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SELECTED.

...the end of the world, but not the end of the world.

THE HONEST FISHERMAN.

A French gentleman of the name of Farquhar went to a town on the north coast of France with the intention of passing some weeks there. The morning after his arrival, he went to a baker's to get his English money changed for French. He afterwards took a walk about the town, and visited the quay and the pier, and then landed on the sands. After walking about for some time, he went into a shop and putting his hand in his pocket to pay for some trifling article, found he had lost his purse. It contained all the money he had with him, and he knew that if he could not recover it, he should be reduced to very uncomfortable circumstances before he could receive any remittances from England. He attempted to retrace his steps in the direction of the town. The prefect received Mr. Farquhar with the politeness which a Frenchman always shows to a stranger, and promised to render him every assistance in his power; and immediately despatched officers of police to make inquiries in all parts of the town, and also to observe if any poor person was seen to spend any considerable sum of money. He then desired Mr. Farquhar to come again the next day, when he should be informed of the result of these inquiries. Mr. Farquhar went back to the inn to his dinner, for which the reflection that he had no present means of paying for it somewhat spoiled his appetite.

We must leave him at his melancholy meal and go to a little cabin by the sea-side, inhabited by Pierre Leroux, a poor fisherman. We shall find nobody at home but Katrine his wife, if indeed we can call her at home, when her thoughts are absent with her husband and her two fine boys who had gone out early in the morning to fish, and whose long absence was beginning to fill her mind with apprehension. "Ah, my dear Pierre," said she, "show me the fish you have caught today in that old net; surely some thing must have happened. It had not a better boat I should not mind it so much, but is such a worn-out leaky thing. Oh if he had but money to buy another, or, at least, to get this mended. But the children, poor things, must be fed though ever so poorly, and the boys must have jackets, and all the money we can spare goes to mending the nets which are getting old and bad. Oh dear! a fisherman's life is a dreadful one particularly with an old leaky boat."

Her soliloquy was here interrupted by the entrance of her daughter Janneton, a little hair clad, bare-footed girl of about eight years old, whose tattered habiliments were set off according to the fashion of her country and station, with a snow white cap and a pair of long dangling ear rings. "Oh mother, dear mother!" exclaimed the child, "look, see what I've got," and she held out a crimson silk purse apparently well filled. "How did you come by this?" said the mother, "surely thou didst not steal it?" "Oh no," answered the child, "I should be very sorry to do such a wicked thing as that: I found it. Just now, as I was clambering up the cliff to see if father's boat was coming, I happened to see something red lying on the sands, just by the great stone that is made into a seat. So with a hop and two jumps down I came and here it is." Ah, what a pretty little girl!

Katrine had by this time emptied it of its contents, and counted forty nine gold Napoleons a coin smaller than an English sovereign, and in value sixteen shillings and eight pence of our money, and fifteen or sixteen francs. The frame is a silver coin resembling our shilling, but worth only ten pence. There were a few English half crowns and shillings besides; and these and the appearance of the purse, which was any thing rather than French, indicated it to have belonged to some English person. Katrine who had never before seen so much money together, could scarcely believe her own eyes, and counted it

...the sight of the purse, Pierre looked both astonished and alarmed. "How did you come by it?" said he.

"It is honestly come by, I promise you," said Katrine. "Janneton picked it up on the sand—somebody dropped it I suppose."

"And what do you intend to do with it?" replied her husband.

"Do with it? why buy what we want with it, to be sure. Thou shalt have half the money to get thee a new boat; and I'll keep the rest to buy some new clothes, and whatever else we want. I've promised Janneton a new petticoat, ever since last new year's day but never could get the money for it, but now the poor little one shall have her petticoat, and a fine scarlet one too."

"Katrine," said Pierre with earnestness, "this money is not ours. We have no business to meddle with it."

"Not ours?" replied Katrine, "whose is it then?"

Pierre. It is the owner's, the person who has lost it.

Katrine. But we don't know who that is.

Pierre. We must endeavor to find him out. I will keep it while we are endeavoring to find him.

Katrine. I should be very sorry to be a thief; but surely there can be no harm in keeping what we find.

Pierre. I have lost my nets, or fishing tackle, would any man who found them have a right to them for his own, without trying to find out to whom they belonged?

Katrine. Oh, no;—but then you are only a fisherman—and it would be shocking to take any thing away that belonged to a poor man like you. But this purse must belong to some rich person, some English milord, perhaps, who I dare say, can afford to lose it; and that, you know, makes a great difference.

Pierre. It may make a great difference as regards him, but it makes none as regards us. Our fault would be just the same.

Katrine now shifted her battery. She represented to her husband the deplorable state of his boat, and that he was risking his own life and his children's every time he ventured to sea in it. Poor Pierre sighed. She spread the money on the table. Pierre looked at it, then at his children who were, with famished appetites, devouring their coarse and scanty supper. He felt his resolution give way—the stout arguments with which he had strengthened it seemed weak beside the side of the powerful temptation. His wife saw him waver, and proceeded. "How can you be so foolish as to refuse this God-send which has doubtless been thrown in our way by the blessed Virgin, or some of the holy saints, in pity to our poverty?"

At the name of God, he started from the reverie into which he had fallen, and fresh courage came into his heart. "No," said he, "God and the saints never send us temptations to do wrong. When temptations do come they come from another quarter. So if you love me, dear Katrine, put the money out of my sight and say no more about it." Katrine obeyed the first part of her husband's entreaty, and deposited the money in a chest; but as to the second part, she found that impossible. Pierre complained of being tired and went to bed, but little sleep could he get; and in his dreams first the purse, then his old boat with her sides stove in, then a fine new boat as full of fish as it could hold, flitted by turns across his fancy, and he awoke early, uneasy and unrefreshed. "I'll bear this no longer," said he, "while this vile purse stays in the house, what between my wife and my dreams I shall have no peace night or day. So saying, or rather thinking; for he uttered not a word lest he should awaken his wife, he took the purse out of the chest, and silently stealing out of the cabin bent his steps towards the prefect's house, with the intention of delivering it up to him and leaving it to him to find the right owner.

