years, relict of Philip Miller, whose death has just been recorded.

  
**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 races 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; his dam by Sir Hal, the sire of Johnson's Medley which stands at seventy five dollars per season; his granddam by Old Bellair, and his whole race of progenitors are of the best blooded horses in the United States of Europe.  
JAMES McNARY Sen.  
Guilford, N. C. March 18th 1835--35--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 next, and every term shall be state's day, and further as may be necessary for terminating the state business, as said 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.**  
2 Kegs Sateratos and Pearl ash.  
6 bbls. Molasses.  
600 lb. Rice.  
1000 genuine Havana Segars.  
1000 lb. Nuts, assorted sizes.  
1500 lb. Muscovado Sugar.  
4000 lb. Sweden and English Iron.  
3500 lb. Rio and Cuba Coffee.  
Just received and for sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
Greensborough, March 31st, 1835.--35--ind.

**10 CENTS REWARD.**  
R. NAWAY from the subscriber, a short time since, an indentured apprentice to the coach making business, by the name of ROBERT COX. He is about eighteen years of age, and a tolerable good workman. He will very probably attempt to obtain employment as a journeyman.  
I hereby caution the public against harbouring, trading with, trusting or employing him, under the penalties of the law, as I am determined to prosecute all who may thus offend.  
I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said apprentice to me, at my shop in this place; but I shall pay no expenses.  
BENJAMIN OVERMAN.  
Greensborough, April 7th 1835.--37--3.

**NOTICE.**  
I WILL cure cancers of the first kind, for one dollar--of the second kind for five dollars,--and ten dollars for the disease in its worst form, which I can cure.  
I can cure them if not seated in the eyes, the throat, or the nose. I have cured several in this neighborhood, and will be thankful for such patronage as I may meet.  
HARDY BRIDGES.  
Greensborough, April 7th 1835. 37--13.

**FOR SALE.**  
20 pair Veal--hams,  
2000 lb. prime BACON.  
For sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN





## POETRY.

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

### TO AN UNKNOWN LADY.

Within this old Egyptian land,  
The Memnon statue stood;  
And when upon its figure fell  
The morning sunlight flood,  
Rich notes of thrilling music, drawn  
From out the lifeless stone,  
Upon the balmy air around,  
In melody, were thrown;

Thus falleth woman's sunny smile,  
With power resistless fraught,  
In man's cold heart to wake to life,  
The harmony of thought;  
And even her very wishes, though  
By other lips expressed,  
Awake desire to do her will,  
In every feeling breast.

The voice of praise is ever sweet—  
But sweetest is its tone  
From woman's lips who knows us not,  
Save by one name alone;  
It seems as if one stain the less.  
The poet's soul would dim,  
For each approving word that falls  
From earth's fair Cherubim!

Lady! the fairest things of earth,  
Are ever too most brief;  
Soon fades the rainbow's gorgeous hues—  
The flower's painted leaf,  
And female interest, which gives  
Mar's spirit most delight,  
As often like the lightning flash—  
As brief as it is bright!

We gaze delighted on the cloud  
That gems the sunset sky;  
We turn—we look again—its form  
Hath varied to the eye.  
Thus part we from young womanhood—  
We come again, and find,  
In place of the gay laughing girl,  
The matron form and mind.

As pearls by chemic art dissolved,  
Though lost unto the view,  
Exist in more extended form,  
Diffused the solvent through;  
And though they beam no more from far  
On Beauty's lifted brow,  
Unto the worthless liquid give  
A priceless value now;

Thus wedded woman, though withi  
A circle less she moves,  
And though her very name is lost  
In that of him she loves,  
Giveth more treasure of the heart  
To that small sphere alone,  
Than in her days of youthfulness,  
To all the world was thrown.

Lady, thou seest here portrayed  
The imagery of thought,  
Of one whose spirit to thy sex  
With warm regarded is fraught;  
And if a lone, sad wanderer's wish  
Can call one bliss from Heaven,  
Or add one pleasure to thy store,  
'Tis freely, gladly given.

