

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY
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TERMS:

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THE FARMER.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

A WORD TO MULBERRY CULTURISTS.

In the selection of ground for your next spring's culture, choose a high situation with a southern exposure, a light, loamy, sandy or gravelly soil, with a porous sub-soil. The exposure and the soils we name are the best for the mulberry culture. After you have made your selection of ground there is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind; it is this: that it is absolutely essential to plough your ground in the fall. In ploughing recollect the deeper you penetrate the earth the better. Having so ploughed your ground, leave the furrows in the rough until spring, to receive the benefits ensuing from frost and snow. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, crossplough, lay off your furrows, manure them with well rotted manure or compost, and plant out your mulberries, whether cuttings or trees. Once planted, they must be kept clear and the ground well stirred. The same culture that a skilful husbandman gives to a well tilled corn-field, will answer for the mulberry; but let no man expect fine trees if he designs to play the part of a sloven.

Ashe.—Of all things to make grass grow, ashes bear; this you may depend upon for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Just collect as much of it as you can,—the more the better—and spread it over your grass grounds, and see if I am not correct in my assertion. It is said by some people, that it is the potash which is in it that produces the effect, and I strongly suspect they are right in this matter; for two years ago, suspecting that to be the case, I procured some potash from an apothecary, which cost five cents a pound, and dissolved it with water, and put it over the ground.

Pick your Seed Corn.—Seed corn should be selected from the stalks in the Fall. The Baden corn, about which so much fuss is being made, is nothing more than corn thus selected for a long series of years, where two or more ears grew upon a stalk. By selecting your seed thus, you will soon have the Baden corn. Perhaps the size of the ear—the smallness of the cob—the shape and soundness of grains should be made an object of as much care as the number of ears on a stalk. By taking care to bring corn to maturity as soon as it is ripe enough to save, you may have early corn, and rice &c.

From the Tennessee Farmer.
THE PLEASURES OF COUNTRY LIFE.

One of the most exhilarating circumstances in the agricultural life, is the never-ending succession of change & variety in the scenery and the labors of the farm. This pleasing diversity makes itself felt throughout the lapse of the seasons.—There is some little monotony, it is true, in the bronze countenance and icy breath of surly old Winter; but even the hard-featured and cold-hearted old gentleman as he is, has his freaks of fancy to beguile the usual dullness of his presence; treats us to an occasional glance of most blessed sunshine; and now and then throws off his rusty brown coat, and puts on his robe of slate so exquisitely white and cleanly, as no rained judge or ball-room beauty may ever aspire to rival. And then his storm and thunder—where is the theatre mechanism which can ever compare with him at these? His torrents of rain and sleet too! The magnanimous Mr. Eps may brag as he pleases about raising the manufactured article, we believe he will never be able to come up to the every-day doings of old Winter in this line of business.

Winter, too, witnesses many cheering changes in the arrangements of the farm. Under the magic of the woodsman's axe,

the tangled forest suddenly becomes the open field, and takes its place as an integral part of the regular plantation. The stately fence rises up erect, in its long lines, with its comfortable appearances of strength and security; and a re-arrangement of fields and enclosures often strikes the eye with a sentiment of gratification.

But, sad as is the havoc he makes in the vegetable world while he does stay, even stormy old Winter passes, swiftly, on his way; and, with his departing footsteps, that famous young artist, Spring, comes forward to touch the whole scene with her tints of green, and to remodel all that rough old Winter has destroyed. Spring brings her balmy skies and fragrant breath to all; but none so sensibly as the farmer feels the exhilaration of the season, the release from his Winter's inactivity, and the excitement of his rural labors; none look forward to the prospect before him, and to its succession of changes, with more joyous expectation. The fresh soil is now upturned in every direction, a change of scene which some may regard as not very decidedly picturesque. But as a preparation for his crops, it is inexpressibly pleasing to the farmer. And if the black mould is, indeed, unsightly to the eye of refinement, one might suppose that the most fastidious could not fail to be pleased with the various fancy colors which are brought to light on some of our farms by this handy work of the plough. The most brilliant dyes are often exhibited, red yellow, orange, &c. &c. This might please even the Indian taste which delights in lively colors; but we appeal to the farmer if he had not better go to work with the soil which shows these gaudy hues, and bring it, with all possible speed, to the color and quality which accord with the standard of true agricultural taste.

Very soon, however, this aspect of the fields is succeeded by another far more vivid and pleasing. Nature's own favorite color; green, sheds its soft mantle upon the whole scene. The small grains, in disorderly array, but beautiful in their disorder, thrust up their bright spires in such profusion that the soil is no longer visible; while the stately corn, marshalled in ranks like regular troops on review, stands erect as a grenadier, and rustles its flags in the breeze with great dignity.

But another glorious change comes with the coming of harvest. The small grains have shed their verdure, and they now ripple in the wind like a sea of molten gold. Before the touch of the reapers that map the grain is cut down in a day; and the field from which, in the morning, the footsteps of man and beast were carefully excluded, is now open and accessible at all points. Your ground is your own again; whilst the thick array of shocks upon it assures you that it has made a good return for your temporary banishment from its precincts.

A similar feeling attends the mowing of the meadow, and the change of its crowded surface to the smoothly swept carpet of its embryo aftermath.

Those also who practice cutting the corn crop at the ground early in Autumn, find the sudden change of scene indescribably pleasant and exhilarating.

The preparation and casting of the Fall sown crops renews this routine of variety; and so on throughout every recurrence of the seasons. A benevolent Providence has liberally provided for the indulgence of our innate fondness for novelty by vividly stamping that characteristic upon all the successive vicissitudes of the circling year.

The manual occupations of husbandry are cheered with a change and variety corresponding with the varying aspects of the farm. This alteration is so rapid and diversified as forever to exclude the weariness of monotony at least, and greatly to relieve the husbandman in the fatigues of his farm labors; no slight amelioration, this, of the primeval doom of man that he should "eat his bread in the sweat of his face."

The rigid utilitarian will doubtless regard the above reflections as altogether superfluous and unprofitable. But we do not succumb to any such criticism.—We believe it to be a point of no inconsiderable importance that the farmer should take a high and exalted pleasure in his employment. We wish to see him love the agricultural life because of its own intrinsic charms. To him who derives the earth wholly and solely for the present self he may be able to extract from it, farming is a sordid and a dirty business. It is indeed an ungrateful and a ruinous business with our common mother, who is almost certain to be reduced to extreme poverty by the unnatural practices of such a son. From him only can improvement be expected who takes a pride in his pursuit, who is fascinated with its pure and wholesome pleasures, and the rewards of whose labors is not made exclusively to consist in prompt returns of dollars and cents. We would not indeed have the farmer so sublimated in his ethics as to be altogether unmindful by this latter consideration. His profits as constituting the means of improvement on his farm, and of promoting the welfare of those who surround him may be made largely

instrumental in subserving the highest purposes of human life. And there is one fact, in connection with this subject, which we would especially commend to those who are in such a hurry to be rich that they cannot take time to calculate the consequences of a ruinous system of agriculture. The farmer who takes a proper pride in his calling and conducts its details with an eye to permanent improvement as well as present profit, will always, other things being equal, become a richer and more prosperous man in the end, than the greedy cultivator who runs down his soil with an uninterrupted series of exhausting crops in his extreme haste to make it immediately profitable.

DAVE COUNTY.

From the Western Carolinian.

Messrs. Editors: Nothing can be more interesting to a traveller passing through the country, than to witness the various improvements going on in mechanics, in manufacturing, in the preparations for raising the *Morus Multicaulis*, in agriculture;—in short, in all the relations of life.

To see old fields converted into highly cultivated farms, and small villages, by industry and enterprise enlarged into towns;—to see forests levelled by the hardy axe-man, and made ready for the cultivation of grain, cotton and tobacco;—to see streams of water diverted from their natural channels, and made subservient to the use of cotton and other manufactures;—and, what is more important and creditable to the age in which we live, to observe water converted into steam, and so controlled by the genius of man, as to be applied to all the purposes of mechanism;—I say, to observe all these improvements going on around us, with the prospect of a still greater advancement, is a subject peculiarly interesting to the friends of internal improvement, and a commentary on the present age.

These reflections were suggested to the writer of this communication, by a recent trip through the new county of Davie, formerly a part of Rowan. Some eight or ten years since, I passed through this same section of country, (then Rowan) and then as now, I thought that, lands so rich and water-power so abundant, would one day or other be brought into requisition and made important and valuable by their location. In this, I find, I was not mistaken.

Various causes have produced a separation of Davie from Rowan, and placed her among the most respectable counties in the State. Though her boundaries have been defined, the seat of justice located, and all her civil departments organized and filled; yet, politically, she is associated with Rowan, and will continue to be so until 1840, when she will be entitled to at least one member in the House of Commons.

A county so new, and so little known, except by name, and yet destined, in my humble opinion, to become a very important one, ought to be more generally known, and its advantages pointed out. It is, therefore, presumed that a statistical and geographical view, through the medium of your paper, will not be uninteresting to your readers and the public.

This county, like most of the counties in this section of the State, has some broken land in it, and in small sections poor, but taken altogether it is tolerably level, and the greater proportion very rich.—The best location of up-land communities near the Falls of the South Yadkin, in the vicinity of Mr. C. Fisher's mills,—extending across the entire county, ranging from a South-west to a North-eastwardly direction,—from five to ten miles wide and embracing in its termination the rich lands of Nathan Chaffin, Esq., on the North Yadkin river. This tract is well defined and from its resemblance and analogy to the celebrated Jersey Settlement lands, in Davidson county, the soil must be the same. In a partial examination of some dirt gathered from the lands in that settlement, I discovered that it was mixed with a loam of siliceous, lime, iron, (which gives it its malleating) and a vegetable substance.

As the lands now under consideration are so similar in appearance, and, I may add, in productions, we may reasonably infer that the soil itself is similar; but, with the exception of the plantations of A. Carter, and N. Chaffin, Esqrs., not so highly cultivated, for I venture to state, that there is not, in this whole region of country, lands better managed, more productive, and less subject to the vicissitudes of season, than those in the Jersey Settlement.

In another part of this county is a different location, of a quality superior to the former, of a dark grey color, commanding on Dutchman's creek near the grist mill of Col. H. Rabin, extending Northward to the Surry line, embracing a considerable portion of the county between those points and from 6 to 10 miles wide. The soil of this tract is apparently different, of a colder and heavier texture, in color and composition rather of a denser than of a common earth, but remarkably productive. It is said to be peculiar for the raising of tobacco, corn, wheat, rice

and oats. The lands in this range are pretty equally divided among the inhabitants, and while the most of them are excellent farmers and planters, and in easy circumstances, there are none overgrown in wealth, or pampered with aristocratic feelings. Industry, economy, good management and a high tone of moral feeling appear generally to prevail among them.

