

Greensborough Patriot.

A. E. HANNER & C. N. B. EVANS,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"TO GIVE TO AIRY NOTHING—A LOCAL HABITATION AND A NAME."

TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE OR
THREE DOLLARS AFTER THREE MONTHS

VOL.-1.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1836.

NO.-23.

TERMS

The PATRIOT is published weekly, at two dollars per annum, only, if paid within three months; if not paid in that time, three dollars. No subscriber will be received for a shorter period than six months; and orders for the paper must be accompanied with the cash—when beyond the State.
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MISCELLANY.

MAN AND WOMAN—BY W. IRVING.

It is a common practice with those who have outlived the susceptibility of early feeling, or have been brought up in the gay heartlessness of dissipated life—to laugh at all love stories, and to treat the tales of romantic passion as mere fictions of novelists and poets. My observations on human nature have induced me to think otherwise. They have convinced me that, however the surface of the character may be chilled and frozen by the cares of the world, or cultivated into ornaments by the arts of society, still there are dormant fires lurking in the depths of the coldest bosom, which, when once kindled, become impetuous, and are sometimes devastating in their effects. Indeed, I am a true believer in the blind deity, and go the full extent of his doctrines. But I confess it? I believe in broken hearts, and the possibility of dying of disappointed love. I do not, however, consider it a malady often fatal to my own sex, but I firmly believe that it withers down many a lovely woman into an early and untimely grave.

Man is the creature of interest and ambition—his nature leads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the capableness of his early life, or a song piped in the interval of the active seeks for fame, for fortune, for space in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow men. But a woman's whole life is the history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her aversion seeks for hidden treasures; she sends forth her sympathies on adventure, she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection, and if shipwrecked, her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.

To a man, the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness—it blasts some prospects of felicity—but he is an active being; he may dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or may plunge into the tide of pleasure; or if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shut his abode at will. But woman's is comparatively a secluded and meditative life. She is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings,—and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall we look for consolation? If unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked, and abandoned, and left desolate. With her the desire of the heart has failed. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheerful exercises which gladden the spirits, quicken the pulses, and send the tide of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken—the sweet refreshment of sleep is poisoned by melancholy dreams—"dry sorrow drinks her blood," until her feeble frame sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave, and wondering that one, who but lately glowed with all the radiance of health and beauty, should so speedily be brought down to "darkness and the worm." You will be told of some wintry chill, some casual indisposition that laid her low,—but few know of the fatal malady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a prey to the spoiler. How many bright eyes grow dim!—how many soft cheeks grow pale!—how many lovely forms fade away into the tomb, victims of blasted hopes and withered joys!

Woman is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove, graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm prying at the heart.—We find it suddenly withering when it should be most luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the earth, and shedding leaf by leaf, till wasted and perished away, it falls even in the stillness of the forest, and

as we muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive in vain to recollect the blast or thunderbolt that could have smitten it with decay.

I have seen many instances of women disappearing gradually from the earth, and have repeatedly fancied that I could trace their death through the various declensions of consumption, cold, debility, languor and melancholy, until I reached the first symptom of disappointed love. The canker worm of grief preys slowly, but alas! too surely, upon the heart of its devoted victim. Its ravages are unnoticed by the casual observer, but the keen and discerning eye of the human mind—that most mysterious emanation from the creative powers of the Almighty—discovers, in the half checked sigh, the oft-starting tear, the heavy cloud of sorrow casting its shadows upon the brow, the occasional lapse into melancholy, and soon the forced and unnatural burst of apparently high spirits, sure tokens of that mental consumption which bids defiance to the life reviving powers of the medicine, to the utmost care and skill of the ablest physician. We then, be it to that man who trifles with the human heart, as if it was a thing of light import—who having sought till he confined the answering look of love from woman's eye—has made a proof of the return of his affection—cast aside as valueless, the heart he then knows to be his own. No word of reproach from the injured one may assail his ear, and this absence of reproach from without may fill the accusations of his inward monitor, but he may rest assured, that in the eye of God, he is regarded as a murderer! The strict tables of justice admit not of the palliations that man will conjure up to clear him in his own eyes,—and this he will feel, when reason, asserting her sway over his passions, convinces him of the cruelty and injustice of his conduct. He will then seek to hide his head for very shame. But his remorse is now in vain for her whom death has already secured as his prize. No earthly power can reanimate the heart now cold in the grave. And the conviction that she whom his neglect and unkindness sent to the tomb, is now beyond the reach of all reparation, embitters reflection to the last moment of his existence.

BIRDS CLUSTERING FOR WARMTH.

The high lofty groves the ring dove loves,
The path of man to shun it;
The hazle bush exchanges the thrush;
The spreading thorn the linnet.
Thus every kind their pleasure find,
The savage and the tender;
Some social join, and leaguers combine;
Some solitary wander.—Burns.

It is curious to witness the assistance which some animals will afford to each other under circumstances of danger or of difficulty. I have observed it in several instances, and it shows a kindness or disposition which may well be imitated. It is not, however, confined to their own species, as the following fact will prove. A farmers boy had fed and taken great care of a colt. He was working one day in a field, and was attacked by a bull. The boy ran to a ditch, and got into it just as the bull came up to him. The animal endeavored to gore him, and would probably have succeeded, had not the colt come to his assistance. He not only kicked at the bull, but made so loud a scream, that it could be called nothing else, than some labourers, who were working near the place, came to see what was the matter, and extricated the boy from the danger he was in. I have seen cattle, when flies have been troublesome, stand side by side, and close together, the head of one at the tail of the other. By this mutual arrangement flies were brushed off from the head of each animal as well as their sides, and only two sides were exposed to the attacks of the insects. Sheep have been known to take care of a lamb when the dam has been rendered incapable of assisting it, and birds will feed the helpless young of others.