When he reached the prefect's, he found it was so early that none of the family were up; so he determined to wait in the street till the prefect should be stirring. Here, alone and with the purse in his hand, temptation again assailed him. "Who knows," thought he, "that my not being able to see his worship may be a sign from heaven that I am to keep this money." The more he thought of it the more plausible this reasoning seemed.

"Ah," said he at last, "this will never do. I must not wait idle here. I must go and set about some employment, or there is no knowing how this

...not honestly got
fect her to found
the prefect must
and get rid of the
by it any more."

He found the prefect just risen, sitting giving audience in his robe de chambre and his hair on popitotes. Pierre was admitted without ceremony, and gave the prefect the history of the purse, without omitting a single circumstance, not even his own struggles with the temptation. The prefect immediately recognised the purse by the description Mr. Farquhar had given of it. He counted the money and found that it tallied with that gentleman's statement and that not a piece was missing. "You are an honest fellow, Pierre," said the prefect, "and deserve something for your good conduct. Tell me, should I discover the owner of the money, what reward you will expect?"

"No, please your honor, I want no reward, not a farthing. I am too glad to get rid of it; for I really think that if we kept it any longer in the house, I and my poor Katrine, who have never quarrelled yet, should have quarrelled about it, or perhaps have spent the money, which would have been worse."

With a lightened heart Pierre tipped back to the quay, singing as he went. "Quand je danserai, chère maitresse," &c. &c. When he got there he found his nets not so bad as he had thought, his tackle were in a serviceable condition, and even the old boat appeared less battered than before, and every thing belonging to him wore a better and more cheering aspect. Were they really changed? No; but he was changed himself. He was at ease in his mind; he had obtained a great victory, and had preserved his integrity unspotted.

While all these things had been passing, poor Katrine had remained at home in a state of great anxiety. She had tossed the purse, and imagined that her arguments had conquered Pierre's scruples, and that he was gone to buy the much desired new boat and some presents for herself and the children; and her fancy revelled amongst the variety of things he would probably purchase and bring home with him. At last she began to be surprised at his long absence. No; she became alarmed, fancying all sorts of terrific uncertainties. Perhaps he had been found with the purse in his possession and had been taken up for the robber. She was getting more and more uneasy, when she was startled by the entrance of a gentleman, evidently a foreigner, Mr. Farquhar, and attended at the prefect's at the appointed hour, and there received, to his no little joy, his lost purse. He there received also, and was much touched by the account of the honest fisherman's conduct, and determined to lose no time in finding him out. He was but an indifferent Frenchman and had some difficulty in expressing himself. Katrine, however, comprehended that he was the owner of the purse, and supposed that he had come to claim it.

His agitation became extreme. "Ah," thought she, "Pierre was in the right. If there was no harm in keeping the purse I should not feel so guilty or so ashamed." Most glad would she could she have restored it; and she was stammering out her excuse and uttering a few words, when the tide of her thoughts turned by seeing Mr. Farquhar take out of his pocket the lost purse. "Oh, that she, then, you have got it," she felt a pang from her heart. At this moment Pierre leading little Janneton by the hand, entered the room. "Pierre Leroux?" said Mr. Farquhar. "I have replied in the affirmative, 'I am a very honest fellow, and I am come to for finding my purse.'"

"I beg your pardon, good sir," said Pierre, "nothing to do with it, this little girl for me."

"Then I must reward her," answered Katrine. "Here my little girl, is a good child, which I give you because you found my purse, and as soon as you found my purse, you brought it to your mother to take care of it."

Janneton skipped about as happy as a mountain kid, and after showing her father to her father and mother and brother, she kissed herself several times, she ran to show an old dame, next door was the "brave milord" had given her. "Now," said Mr. Farquhar, "having paid just to the child who found the purse, I what is due to the man who restored it, conveniently give you the whole of it, the half I willingly offer you,—and so I put twenty five of the Napoleons into Pierre's pocket."

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Fears with books, and firmities with arms,
Manners with fortune, manners with civility."

OCEOLA, or POWELL, the leader of the Seminole Indians in their present war against the United States, is the most famous and important Indian of the present day. We copy the following facts in relation to him, collected from authentic sources during the late campaign, from the *Florida Register*.

Oceola, or Powell, the head chief of the hostile Seminoles, is likely to figure in history, with Philip of Pokanoke, or Tekumseh, possessing all their noble daring and deep love of country, with more intelligence, and perhaps, more benevolence. He is a half-breed, (his father an Englishman) of the Creek Nation and Red Stick Tribe. In person he is slight, well proportioned and active, complexion rather light, deep resolute eyes, and a remarkably clear and shrill voice, and supposed to be from 30 to 35 years of age. He has brought himself into notice, and raised himself to his present station by his superior talents, courage and ambition—not having inherited any title or command. Formerly he was proud, gloomy, and insolent, and on one occasion, in a talk with the late honored agent, Gen. Thompson, burst into a paroxysm of passion, declaring that the country was theirs, that they wanted no agent, and that he had better be off; for this he was arrested and confined,—afterwards he appeared penitent, became cheerful, signed the treaty, and was released with many fair promises.

He then made himself very useful to the agent and officers of Camp King, performing many daring feats in arresting criminals, among the troublesome Miccosukees, with which tribe he was at variance—and for these services received repeated marks of friendship from the agent, and gained his entire confidence.

Suddenly he threw off the guise of friendship,—murdered Charles M. Smith, a friendly chief—forced his followers to join him—received as allies the Miccosukees, who were glad to take such a leader—and raised forthwith the first and most deadly knife.

He, it is supposed, led on the party which attacked and defeated the advance guard of Col. Warren's regiment, about the 17th December.

On the 23d he was seen at the head of a band who rushed upon Gen. Thompson and some other gentlemen, within range of the guns of Fort King, and shot and scalped them.