Besides the foregoing locations, there are other bodies of good land up and down Dutchman, Hunting, Sugar, Cedar, and Bear creeks, to say nothing of the rich bottoms on the North and South Yadkin rivers.

The county is bounded North by Surry, East by the Yadkin river, which separates it from Davidson (which was also a part of Rowan), South by the South Yadkin, which separates it from Rowan and West by Iredell.

From North to South, by a line drawn centrally through the county, the distance is 22 miles; and from East to West 21 miles; it contains — square miles, valued at \$482,630, and since its erection into a new county, it has increased in valuation \$113,793.

The present number of inhabitants are near 10,000, and of this number, there are 1,400 poles, and about 1,000 legal voters. It also contains 21 grist and flouring mills, 20 saw mills, and 55 distilleries, several of which are in operation on an extensive scale. These are supposed to produce, at the least computation, 150 thousand gallons of whiskey and brandy, which, if you take 50 cents, the average price, will amount annually to \$75,000. Besides the richness of soil, and vast productions of corn, cotton, tobacco, whiskey, rice, and oats, with which it abounds, it presents other advantages, equal, if not superior, to any in this region of country,—I mean water-power and a healthy climate. Its location is a suitable distance from the high altitudes of the mountainous region, and also from the low marshy grounds of the seaboard, to render the climate healthy,—the temperature, therefore, is a medium between the extremes, subject to less of the rigor of winter, and of the heat of summer, than any other latitude in the United States.

With regard to the water-privileges in this county, I can only repeat what I have already stated, that, considering the raw materials, surplus provisions, soil and climate, it stands pre-eminent. There are now 14 seats occupied for milling purposes; that there are more, there can be no doubt, and valuable ones too.

Among the most important now in operation, are Col. H. Rabin's & Thos. Foster's on Dutchman's creek,—Mr. Caleb Curdson on Hunting creek, and Mr. C. Fisher's on the South Yadkin. The three former are excellent privileges and can be adapted to the purposes of manufacturing. The latter, excepting perhaps the Fall-water shoals, on the South Yadkin river, which I have never seen, is unquestionably the best in the State of North Carolina. It is situated about five miles from Mocksville, and ten or eleven from Salisbury.

The South Yadkin is a never-failing stream; rises in the mountains, and furnishes water enough at Richmond Hill for twenty or thirty mills, or manufacturing establishments.

The fall from the head of the shoals to the place where the grist mill stands, is 23 feet, and between the race and the river is room enough for the erection of any number of mills. Mr. Fisher is now putting up an extensive foundry there, and intends, I understand, to establish, in connection with it, a machine shop, for making all kinds of machinery for cotton, wool, &c.

Looking at the map of North Carolina, it will be seen that this water-power is in the centre of the most populous part of the State. North of it is a most fertile country for raising all kinds of grain and growing wool, and South of it the cotton region spreads out which together present a most cheering prospect to the manufacturer and the mechanic. In short, I consider this location and power to be one of the best positions to build up a large manufacturing town South of the Potomac. Nature has pointed out the spot, and nature will prevail over art.

OBSERVER.

THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

The bottom of the basin of the sea seems to have inequalities like those of the surface of the continents. Were it dried up, it would present valleys and plains. It is covered almost throughout by an immense quantity of testaceous animals or those which have shells untroubled with sand and grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is composed of a compact bed of shells, several hundred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, employed to descend into the Strait of Messina, saw there, with horror, enormous polypi attached to the rocks, the arms of which being several feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle a man. In many seas, the eye receives nothing but a bright, sandy, plain bottom, extending for several hundred miles without any intervening object. But in others, particularly in the

Red Sea, it is very different; the whole body of this extensive bed of water is literally speaking, a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed by insects for their habitation, sometimes branching out to a great extent. Here are seen the madrepores, sponges, mosses, sea mushrooms, and various other things covering every bottom. The bed of many parts of the sea near America presents a very different though a very beautiful appearance. This is covered with vegetables, which make it look as green as a meadow; and beneath are thousands of turtle and other sea animals feeding thereon. There are some places of the sea where no bottom has yet been found; still, it is not bottomless. The mountains of continents seem to correspond with what are called the abysses of the sea. The highest mountains do not rise above 25,800 feet; and, allowing for the effects of the elements, some suppose that the sea is not beyond 36,000 feet in depth. Lord Mulgrave used in the Northern Ocean a very heavy sounding lead, and gave out, along with it, cable rope to the length of 4,986 feet without finding the bottom. But the greatest depth hitherto sounded was by Captain Scoresby, who in the Greenland Seas, could find no bottom with 1,208 fathoms, or 7,200 feet of line. According to Laplace, its mean depth is about two miles, which, supposing the generally received estimates to be correct as to the proportion of the extent the water bears to the dry land on the earth's surface, would make about two hundred and eighty billions of cubic feet of water.

Rec. C. William's Works.

HENRY CLAY.

At a recent whig association in the city of Philadelphia, senator PRESTON, of South Carolina, made the following eloquent tribute to the worth and services of Henry Clay:

Mr. P. said it did not perhaps become him to speak, in this place, of *men*; but as the Whig flag could not be sustained without a hand to hold it aloft when raised, he must be indulged in a remark or two upon this subject. The flag under which we rally, he said is a noble, a broad and expanded one, and proud we are of it; it should be placed in a hand worthy of it, and able to spread it forth upon the breeze. That hand is the hand of HENRY CLAY. To him, and to no other man must our banner be entrusted, if we would see it gloriously floating aloft in proud and triumphant victory.

Mr. CLAY, he said, was a noble man. He, himself, came into the Senate with strong prejudices against him. He had warmly opposed him long before he knew him. In the Senate he found himself by his side—he watched him with a suspicious eye—but his prejudices had gradually given way before the power of truth; and, from being a suspicious opponent, he would frankly confess he had become an admirer of the man. It was not his eloquence—that was well known—it was not the great services which he had rendered his country, and which must be familiar to all, that won him; but it was his noble nature—his fearless support of what his judgment told him was right, regardless of consequences, that called forth his admiration. No man ever looked danger in the eye with a more determined, unflinching countenance, when in the pursuit of truth, or the sustenance of right, than HENRY CLAY. This he spoke of his own knowledge. He had seen him standing, as it were, upon the very edge of a political gulf, down which, apparently, a single step must plunge him. I have seen him (said Mr. P.) look into the gulf with a fixed yet unblinking eye, and with all its consequences before him, take the step which he thought duty required. Such a man is HENRY CLAY.

I have heard him utter, said Mr. PRESTON, in his closet, sentiments which, had they fallen from the lips of one of the ancients of Greece or Rome, would have been repeated with admiration to the present day. On one occasion, (continued Mr. P.) he did me the honor to send for and consult with me. It was in reference to a step he was about to take, and which would come to your minds without more direct allusions. After stating what he proposed, I suggested whether there would not be danger in it, which he said a course would not injure his own prospects, as well as those of the Whig party in general. His reply was, "I did not send for you to ask what might be the effect of the proposed movement on my prospects, but whether it was right; I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."

Such sentiments as these indicate the loftiness of the man, and the high purposes of his soul; and they should call forth the admiration and the confidence of the Nation. They point to him as the most worthy to wield her destiny. I avow myself therefore, for HENRY CLAY. I will not say I believe the Whigs will be defeated unless they rally as one man, in a solid phalanx, around him, and their principles. I know it. It is inevitable.

But if they do thus rally, their triumph is certain. May it be my lot to congratulate you hereafter upon your victory, rather than to condole with you and mourn with the country on your defeat!

Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana is again President of the Republic of Mexico. What a chequered life has his been! First distinguishing himself in public life in 1821 as the supporter of Iturbide; then in arms against him, and chiefly instrumental in his fall, and procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution; in a year afterwards, attempting and failing to obtain the title and power of Protector of the Republic; then for five years living in retirement, out of public employ; re-appearing in 1828, on the news of Pedraza's election to the Presidency, raising the standard in favor of his opponent, Guerrero; then defeated, driven to the mountains, and outlawed; recalled almost immediately, and placed at the head of the army sent out to oppose him; then (in April, 1829,) made Secretary of War and Commander-in-Chief of the Army; in that capacity repelling and conquering the ill digested Spanish invasion under Barradas; soon after, driven from office with the President Guerrero; again in arms, driving Bustamante from power; then succeeding to the Presidency of the Republic, and whilst President, in the midst of a successful military career, beaten, captured, and held prisoner by the Texans; released by them, replying to Washington, and sent home in a public vessel of the United States; there coldly and repulsively received; retiring to his farm for two years; called on to head an army to resist the invasion of the Mexican Territory by the forces of France; in a gallant rally, losing his leg, and almost his life; and hey presto! by another sudden revolution of things, again President, and in effect Dictator of the Mexican Republic.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Commodore Elliot and Porter.—It appears from a publication in the National Gazette, that when Com. Porter addressed Com. Elliot his singular letter requesting to be considered a perfect stranger by the latter, Com. E. enclosed a challenge to his friend Mr. Wm. Bolton to be delivered to Com. P. Mr. Bolton, upon consulting Com. Stewart and another friend, came along with them to the more sensible and rational conclusion, that the occasion did not call for the parties' attempting to kill each other. Com. E. was therefore advised by his friends not to act the fool, but to substitute the note which he addressed to Com. P. for the challenge.

Women.—As the dew lies longest and produces most fertility in the shade, so woman in the shade of domestic retirement sheds around her path richer and more permanent blessings than man, who is more exposed to the glare and observation of public life. Thus the humble and retired often do more valuable benefit to society than the noisy and bustling satellites of earth, whose very light of un concealed enjoyment deteriorates and parches up the moral soil it flows over.—N. E. Farmer.

The Annual Stage Driver's Ball came off at Keene, New Hampshire, on the 30th ult., and was attended by more than 200 "whips" from different parts of New England. These balls are fine affairs, and attended by the first people in the country, especially by the families of stage proprietors. The drivers are as respectable a class of men as any in the community. We do not know an intemperate driver in the eastern States.

From the Raleigh Star.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

When we enlarge our paper, it is our design to devote a department of it to the publication of such information, and sentiment, and practice with regard to Common Schools, as will we hope, prove both acceptable and useful to the people of North Carolina. The plan devised by the recent Legislature of dividing the counties into School Districts, will be ratified or rejected in August ensuing; and though there can be no doubt with regard to a proper decision, we yet hope the friends of Education will so diffuse information on the proposed system prior to that period, as to place the contingency of its rejection beyond probability.