Birds will also cluster together for the purpose of keeping each other warm. I have observed swallows clustering, like bees when they have swarmed in cold autumnal weather, hanging one upon another, with their wings extended, under the eaves of a house. I have also heard more than one instance of wrens being found huddled together in some snug retreat for the purpose of reciprocating warmth and comfort. The following interesting communication on this subject was made to me by Mr. Allen Cunningham, an author of whom his countrymen are justly proud, and who, I trust, will long continue to delight his admirers with the productions of his pen.

He says, I have once or twice in my life had an opportunity of answering that touching inquiry of Burns—

"'Tik happy bird, wee hapless thing,
That in the merry month's o' spring,
Delighted me to hear thee sing,
What comes o' thee?
Where wilt thou cower thy chattering wing,
An' close thy e'e?"

"One cold December night, with snow in the air, when I was some ten years old or so, I was groping for sparrows under the eaves in the thatch, where you know they make holes like those bored by swallows in the river-banks. In one of these holes I got a handful of something soft; it felt leathery and warm, and a smothered chirp told me it was living. I brought it, wondering, to my father's house, and took a look at it in the light. The ball consisted of four living wrens, rolled together, the heads under their wings, and their feet pulled in, so that nothing was visible outside save a coating of mottled feathers. This I took to be their mode of keeping themselves warm during the cold of winter. You ask if I am sure my memory serves me rightly, I answer, yes; for having allowed one of the wrens to escape, it flew directly to where my father was reading at a candle, and I had the misery of receiving from his hand one of those whippings which a boy is not likely soon to forget.

"When eighteen years old, or thereabouts, I met with something of the same kind; there was a difference, however, in the birds, for on this occasion I saw one perched—not birds of song, but a mouse. I went out with my brother, now in the navy, one fine moonlight winter night, to shoot wood-pigeons in a neighboring plantation. The wind was high, and we expected to find them in a sheltered place, where the soil was deep, and the spruce firs had grown high. As I went cowering along, looking through the branches between me and the moon, I saw what seemed as large as a well-filled knapsack, fixed on the top of a long, slender alder-tree, which had struggled up in spite of the firs, which you know grow very rapidly. I pointed it out to my brother, and seized the shaft of the tree, shook it violently, when, if one mouse fell to the ground, there were not less than twenty dropped in a heap at my feet. Away they flew, screaming in all directions. One only remained on the spot which they occupied on the tree, and I shot it, and so settled what kind of birds had been huddled together to avoid the cold. I looked at them before I shook them down for a minute's space or more, and could see neither head nor feet; it seemed a bundle of old cloths, or feathers."—Jesse.

* The Scotch call them *cutie wrens*, on account of their short tails.
† Murrills are called by the Highlanders, "Black and Pine Pards," on account of their colour.

THE MOTHER OF NAPOLEON.

We are indebted for the subjoined very eloquent and interesting article, to the U. States Gazette—for which it was translated from a Paris Journal.

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"The one who suffers is always the child that I most ardently love."
She, too, like Lucien, had a melancholy foresight of the misfortunes which awaited her,—the unexampled fortune of her family had not blinded her, and even in her palace, with the title of empress, surrounded by a court and rich with immense treasures, she wisely armed herself against the future. She economized the wealth which her son lavished upon her, and when the courtiers, to whom every virtue is a novelty, expressed their surprise at this she dared to reply to them:—with the fortunes of Napoleon before her:—

"Who knows but it may be one day necessary for me to give bread to all these kings."
That day has arrived—but more fatal, more terrible than she foresaw. There was one of those children to whom she could give no bread. He died far from her, guarded by Englishmen, who narrowly measured out to the prisoner the meagre pittance of each repast, and even the

allowance of air he was suffered to breathe. She may well have wept bitterly over the misfortunes, none so much deserved her tenderness.

Afterwards her son-in-law died, shot like a robber on a desert shore,—then the sons of these, then her loveliest daughter, then her sons' wives, her children and her grand children, and the rest of this family have been scattered over the world, begging an asylum from all the earth, as if the fragments of this great race would crush the soil on which they be assembled. So she has died alone, with her brother-in-law at her pillow, with the only member of her family who escaped proscription because he called himself a cardinal, and was protected by the church.

American Citizen.

POOR JACK.

The following account is given by the Rev. Leigh Richmond, as having been related by a minister in a meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society:—

A bankrupt was one day staggering in drink on the brink of the sea. His little son by him, three years of age, being very hungry, solicited him for something to eat. The miserable father conscious of his poverty, and of the criminal cause of it, in a kind of rage occasioned by his intemperance and despair, buried the little innocent in the sea and made off with him.

The poor little sufferer, finding a floating plank by his side in the water, clung to it. The wind soon wafted him and the plank into the sea.
A British man of war, passing by, discovered the plank and child and a sailor, at the risk of his own life, plunged into the sea, and brought him on board. He could inform them little more than that his name was Jack. They gave him the name of poor Jack. He grew up on board that man-of-war, behaved well, and gained the love of all the officers and men. He became an officer of the sick and wounded department. During an action of the late war, an aged man came under his care, nearly in a dying state.—He was all attention to the suffering stranger, but could not save his life.