On the 31st, he made a sudden and unexpected attack upon the army under General Call and Clinch, whilst engaged in crossing a deep and dangerous stream, the Withlacoochee—attacking at two points, simultaneously, and only yielding after a desperate struggle of an hour.

During the action he was recognized by the officers of the regular army, fighting several times in the face of his men, and after each disaster rallying them with the utmost coolness and courage.

He was seen, that it

the appointed suc-
cessors, and because his op-
inions as indicated by his *acts*, are hostile to
the principles and vital interests of the south.

We are opposed to the election of R. M. John-
son for the same reasons, and because he has in his
own life given a practical illustration of one of the
most odious doctrines of a fanatical party at the
North, and because his election under the circum-
stances, would be an indelible stain upon the moral
character of the nation.

Resolved, That we adhere to and re-affirm the
nomination of Hugh L. White of Tennessee, as a
candidate for the presidency, which was made in
public meeting in this county in May last.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. John
Tyler of Virginia, an ardent and devoted champion
of Southern rights and interests—one whose attach-
ment to the cardinal principles of the old republican
party, and opposition to tyranny and usurpation, both
legislative and executive, stand upon the records of
the country.—We concur therefore in his nomination
for the vice presidency.

Resolved, That we will support, cordially and
zealously, the nomination of Gen. Edward B. Dud-
ley of Wilmington, as a candidate for the office of
Governor of the state.

Resolved, That we recommend John Giles Esq of
Salisbury, as a suitable person to be placed on the
White electoral Ticket—with the concurrence of
the other counties of the District.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting ap-
point a committee of five for each election precinct
in the county to carry into effect the objects of
this meeting, and that the central committee be en-
larged by the addition of fifteen members.

These resolutions having been further discussed
by Mr. Hargrave and J. A. Hogan Esq. were unani-
mously adopted.

On motion of Mr Hargrave, the proceedings were
ordered to be published in the *Carrollian* and
Watchman, and all other papers friendly to the
cause. The meeting then adjourned.

W. M. R. HOLT, Chairman.
SAML. GAITHER, }
JAMES W. ELMAN, } Secretaries.

The policy of the executive, when it means to consolidate all power in itself, will ever be to divide and conquer. I will not aid the Executive against congress. Instead of being united here to a man against encroachments of the executive, it seems we are to be made ourselves the instruments and the tools of executive aggrandizement. Will there never be any peace in the land until every institution is prostrated to that one? I hope the gentleman does not mean to enlist us in this fatal and unpremeditated war upon the senate. Sir, if I differed as widely as the poles from the senate on subjects of past or future I would now, in these fearful times, have no quarrel with all power in the executive.

He concluded to that effect, and then he rose and left the grounds of peace.

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—Agitation has again commenced in more seriously than ever. Lord Gosford, the late Governor, has proclaimed a new military company. Meetings have been held, and a general Congress is proposed.—Things are in the British provinces.

"Sarah said an innocent Abigail to her sister gossip, who had, like herself and their crows, joined the temperance society. "Sarah—says she—*don't you think our Suze keeps a noth!*—I found it yesterday behind the flour barrel in the pantry, with brandy in it." "Law soul!—you dont say so!—well, that beats all—Suze and I found *yours* the day before, and had a good *snag*."—"well dont you tell anybody." "Law, no—We have a right to do as we please *by ourselves*, but it is wrong to set a bad *example*."

*"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."*

LATEST NEWS

The bombardment of St. Sebastine by the Carlists had ceased and the assailed had become the assail-

From Galignani's Messenger, December, 29th.

At a very early hour this morning all the approaches to the chamber of deputies were thronged, notwithstanding that the weather was most unpromising and in the immediate neighborhood of the palace Bourbon the customary military force was in attendance. The gardens of the Tuilleries were closed. His majesty on quitting the Tuilleries at one o'clock instead of taking his usual route to the pont royal, proceeded by the quay adjoining to the Tuilleries, and crossed the Pont de la Concorde.

At half a past 1 o'clock precisely the king and their royal highnesses the duke de Nemours and prince de Joinville who had been preceded by the deputations of the peers and deputies, and by his majesty's officers of ordinance, arrived and took their seats amidst reiterated shouts of "vive le roi." The duke de Nemours was seated on the right, and the prince de Joinville on the left of his majesty who seemed in excellent health, and in a firm and impressive tone read the following

"Gentlemen of the chambers of peers and deputies—in seeing you once more assembled around me, I am happy to be able to congratulate myself and you on the situation of our country. Its prosperity increases daily; its internal tranquility seems to be henceforth beyond the reach of attack, and secures its power abroad.

"The measures which you adopted in your last session have attained the object which we proposed in concert with each other,—they have consolidated public order and the institutions of the country.

"I have been deeply afflicted by the sentiments evinced by the nation for my family and myself when at a moment, which it is painful to remember, Providence thought fit to preserve my life, which is forever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition undertaken for the security of our

From the Journal de Paris

On the 28th of December the court of peers, in a public and two secret sittings, pronounced sentence upon the prisoners included in the first division of the "monster trial." Camille Desmoulins was sentenced to twenty years of detention; Roussin to ten; Gibert and Robin to five; Roget to three years of imprisonment; Leprieux and Froudevaux to one year,—and Nicot has been sentenced after being imprisoned since April, 1834.

"The message of your President has produced in Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired on the question with which France has been in alliance with your government, and I am happy to inform you that the French government is now prepared to make the payment on account of indemnity, as soon as applied for. All our stocks and American securities will experience benefits of this result."

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1926

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land
 Id fear, none aid you, and few und stand."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION, BY THE PEOPLE
FOR PRESIDENT,
HUGH LAWSON WHITE,
OF TENNESSEE.

POLITICAL MEETING IN GULF

In pursuance of a notice given in the public press, and by advertisement in different parts of the county, an unusually large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Guilford was held in the courthouse at Greensboro, on Tuesday the 16th inst.--on the subject of the coming election of President and Vice President of the United States, and Governor of the state.