At this age of the world, and under our free form of government it would seem unnecessary to advocate the cause of Education. Its value is apparent to all; but we regret to say, its diffusion in the Southern country has not hitherto been commensurate with the responsible duties which devolved upon the past generation, and which now bear with such peculiar magnitude upon ourselves. Our most enlightened statesmen have long viewed this defect, or, rather lack of Education among the people, with regret; and that feeling of regret has been more pungent when they have contrasted with ourselves those of our northern sisters who have been, and are still making hon-

orable and giant strides in the great cause of popular learning. They have witnessed with patriotic pride the success of the school systems of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania; they have seen Education stimulating improvement of territory and performing wonders in the departments of the arts and sciences; they have seen the millions who now live in those states qualified on their entrance into manhood to assume at once the high prerogatives of self government; they have pondered the subject in all its bearings, and a system has at length been originated in North Carolina which if sanctioned by the people, is destined to become the fountain of pure manners, pure morals, and pure politics.

To parents the claims of this system are addressed with peculiar force. They have here, no matter what may be their poverty, a system which offers to them, in addition to the free education of their offspring, the highest gratification which a patriotic and feeling parent can desire—*that of seeing their children endowed with sound learning, established in good morals, and qualified for the responsible duties of popular government.*

To those poor youth of our State who are aiming at honor and eminence, the appeal to embrace the advantages of this system comes with two-fold power.—Their ignorance is not to them a reproach—nor will they acquire learning under this system as pensioners upon the public bounty. That which is general is the just right of all, whether it benefit the rich or the poor. As inducements to embrace this system they should remember with pride that our government offers its highest honors and inducements to all; that Nature gives talent with indiscriminate profusion—and that, whatever may be their personal supineness or activity, the great drains in which they are called to act imperiously commands them to accept, as it freely offers to them the means of becoming good citizens and ardent and intelligent advocates of Constitutional Liberty.

To the good citizen—to all—this system recommends itself as worthy of trial—of confidence. Support it, if you would strengthen the pillars of Representative Government! Abandon it, if you would quench that promethean fire which illumined the light of freedom in the western world.

From the Common School Assistant.
TO PARENTS.

Would a farmer take a beautiful horse to be skod, to a unskillful blacksmith, that a penny or two may be saved? He would not, for he says, "the nail may be driven into the foot so as to make it lame, and I should lose my horse. No, I had rather pay a few cents more, than run the risk of losing my Charlie."

Two teachers apply for the school in his district. The one is ignorant, but offers to teach for \$10 per month; the other is experienced, but asks \$30 per month. The parents meet and the \$10 man is employed. That the young man is a more delicate thing to handle than a horse's foot is not perceived; and that the child is much more easily ruined by want of skill is never dreamed of.

A farmer sits in his door and sees a stranger coming in through the gate.—The traveller approaches and asks the farmer if he does not want to hire a hand. The farmer answers, "Yes, if I can get one to suit me." And then he puts the following questions to the stranger:—Can you drive a team? Can you cradle? Can you mow? &c. &c. He is catechized most thoroughly.

Immediately after, another stranger asks him if "his school does not want to hire a teacher." The only question which the farmer asks is—"How much do you ask a month, Sir?" We ask the reader to remark the difference in the examination of the two applicants.

Again, the parent will either work with the hired man, or get his son to do so, to prevent the laborer from slighting his work, or from wasting a moment's time. Or he will get his neighbor to peep over the fence occasionally, to see that the hired man does not sit down on the plough too often. But the same watchful parent will put a man over his children in the school house, and never goes near him for years!! For the above facts I have never been able to account.

Secondly. Parents will labor hard all their lives to give their children a "start" in the world, as it is called. But setting a young man adrift with money left him, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim. Ten chances to one that he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give a child a sound education and you have then given him a "start" that will ensure happiness and victory in the race.

"A good education is a young man's best capital," was truly and beautifully said by Miss Sedgwick.—And farmers listen to Gov. Everett, for he has spoken the following:

"Husbandsmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit though the driving storms scatter the blossoms. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding of your children—save—sunt—spare—scrape—do any thing but steal—in order to nourish that growth; and it is little to say that it will flourish when your grave stones, crumbled into dust, shall mingle with the last they ever saw. A will flourish when

the overarching heaven shall pass away like a scroll, and the eternal sun which lightens it shall set in blood."

If a blacksmith should put up the sign "watches mended cheap," would you take your gold lever to him? If you should, the quick, having heard, that the silver-smith rubbed and pinched, and hammered the watch, would do the same. But would your watch keep time? So with the cheap teacher he takes the children, and rubs, and pinches and hammers them but do they keep time?

If a parent could stand on the shore of the Atlantic, and with one blow knock out all the light houses, would he not be accountable for all the shipwrecks made during the darkness? And if the parent through avarice or negligence, withhold from his child the light of truth, is he not responsible for the crimes he commits?

The parent, that at any rate, procures his child a good mind, well principled and tempered, makes a better purchase for him, than to lay out the money to enlarge his farm.

Spare the child in nick nacks, toys and play things, in silks and ribbons, as much as you please; be not sparing in his education. It is not good husbandry to make his fortune rich and his mind poor.

State Legislature.

From the Raleigh Register.

On the introduction of Mr. Rayner's Resolutions in the House of Commons, the question being on what day they should be taken up and considered, the Whigs insisted that they should be disposed of at an early day. One or two votes having been taken on the more distant days, in which the Van party were in the rear, several gentlemen complained of oppression. Among others, Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, and Dr. Wilcox, from Halifax, spoke upon the subject, and asked what effect the Resolutions were expected to have? One of the gentlemen said that the dose had been prepared for them in a caucus, and he supposed was to be forced down their throats *volens nolens*. To this,

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, replied, that he was sorry to see the gentleman on the other side exhibit so much nausea at the dose, which they said had been prepared for them. They forget how they served us, Sir, four years ago. They forget with what promptness and energy they administered the dose of Instructions prepared in like manner by a Caucus.—Yes, Sir, they on that occasion, not only made us swallow their physic in spite of "lamentations here and elsewhere," but they forced it down our throats *spoon and all*. But, Sir, we have happily changed places. We are the doctors now, and they are the patients.—We mean to give them their own physic out of their own spoon. One of the gentlemen said that this dose had been prepared for them in a caucus. He is right, Sir. We have mixed up this portion with great care from the very best ingredients, according to the most approved recipe, and I can tell them they have to take it just as it has been prepared.—We mean to admit no dilutions nor adulterations; so they may as well swallow it at once without making any more wry faces. I commend it to the gentlemen; no doubt, it will be "good for their whole-some."

Doctor Wilcox. I am very much obliged to gentleman from Rowan, for his merciful consideration of our case. But I did not know before that he was a Physician.

Mr. Jones. Mr. Speaker, I am no truck Doctor; mine are political pills. They are better than Brandreth's or Beckwith's, and just such as I think our Senators and their party in this House stand in need of. I know it will go hard with the gentleman from Halifax to take his share of this Medicine; but he must take it. But we are asked what effect we suppose this Physic will have upon our Senators? I, for one, answer, I do not know. I am aware, that our patients are a good deal constipated, and hard to move. Nor do very much care as to the effect it may have. In this particular, I shall adopt the anagram which a London wag stuck on the door of a certain Doctor Isaac Letson who used to sign himself "I. Letson."

"When folks they does get sick,
I physicks, bleeds, and sweats 'em,
If, after that, they choose to die—
Why, verily,
I LETS 'EM."

For my own part, I never believed in the magical effect of instructions. I believe we have a right to give our opinions upon all and every subject of a general character. I believe moreover, that we have a right to make known those opinions to our Senators in Congress, in any form we may think respectful, whether as commands, requests, or simply as our wishes. To my understanding, however, as we have no power to enforce our will, it is, at last, a mere request. But, I understand that our Senators hold a different doctrine. They say, that they are bound to obey the will of the Legislature or resign. If they will obey Sir, I, for one, will rejoice. If, on the other hand, their principles compel them to resign, it will be their misfortune, not our fault. But it is a misfortune over which I shall not weep. It is not the legitimate effect of our physic to kill; but, if the gentlemen

Choose to die,
Why verily, I lets 'em—
But, Sir, if they choose not to die—if they should choose neither to resign nor

obey, still our Resolutions would have a most excellent effect. They would explode "forever and a day" the humbuggery of Instructions of North Carolina. The people, seeing that the Whigs had disclaimed them, and that their adversaries, who had been most clamorous for them, had applied to themselves, in like manner repudiated them—the people will find out the truth, that it is all clap trap and humbug. If we can only accomplish this end, I, for one, will be more than satisfied.

On another day, after three or four Speeches had been delivered against the Resolutions, in which a good deal had been said about the inconsistency of the Whigs in giving Instructions to our Senators in Congress, after having condemned the doctrine,

Mr. Jones rose, and professed never to have intended to say one word further on the subject of these Resolutions. But, Sir, said he, I cannot sit here and listen with patience to the jeers and taunts of our adversaries on this question of consistency. Sir, the Whig party are not inconsistent in this matter. They have ever maintained in Congress, as well as in State Legislatures, the right of declaring their opinions in the form of Resolutions on any great question of national policy. The Resolutions of the Senate, censuring the conduct of the President for removing the deposits, was an exercise of this right. Mr. Pinkney's and Mr. Patton's Resolutions on the subject of Abolition are instances of this kind. Our own action here, at this very Session, on the subject of the Vermont Resolutions is another. The Resolutions passed some years ago, on the subject of Nullification—those on the subject of the Nassau outrage, and Dr. Henderson's on the subject of the Public Lands, which passed this House, in all of which most of the Whig party concurred, were essentially such as we propose on the present occasion. We hold in common, therefore, with our adversaries, the political right of Instructions: it is on the effect of these instructions we differ. But, as the instructions have no compulsory process to enforce their mandates, it is for them to say what effect they should have. The instructed have in every case to determine this question. When the Whigs were defendants in the case of Jackson, Benton & Co. vs. Mangum & Co. they were called on to take the responsibility of giving the due effect to instructions. Now, that the present Senators and their party are defendants, they must take a like responsibility. We give these instructions simply for what they are worth, leaving it to these instructed gentlemen to decide, at their peril, as to their value.