The aged stranger was dying, and then addressed this kind young officer, "For the great attention you have shown me, I give you this only treasure that I am possessed of. (Presenting him with a Bible, bearing the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society.) It was given me by a lady; has been the means of my conversion; and has been a great comfort to me.—Read it, and it will lead you in the way you should go." He went on to commend the wickedness and profligacy of his life, before the reception of his Bible; and among other enormities, how he once cast a little son, three years old into the sea, because he cried to him for needed food.

The young officer inquired of him the time and place, and found here was his own history. Reader, judge, if you can, of his feelings, to recognize in the dying old man, his father, dying a penitent under his care. And judge of the feelings of the dying penitent, to find that the same young stranger was his own son, the very son whom he had plunged into the sea; and had no idea but that he had immediately perished.—A description of their mutual feelings will not be attempted. The old man soon expired in the arms of his son. The latter left the service and became a pious preacher of the Gospel. On closing this story, the minister in the meeting of the Bible Society, bowed to the Chairman and said, "I am poor Jack."

CITY OF NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser

New York, June, 1836.

This city is daily approximating to the state of anarchy and municipal disorganization. The mob, and that a foreign one, rule here, in glorious despotism. The streets, the theatres, the courts of justice, the sabbath and its institutions, all feel their influence. Judges are to be intimidated and bullied by thousands of ragamuffins collected about the courts, their lives threatened and their persons burnt or hung in effigy, if they have spirit and honesty to give upright judgments. Sober citizens are disturbed in their occupations, because they refuse to price their labor beyond its value. This morning some thousands, the majority of whose visages, as I mingled with them, were foreign, assembled in the park. The police made a charge, seized some of the ringleaders, and the rest retired.—The placard calling this mob, was surrounded by a broad black border in the shape of a coffin, an emblem of the buried liberties of the people, which they were called upon to preserve!

ties of the people, which they were called upon to preserve!

Last night, about nine o'clock, I was passing down Broadway, when a vast multitude, occupying the whole breadth of the street and sidewalk, stopped my progress. All were gazing silently upward to the third story of a brick building on the corner of Fulton street and Broadway. It was unoccupied, and many of the panes of glass were broken. The whole edifice, which was a handsome four story structure, bore an air of singular desolation. On enquiry of one of the gazers, I learned that it was the celebrated 'haunted house,' which for the last four weeks has attracted nightly crowds. The story is, that a baker, who occupied the third story, murdered his wife there, and that her spirit is seen to appear every night at nine o'clock at the window, where using it as a mirror, she stands and combs her long hair. 'Has any thing really been seen?' I enquired. 'I believe not,' said one near me, although every once in a while the crowd would shout, as if they saw the ghost. At that moment a hundred voices exclaimed, 'There it is!—I see it!—There! there!' and the tongues of men, boys and women were heard in uproarious confusion. This was followed by the sound of the watchmen's staves upon the pavement; and all at once, some half a hundred watchmen in their heavy leather caps, light watch coats and clubs, came up the street, and made a regular charge upon the multitude, which with shouts and curses gave way on all sides, like Mexicans before the charge of Texans. The watchmen, gaining possession of the field, leaned upon their staves in groups. I enquired of one of these guardians of the night for the truth of a tale which had kept this portion of Broadway in a ferment for a month past.

'It's all a humbug,' said he. 'There was no murder ever committed there. It's a story got up to injure the sale of the property.' But why did the crowd shout as if they had seen something? 'Two or three rascals began it for a joke, and the rest joined in, as the mob always do. Why, sir, I could collect a thousand men, children, women, mad dogs, and little babies, in three minutes, any where in New York, by looking up to a church spire, as if I saw something there unusual. I tell you what, sir, there's more humbug in New York than in all the United States put together.'

The facility with which mobs are raised here exceeds belief. An omnibus is locked for a moment in the wheels of another—and five or six hundred persons are gathered around it at once. A man slips and falls into the gutter. One or two pick him out—four or five run to see if he's hurt—twenty more collect to see what is the matter, and a hundred crowd round to see what the others are doing—and the side walk and street is at once blockaded.

A day or two since, a little dirty nosed brat of a boy dropped a penny (cents are called pennies here) into the gutter, where the water was a few inches deep. He began to paddle for it with his sleeve drawn to his shoulder. Two or three boys collected around him, and also began to search. A ragged beggar learning the loss, also poked his long arm into the puddle, whether in charity to the boy or himself, we leave the benevolent reader to determine. Passers by attracted, stopped to enquire—others stopped to see what the last were interested in—and in less than two minutes after the loss of the penny, the sidewalk was completely obstructed by a curious multitude, all stretching their necks, a tiptoe and eagerly inquiring what was the matter.

Indeed there seems to be an immense population here, who have nothing under the sun to do, but to run here and there to see what is going on. Thousands are always wandering idly the streets, thronging the public walks, and on the *qui vive* for every excitement. This class of the population is more evident to the stranger when the bell rings for fire. Then there is a general rush from every lane, alley, groggery, and vile sick of filth and infamy, and the pavements are thronged with crowds of ill-dressed men,—boys and females hastening to the conflagration, and for no earthly object. There are regular firemen, who are alone the allowed combatants with the daily fires here. From one fire the mob rushes to another always on the move—a restless, mischievous and dangerous multitude. And this class of population is still increasing. Within a few days fifteen hundred homeless and often penniless emigrants, were landed in the city.