The meeting was organized by appointing Sam. Hunt, jr. president of the meeting,-- Col. James Sey-
ney, Henry Tatum, David Thomas, Esq. and Col. Jos-
eph Chipp vice presidents,--and A. E. Hunter and
Jesse Wheeler secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in a clear and appropriate manner by George C. Atkinson, Esq. after which

The following resolutions were introduced by J. W. Gibson, Esq. and adopted with *one* dissenting vote.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the nomination of Martin Van Buren to the presidency of the United States, because we believe him to be destitute of political honesty and candour—because his opinions on many subjects deeply involving the welfare of the country are entirely unknown to the American people—and because his opinions, where they have been revealed, many of them, are dangerous to liberty and destructive of free governments: and further, because we look upon him as the father of that system of political strategy which looks upon and considers the officers of the government, as an army of mercenaries to operate upon elections and to carry particular measures, a course hitherto unknown in the history of our government, and which has a direct tendency to take the election of president and vice president out of the hands of the sovereign people of these

States and place the same in the hands of a
trading politicians and interested office-holders.
Resolved, That we denounce the Baltimore con-
vention, by which Martin Van Buren and Richard
Johnson were nominated to the presidency and
vice-presidency of the United States, as a self-con-
stituted and irresponsible Caucus; and that all such
conventions, similarly constituted, are dangerous usur-
pations of the rights of the people and ought not to
be tolerated in a free government.
Resolved, That this meeting will support for the
president of the United States, HUGH L.
WHITE, a native son of North Carolina, and that
we respectfully recommend him to the confidence
and support of our fellow citizens as one from whose
hands they may confidently rely for an able and hon-
orable administration of our national affairs.
On motion of Col. James Denny,
Resolved, That we look upon the office of vice-
president of the United States as one highly impor-
tant and responsible, and that it ought to be filled by
one alike distinguished for his ability and for a
purity of life, and that we look
upon the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as pos-
sessing these qualifications in an eminent degree, and
we recommend him to the confidence and sup-
port of our fellow citizens.
On motion of Henry Tatum, Esq.
Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in
his ability, integrity and republican principles of
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of the county of New
Hampshire, and that we recommend him to the people
of North Carolina, as a suitable person for governor
of the state, believing, from his past services, and de-
votion to his country, that he would discharge the
duties of that high office, in a manner which would
win the entire approbation.
On motion it was
Resolved, That Ralph Gorrell, Mordcau Men-
del, E. Smith, Charles W. P. Jones, and David
Ward be appointed as delegates to the county of
Guilford, to meet and confer with such delegates as
may be appointed by the counties of Randolph and
Chatham, for the purpose of selecting some suitable
person as an Elector for this electoral district, to vote
for president and vice president of the United States.
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to the
Chairman for the able manner in which he has dis-
charged the duties of his appointment in presiding
over this meeting.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting,
agreed by the president and secretaries, be published
in the Greensboro' Patriot, the Carolina Watch-
man, and the Star and Register at Raleigh, and in
all other papers of the state, whose editors are
friendly to our proceedings.
NATHAN HUNT, Jr. President.
JESSE WHEELER, } Secretaries.
A. E. HANNER, }

stitution for a period of 30 years, with a capital of
\$28,000,000, being its present capital, exclusive of the
seven millions held by the United States. It gives a
bonus of two millions to the State. The bank to loan
to the commonwealth, when required, six millions, at 4
per cent. or at five per cent. to give \$100 for 100 of
state stock. To subscribe to different rail road and
canal companies to the amount of \$550,000. The
corporation to be managed pretty much as the present
bank is, in regard to officers, &c.
The bill has passed the house of representatives, and
its first reading in the senate.---Star.
RULES FOR CONVERSATION.---By Thomas Jefferson.
1. In stating prudential rules for our government in
society, I must not omit the important one of never en-
tering into dispute or argument with another.
2. I never saw an instance of one or two disputants
convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of
their getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one
another.
3. Convincing is the effect of our own dispassionate
reasoning, either in solitude or weighing within our-
selves, dispassionately, what we hear from others, stand-
ing uncommitted in argument ourselves.
4. It was one of the rules, which above all others,
made Dr. Franklin the most amiable of men in society,
"never to contradict any body." If he was urged to an-
nounce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions,
as for information, or by suggesting doubts.
5. When I hear another express an opinion which
is not mine, I say to myself, He has a right to his op-
inion, as I to mine.---why should I question it? His
error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don
Quixotte, to bring all men by force of argument to one
opinion?
6. If a fact be misstated, it is probable he is grati-
fied by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him
of the gratification.
7. If he wants information, he will ask, and then I
will give it in measured terms.
8. If he still believes his own story, and shows a de-
sire to dispute the fact with me, I hear him and say
nothing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error.
9. There are two classes of disputants most frequently
to be met with among us. The first is of young stu-
dents just entered the threshold of science,---with the
first views of its outlines, not yet filled up with the de-
tails and modifications, which a further progress would
bring to their knowledge.
10. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rude
men in society, who have taken up a passion for po-
tutes.
11. Good humor and politeness never introduce into
mixed society a question on which they foresee there
will be a difference of opinion.
12. Be a listener only, keep within yourself, and en-
deavor to establish within yourself the habit of silence,
especially in politics. In the present fevered state of
our country, no good can ever result from any attempt
to set one of these fiery zealots to rights, either in facts
or principles. They are determined as to the facts they
will believe, and the opinions on which they will act.
13. Get by them, therefore, as you would an angry
bull,---it is not for a man of sense to dispute the road
with such an animal.
SMALL POX.---We regret to learn that this loath-
some disease has broken out and is now raging with de-
structive violence in Ashe county, in this state. A let-
ter from Wilkesborough, to a gentleman in this city,
states that Maj. Phillips, the sheriff of the county, (who
it is supposed took the infection from a gentleman from
West Tennessee,) having been first attacked, was con-
fined at the house of his father; and as it was not known
what disease he labored under, until sometime after the
appearance of the pustules, he was visited by a num-
ber of his neighbors and attended by a large family; the
result of which was, at the latest accounts, that his
father, mother, brothers Richard and Nathan, a Mr.
Peyton, Mr. Edward Blackburn, and Mrs. Hodges, 7
in number, had died, victims to the disease, in about
one week, and many others were afflicted with it.
Their situation was the more deplorable in consequence
of their being entirely destitute of medical aid,---and
the alarm was so great, that it had become almost im-
possible to get any person to bury the dead.---Star.
SUPERIOR COURTS.
Circuit arrangements for 1836.
SPRING. FALL.
Edenton, Dick, Norwood.
Newbern, Settle, Donnell.
Raleigh, Saunders, Strange.
Hillsboro', Donnell, Settle.
Cape Fear, Norwood, Saunders.
Mountain, Strange, Dick.
Congress have as usual, for the last few weeks, been
principally engaged in heated and injurious debates up-
on the abolition question, and the lost appropriation
bill. As to doing any thing of moment, until these
fire-brands are extinguished, may be considered pretty
much out of the question. An attempt has been made
in the house of representatives to effect some compro-
mise upon the abolition question, but with what success
remains to be seen.
Large appropriations are called for by the various
committees, and will probably be granted. If they
serve no other purpose, they will fatten a few contract-