But, Sir, we have heard a good deal said here about "deserting our principles." We have been asked "Where are your principles?" Where are your consciences? Who are they that dare call us to account for doing this act?—Sir, they are the very men who have done this thing themselves, and they hold that it is right. They have driven one faithful and able Senator from our service by this means, and whether we be right or wrong in our course, we are not answerable to them for it. Mr. Speaker, I must illustrate our positions on this subject, by relating an incident that occurred in the Tory war of the Revolution. You have heard of the celebrated JONAS CLEVELAND. North Carolina has never done justice to that man's fame. My friend from Lincoln, Mr. Hoke, (Van Buren man tho' he be) in proposing to name his new county after this neglected Patriot, has shown an elevated and a proper spirit. Cleveland was a Whig; a genuine, bold and thoroughgoing Whig. I wish I may ever be able to say as much for his namesake the gentleman's new county. He was one of those gallant spirits that first turned back the tide of British domination by the battle of King's Mountain. He had an impediment in his Speech and, like all stutterers, that ever I have known, he was hasty in temper and violent.—

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer." If I may be permitted to quote a free translation Sir, I think it will as well be speak our hero as the original. (Leave, leave, having resounded through the Hall.) I will give you, then, the rendition of that Scottish worthy, Cosmo Com-

yne Breadheirde:—
"A fiery ether-cap, a fractious chiel;
As hot as ginger, and as stevie as steel."

Cleveland lived in a tory neighborhood, and while he was out campaigning, these desperadoes used to deprecate upon him greatly. They would steal his horses, drive off his cattle, and burn his fences and out-houses. A party of them, headed by a leader, one Bill Harrison, went so far as to put his overseer to death for endeavoring to protect his employer's property. The manner of this crime was somewhat peculiar. They took their victim to a steep hill side, and placing him on a log, fastened one end of a grape vine around his neck, and the other over the prong of a stooping dog-wood. When they had thus arranged it, one of the party went up the hill, and rushing head foremost against their captive, hurled him off into eternity. John Doss was the name of the sufferer. Now, John Cleveland was not the man to put up with all these injuries, and the day of retribution was near at hand. Harrison, the ringleader in all these outrages, shortly afterwards fell into Cleveland's hands. He was an ingenious mechanic, whom Cleveland had often employed in more peaceful days and had done him

many favors; and the remembrance of these things were by no means calculated to mitigate the offender's doom. Accompanied by his favorite servant Bill, and one other individual, without speaking a word, Cleveland carried his prisoner to the same dog-wood on which he had hanged poor Doss. Here was a dangling the very grape vine, which had been used on the former occasion. Without more to do, he placed the noose over the other's neck and placed him on the log. "You will not hang me Colonel" at length faintly observed the trembling wretch. "Can you give me any reason why I should not do it?" said the other. "You know I am a useful man in this neighborhood" said Harrison "and cannot well be spared; I have moreover, discovered the secret of perpetual motion, and if I am put to death, the world will lose the benefit of my discovery. Besides this, I have heard you curse Bryant and Fanning for putting prisoners to death. Where are your principles?—Where is your conscience, that you are about to execute vengeance on me, your former friend and neighbor?" "Where is my conscience? Where are my horses and cattle—where are my fences and barns—and where is poor Jack Doss? For God, I will do this deed, and justify myself to God and my country! Run up the hill and but him off the log Bill! I'll show him per-pe-tual motion!"

So, Sir, will we deal with that party, which has brought havoc and ruin upon our country. They have destroyed our currency—they have squandered our Public Lands—they have persecuted and driven out talented and conscientious Whigs by laying snares for their consciences. They have put in the base and needy to pillage the public money. They have marred and disfigured the faithful record of the Senate. In a word, Sir, they have put the torch to the Temple of Liberty; and as Old Cleveland said—For God, we will do this deed, and justify ourselves to God and our country; we will hang them on their own dog-wood; we will give them a small specimen of perpetual motion.

THE CENSUS IN 1840.

The following is a brief, though full and satisfactory, abstract of the late act of Congress providing for taking the census in 1840:

Sec. 1. directs the Marshals under the direction of the Secretary of State, to cause an enumeration of all inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, within their districts, distinguishing—First, The sex of free white persons. Secondly, The ages of all under 5—under 10—under 15—under 20—and then under each successive 10 to 100. Thirdly, The number of deaf and dumb free whites under 14—under 25—and of 25 and upwards; also the number of blind—of insane and of idiots—specifying how many of the last two are a public charge.

Free colored persons, or colored persons bound to service for a term or for life, are to be enumerated, the sexes distinguished, and the ages under 10—under 21—under 30—under 55—and under 100 to be noted. Also, the number, without regard to age, of deaf and dumb, blind insane and idiots, and how many of the last two are a public charge.

The Marshals to appoint assistants, who as well as the Marshals, are to be sworn to a faithful performance of duty, which is to consist in inquiring, personally, at every dwelling within the district, or of the head of each family, as to the facts required to be certified.

The enumeration is to commence on 1st Jan., 1840, and to be completed in ten months. Each assistant to make two copies of his returns to the Marshal.

Sec. II. imposes a penalty of \$200 on any assistant, for neglect or falsification in making his returns.

Sec. III. requires the Marshal to file one copy of each assistant's return with the Clerk of his District; also an attested copy of his aggregate return to the State Department—the other copy, with the original aggregate, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State by the 1st December, 1840.—Penalty for failure in any of these acts on the part of the Marshal 1,000 dollars.

Sec. IV. establishes the pay of assistants: thus: For every 100 persons returned, if resident in the county \$2—if in any town or city of more than 3,000 persons, at the same rate for 3,000—and then for 300 persons returned over that number, \$2. When, however, from the scarcity of population, this compensation is inadequate, the Marshal may allow not exceeding \$2 50 on every 100 returned. The payment not to be made to assistants till he shall have sworn that he has faithfully executed his duties as prescribed by this act.

The compensation of the Marshals varies according to Districts. For the District of North Carolina, it is \$450.

Sec. V. Every person whose usual place of abode on said 1st June shall be in any family, to be returned as of that family. The name of every inhabitant, without any settled place of residence, to be in the schedule; persons occasionally absent, to be enumerated at the place of their usual abode.

Sec. VI. Every free person, more than 16 years old, although not head of a family, bound under a penalty of \$20 to render, if required, a true answer, far as he or she can, to the questions of the assistant, touching these matters, and according to knowledge, to give an account of every person belonging to the family.

Sec. VII. Each assistant, before ma-

king his return to the Marshal, to cause the schedule containing the number of inhabitants in his district, to be posted in two of the most public places within the district, for each of which he is to receive \$6 compensation.

Sec. VIII. Secretary of State to transmit instructions, forms, and blanks, to the Marshals.

Sec. IX and X refer merely to details of execution.

Sec. XI. Secretary of State, when the Marshal's returns are all received, to direct the Printers of Congress to print ten thousand copies of the aggregates for the use of Congress. This section also prohibits the Marshal's from receiving any fee, or reward, or portion of pay, from the assistants they appoint, under penalty of \$500.

Sec. XII. allows Marshals the amount of postages paid by them in connection with this business.

Sec. XIII we publish entire.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President to prepare such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. XIV. and last, appropriates \$20,000 for carrying the act into execution.

It will devolve upon the Twenty-Sixth Congress, at its second and short session, from 1st December, 1840, to 4th March, 1841—to determine anew the ratio of representation under this Tenth Census.

The U. S. District Court, for the District of Alabama decided last year in three several cases arising from the purchase of Bills of Exchange by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania in Mobile, that a corporation erected by one state is incapable of contracting or suing in any other state; and of course that such corporation can collect no debts out of the state which granted it a charter. Appeals were taken in all the cases to the Supreme Court, and the question was elaborately argued before that tribunal by several of the first lawyers of the country. The true friends of the constitution and of a solid, beneficial, federal union of the states will rejoice to learn that the judgment of the District Court was reversed by the unanimous concurrence of the Supreme Court, with the exception of the judge who presided below. The National Intelligencer, in reference to the cases, says:

The judgments rendered in the three cases by the Circuit Court of Alabama are all reversed. The Opinion of a majority of the Court was read by the Chief Justice, and we understand it as maintaining these propositions:

1. That, by the comity of Nations, Corporations can contract, as well as sue, in other nations as well as in that which they exist, or by whose Government they are created.

2. That this comity exists, in a still stronger degree, between States connected together as are in the States of this Union.

3. That the Constitution and Laws of Alabama established no such policy as is infringed by the purchase and sale of bills of exchange within her limits by the agents of foreign Corporations.

4. An admission that there are some rights of citizens of other States, secured by the Constitution, of which a state cannot divest them. This was not the ground of the decision, but was intended, as we suppose, to be, in legal phrase, the exclusion of a conclusion.

Mr. Justice Baldwin gave a separate and very elaborate opinion in favor of reversal, but putting his judgment on the rights of the parties, under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Justice McKinley adhered to the opinions expressed by him in the Court below.

The Rain Manufacturer.—"Men are but children of a smaller growth," when a deliberative body (not very deliberative if Harrisburg is the test), like the Pennsylvania Legislature, can be brought to receive with gravity such a proposition, savouring of blasphemy, as the following. Of a verity the school master cannot be abroad in the Key Stone.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Smith of Philadelphia, from the Committee in the Pennsylvania Legislature, to whom was referred Mr. Espy's proposition to produce rain artificially, reported in favor of granting Mr. Espy—

"A sum equal to the expense of making the experiment, if he shall cause it to rain over a territory of 1000 square miles; the sum of \$25,000 if he shall cause it to rain copiously over a territory of 5000 square miles; and the sum of \$50,000 if he shall cause it to rain copiously over a territory of 10,000 square miles, or in such quantities as shall keep the Ohio River navigable during the whole summer, from the City of Pittsburgh to the Mississippi river; the larger sum in each case to exclude the smaller; and the Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint three impartial

and competent persons to witness and judge of the said experiments, who shall at all times and places appointed by the said James P. Espy, attend for that purpose, and upon such experiments being made and completed, the said persons shall certify to the Governor the result thereof, and if the same shall be successful, the Governor shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the Commonwealth in favor of the said James P. Espy, for such of the said sums as he shall be entitled to under this resolution."

Laid on the table for one day.
Next we shall have an act to down witches in the Susquehanna. Superstition is the parent of fanaticism.—Star.

A Happy Spirit.—What a noble contemplation to every lover of his country is the recent chivalrous course of the leading Southern men in Congress in regard to the Maine troubles! Look at them; they vie with the representatives of the East in their determination to stand firm and support the rights of that East. Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Linn, and others in the Senate,—Thompson, Pickens, and others in the House,—all spoke of Maine and her rights with the determination to support her as freely as they would the fields of their own sunny South, whenever necessary. They forgot that the East had sustained abolition—they did not look to themselves or their local interests or sectional position in this matter; it was enough for the South to know that the territorial rights of a sister and sovereign State were invaded by a foreign power, and they rushed to her aid.—Alexandria Gazette.