I am not much given to the prophetic vein. But if events cast their shadows before, we must be indeed blind if we do not see them. There is a restless spirit in the 'mob population' of New York daily breaking out from the most trivial causes, which, unless checked by severe municipal regulations, is destined to overwhelm this city. It is gathering in every lane, alley and low bar room—it is rapidly gathering to a head and soon will burst, when New York will experience the most stupendous mob ever known in this or any other country. This spirit must and will have vent.

THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

FROM THE NASHVILLE REPUBLICAN.
Highly Important State Paper.

We copy the following correspondence from an extra Nashville Banner. It will be seen, that Gen. Gaines' late requisition on this state, and which has been met with a promptitude always characteristic of Tennessee patriotism, has been made without lawful or constitutional authority, whatever necessity may have existed for it in his own estimation. The President's letter to Gov. Cannon, shows that the Government has been prompt, energetic, and mindful of the safety of our frontiers; and has, at the same time, proceeded with that regard for the obligation of treaties, and the preservation of the national faith, which becomes the honor of the country.

HERMITAGE, Aug. 6, 1836.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 29th ult. and the 4th inst. accompanied by the communications which were addressed to me on the 4th of May and the 25th of July, by the Secretary of War and also accompanied by your proclamation of the 20th, founded on the requisition made by General Gaines, bearing date the 20th June last. The documents referred to in the communication to you of the 23d ult. from the War Department, have not yet been received. The obligations of our treaty with Mexico, as well as the general principles which govern our intercourse with foreign powers, require us to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest which now agitates a portion of that Republic. So long as Mexico fulfils her duty to us as they are defined by the treaty, and violates none of the rights which are secured by it to our citizens, any act on the part of the Government of the United States, which would tend to foster a spirit of resistance to the government of laws whatever may be their character or form, when administered within her own limits and jurisdiction would be unauthorized and highly improper. A scrupulous sense of these obligations has prevented me thus far from doing any thing, which can authorize the suspicion that our Government is unmindful of them, and I hope to be equally cautious and circumspect in all my future conduct. It is in reference to these obligations that the requisition of Gen. Gaines in the present instance must be considered, and unless there is a strong necessity for it, it should not be sanctioned. Should this necessity not be manifest when it is known that the disposition to betray the Texans is a common feeling with the citizens of the United States, it is obvious that that requisition may furnish a reason to Mexico, for supposing that the Government of the United States may be induced by inadequate causes, to overstep the lines of the neutrality, which it professes to maintain.

Before I left Washington, Gen. Gaines intimated to the Department of war, that some indications of hostilities from the Indians on our western frontier had been made, and that if it became necessary, he would make a call for the militia. He had also informed the Department of his ill health, and asked for a furlough to enable him to visit the White Sulphur Springs. I directed the Secretary of War to grant him the furlough, and to inform him of the appointment which has been made of the ten thousand militia under the volunteer act; and if the emergency should arise which would make it necessary to increase the force under his command, that a thousand volunteers in Arkansas, and another in Missouri, raised agreeably to this act, would be enrolled and held ready for the service. This force, aided by the portions of the dragoon regiments that would be stationed in that quarter, and those of the regular army already there, were deemed amply sufficient for the protection of the frontier near to the Indians referred to. There are no reasons set forth in the requisition which the general has since made upon you, to justify the belief that the force above enumerated will be insufficient, and I cannot, therefore, sanction it at the present time. To sanction that requisition for the reasons which accompany it would warrant the belief that it was done to aid Texas, and not from a desire to prevent an infringement of our territorial or national rights.

I deeply regret that the Tennessee volunteers whose prowess and patriotism are displayed so promptly on all occasions that threaten the peace or safety of their beloved country, have been called out on the occasion when proper consideration. They can for the present only be instructed

into the service and discharged. If there are funds appropriated out of which they can be paid, an order to this effect will be given.

The ten thousand volunteer authorized under the late act of congress are intended for one year's service, and must be employed to meet all necessary calls for the defence of our frontier borders. Should the occasion arise for a greater number on the western frontier, the call would be made on Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. There is, however, no information to justify the apprehension of hostilities, to any serious extent, from the western Indians. Should a necessity arise, the volunteer brigade from East Tennessee will be ordered to the Western frontier as soon as their service can be dispensed with where they are now employed.

I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th, having been satisfied by yielding to the requisition of Gen. Gaines a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 23th of June. The government of the United States having adopted, in regard to Mexico and Texas, the same rule of neutrality which had been observed in all similar cases before, it was not to have been expected that Gen. Gaines should have based this requisition for additional military force on reasons plainly inconsistent with the obligation of that rule.

Should Mexico insult our national flag, invade our territory, or interrupt our citizens, in the lawful pursuits which are guaranteed to them by treaty, the government will promptly repel the insult and take speedy reparation for the injury, but it does not seem that offences of the character have been committed by Mexico, or were believed to have been, by General Gaines.

I am very respectfully, &c.
ANDREW JACKSON.
His Excellency N. CANNON,
Governor of Tennessee.

P. S. Before closing this letter, the documents referred to by the acting secretary of war as having been transmitted to me, have been received. A. J.

Hon. John Caldwell Calhoun's Letter.