ors and settle the question as to the surplus revenue---by
leaving none to quarrel about.---Fredonian.
THE TENNESSEE FARMER.---The 15th, or 16th, of Feb-
ruary of this publication has been received at this
office. Its pages continue to be filled with matter deserv-
ing the attention of the farmers of N. C. as well as
those of Tennessee. The following are the "contents"
of the No. before us:
Editorial notice. Answer to queries on the culture
of hemp. Clover, corn and manuring. Jordan's corn
crusher and grinder. Moses. Large carrots. Large
onions. Robin potatoes. Sweet potatoes. Cut straw.
Large cabbage. Directions for planting the Gama
grass seed, cultivating the grass, and curing the hay.
Large and successive crops of Indian corn and hay.
On securing the corn crop, and the value of its offal.
Salt your corn. Culture of the strawberry. Silk com-
pany of Queen Anne county. Management of colts.
On the utility and best method of cooking food for do-
mestic animals. Fattening hogs. Comparison of steam
and horse power. Farming implements. Clover ma-
chine. Ploughing in of green crops. Clover for man-
ure. Economy and comfort. Gather up the frag-
ments, that nothing be lost. Fruits of industry and
economy. Seed wheat. Weeds. Religion. Animal
life. Great crop of ruta baga. Salsify, or vegetable
oyster. On preserving cabbage in the winter. Letters
from a father to a son. Fruits of industry. Items.
Poetry.
Those who would avail themselves of valuable prac-
tical information on the various departments of husband-
ry, may do so by paying \$1.00 per annum in advance for
the Tennessee Farmer, published monthly at Jones-
borough, Tenn. by Thomas Emerson.
The minority of the senate of the Ohio legislature
presented a strong protest against the preamble and res-
olutions passed the 28th December, 1835, on the sub-
ject of expunging a resolution from the journal of the
senate of the United States. It was read and inserted
on the journal of the legislature in conformity with the
constitutional provision.
Mr. Calhoun has made his report on the circulation
of incendiary pamphlets and papers. It denies all pow-
er to the general government to interfere, and leaves it
with the states. The bill as reported, merely provides
that the postoffice agents shall obey the laws on this
subject, of the state or territory where they reside.
The newspapers say that the great national monu-
ment to Washington which it is proposed to erect in
Washington city, will be 640 feet high, so as to be seen
from the ocean. The subscriptions, which cannot ex-
ceed a dollar each, are every where rapidly filling up.
AIDS TO THE GOVERNOR.---Gov. Spaight has ap-
pointed the following gentlemen to be his aids, with
the rank of colonel,---Jacob Falcon, of Warren, Mi-
chael Hoke, of Lincoln, William C. Bryan, of Craven,
and George Little, of Wake.
FIRE. A fire lately occurred at Petersburg, Va. which
destroyed property to the estimated amount of eight or
ten thousand dollars. The office of the "Consellator"
suffered in the confusion, but the spirited editor
of that paper got it out handsomely and in due time.
HARRISON AND GRANGER.---The nomination of these
gentlemen for president and vice president, has just been
responded to in New York, by a numerous and most re-
spectable state convention, of which John W. Taylor
was president.
THE MEDIATION.---By referring to the foreign news,
in another column, the reader will see that the king of
France has accepted the friendly mediation of Eng-
land---before it was accepted in this country.
If a young woman is worth having for a wife,
some man that is worth having for a husband, will
find her out.
Andrew Stevenson, it is understood, has been again
nominated by the senate as minister to England,---and
John H. Eaton, as minister to Spain.
The population of New York, according to a late
census, now exceeds two millions.
The "expunging" resolutions have passed the house
of delegates of Virginia, by a vote of 73 to 59.
The legislature of Maryland has abolished the lot-
tery system in that state.
The governor of Florida is said to have declared
Martial law.
AGENCY
AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
R. W. BROWN & SON
CONTINUE, as heretofore, to receive and forward
Goods for the interior, and offer their usual facili-
ties---also for sale of all produce and the purchase of
Merchandise.
Wilmington, N. C. }---31---3.
February 12, 1836. }

MARRIAGES.
The world was sad!--the garden was a flit!
A man, the hermit, sighed--till comfort
MARRIED. In Surry county, on the 11th inst.
by Nathan Rutledge, Esq. Mr. George
Miss Nancy Caroline Williams. White Rich-
On Tuesday, the 9th inst. by Mr. Charles
Esq. Mr. Rutledge Wil-
Marriage--all at Johnston c.