Singular Case.—The Boston Post gives an account of PARMENTER HUNTON, who was lately committed to the Jail of Burlington, Vt., charged with robbing the Post Office at Essex. While in prison, he swallowed a pill containing 120 grains of Opium. The next morning he was found in a state of insensibility.

He continued in this state till the next Friday evening, a number of medical gentlemen exerting their whole skill to revive him in the interim, but to no purpose. At last one of them, Dr. Heineberg, by adopting a leaf from the practice of the renowned Sangrado, succeeded in restoring Hunton to life. By using the warm bath, scarifier, and cupping glass the Doctor was enabled to draw eighteen ounces of blood from the region of the cerebellum upon which the patient opened his eyes, rose up and called for water. He had been dead, to all intents and purposes, for four days, and when questioned on that subject, said he recollected taking a pill of opium last night. He is now in a fair way to recover entirely from the effects of his potent dose."

WE GIVE UP THE BANK.

We have been strenuous supporters of the United States Bank, and we believe yet, that if General Jackson had let it alone, it would have continued a very useful and a very harmless Institution.—But it is done: other banks have grown up on its ruins, and we shall have to get along without it. But if we cannot have the very best place for depositing the people's money, let us have the next best: any place is better than the pockets of such men as Swartwout, Price, Harris and Boyd. Banks have the confidence of the public as to their honesty and ability while ever their notes circulate at par.—No individual however wealthy he may be, can procure for himself the same amount of confidence as is given in an association of respectable men.—The place in which public confidence is most reposed is the place where the public money should be deposited.

Very little money has been lost to the country by the disruption of Banks: with an exception however, as to certain Western Banks in the new States which never ought to have been selected, and which were chosen like most other of General Jackson's favorites—because they were not, "above suspicion."—Carolina Watchman.

A lead Mine has been lately discovered in Cabarrus county, near the Rowan line, about 13 miles from this place, on the Lands of Mr. McMackin.

We have seen of the Ores, and find them to be that of Carbonate of lead; some of the specimens are rich with the Metal. How extensive the lode or vein may be, it is difficult to say, as it has only been penetrated in two places, the one about 8 feet, and the other 30. These workings are by no means extensive enough to pronounce upon the character of the Ores, or value of the discovery.—We believe, however, from present appearances and the surrounding indications, that the prospect is worthy of a more extensive examination.—Western Carolinian.

Deadly weapons.—The legislature of Alabama has just enacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "if any person shall carry concealed about his person any species of fire arms, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas toothpick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall on conviction thereof, before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the judge of said court."

ITEMS.

Louisiana.—The senatorial branch of the Louisiana legislature, by a vote of 9 to 5, has passed a resolution declaring that "a national bank, properly constituted, (due regard being had to the rights of the states,) cannot fail to be an important auxiliary in carrying into effect the power of congress to create and regulate a currency of equal value, credit and use, wherever it may circulate, and to facilitate the fiscal operations of the general government."

Mississippi.—The bill for the suppression of tippling houses, has passed the lower house of the legislature of the state by a decided majority.

A resolution authorizing the new Union Bank to issue one and two years post notes, bearing five per cent. interest has passed both houses of the legislature.

Trade of the Wabash.—The Terre-haute (Ind.) Courier states, that ninety thousand hogs were slaughtered on the Wabash during the late season, for the southern market. Immense quantities of corn are also shipped from that region for the same market.

A bill to encourage the culture of silk has passed the Ohio house of representatives by a vote of 34 to 20.

Spring.—The Boston Transcript says: "the vanguard of the army of wild geese passed over the city on Thursday evening about eight o'clock, on their annual north-orn journey."

Peach, nectarine and plum trees were in bloom in New Orleans on the 21st ultimo.

Hooier Oddities.—The Indiana Sun says that when a traveller stops at a hotel in that State, his horse is weighed, and when taken out is weighed again, and the bill charged accordingly.

U. S. troops.—The Little Rock (Ark.) Times of the 18th ultimo, mentions the arrival there of the steamboat Bee, with 104 soldiers, a part of the 4th regiment, ordered from Tennessee to Garrison Fort Gibson, in place of the 7th regiment, which is ordered to Florida.

Necessity of repetition.—"I remember," says the celebrated Wesley, "hearing my father say to my mother, 'how could you have the patience to tell that blockhead the same thing twenty times over?' 'Why,' said she, 'if I had told him but nineteen times, I should have lost all my labor.'"

Rev. R. R. Gurley, the champion of the American Colonization Society, is measuring swords with an anti-slavery fanatic, in Cincinnati, upon the respective merits of their several plans for giving freedom to the black man.

Mr. Speaker Polk, from his gross partiality and injustice, did not receive a vote of thanks without a warm debate, and then only by a vote 98 to 57! This was a deserved rebuke, and will indicate to future presiding officers their true course.

The Pea Patch in the Delaware is to be bought by the United States, the President having been authorized to make the purchase.

Mr. Muhlenberg, our Minister to Austria, seems to have met with a very cordial reception at Court, and is talking Dutch to them, in as good style as the best of them.

New York has expended upwards of fifteen thousand dollars within the last four years, in preventing and quelling riots in that city.

According to a Western paper, there were eighty steam boat disasters on the Western Rivers, during the year 1839; some of them, as the reader will long remember, of a most destructive and heart-rending character. Of the eighty, 14 were blown up, or collapsed, and 37 snagged.

Betting on Elections has been prohibited by a late act of the Illinois Legislature, by a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days.

Sharp Shooting.—Mr. Barnet Hildebrand, of East Berlin, Adams county (Pa.) shot three shots on Friday the 8th inst. with a rifle at a target—distance one hundred yards. Twice he touched the centre—the other shot almost. The three shots measured barely an eighth of an inch.

Despatches for England. The Hon. John Duer went out in the Steam Packet Liverpool bearer of despatches to the American Minister.

A paper giving an account of Toulouse, says, "it is a large town, containing upwards of 60,000 inhabitants built entirely of brick."

The Deaf and Dumb in the United States.—It is estimated that there are 8000 Deaf and Dumb persons in the U. States, about half of whom can read; which is thought to be a greater proportion of readers than exists among those who are possessed of all their faculties, residing in the old world.

A RELIC OF THE TIME THAT TRIED MEN'S SOULS.—On Monday last, Joseph Benton, an old revolutionary soldier, entered the County Treasurer's office to receive his pension. Benton is in the 16th year of his age, and unable to walk without assistance. He was accompanied by his daughter, a lady 60 years of age.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Hamburg Bank.—This Bank has lately increased its capital. The sum of \$200,000 of the new stock was sold at auction, at an average premium of 12 1-2 per cent.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Clover seed was lately selling in Kentucky at \$25 per bushel.

Com. Elliot some time since imported into this country eight Arabian horses, which have all been carried into Missouri. So says an exchange paper.

An act was passed at the late session of Congress forbidding the Post Master General from giving more than \$300 per mile for the transportation of the mail on any railroad.

Connecticut.—The democratic convention for the nomination of state officers, recently held at Hartford, have nominated the hon. John M. Niles as a candidate for governor, and John Stewart for lieutenant governor.

The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a bill authorizing the Governor to purchase, at an expense of \$25,000, a marble statue of Washington, to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol.

The height of meanness.—Marble, in one of his pieces, speaks of the meanest man we have heard of. "He was so stingy," says Dan, "that when he went into bar rooms to sponge for liquor and read other people's newspapers, his jeans fairly stuck out so far that the carriages couldn't pass along the street without turning clear up to the opposite side walk."

"No Song no Supper."—This pregnant alternative maxim recurred to our memory on reading in one of the Raleigh papers, certain "Rules" of the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by a request that Editors in the State will publish them. If our paper-maker or workmen will take a copy of the "Rules," when published, for three dollars' worth of paper or labor we will comply; not otherwise. For any one not able to pay, we will publish any necessary and proper document gratuitously; but this is not a case of that nature.—*Newbern Spectator.*

NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG.

THE Second Annual Volume of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG is this day submitted to its patrons and the public. During the brief year of its existence, it has been favorably received and now enjoys a steadily increasing patronage and sale of 4 to 5,000 copies per week.

The Political character of THE WHIG is fully indicated by its title. It will support the cause of Constitutional Liberty, Social Order and the Supremacy of the Laws with its whole heart and soul, and expose corruption, peculation, Jacobinism, disorganization, and demagogism in high phrases, with no meanly-phrased phraseology or craven spirit. It will call knavery and hypocrisy by their right names, and hold them up to the contempt of a deceived and despoiled people. Briefly, it will labor to restore the good old days when integrity and ability were the chief passports to public station, and when high functionaries seriously implicated in peculation and gross neglect of duty would have scorned to hold office an hour until the charges were on trial disproved and overthrown. It will fearlessly contend for honesty, fidelity, and true Republicanism. It will war against the corrupting influence of Executive patronage, the seductions of Power and Expediency, and earnestly contend for genuine Retrenchment and Reform.

In its non-political features, THE WHIG will strive to be instructive, useful and entertaining. The News of the Day will be carefully made up from an ample list of exchanges in this country and in Europe, aided by a valuable Foreign Correspondence. Regular reports of commercial transactions will be given, with a Review of the Markets, Bank Note Table, &c. &c.

The greatest vigilance will be used to afford view of whatever is transpiring throughout the world. Finally, as large a portion of the paper (about one fourth) will be devoted to original and selected Literature as can possibly be spared from the more pressing demands of the times. In short, no labor or zeal will be spared to render it universally interesting and acceptable.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WHIG will henceforth be issued every Saturday on a large imperial sheet of good paper in the Quarto form (eight ample pages to a number) suitable for preservation and binding, at Three Dollars per annum; Five Dollars for two copies, and at that rate for any larger number. No subscription will be received without payment in advance, nor will any paper be sent after the period of such subscription has expired. Our patrons may therefore be assured that they will not be troubled to stop their papers when they shall no longer want them.

Please address
J. GREGG WILSON & CO.
March 2, 1839. 127 Nassau street.

THE MARKETS.			
FAYETTEVILLE CHERAW, S. C.			
Bacon,	11 a 12	10 a 15	
Beeswax,	25	22 a 24	
Brandy, apple,	80	—	
" peach,	100	—	
Butter,	—	15 a 20	
Coffee,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2	12 1-2 a 16	
Cotton,	18 a 14	13 a 15	
Corn,	100	75 a 100	
Cotton yarn,	24 a 32	—	
Feathers,	45	40 a 45	
Flaxseed,	130 a 140	—	
Flour,	650 a 750	650 a 600	
Iron,	550 a 600	550 a 650	
Molasses,	36 a 40	45 a 50	
Nails, cut,	750	7 3-4 a 8	
Sugar,	8 a 12	10 a 12 1-2	
Salt,	85 a 90	100 a 125	
Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10	—	
Wheat,	135 a 140	—	
Whiskey,	60	—	
Wool,	25 a 30	—	

MILL STONES,
WARRANTED of a superior quality for sale by
JOH WORTH, Agent.
Feb 27, 1839.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 27, 1839.