Mr. Calhoun addressed the following letter to a committee of the citizens of Athens, Georgia, who tendered him a public dinner when on a visit to that place.

Athens, 5 August, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—If I could be induced to depart from a time when I adopted several years since, on the approach of a memorable crisis of our affairs, to decline all public demonstrations in approbation of my political course, I would with great pleasure accept the very kind and pressing invitation to a public dinner, which you have tendered me, in the name of the citizens of Athens and its vicinity. But the reasons which induced me originally to adopt the rule have not yet ceased to operate. Foreseeing that the course, which a sense of duty impelled me to take on the occasion to which I have referred, would give the ignorant and artful an opportunity to impute to me base and unworthy motives, I determined to forego, (in order to repel as far as possible such imputations,) all public honors, and to seek my reward in the difficult path which I proposed to tread, in the approbation of my conscience, and the approval of after times.

That my conduct in the difficult scenes through which I have passed, has met the approbation of yourselves and those you represent, is to me a source of much gratification. The two subjects, abolition and the regulation of the public deposits, in reference to which, you have in particular approved my conduct, are of primary importance, and you could have selected none on which your approbation would have been more acceptable.

Of all questions which have been agitated under our government, abolition is that in which we of the South have the deepest concern. It strikes directly and fatally, not only at our prosperity, but our existence as a people. Should it succeed, our fate would be worse than the aborigines whom we have driven out, or the slaves whom we command. It is a question that admits of neither concession nor compromise. The door must be closed against all interference on the part of the general government in any form, whether in the District of Columbia or in the states or territories. The highest grounds are the safest.

There is one point, in connexion with this important subject, on which the south ought to be uniformly informed. From all that I saw and heard during the session, I am perfectly satisfied that we must look to ourselves and ourselves only for safety. It is perfectly safe to look to the non-slaveholding states to arrest the attacks of the fanatics. I readily admit that the great body of enlightened citizens of all parties in these states are opposed to their wicked and dangerous schemes, but so intent are the two parties which divide and distract all the non-slaveholding states on getting

or retaining power that neither will directly oppose the abolitionists on our account. from the fear that by incurring their displeasure they might lose the ascendancy in their respective states, or defeat their prospects of rising to power. As strong as may be their sympathy for us, their regard for their party at home is still stronger. Of this we may be perfectly assured. Nor would it be less vain to look to congress. The same cause that prevents the non-slaveholding states from interference in our favor at home, will equally prevent congress. We must not forget that a majority of congress in both houses are the representatives of those states, and of course actuated by all the feelings and calculations which govern their respective states. But, if true to ourselves, we need neither their sympathy nor aid. The constitution has placed in our power ample means, short of secession, or disunion, to protect ourselves. All we want are harmony and concert among ourselves to call them into effectual action when the necessity comes.

As to the act of regulating the public deposits, I consider it by far the most fortunate measure of the session. And here let me say, which is due to truth and justice, that for the success of this great and beneficent measure, the country is greatly indebted to the steady and firm co-operation of a majority of the friends of the administration in both houses, who prove by their acts that they preferred their country and its institutions to party attachment.

If I mistake not, the passage of the measure is the commencement of a new political era. It will be regarded in history as marking the termination of that long violation of our system towards consolidation, which lately threatened the overthrow of our institutions and the loss of our liberty, and the commencement of its return to its true confederative character, as it came from the hands of its framers.

There is one view of this important subject highly interesting to the southern Atlantic states, and especially to this, which deserves notice. It will afford the means, if properly applied, of opening our connexion with the vast and fertile regions of the west, to the incalculable advantage of both the north and us. We are far in the rear of the other sections in reference to internal improvement. Nature seemed to place an insuperable barrier between the southern Atlantic ports and the west; but a better knowledge of the geography of the country, and the great advance of the means of communication between distant parts, by rail roads, in the last year or two, opened new views of prosperity for our section. Instead of being cut off from the vast commerce of the west, as had been supposed, we find to our surprise that it is in our power with proper exertions to turn its copious stream to our own ports. Just at this important moment, when this new and brilliant prospect is unfolding to our view, the dispositive bill is about to place under the control of the states, the most important means of accomplishing the most extended and profitable trade, a system of rail road communication that if effectually carried out, will change the social, political and commercial relations of the whole country, vastly to our benefit, but without injuring other sections. No state has a deeper interest in seeing the system executed than Georgia. Her position gives her great and commanding advantages in reference to rail roads; more so, in my opinion, than any other state in the union, and all that she wants to raise her property to the highest point and place it on the most durable foundation is a wise and judicious application of her means. Though possessed of less advantages, I feel confident I speak the sentiments of Carolina in saying, that she feels so envy at the superior advantages of Georgia, and that she will rejoice to see them developed to the fullest extent. That there may be a general rivalry and healthy disposition between them to cooperate to the full extent, where their joint efforts may be of mutual advantage, is my ardent desire. Let us both bear in mind, that though each still may have its separate interest to a certain extent, yet as it regards other sections, they both have a common interest, and that interest is to unite the southern Atlantic by the nearest, cheapest and best routes with the great basin of the Mississippi and its vast tributaries. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

A. S. Clayton, C. Dougherty, S. J. May, George H. Young, Ashbury Hall, George R. Clayton, Thos. Hall, &c. &c.

The following are very appropriately labelled, 'Goods of Life'—The greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest ease is sleep;—and the greatest medicine is a true friend.