DEATH.
An Angel's arm can't reach me from the grave,
Legions of Angels, can't confine me there."
Deceased this life Surry county, on the 7th inst.
Elias Rutledge, Esq. Sheriff of said county. He
has left a widow and four infant children, besides a
large number of her relatives and friends to be-
mourn his loss.---Communicated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
VALUABLE
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR SALE.
OFFICE OF THE
GREENSBORO' PATRIOT.
WITH A LIST OF BETWEEN 600 AND 700 SUBSCRIBERS.
BY virtue of a deed of trust to me ex-
ecuted by WILLIAM SWAIN, deceased, I shall offer for sale
at the Office of the Greensboro' Patriot, in the town of
Greensboro', on Monday the 21st day of March next,
all the PRINTING MATERIALS now used in the said office,
consisting of a Steam Press, a Mangle Press, a Linotype
Saw, a Case, a Galleys, a Chaser, a Press, &c. &c.
The Office House will also be rented
or leased. The house is large and commodious, having
rooms sufficient for the accommodation of a small family.
The establishment of the paper is of
sufficient importance to admit the admission of all the
desires of a permanent business establishment. The en-
tire is flourishing and the society good---being a justly
acquired reputation for publishing an extraordinary
Terms made known on the day of sale.
ALFRED E. HANNER, Trustee.
Greensboro', February 13th, 1836.
17 Editors exchanging for the Patriot are requested to
insert the above advertisement in their respective papers.
NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having taken out letters of administra-
tion on the estate of WILLIAM SWAIN, deceased, will offer
at public sale, on Monday the 21st day of March next
ELEGANT DOUBLE GIG
and harness, a splendid new SULKY, all the HOUSE-
HOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the
estate of said Swain, together with many other articles
teach us to enumerate.
A credit of nine months will be given the purchaser, and
bond with approved security be required.
All persons indebted to the estate of William Swain,
deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment
of the claims against them, as indulgence will not be
shown.
And all persons having claims against said estate, may
present them, legally authenticated, within the time pre-
scribed by law,---otherwise this notice will be plead in bar
of their recovery.
ALFRED E. HANNER
Administrator on the estate of William Swain, deceased.
Greensboro', February 16th, 1836.
PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber, having determined to abandon farm-
ing, and engage again in the mercantile business, will
on Friday the 8th day of April next, at his dwelling
house 4 miles south west of Greensboro', offer at public
sale a portion of his personal estate, to wit:
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP,
all his Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's
Tools of first quality, a good Wagon, Chari-
age, Sulky, Cart, Harness and Gear.
---ALSO---
Some neat HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting
of an elegant SECRETARY & BOOKCASE, and an
English Clock with a Mahogany Case,
with other valuable articles.
A liberal credit will be given, and the terms of sale
made known in the usual time and form.
At the same time and place there will be offered for
sale (if not disposed of before) several valuable tracts of
LAND, on a liberal credit, to wit:
1 The tract on which the subscriber lives, of first
rate land, well improved, with a new and comfortable
dwelling House, and all other necessary buildings and ap-
purtenances. There is on it a good Meadow and meadow
land. The situation is healthy and the water of superior
quality.
2 A TRACT adjoining, containing comfortable
Buildings---and the land mostly timbered, and good.
3 A TRACT in the same neighborhood, containing
a GOLD MINE, which, from the experiments made on
it, the prospects for gold are flattering.---Presuming that
none will buy without first seeing the premises, I shall not
bear any further description.
HAVING once had the confidence of my friends, the
citizens of Guilford, and the surrounding country, when en-
gaged as a merchant in Greensboro', for which I shall
ever feel grateful; and having again determined to open
early this Spring, in the town of Greensboro', a new,
general and splendid assortment of GOODS, which shall
be offered on favorable and inviting terms, I will call be-
der stronger obligations to my friends, and the public gen-
erally, to meet with a renewal of former confidence and pas-
tronage. Every care and attention will be taken to please
and satisfy---as strict, constant and punctual personal at-
tention will at all times be given.
JACOB HUBBARD.
Guilford, N. C. February, 1836. 22-4
BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

And he
Nor leaveth line the noblest truths
Nor my conduct than my song

From the L. a New Monthly for November.
DEATH BED OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

Ox his bed the king is lying—
On his purple—
"Tell us not that he is dying—"
So his soldiers say.
"He is yet too young to die."
Have you drugged the king you gave him?
From the fatal spring?
Is it yet too late to save him
We will see our king!
Let his faithful ones draw nigh,
The silver-shielded warriors,
The warriors of the world!

Back they fling the fragrant portals
Of the royal tent—
Vainly to the stern immortals
Sacrifice and vows were sent,
Cold and pitiless are they!

Silent in their starry dwelling,
Nothing do they heed
Of the tale that Earth is telling,
In her hour of need!
They have turned their face away,
Ye silver-shielded warriors,
Ye warriors of the world!

In that royal tent is weeping—
Women's tears will flow—
There the queens their watch are keeping
With a separate woe.
One still wears her diadem—
One her long fair hair is rending,
From its pearls unbound—
Tears from those soft eyes descending,
Eyes that seek the ground.
But R. looks on them,
The silver-shielded warriors,
The warriors of the world!

In the east the day was reddening,
When the warriors passed,
In the west the night was deadening,
As they tooed their last.
As they looked their last on him—
He, their comrade—their commander—
He, the Earth's adored—
He, the godlike Alexander!
Who can wield his sword?
As they went their eyes were dim,
The silver-shielded warriors,
The warriors of the world!

Slowly passed the sad procession
By the purple bed—
Every soldier in succession
Through that tent was led.
All beheld their monarch's face—

*While Alexander was on his death bed, the soldiers," says Arrian, "became eager to see him—some to see him once more alive, others because it was reported that he was already dead, and a suspicion had arisen that his death was concealed by the chief officers of the guards, but the impurity from sorrow and anxiety for their king,—they, therefore, forced their way into his chamber, and the whole army passed in procession by the bed where he lay pale and speechless."

†Plutarch mentions that one of the popular reports was, that Alexander's death was occasioned by poison administered by Lolys, his cupbearer. The poison, the water of a mountain spring, was of so corrosive a nature as to destroy every substance but the metal's hoof in which it was brought.