On the first page of this paper is a comprehensive geographical and statistical view of Davie county. It is just such an article as we love to copy—descending into those minute and interesting details which go to develop the resources of our beloved old State.

FROM MAINE.—The Memorandum of the British minister and Mr. Forsyth is taking effect, and the belligerent nations of Maine and New Brunswick are softening their warlike tone. On the receipt of the abovementioned document the governor of New Brunswick addressed a note to governor Fairfield, expressing his willingness to enter into amicable negotiations. Gov. Fairfield transmitted a message to the Maine legislature on the subject of the Memorandum: He considered the arrangement proposed unsatisfactory and unequal—advised that the military force of the State should not be withdrawn till the New Brunswick forces be drawn off; he resists the recommendation to allow gov. Harvey concurrent jurisdiction, &c., &c. Maine has, as yet, shown no intention to recede from the position she has taken; but the probability is that the affair will ultimately be *cased off* without any fighting.

A SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION is to be held in Charleston on the 3rd of next month. Of the objects of this convention we know nothing, more than what is indicated above,—but presume it meets for the same purposes with several preceding abortions of the like title. The principal professed object of these conventions—a direct foreign trade from southern ports—is truly commendable; but the spirit which has hitherto actuated them, has, in our view, rendered them worthy of no more success than has hitherto attended them. They seem to have been gotten up more in a feeling of envy towards the north, than that generous emulation which is necessary to honorable and successful commercial enterprise. There is in it a corroding tincture of nullification which we do not like.

North Carolina has taken no steps, we believe, towards a representation in this convention. A majority of her citizens, take a right and prudent view of the matter. Old Rip begins to see that attention to his own business is the best source of improvement and wealth.

THE WILMINGTON WEEKLY CHRONICLE, a new paper under the conduct of Asa A. Brown, is before the public. It is whig. We publish the following paragraph from the editor's "introductory" for the excellent sentiment embodied in it:

"The subscriber feels with full force the responsibilities he has taken upon himself. However humble his pretensions in the way of talent or qualifications, he is yet sensible, that as the conductor of a public press, he may be the instrument of some good or of much evil, for it is universally conceded that the newspaper press, wields a vastly greater influence over popular opinion and feeling than any other agent under human control. Hence the importance that they who direct this nightly engine, should be themselves governed by elevated notions of justice and propriety. No temporary views of expediency, or the subserving of a cause of doubtful value, should tempt them to swerve from their own convictions of right, nor enlist in the support of men or sentiments, without a close examination of the one, and the ultimate tendency of the other."

Executive Council.—The Governor has notified his Council, to convene in this City on the 15th of April, to advise with him as to the appointment of a Public Treasurer, vice D. W. Courts, Esq. appointed Consul to Matanzas.—*Raleigh Register.*

The editor of the Tallahassee Floridian, is, or has been, a right sensible and prudent body, according to his own account of the matter. He says he set out on his editorial career on the non-commercial principle. He established himself "on the fence." Whenever he saw the party on either side of him in need of his services he jumped off and lent a helping hand,—then resumed his comfortable quarters—"settlin' on a rail."

MARCH.—We, the people, have been congratulating ourselves on the fine spring weather, during most of this month. But our congratulations, as well as cabbage and other vegetables were badly frostbitten night before last. March generally furnishes a specimen of every season in the year, besides puffing on his own account. It was not to be expected that all the glories of spring should bud

and bloom before this uncertain month would go out. Never mind. Rude old Boreas will not be able to raise the wind much longer.

OF AND CONCERNING THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

With most exemplary patience, and praiseworthy perseverance, we journeyed through the vast wilderness of words composing the editorial of the last North Carolina Standard. Various and conflicting emotions were aroused during this our weary pilgrimage;—but the topmost thought in our minds when we got through, was, that if Thomas Loring, alone, turns off every week such masses of original matter, in the style of mechanical correctness and taste in which the Standard uniformly appears,—he sets an example of zeal, perseverance and untiring industry, which some of our brethren in a better cause would do well to follow.

A doubt has sometimes arisen in our minds whether the editor is entitled to the credit of all the "nasty licks" dealt out through the columns of the Standard—whether some gallant political Teucers do not despatch their stealthy arrows from behind the shield of this Ajax Telamon of an editor. But we charitably conclude that the doubt may be unfounded, from the fact that a sour old editor gets the run of things in his head from time immemorial—that he gets by heart all the crooks and turns and inconsistencies incident to human nature in general, and to political factions in particular,—this being the case, there is nothing to do but scribble it over and over eternally.

The lugubrious and petulant cries set up by the last Standard, about a "studied effort" and "concerted movement" among the "federal presses to strike at the editor of the Standard," we regard as a pretty efficient piece of fudge—a "studied effort" on the part of that paper to raise the public sympathy in favor of the poor, persecuted and abused organ of the most powerful and intolerant administration that ever ruled a republic!—If the Patriot is regarded as formally an integral part of the "federal press" that is making the "movement" alluded to, we would remark that no such hall has ever been put in motion with our knowledge or consent, 'pon honor! We do up all our sayings on our own hook, entirely, without let or hindrance, counsel or advisement, from or with any party. And as to "personal malice," we solemnly disclaim any such fiend-like sentiment towards the editor of the Standard, or any other man on the face of the earth. We trust to common sense, and every higher and finer feeling of our nature, that political differences will never carry us to such absurd lengths.

This we do believe—that the editor of the Standard is devoted, heart, body and soul to his party, rather than the people and his country. We are compelled to draw this conclusion from the columns of his paper. We find in them, no jot of magnanimity—not the least concession in favor of any measure, any principle, or any man of that party to which a majority of the people of the State now belong. To see the people of the State so bitterly denounced and abused by a paper that knows it has the federal power on its side, we acknowledge does raise our most honest and patriotic wrath.

An expression of unaffected indignation is aroused in the Standard, on "a charge of its editor being born out of North Carolina." The fact that the editor's earlier prejudices were imbibed in a northern locality, ought, perhaps, to make the Standard a little more modest; but still this taunt is ungenerous. A certain logical Irishman said that "a man has a right to be born wherever it suits him." If any man, from any of the four winds of heaven, comes into North Carolina to achieve a livelihood or a reputation, by the legal exercise of his physical or mental faculties—whether by mauling rails, or "federal whiggery"—let him do it, say we, in the name of all that is generous and liberal. North Carolina, we know by experience, is a mighty comfortable country to be born in,—but if fate hath fixed a man's nativity in any other section of our glorious Union, we attach no blame to him on that score.

On the particular subject of the Quaker memorial, we consider that we have heretofore said every thing which the occasion called for. As to our senator's construction of particular points of constitutional law, we confess our inability to enlighten the Standard.

Now, being thereunto moved by the love of truth, we have many times heretofore rebuked the Standard in love and solemnity; but he hardeneth his heart

and stiffeneth his neck, and basteeth with his feet to strife. So we turn him over, from henceforth, to a hard heart and a reprobate mind, to work out his own destruction with greediness.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.—Mr.

Gholson, who, it will be remembered, a year or two since, strove so hard to force himself upon the people of Mississippi as one of their representatives in congress, but who met with just such fate at their hands, as an intriguing demagogue deserves from a free people,—has received his reward from the President, by being appointed a Judge of the U. States Circuit Court. This is in character with most of the President's appointments,—made from his thorough-going partisans, after they have forfeited the confidence of the people.

Dr. Wm. Jones, postmaster at Washington City, has been removed from office by order of the President. We believe the best reason that has been assigned for this is, that somebody else wanted the office, as there was no charge of "defalcation" or inattention to duty made against him. Perhaps the true cause of his removal was, that he was suspected of being tainted with Conservatism.

A new postoffice has been lately established in Randolph county, N. C., by the name of Raysville, and Presley Ray, Esq. appointed postmaster.

The way the Grayson (Va.) wagoners have lately treated Greensborough to potatoes, venison hams and bearskins, is genteel.

North Carolina looms.—We saw a day or two since, a bale of Woolen and Cotton goods, from the Phoenix Factory Fayetteville, which was sent to one of our merchants as a sample. It is a favorable omen and furnishes good evidence of a profitable investment to the enterprising manufacturers. This article is admirably adapted to negro clothing, and we hope it will be purchased for that purpose by our rice planters, and farmers generally. How much better would it be to purchase a good article from our own looms, than to buy the same from the factories of other States.

If the manufacturer understands his interest, and is not too covetous of inordinate gains, he can easily bring to pass a consummation so desirable to him and so gratifying to State pride.

Wilmington Advertiser.

The Cotton Crop of 1839.—It is now pretty surely ascertained that the Cotton Crop of the last season, 1839, falls short of the crop of 1837 nearly about 350,000 bales. It is believed however, that the surplus of the crop of 1837 added to the crop of 1839 will be sufficient to supply the demand of the present year. We have just read a letter from an intelligent commission merchant in N. Orleans, who says it is believed there that prime cotton will go up to 20 cents before the next crop begins to come into market. This rise however will not benefit the Planters much, as most, if not all of them will have sold their cotton, but it will be a great advantage to those who may have the article on hand, the U. S. Bank for instance, which generally manages to buy cheap, and sell high.—*West. Carolinian.*

The Madisonian complains loudly against Senators Roan and Norvell for reading their speeches to the Senate. It declares the practice is totally unpatriotic and against the rules laid down in the Manual. It declares that it was designed that the Senate should be a forum for the great minds of the Republic to debate and decide upon grave and weighty matters—not for the reading of political and partizan homilies.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1839.

John Fields & others, vs. Nathaniel S. Seales, Nancy Crockett, Jacob Seales and his wife Nancy.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State—it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Greensborough Patriot" for six weeks, for the said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of the petitioners; otherwise, it will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Cler. of our said Court, at office, in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1839.
JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$5.60.

POTATOES.

50 BUSHELS of large white snow-hill mountain Potatoes, just received and for sale by
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
March 21, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1839.

Brannock & Woolen) Original Attachment vs. James Lynch.) levied on land and personal property.

IN this case, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the "Greensborough Patriot" of the pendency of this suit, and that unless the defendant appears at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or reply, judgment by default, final, will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1839.
JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$4.20.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Rural Repository.

Devoted to Police Literature, such as Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Travelling Sketches, Amusing Miscellany, Humorous and Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

On Saturday, the 22d of June, 1839, will be issued the first number of the Sixteenth Volume (Seventh New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all Contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement to typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The Sixteenth volume, (Seventh New Series) will commence on the 22d of June next, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing. Any person, who will remit us Five Dollars, free of postage, shall receive six copies, and any person, who will remit us Ten Dollars, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscription received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount of Subscription to be sent as soon as possible to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.
Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y. 1839.