BEST JAMES RIVER Natural Leaf TOBACCO—for chewing or smoking. Also a quantity of CLOVER SEED and ORCHARD GRASS-SEED. Just received, and for sale by JAMES MEIVER.

September 7, 1836.

COMMUNICATION.

An Essay on Natural Motion—NO. VI.

Comments opinionum, dies delect confirmat judicium naturæ.—CIC.

Of the Motion of the Earth in its Orbit.

I am now to account for the impulse given the earth and planets in their orbits. The old theory is,—that an impulse was given, by Almighty power, to the earth and planets, which impulse would carry them in straight lines, but that this line is bent into a circle by the centripetal force. —I see nothing absurd in this theory, only, that forces counteracting each other, must necessarily destroy each other—and a renewed impulse would be constantly required. This is no explanation of the agents producing these motions—more splendor is cast around the temple of the universe by as much as we discover the agents employed in managing the machinery.

I admit that the law of planetary motion discovered by Kepler and explained by Sir Isaac does apply to the motion of the planets on their orbits; but I cannot allow that the agents of giving this motion have been properly explained.

But that the reader may form some idea of the law of motion discovered, and that I may with more certainty explain the cause of this motion, I observe that Kepler first discovered this law of motion in the systems of moons attending Jupiter and Saturn. He observed that the first moon of Jupiter was 2 1/2 of Jupiter's diameter from him—that this moon revolved in 42 hours—that the furthestmost moon from him revolved in 402 hours, and was distant from him 12 2 1/2 diameters. In examining the ratio of these revolutions and distances he found the law of motion to be, that the square of their periods was ever as the cubes of their distance from Jupiter,—thus, as the square of 42 is to the square of 402 so is the cube of 2 1/2 to the number sought. The distance of the furthestmost moon from Jupiter, which is 400.00—216ths the cube root of which is 7 6/8 and the answer 12 2 1/2 diameters distant. He found this applied to the motions of all the moons, both of Jupiter and Saturn.

But the reason of this most abstruse of all philosophical questions was left in darkness until the time of Sir Isaac, who conceived that the motions generated were equal to the power of gravitation at the distance of the different planets. It was then known that gravitation operated as right lines flowing from a centre, and therefore that it operated as the square of the distance. He found that globes were in relation to each other as the cubes of their diameters, and that the time of a body's falling through half the length of the pendulum was to the time of its vibration as the diameter of a circle to the circumference. The vibration made by the pendulum is double the time of its coming to the centre of gravity, therefore the time of descent through the half length would apply to the time of vibration as the diameter to the circumference of the circle,—thus it was clearly explained that the impulse given the planets in their orbits was exactly conformable to the impulse given to bodies by gravitation moving in a circular form.

But in this theory there remains still something paradoxical and to be accounted for. The pendulum moves by the power of gravitation while one end is suspended artificially to some fixed point—and were the planets thus suspended from the sun and an impulse given to them equal to the power of gravitation in their repulsive orbits, the planets would move in conformity to the law of motion discovered and explained by Sir Isaac.

Gravitation operates at right lines from gravitating bodies, and gravitation and repulsion from the sun must, in the different planets in their orbits, be on a perfect equality, so that the planets have in fact not the smallest gravitation to the sun, in their repulsive orbits; and moreover, if gravitation operated fully on them, it must operate in right lines and tend to drag the planets to the sun, rather than give them an impulse with the power of gravitation on their orbits.

This difficulty on the theory of motion advanced is fully removed; for the sun and all the planets are attended with their own material and gravitating aura, as is also the insensible particles of matter composing solids. This aura forms a gross atmosphere attached to the earth, which by the motion of the earth on its axis, receives a velocity equal to the earth, but terminates in a point above the moon, to which no motion is given by the motion of the earth. And the impulse given this medium by the motion of the earth will be as its density. This medium we find has its polarity and gravitation and other properties of matter; because the medium attending the earth possesses the properties of matter, it cannot forsake the earth, the sun or planets in all their motions. But the power of gravitation at the orbits of the different planets is in the exact ratio of the density of the medium. The motion of the sun on its axis may account for that harmony of motion observed in the periods of all the planets.

The Motion of the Comets come forward and astonish us. They come in the system from every point of the compass, and go out with as much irregularity. While all others move in harmony; these alone disregard all the laws observed in the system. But let us examine briefly some of the phenomena of these motions:—

They come in and go out in every direction—in this particular they are irregular at least. Further, they appear to go in straight lines toward the sun, and are only visible in the inferior parts of their orbits, descending to the sun or ascending from him; but in passing from the sun they are seen longer.

Many ingenious plans of calculating their periods have been invented, but there is not one which has succeeded perfectly. If the comets were fixed in orbits assigned they would move in a great circle, however elliptical it was. But some comets have approached the sun within one semi-diameter of the sun and sent off in a different angle from that of its approach to the sun—they are then irregular.

Again—the comets have fiery tails of inflamed vapors attending them; and what is remarkable, their tails are always in opposition to the sun, both when descending and ascending. This shows that these comets are passing through an elastic medium themselves, and that it is by gravitation and repulsion they are moved. When the gravitating matter is stronger than the repulsive matter of the comet the tail follows the comet; but on the other hand, when repulsion is greater than gravitation it goes before the comet, carrying it from the sun into rarer parts of the system.