‡Phylarchus gives a splendid account of Alexander's magnificence. His tent contained a hundred couches and was supported by eight columns of solid gold. Overhead was stretched cloth of gold, wrought with various devices, and expanded so as to cover the whole ceiling. Within, in a semicircle, stood five hundred Persians, bearing lances adorned with pomegranates. Their dress was purple and orange. Next to these were drawn up a thousand archers, partly clothed in flame-colored, and partly in scarlet dresses. Many of these wore azure colored scarfs. In front of these were arranged five hundred Macedonian Argyropikes, soldiers, so called from their silver shields. In the middle was the golden throne, on which Alexander sat and gave audience. The tent on the outside was encircled by elephants drawn in order, and by a thousand Macedonians in their native dress. Beyond these were the Persian guard of ten thousand men, and the five hundred courtiers allowed to wear purple robes.

§Alexander's death was preceded by many omens, which sacrifices vainly strove to avert.

¶After the conqueror's death, Roxana allowed her gentler rival to live, and poisoned her. She was the beautiful daughter of a barbarian chief, made captive by Alexander, who was so struck with her charms, that he immediately married her. She was the child of Darius, and obtained the evil fortunes of her ill-fated race.

*Peopls were favorite ornaments with the Persian ladies, who often wore them wreathed in their hair.

Pale and beautiful—reclining
There the conqueror lay,
From his radiant eyes the shining
Had not passed away.
There he watched them from his place—
His silver-shielded warriors,
His warriors of the world!
Still he was a king in seeming,
For he wore his crown;
And his sunny hair was streaming
His white forehead down.
Glorious was that failing head!
Still his golden baldric bound him,
Where his sword was hung;
Bright his arms were scattered round him,
And his glance still clung
To the warriors by his bed—
The silver-shielded warriors,
The warriors of the world!

Pale and motionless he rested,
Like a statue white and cold,
With his royal state invested—
For the purple and the gold—
In his latest hour he wore,
But the eye and breath are failing,
And the mighty soul has fled!
Lift ye up the loud bewailing,
For a wide world mourns the dead!
And they have a chief no more—
The silver-shielded warriors,
The warriors of the world! L. E. L.

**The death of Alexander plunged all his vast empire into anarchy and slaughter. He was the soul that animated the mighty force that afterwards wasted its energies in petty warfare. The popular saying attributed to him might well be true. "That the survivors would celebrate his obsequies with a costly funeral games."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT AMERICAN WORK,
ILLUSTRATED WITH 1 AND 400 ENGRAVINGS.

AMERICAN JOURNAL
Of Scientific and useful Knowledge.

So numerous are the productions of the press in this period of cheap literature, that an individual who proposes to make an addition to them, should be well convinced that the wants of the community are such as require it. But every class requires a book adapted to itself, and that book should contain such matter as will convey new and interesting information, not speculative and useless description, which only retards the acquisition of more solid attainments. Practical and useful knowledge adapted to the necessities of society, will always find a market, and he sought after with an avidity proportionate to its estimate and importance. The thirst for knowledge, which so highly distinguishes the present period, should be hailed with universal satisfaction, and it is a cheering reflection, that the door is so widely thrown open, that none are so poor as to be debarred. The success that has attended the dissemination of the Penny Magazine, has induced the proprietors to issue this prospectus, for the publication of the *American Journal of Scientific and Useful Knowledge*, and it is hoped that its merits will be such as to entitle it to a liberal share of public patronage, without clashing with the interests of others, or of underrating the merits which many of them undoubtedly possess. The Editor will take a general range through the field of usefulness. The Journal embraces Biographical sketches of eminent men, Historical Tales, Discoveries, Inventions, Natural History, Chemistry, Shrivd Observations, &c. all calculated to expand the intellect, improve the moral powers, and convey useful information.

Each number will contain numerous Engravings, illustrative of the subjects described.

A number is to be published on the 5th of every month containing between 40 and 50 imperial octavo pages, with printed covers.

TERMS—\$2 per annum, payable in advance—18 cents per single number.

All communications (not paid) must be addressed to THOMAS MCKEE, Jr. & Co. Albany, No. 57 State Street.

All Editors of Newspapers, who publish the foregoing prospectus, and notice the contents of the work as it is published, shall be entitled to the first volume.

Any person remitting (post free) eight dollars, shall receive five copies for one year, and continue as long as the money is regularly forwarded.

Post-Masters and others who may wish to receive Agents for the *American Journal*, shall receive 25 per cent. on all moneys collected and forwarded to the Publishers, to be accompanied at all times with the subscribers' names, from whom it is collected.

Postage, for less than 100 miles, 4 cents—any distance exceeding 100 miles 7½ cents.

December 18, 1835.

ECLAT.

THIS blooded horse will stand the ensuing Spring season at the stable of the subscriber, one mile and a half north west from Martinsville, and at Jamestown, Guilford county. He will be let to mares at the extremely low price of 6 dollars the single leap, 10 dollars the season, and 15 dollars the insurance.

PEDIGREE.

ECLAT was got by Sir Archy, the old race horse; his dam, Sir Hal, the sire of Johnson's Medley, which stands at 75 dollars per season; his grand-dam by Dr. Bells, and his uncle and sire of Johnson's are of the best blooded horses in the United States of Europe.

JAMES McNAIRY, Sen.

Guilford, N. C. Feb. 5th, 1836.

20 Feb.



DYSPEPSIA

AND

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINE STOMACHIC, ET HEPATIQUE, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, when ever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in the enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach; melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, tend breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of Bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick headache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventive and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these pills; a portion of them taken occasionally would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be an-ordered and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. Peters feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but for very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the

"Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachica et Hepatica."

For the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excretory functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, excepting cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of Chronic diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the south, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty pills. Price 50 cents.

These invaluable medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith and Williams, Concord, by Barstinger and Carson, Lexington, by John P. Mabry, Raleigh, by Williams, Haywood and Co., in Salisbury, by John Murphy, in Randolph, by James Brannock, in Hillsborough, by Wm. T. Shields, and in almost every town in the State.

and can be had in this place at the store of

J. & R. SLOAN.

Greensborough, Jan. 1, 1836. —27—26.