Foam-plumed, and rain-bow-girdled, springs,  
The swift boat on her way,  
And briefly in her furrowed wake  
The tiny bubbles play.  
If not too much to ask, I would  
That some lone thought of me  
Might linger thus awhile in light  
Upon thy memory.

### THE SUNBEAMS OF SPRING.

Hail! hail to the sunbeams of morn  
That break from yon redolent sky—  
O'erspreading each valley and lawn,  
Where winter terrific passed by.  
The "day star" in beauty comes forth,  
Effulgent with life-giving beams—  
Subverting the winds of the North,  
And melting the ice-bounded streams.

Flow on, mighty river, in pride!—  
Come home, little warblers of spring:  
Awake with my loved, one reside,  
And here with my favorite sing.—  
Come bring the sweet olives of peace,  
Ye songsters and birds of the grove:  
Let anthems of music increase,  
And praise to our Father above.

And flow'rets will soon be in view;  
The shrub, vine, and tree shoot to life,  
B-deck'd with the rain drop and dew:—  
The mountains, the hills, and the vales,  
With greenness be carpeted o'er—  
Fresh odors and spice from the vales  
Ascend to the God we adore.

Oh! welcome again is the Spring,  
And welcome mild Phœbus, whose light  
Over nature a brightness doth fling,  
And cheers the dark wintry blight.  
I hail thee, sweet sunbeam, with joy—  
Great source of all blessings here given;  
May gratitude be our employ,  
Till spring buds around us in heaven.

### EPIGRAM. ORIGINAL.

On reading Pope's principle of self love.  
We, without reason, his principles dispute;  
We won't believe, and yet cannot refute;  
Yet why we disbelieve I cannot tell,  
Unless, because we love ourselves too well.

## 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, its 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 unequivocal manner, and are exerting themselves to increase its circulation.

The introduction of *Juvenile Music* into the work, will, it is believed, be to parents 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; of trees, flowers, trees, the human frame, &c.
- II. *Biography*.—Biographies of youth.
- III. *Geography*.—Accounts of places, manners, customs, &c.
- IV. *History*.—Particularly of our own country.
- V. *Voyages, Travels*.—In various parts of the world.
- VI. Lively descriptions of the Curiosities of Nature & Art.
- VII. *Juvenile Music*.—And Poetry. Both adapted to the youthful feelings and capacity.
- VIII. *Lessons* 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 Tales.
- 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 stereotyped, 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 title page will be given at the end of each part, and at the close of the volume a beautiful Frontispiece and Title Page, with a 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, Wait & Co.  
BOSTON, February 1835.—35—3.

### 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, as 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 all equally adapted to the wants and the taste of the American reader; yet few of them can be rejected, as deserving attention even on this side of the Atlantic. Few of them are on subjects of mere local interest—politics are ex-

cluded 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 a work to 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 proposed. Facts and events relating to this country—discoveries and improvements of American origin, and subjects arising out of our peculiar institutions and state of society, must necessarily be, in a great measure, excluded from a 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, consisting chiefly of original articles, will be specially designed as a companion to the Penny Magazine, with a view of adapting it more fully to the situation and wants of the American reader. It will take cognizance of subjects of Natural History, originating on this continent, and particularly in our own country—incidents in American History—American Biography—descriptions of our great works of Public Improvement—striking specimens of American Architecture, and useful discoveries of domestic origin. 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 sixty-four pages each—the twelve numbers equal to 3000!! pages common oct. avo. Each number will be published simultaneously, at 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, enlarged 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 the twelve numbers in such intervals, as to complete the volume by the 1st of January next.

The first number of the PENNY, commencing with a late number of the London edition, and with a regular volume, will be issued in connexion 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 publishers, 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 all cases in advance, or the most undoubted reference.

SAMUEL COLMAN,

Successor to Lilly, Wait & Co.  
BOSTON, February, 1835.

## LETTERS.

THE following is a list of letters, remaining in the postoffice in this place on the 1st day of April 1835, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the general postoffice as dead letters.