It is evident the equation of motion in the comets is not on an equilibrium;—but there is one observation made by the celebrated Neill, in this astronomy, which is worthy of remark, viz: that all the comets before they quite disappear and lose their fiery tails, receive a motion in the direction of the planets.—Have we meteors from the electric medium attending our earth? and may we not look for a similar phenomenon in the medium attending the sun?

It is true some of the comets are large masses of matter—they flow towards the sun and are thus heated and made repulsive, and they are sent off to remoter parts of the system where they are cooled and exposed to intense cold. Bodies are formed by gravitation and repulsion—why may not the comets then be in a formative state to become planets in the system? We know not where Almighty wisdom has stopped to build, why more planets might not occupy it, or why our earth might not be destroyed without affecting the system.

It may be that many of the comets, as meteors, fall into the sun, while others of greater size and larger atmospheres are capable of resisting his attraction. The composition of the earth appears to be an oxide, and marks both of heat and water are visible in every part of the earth. When the comet, by its visits to the sun, is prepared for taking rank with the planets—when its atmosphere and soil is prepared, 'God said, 'Let there be light,' and it received its motions, and light and life sprang forth on its desolated and chaotic plains.

I have now finished the application of Natural Motion to the motions of the system. I do not expect any thanks or reward for my labors; for works of this kind are like a root out of dry ground. Had I shown how to get money, or advance ourselves in power, I would have received applause from the whole mass of my fellow citizens. But it is unfortunate for us that in all our speculations as to matter and motion, we cannot find out one attribute of mind impressed on matter—not one support which can be relied on to cheer us in our passage of life. Adieu, then, to astronomy;—my next business will be more among ourselves.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Greensborough, September, 1836.

In No. 5 of 'One of the People,' in the second column of the piece, at the third line from the top there are two lines inadvertently inserted where they have no business. Some other errors occur in the series—but not so important as this.—Eds.

GEN. WASHINGTON ON SWEARING.

August 3d, 1776.

The General is sorry to be informed that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice hitherto little known in an American army, is growing into fashion; he hopes the officers will by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, and that both they and the men will reflect, that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven upon our arms, if we insult it by our impiety and folly,—added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it.

An Irishman came to his patron to complain of the usage he had met with from a gentleman to whom he had applied for employment. 'He told me,' said Paddy, 'to go to the devil, and I come straight to you honor.'

Quid pro Quo—The only way to beat a blackguard is to beat a retreat.

FROM THE GLOBE.
Twelve plain reasons for plain people to vote for Martin Van Buren as President.

1. His moral character is without reproach.
2. He has strong natural genius.
3. He has improved it well by the study of the laws and science of Government.
4. He has had long experience in public life, to aid both his natural talents and useful studies.
5. He has always been, and is now, a member of the democratic party—firm and thorough in its venerated faith and doctrines.
6. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the democratic party in the great State to which he belongs, and particularly during its exposed and perilous condition in the late war.
7. He now enjoys the confidence of that party throughout the Union, and especially of such long tried democrats and patriots as Nathaniel Macon and Andrew Jackson.
8. He does not enjoy the confidence of the old and odious party, and its modern allies, which abused Thomas Jefferson and renounced James Madison worthy of a halter.
9. He will never enjoy the confidence of nullification, Hartford Convention, blue light, and Boston federalism, in any shape root or branch.
10. He springs from the humblest walks of life among the people—he knows the feelings, interests, and wants of the people and he is not ashamed of the support of the people.
11. At the same time, he has the true command of temper suited to the storms of political life in elevated stations, and the courteous manners which give grace and respect to that frequent intercourse with the world, and especially with the representatives of Foreign Powers, which is required of the Chief Magistrate of the greatest Republic that now exists.
12. He is an ardent supporter of the Union, and, at the same time, so devoted a friend of State rights, in their true constitutional sense, as to have been often reproached for his powerful endeavors to find them when lost, and to preserve them when endangered.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
Twelve good reasons why no plain, honest citizen should vote for Martin Van Buren as president of the United States.

1. His character is a perfect enigma—no one can solve it. Hence, to trust it as an experiment, in so high a matter, would be to incur too great a risk, vastly beyond the benefit to be realized, especially as the country abounds in so many better men, whose characters, morally and politically, are well known and have been often tested.
2. He has no genius—but an immense fund of cunning, which his parasites have mis-called talents.
3. He has improved his native cunning by a close study of the subtleties and quibbles of the law, and has a scientific knowledge of, and a wonderful facility in, applying the chicaneries of the law to the purposes of government, particularly in the support of a party, and the organization of caucuses for President making.
4. He has had too long experience in the application of his easy principles, and too ample scope for his cunning in party manoeuvres, to which he has always been devoted, to be now safely trusted with the administration of the government.
5. He has never been either in principle or in practice a sound republican, but on the contrary, he has always been a political tergiversator, professing that creed that suited his present purpose best and adhering to his professions no longer than they promoted his interest, or ministered to his ambition.
6. He never enjoyed the confidence of the great republican party of the state to which he belongs, nor did he ever merit it, on account of his numerous charges, his hostility to many of her most highly distinguished republican citizens—in Mr. Madison and the late war, while he supported the federal opposition to the war, and the federal candidate for president against Mr. Madison.
7. He does not enjoy the confidence of the honest republican citizens of any portion of the country—but, on the contrary, so chameleon-like has been his whole course so deceptive his political character that, by a kind of common consent of the people he has been named the MAGICIAN. He only possesses the confidence of the party, from a belief that he will adopt any course of policy that will favor their views, secure the spoils, and sustain such sham patriots as Benton, Kendall, Isaac Hill and others in the enjoyment of their full proportions.
8. He does enjoy the confidence of the party to which he belongs because the slaves of the collar look upon him in their turn, as the apt and pliant tools they can select to carry out their mischievous plans—and all such renegade republicans, and unprincipled politicians, as have abused Thomas Jefferson, and pronounced James Madison worthy of a halter, are ready now to sing hosannas to Van Buren.
9. He ever will enjoy the confidence of negro abolitionists and blue light federalists, because, almost to a man, the con-

stitute his zealous supporters and most time-serving partisans throughout the country. Such is now the Van Buren democracy.