UWHARIE.

MY Horse UWHARIE, by the celebrated race horse Washington—dam, Betsy Ruffin by Virginian—will stand in LEXINGTON the ensuing Spring. He will be let to mares at the reduced price of \$15 the season.

Uwharie can not only boast of a pure pedigree, but that he is nearly related to the most distinguished horses that have for the last twenty years figured on the Turf, the request in which his stock is held and the high prices they are commanding will claim the attention of the judicious breeder.

Of Betsy Ruffin's produce I sold, last May, a Tenson filly, one year old, for \$300,—last August, a Tenson colt, two years old, (unbroken and out of pasture) for \$1,000,—and in November last, Hualpa, a three year old colt, by W. R. Johnson's Medley, for 1,500 dollars.

Others, however, from the same stock, have been more fortunate. A letter to me of the 14th inst. from the most respectable source, states that the Hon. B. Peyton, of Tennessee, lately sold the filly, Litcha, 3 years old, out of the half sister of Betsy Ruffin, on the dam's side, and by the imported Lexington, for \$3,000 U. S. money. I will also state that Polly Hopkins and Betsy Ransom of the same stock have been purchased up since they have gone into the breeding stud, the former at \$2,750, and the latter at a high and round figure, and sent to England to breed from Priam, the best horse in England.

As there are but few thorough bred mares in this region, Uwharie is put down at a Farmer's price—to promote the prevalence of good stock. Of Uwharie's extended pedigree and his performances on the Turf, more will be said hereafter.

Durham Bull.

MY Durham Sable Horn Bull Calf, MAJOR, will also be let to a few cows at \$3.75. He was bred by Gov. Sashby, of Kentucky, and is by a full blooded Durham Bull, out of a full blooded cow of the Pattee importation.

W. R. HOLT.

Lexington, Davidson Co. N. C. }
January 20, 1836.—28—4.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution under the care of a highly educated and experienced teacher, is now open for the reception of the 7th day of January, 1836.

The Rev. A. Wilson has been appointed Teacher of Latin and Greek languages, to be assisted by Mr. Lindsley, a graduate of Princeton University, who has several years past principal of the Greensborough Academy. Both these gentlemen are highly educated, and have no other recommendation need be given, than a simple reference to their past services and success. The course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the classical department, in the usual institutions of this kind. The board is determined to abandon altogether the use of Latin, and to considerable degree defeated; and that the object of introducing such books into general use has been accomplished by the publication of the pure classic authors in their own language.

A teacher of Mathematics will be appointed, and circumstances will allow; and by the arrangement of the department will be attended to by the teachers.

The board fully believe that no course of education is complete which is not founded on Christian principles, and to secure a course of regular and systematic instruction in the principles and duties of the Christian religion, government as well as parental as the nature of the institution was one great object in founding this school. The religious instruction will therefore form a prominent feature in the exercises, to which a substantial and permanent of the students will be required;—and in the character of the gospel will be appointed, especially in the department.

As the grand object is to promote sound Christian principles, and to bring education within the reach of as many as possible, the rates of tuition are moderate, and it is expected that arrangements will be made as practicable, to enable those who may desire it, to secure some portion of their time, to mechanical and agricultural operations, for the purpose of reducing their expenses, and promoting health.

The location of the school is considered highly desirable, being near a village remarkable for industry and commerce, and in the midst of a moral and industrious people. The Greensborough Academy, which has been a long time to the board, will be used until suitable buildings are erected.

Board can be had in the village or immediate vicinity, very moderate terms. Tuition from 7 to 10 dollars per session and 50 cents for contingent expenses.

By order of the board,

E. W. CARPENTER, Secy.

Greensborough, Dec. 19th, 1835.—23—24.
P. S. The tuition and contingent money must be paid in advance.

New Salem BOOK BINDERY.

THE proprietors are prepared to execute in the best manner, and at the lowest rates, all orders for binding, repairing books, of every description, in any style. Those who cannot send, may have their books sent to the proprietors, who will be glad to receive them, and will send them back in the best manner, and at the lowest rates.

Scottn & Sherwood, New Salem, N. C.

When work (thus received) is done, it will be returned whence we received it.

N. B. Promptness and careful attention, and reasonable charges, may be expected from the proprietors. The "Man of Business" put in good hands.

BENJAMIN SWAIN.

JOHN S. EMMETT.

P. S. Any person can be supplied with either of the volumes of the "Man of Business" ready bound, and application be made soon before the close of the year. The price is two dollars and fifty cents a volume.

B. SWAIN.

New Salem, Randolph Co. N. C. }
October 1st, 1835.

WILLKINGS & BUILDERS COMMISSION AND FOR GARDEN AGENTS.

At Fayetteville, N. C.

THE subscribers, being successors to the late house of Willkings & Co., offer their services to the merchants of Guilford and the interior. Their stock of the business, acquired by experience, is such that they will insure satisfaction. They pay special attention to all GOODS entrusted to them. Their store and warehouse, being detached from buildings, are well calculated for the business.

COTTON and other produce they receive for Sale or Shipment, and make cash advances when requested.

WILLKINGS & BILLEN.

Refer to
MEBANE & MORING,
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
JAMES MAUGH,
JONATHAN PARKER.
February 6th, 1836—29—9.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his country friends, generally, that he is now receiving a large supply of Goods, which consists of a general assortment of well selected assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Drags, Malware, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, — his stock comprises every article now in common use in this country, — superior to none in Fayetteville.

C. J. ORRILL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, — receiving, — other produce for Storage, Sale or Shipment, as the subscriber may direct.

Fayetteville, N. C. }
Brick Row, Hay Mount. } Sept. 11, 1835—11—12

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

In Equity:—Fall Term, 1835.

ANDREW LINDSAY, vs
SAMUEL LINDSAY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Samuel Lindsay, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, to be made and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in Greensborough, on the 4th Monday of the 4th Month in March next, and plead answer to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and the cause set down to be heard.

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. J.