Subscriptions to the above received at this office.

LOOK AT THIS.

GILMER & WHARTON, lately engaged in the tailoring business in this place, having dissolved copartnership, request those indebted for work to come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.—The books will be found at the old stand.
WILLIAM S. GILMER,
A. C. WHARTON.

NEW FIRM.

ROBERT MITCHELL and WILLIAM S. GILMER have entered into copartnership to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, under the style of "Mitchell & Gilmer," and occupy the old stand of Gilmer & Wharton. They would advertise the public that they are prepared to execute all orders for work with which they may be favored. Both having been so long known to the public, and their work and prices also known, it is unnecessary to attempt to call in custom by the infliction of a puff.
ROBERT MITCHELL,
WILLIAM S. GILMER.
Greensborough, Feb. 20, 1839.

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Public Notice.

According to an act of the late General Assembly, the Spring Term of the Superior Court of Law for Guilford county will be held (as formerly) on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March—for one week only. It is ordered that Thursday of said week be State's Day, and witnesses in behalf of the State will attend accordingly on that day. This order is not, however, to affect the attendance of witnesses summoned before the Grand Jury.

THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C.
March 28, 1839. Pr. adv. \$2.20. 6-4

TANNERY.

THE subscriber has this day purchased of G. C. Townsend his Tanning Establishment, together with the entire stock, which is tolerably extensive,—and is desirous to accommodate the public with such Leather as is commonly kept in tanyards in this country, on as accommodating terms as can be afforded, for cash or on a short credit. Cash or leather will be given for Hides, Bark and Tallow will be taken in exchange for Leather.
JOSEPH A. McLEAN.
Greensborough, March 21st, 1839.

Mr. John Jackson, having been engaged for some length of time in the Yard, I have secured his services, and he will attend to customers in the absence of the proprietor.
J. A. McL.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of "McAdoo & Scott," either by bonds or book accounts, are respectfully solicited to come forward immediately and settle, as one of the partners has deceased, and the business must be closed forthwith—no mistake!
—McADOO & SCOTT.
Greensborough, March 20, 1839.



POETRY.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires.

THE LAW.

BY JUDGE BLACKSTONE.

Shakespeare no more thy sylvan son
Nor all the art of Addison,
Pope's show'n-strung lyre, nor Waller's sense
Nor Milton's mighty self must please.
Instead of these—a formal band
In fits and coils around me stand,
With sounds uncouth, and accents dry,
That grate the soul of harmony.
Each pedant sage unlocks his store,
Of mystic dark discordant lore:
And points with tottering hand the ways
That lead me to the thorny maze.

There in a winding close retreat
Is Justice doom'd to fix her seat.
There fenc'd by bulwarks of the Law,
She keeps the wondrous world in awe;
And there from vulgar sight retir'd,
Like eastern queens is more admir'd:
O let me pierce the secret shade,
Where dwells the venerable maid!
There humbly mark, with reverend awe,
The guardian of Britannia's law;
Unfold with joy her sacred page,
(Th' united boast of many an age,
Where mix'd yet uniform, appears
The wisdom of a thousand years!)
In that pure spring the bottom view,
Clear, deep, and regularly true,
And other doctrines thence imbibe,
Than lurk within the sordid scribble.

Observe how parts with parts unite
In one harmonious rule of right;
See countless wheels distinctly tend
By various laws to one great end;
While mighty Alfred's piercing soul
Pervades and regulates the whole.
Then welcome business, welcome strife,
Welcome the cares the thorns of life;
The visage wan, the purblind sight,
The toil by day, the lamp at night;
The tedious forms, the solemn prate,
The pert dispute the dull debate;
The drowsy bench, the babbling hall;
For these, fair Justice, welcome all!

Thus though my noon of life be pass'd
Yet let my setting sun, at last
Find out the still, the rural cell,
Where sage retirement loves to dwell:
There let me taste the home-felt bliss
Of innocence, and inward peace;
Untainted by the guilty bribe;
Uncurs'd amid the harpy tribe;
No orphan's cry to wound my ear;
My honor, and my conscience clear:
Thus may I calmly meet my end,
Thus to the grave in peace descend!

Arkansas Eloquence.—We'll put the following sample of an Arkansas lawyer's eloquence against any thing that can bring from the west—As to the justice of his reasoning we say nothing, but as to its conclusiveness we defy any one to find a match. His client was brought up for stealing a mule. After the witnesses had all been sworn, and the lawyer on the other side had given his opinion, our orator gave the jury the following blast:

"Gentlemen of the jury, the whole of you, there you set: You have all heard what those witnesses have said, and of course you agree with me that my client didn't steal that mule. Do you 'spos, for one second, that he would steal a mule? A low-lived mule! D—n a clear of it. What does he want of a mule when he has got a bang up pony like that tied to your tree? (pointing to a fine looking Mustang, opposite the log court house.) What, I say in the name of Gen. Jackson does he want of a mule? Nothing—exactly nothing. No, gentlemen of the jury, he didn't steal the mule, he would 'nt be caught stealing one. He never wanted a mule, he never had a mule, nor he never would have a mule about him. He has his antipathies as well as any body, and you couldn't hire him to take a mule.

Jurymen, that I wyer on the other side has been trying to spread wool over your eyes, and stuff you up with the notion that my client walked off with the afore-said animal without asking leave; but you ain't such a pack of fools as to believe him. Listen to me if you want to hear truth and reason—and while you are about it, wake up that fellow who's asleep; I want him to hear too.

That other lawyer says, too, that my client should be sent to prison. I'd like to see you send him once. But its getting towards dinner time and I want a horn bad, so I'll give you a closer and finish. Now you have no idea of sending my client to prison—I can see that fact sticking out. Suppose either of you was in his place—suppose, for instance, I was, and you should undertake to jug me; put me in a log jail without fire, where the wind was blowing in on one side and out of the other, and the only thing to brag about the place was the perfectly free circulation of air—do you suppose, I say, that I would go? I'd see you d—d first, and then I wouldn't."

We don't know what verdict the jury

returned, as when our informant left they had all gone to the grocery to liquor.
N. O. Picayune.

"**Couldn't do so much for so little.**"—An Ex-Postmaster in Georgia, who recently resigned his office, has made an amusing exposition. He says, that his receipts as Postmaster were nothing at all, though he was expected to do the drudgery of the party, and that, when he had been officiating about a month, the Department drew on him for \$50, which he charitably furnished. Shortly afterwards, when there were not five dollars of the public money in his hands, the Department drew on him for \$50, which he also furnished. Hearing subsequently that a third requisition was about to be made, he backed out from his official dignity as precipitately as possible.

This was a hard case. The closest parallel to it, that we have have ever seen, was that of a late stage traveller in New Jersey. Soon after starting, one of the stage wheels dropped into a mud hole, and the passenger, at the solicitation of the driver, got a fence rail and helped to pry it out. "I guess," said the driver, after the job was finished, "you mought as well bring that rail along with you, there's another hole ahead." Accordingly the traveller, not in the very best humor, trudged along half a mile on foot under the burden of the ponderous rail and again relieved the wheel. He was now about to take his seat in the vehicle, but the driver called out to him: "There's another hole yonder—I guess you'll have to take that ere rail along with you, and as the road is muddy, you'd better go a foot." "Look ye, Sir," thundered the traveller at last, provoked beyond all endurance—"go to the devil with your old stage! I've no objection at all to walking, but as for paying stage fare for the privilege of walking the whole distance with a big rail on my shoulder I'll see you hanged first."—*Louisville Journal.*

Intolerance.—Dr. Franklin being in company where intolerance was the subject discussed, the Doctor, to illustrate some remarks which he had made in favor of toleration, took up a Bible and opening at Genesis, read the following parable, to the surprise of the hearers, who wondered that such a passage had escaped their notice: "And it came to pass after these things, that Abraham sat in the door of his tent about the going down of the sun. And behold a man bent down with age was coming down from the wilderness leaning on a staff. And Abraham arose and met him and said unto him, 'Come in I pray thee and wash thy feet and tarry the night.' And the old man said, 'Nay for I will abide under this tree.' But Abraham pressed him gently, so he turned and went into the tent. And when Abraham saw he blessed not God, he said unto him, 'Wherefore dost thou not worship the most High God, Creator of heaven and earth?' And the man answered and said, 'I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name, for I have made a God unto myself, that dwelleth in my house and provideth me with all things.' And Abraham's wrath was kindled against the man, and he arose and drove him forth into the wilderness with blows. And God said, 'Have I not borne with him these three hundred and eight years, and nourished him and clothed him, notwithstanding he rebelled against me, couldst thou not, who art thyself a sinner, bear with him one night?'"

Roman Etiquette.—Cato, when censor of Rome, expelled from the senate Mamilius, whom the general opinion had marked out for consular, because he had given his wife a kiss in the day-time, in the sight of his daughter.

"For his own part," he said, "his wife never embraced him but when it thundered dreadfully;"—adding, by way of joke, "that he was happy when Jupiter pleased to thunder."

Some remorseless scoundrels are continually hinting to the President to get married—just as though he had not trouble enough on his hands already.

The Boston Herald says—"The Grand Jurors came into the court yesterday morning, and presented twenty-five pills, which were taken by his honor, &c."—His honor is to be pitted.

The Real Fed Party.—According to the Portsmouth Journal, the office holders are the real fed party, because they are fed by Uncle Sam, and pretty well fed too.

The thorough-bred Horse NICK BIDDLE.

BY IMPORTED FLYDE, dam by Timoleon, and half brother to Steel and Billy Townes by the sire, and half brother to Copper by the dam, all distinguished turf horses, will stand the ensuing season at my stable at the noted place Bruce's Cross Roads, and will be let at the reduced price of \$15 the season and \$20 to insure. The season to commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of July. The proprietor will find excellent pasturage for mares and brood for servants, for which no charge will be made. Mares can also be grain fed at 25 cents per day, so that they will be returned in as good or better flesh than when received. For further particulars, see Wm. H. BRITTAIN, Guilford Co., N. C., March 4, 1839. 4-3

JESSE H. LINDSAY
Has for Sale
GRAY'S INVULNERABLE OINTMENT
DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
Feb. 1839. 1-6

Fair enough for the Purchaser.