- A. Granville Alley, George Adams, Samuel Adams.
- B. Joseph Burney, Robert Borough, David Brainard, Lucy Bevil.
- C. William Clark, Elias Cowan, Andrew Cain, Solomon Causey, Robert Caffey, Clerk of the Superior court, Clerk of the court of equity, Abram Coffin, Shelby Currie, John Cunningham.
- D. William Dennis, Richard Dodson, John A. Denny.
- E. William Elliott, John D. Evans.
- F. James Franklin, Elizabeth Forbes, James Finly.
- G. James Gray, sen. William Gubrecht, Nancy Galaspie, John Galt, Boston Garringer, John B. Gorrell.
- H. James H. Holcomb, John Houser, or Roddy Hanner, Pleasant Hoskins, James D. Hall 2, William Hodson, Harmon Howlett, Robert Hetrick, Jonathan Hodgkin.
- J. Ezekiel Ives, Philip Jameson, Robert Jones, Rebecca Jones.
- K. Elizabeth Kennedy, John B. Kingsbury, Nelson Kelum, Samuel Kersey.
- L. John Lane, Asahel Lednum 2, Isaac Lane 2.
- M. Pleasant Matthews, Moses McGraoy, Jonathan Murphey, Sachin McFarland, James McCoy, Philip Mitchell, Alexander Maxwell, William B. McGee, Levin Miner.
- M. John Marx, Willie Maris John A. Mebane 3, Esther Mitchell, William Mabry, Margaret Mitchell.
- N. Newlin & Farlow, Abel Knight, Jesse Needham.
- O. William Olophent, Allen O'neil, Moses Owens.
- P. Rev. N. Patterson 2 John Pegram, Fountain Price, James Parsons, Margaret Petty.
- R. Newton Russell, Thomas Rayner, Thomas Ross, David Russell.
- S. Jethro Swain, G. Smith, Samuel Sullivan, Mart Smith, Isham Sikes, Salathiel Swain, Hayburn Southern, Joel Staley, James Shelly, Esther Stephens, Dr. William D. Scott, Ludwick Somers, William Stanley, Hiram Stusart, Robert Stephenson 3.
- T. Margaret Thom, Charles Taney, Council Tyre, Hugin Taburn.
- W. Allen Woodburn 2, James S. Watson, John Wilson, Rev. Alexander Wilson, William B. Woollen, Nathan Wright, James D. Wiley, Charlotte Wiley, Elizabeth Whetworth, Margaret Wiseman 2.
- Y. Mathew Young 2.

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Greensboro' April 1th 1835. 35 3.

## 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 in 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.—35 6.

## JOB PRINTING

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of an addition to his already extensive assortment of ornamental type for Job Printing. He will do his work quicker, cheaper,

## 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 a string 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, Dugrons, &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

## STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

### GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter sessions, February Term 1835.

ROBERT Donnell, Joseph Donnell and Erwin 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, adjudged 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 heard ex parte, & taken pro confesso as to the defendants, and an order of division or decree of sale of said negroes made.

Witness, 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 Loy, Jane Driskell, Alfred Burns and wife Naomi.—Petition for dower in 160 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, adjudged 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 & appear before the justices of our next county court of pleas & 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.

Witness, 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

## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Morehead & Daniel has been heretofore dissolved; and it is indispensable for the accounts 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 for collection, and the

## TIN & COPPER BUSINESS.

will still be carried on at the same shop, under his superintendence; where he will keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of Stills, Hatters' die, and other copper kettles! and Tin ware in all its numerous varieties.

All kinds of repairs done immediately.  
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.  
MOORE DANIEL.

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

## 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 Provisions.

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

L. C. PATRIDGE

December 30.—26—13.

## Flour!!

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

PROPRIETORS.

Greensborough, March 1835.—33—ind.

## WANTED

TO hire, a good cook and washerwoman; to whom liberal wages will be given. A free white woman would be preferred. apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb. 6th 1835.—29—ind

## WANTED

TO hire by the month or year a negro man, or boy, apply at

THIS OFFICE.

Greensborough, Feb 6th 1835.—29—ind.