PERSONS at all doubtful of the great superiority and high character of Stodart, Worcester and Dunham's PIANO FORTES are respectfully requested to try them. They are unworthy, reject them; if they are good, give them the character which has been given them by all who have used them. Nothing less can be asked, and nothing more will be required; in any case where the party is uncertain about the quality of the instruments, no pay will be required until they are satisfied. The same attention will be paid to a letter ordering a Piano, as would be given, were the person present. Many of the Pianos that I sell are never seen by their owners until opened at home. The following letter is from a gentleman who never saw his instrument before he opened it at his house. I have now for sale from twelve to fifteen Pianos.

E. P. NASH.

Mr. E. P. Nash.—The Piano Forte which I purchased of you in March last, (made by Stodart, Worcester and Dunham and forwarded to Blakely, by way of the Petersburg Rail Road) arrived in good order and free of injury. It is a neat, plain, and handsomely finished piano, and fully sustains you in the representation made in its favor. It is pronounced by all who have performed on it, (some of whom are competent judges) to be a very superior toned instrument, and promises so far to be durable.

I therefore take much pleasure in recommending to such persons as may wish to purchase instruments of the kind, to apply to you before they purchase elsewhere.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
(Copy.) RICE B. PERCE.
Halifax Co., N. C., June 27, 1838.

JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Company, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

AT a Convention which met at Baltimore on the 11th of December last, composed of a great number of gentlemen from various parts of the Union, distinguished for their public services, patriotism and practical intelligence, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted after full discussion, in the course of which a great mass of facts and valuable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export—thereby giving an active employment to American labor, and retaining millions of dollars in our country, that are annually sent out of it for the purchase of silken goods.

Resolved, That a National Silk Journal ought to be established under the auspices of the Executive Committee, and all the funds over and above the support of said paper ought to be devoted to the advancement of the silk cause in the United States.

Under the latter resolution the subscriber has been solicited to assume the editorial superintendence of the Journal to be published by the Society, and now, with not the least intention of that kind (not to say passion), for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prompted him eighteen years since to issue the first number of the old American Farmer, he is but too happy to salute once more his old friends and correspondents, promising to deserve new ones by the most assiduous endeavors, (not incompatible with strict attention to his official duties,) to accelerate the growth and progress of what he is convinced is destined to become a great branch of national industry, bringing into active exercise much of the now unproductive laboring power of the country, giving comfort to the widow and the orphan, lifting them suitable and remunerating employment; and making, in the aggregate, a large addition to the wealth and prosperity of our beloved Union.

Though Silk and every thing connected with its production and all its improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufacture will constitute the chief design and aim of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable and useful variety, a considerable portion of its pages will be dedicated to the judiciously selected and kindred subjects of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy. Hence, the adjective title "RURAL ECONOMIST."

J. S. SKINNER.

The Journal of the American Silk Society will be published monthly, in pamphlet form. Each number will contain thirty-two pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

All persons friendly to the objects of the Journal will please collect at once and transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

TERMS.

Two Dollars a year or six copies for Ten Dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to Gideon B. Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

All Editors of papers who may desire to see Silk added to the list of *American Staples*; and who will have the kindness to give the prospectus a few insertions, will be entitled to a copy of the Journal.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Itch, Scabs, Childbirth, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally. Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Look at This.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements demanding at present the whole of my time alone prevent me from assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the State that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind. N. J. PALMER, Milton, N. C., Jan. 21, 1839.

Morus Multicaulis, OR GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY.

LARGE stock of best Southern raised for sale by the subscriber, at \$20 a thousand for BUDS, and 20 cents a foot for Main Root. A liberal discount to large purchasers. JAMES SLOAN. Feb. 16th, 1839. 1-4

Garden Seeds.

A SUPPLY of fresh GARDEN SEEDS, a growth of 1838, from the gardens of D. Landreth, Philadelphia, and J. White, Enfield, Connecticut, just received, and For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. Feb. 1839. 1-4



A CATALOGUE OF REASONS For using Dr. Peters' CELEBRATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are composed of simple, which have the power to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not unpleasant to take, nor distressing to retain, while they are most effective to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a standard medicine by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor in any climate, and for any length of time.

8. Because notwithstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because increases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excited state of the body, they have a most happy effect in calming, and invigorating the mind.

11. Because they effect their cures without the usual attendants of other pills, sickness and gripings.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a sovereign remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without producing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated, without any undue means being resorted to, to procure invalid testimonies.

17. Because their composition is such that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because two or three, are in general sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the frame without debilitating the system.

21. Because notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case if they could have discovered in them a single flaw to evil at.

22. Because (and this fact is of the utmost importance) ladies in a certain situation may take them (not more than two or three at a time, however) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' vegetable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the medicines of all competitors, as in no case is there more danger to be apprehended, or for which so few remedies have been discovered, as the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults, they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants, in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged to stand pre-eminent for the soothing influence upon young ladies while suffering from the usual changes of life, as directed by the laws of nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for ague, fever, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, loss of appetite, piles, colic, heartburn, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, indigestion, loss of appetite, biliousness, or yellow complexion, and in all cases of disorder of the bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills, is one of the happiest discoveries of modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a general agent of bodily affliction.

The above Pills are for sale in Greensboro, N. C. by J. & R. SLOAN. Sept. 14, 1838. 1-4

MONSIEUR MEDLEY.

THIS well known and high bred horse will stand the ensuing season at Greensboro, at Chipman's Mill, and at Mordican Mendenhall's in Springfield settlement Guilford Co. N. C. at \$12 a mare if paid within the season—otherwise \$15 will be charged. Insurance \$18. 50 cents to the groom in every instance. For further information in regard to Monsieur Medley, refer to hand bills. JAMES M. CHAPPELL. March 12th, 1839. 4-3

1 TIERCE RICE,
10 Kegs Nails,
1 Hhd. Muscovado Sugar,
6 Bag. Rio Coffee,
300 Gals. N. Orleans Molasses,
3000 lbs. English and Swede Iron,
6000 " Country do.
1 Bl. Sps. Turpentine, do.
1 " Rosin,
10 Boxes 8 by 10 Glass,
300 lb. Putty,
6 Boxes Picture Frame Glass,
14-16, 16-18, 18-20,
20 Kegs White Lead.
For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN. Feb. 24, 1839. 1-4

CIRCULAR.

THE article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goellicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

(Translated from the German.)
LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE
of Germany,
THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America.—To Louis Offon Goellicke, M. D., of Germany (Europe) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member), he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the Vital (or Life Principle) of the human body.*—Often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs, and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imports an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL-GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned GRATITUDE and the gratitude of a WORLD, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fact may justly claim for it such a title as is thus so signally triumphed over our great common enemy—CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby placed itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine whose wondrous virtues have been so gloriously portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.
A medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power—a medicine, which, tho' designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Inextinguishable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-half dollars (250) per half ounce. For sale at the Store of JOSEPH GIBSON, Esq. Agent, Guilford Co.

*A German coin, value 75 cents.

The above Medicine is also for sale at the store of Wilson S. Hill, Esq., 12 miles north of Greensboro, by ARENTON DILWORTH, Agent. Feb. 24, 1839. 2-5

1446 lb. ST. CROIX SUGAR.
66 lb. Rice, (very superior—new crop.)
Rio, and Laguna Coffee.
Sugar House, & New Orleans Molasses.
For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. Feb. 1839. 1-4

5 CENTS REWARD.

AN indentured boy named Demsey Baily has left, or rather run away from me. Said Baily is about 19 years old, by his features, about 5 feet 6 inches high; black hair and dark skin. I forswear all persons from employing or harboring said Baily, and will give the above reward if brought to my house, in Stokes county, about 5 miles east of Salem. JOSEPH PHILLIPS. 4-3

Italian Spring Wheat.
A FEW bushels for sale at the TIN-SHOP—warranted genuine—sowed last Spring the 10th of March to 1st of April. Apply quick, or it will be gone. Greensboro, March 5. 3-7

The Greensborough Patriot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In undertaking the conduct of the newspaper in this place, we think it unnecessary to enter into an elaborate exposition of our intended course,—as that must necessarily be guided, in a great measure, by circumstances as they arise around us.

We intend, however, in the first place, that the Patriot shall perform the legitimate functions of a newspaper, as nearly as our taste, our judgment, and the excellent facilities of our location, may enable us to make it.

In "politics" we are not blindly committed to any party: we hold the "reserved right" to speak plainly about the public acts of any and every man. With regard, however, to the two great political factions which divide the nation, our sentiments have long been fixed. In these we are decidedly whig. We opposed the last—we oppose the present executive administration of the general government, and expect to go with the whig party in all its honorable exertions to displace it from power at the expiration of its constitutional term.

The farmer is entitled to our particular attention. The newspaper press is a very proper channel for the dissemination of practical ideas on the subject of husbandry,—and a part of our paper will generally be devoted to this service.

We shall advocate all well judged plans for the improvement of the internal commerce of the State. And that system of common school education, which may reach every child in the land, will meet our hearty support.

The lover of sentiment and fine writing will find in the Patriot some of the choicest clippings of our editorial scissors. And the admirer of a good joke shall in no wise be neglected.

In the general conduct of the paper we shall endeavor to diffuse that high, manly and liberal spirit which ought, individually and collectively, to characterize the people of a free country.

In bucking on the bands of fraternity with "older" and "abler" conductors of the public press, we bespeak that kindness of sentiment which we cherish toward them all as personal strangers, and gentlemen whose experience we defer to. LAMON SWAIN, M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 18, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE American Museum of Literature and the Arts will combine the solidity of a review with the lighter miscellany of a Magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works and short notices of literary productions by the Editors, it will embrace Essays, Tales, Histories, Poetry, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number—five copies for 20 dollars.

NATHANIEL C. BROOKS, J. E. SNODGRASS, Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore. January, 1839.

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Reuben T. Venter, for certain purposes therein named, I shall proceed to sell in Wauington on the 28th inst., one House and an acre lot, all the goods on hand, and all the House hold and Kitchen Furniture of said Venter.

Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale—perhaps a credit of six months will be given. M. BREEDLOVE, Trustee. March 10, 1839. 5-2

ORRIS' TOOTH WASH.

A SUPERIOR article for the teeth and gums, the concurrent testimony of the most eminent dentists, and members of the medical faculties in every section of the Union, is united in favor of this article. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

FOR SALE.

300 BALES of RAW COTTON will be sold on accommodating terms, if wanted in this section of country. Immediate application should be made. HENRY HUMPHREYS, Greensboro, March 18, 1839. 5-3

*Southern Citizen and Milton Spectator will copy once, and forward accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

TO those of our customers indebted by book account due the 1st inst. our established rule requires a settlement either by Cash or Bond. A failure to comply will be charged with interest. J. & R. SLOAN. January 22, 1839.

BLANKS

OF various descriptions in common use printed neatly on good paper, and will be pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable terms.