10. Very probably he may have sprung from the humblest walks of life—for nothing in his character, principles, or public conduct has tended to elevate him above his origin, or evidence a higher descent.
11. He has in truth that command of temper, or, what less charitable persons might say, such a tame spirit that he can submit to great indignities, (not for conscience, but for party's sake,) with perfect equanimity—to some well merited reproaches, without a blush,—and he can smile, and smile, and plot deep mischief while he smiles. As to his fitness for an intercourse with foreign Powers, to protect the interest and honor of the nation, plain people possessing common sense and common information, should not forget his letter of instructions to Mr. Lane, while Secretary of State, relating to our negotiations with England, upon the subject of the West India trade, in which he virtually cast himself at the feet of the King of England, and deeply disgraced the nation, by basely retying his own Government, and humbly begging, as a boon, what had been refused as a right, and which, since obtained upon such degrading terms, has proved a national injury instead of a benefit.
12. He is an ardent, devoted slave of a party, and is willing to be such, to place himself at its head,—and he is a friend to the Union just so far as it promotes his interest. Arnold and Aaron Burr were friends to him also.

Another one of the People.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.
The following lines were handed us just before our paper went to press. They are from the pen of one of North Carolina's most respected and accomplished daughters.

LINES IN MEMORY OF MY FRIEND J. E. HAMER.

In the morning of youth he has gone to the grave,
While life was still glowing before him;
He sleeps with the honored, the gifted & brave,
And sorrow is heaving o'er him.
With a mind that never to meanness bowed,
Adorned with the gifts of nature,
He walked erect in the world's great crowd,
In the pride of his noble stature.

With a heart as warm as the hearts in heaven,
His friendship ever was cherished;
And a nobler nature never was given—
Alas, that so soon he perished!

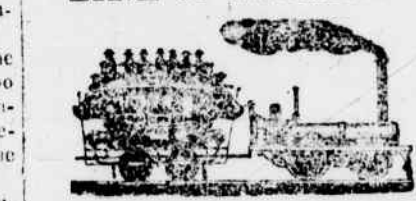
Will he tell, no tear had ever been shed
By a friend that dearly loved him;
For she honored him living and mourned him dead,
For she who knew him had proved him.

Had he lived till time had honored his name
In the path of honor and glory,
He might have dwelt in the temple of fame
And shone on the page of story.

But, alas! in youth he has gone to the grave,
While life was still glowing before him.
He sleeps with the honored, the gifted and brave,
And sorrow is weeping o'er him.

FRIEND.

LINE OF PACKERS



TO FAYETTEVILLE!!
The Schooners Caroline & Caleb, Nichols, Steamer Wilmington, and Tow Boats.

Will take passengers and Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage, and labor of stowing, which we confidently trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hall & Brown, so as to advise me.

WM DOUGLASS, Proprietor.

WILKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

August 18, 1836.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Guilford County—Superior Court.

Clement Brinsfield vs. Sarah Brinsfield.

Petition for Divorce filed A. D. 1836.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by affidavit made, that the defendant, Sarah Brinsfield, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the court, that publication of the pendency of this suit be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, that she be and appear before his honor, the judge of the Superior Court of law, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house, in Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1836—then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be taken ex parte.

TEST, THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C.

August 21, 1836.

BLANK DEEDS, for sale at this Office.

UNAW'D BY INFLUENCE AND UNBRI'D BY GAIN



GREENSBOROUGH:
Wednesday Morning, September 7, 1836.

We this week conclude the numbers of 'One of the People, on Natural Motion'.

Test Election.—The Van Buren papers are decidedly at a loss for a peg to hang excuses on for the signal upsetting of the 'spoils party' at the late governor's election. We are truly surprised that it should be so strenuously insisted that that election was not a test of the belligerent parties in the state. Any man who will lay aside those mystifying visuals, 'elect by Mass for Downing' 'glorification speers,' and look straight out of his own eyes, must acknowledge that it ever there was a test this was one. It thus is not so we should like to know the true cause why Gen. Dudley was elected. Personal consideration has less effect upon it—had less to do with it, than any popular canvass we knew or heard of in the state. It was not Gov. Sprague and Gen. Dudley merely—it was the Van candidate and the White candidate. We are glad that there was so little of the personal influence of the men on the suffrages of our fellow citizens—it shows the actual and growing strength of the principles of anti-faction and anti-caucus.

It personal consideration had had its full effect we are certain the Dudley vote would have counted much larger; for Gov. Sprague is not capable of exerting this influence for himself to a great extent, else, he would not have been called the 'standing candidate' for the executive chair of the state—the polar star of his ambition. He was purely on party grounds, and from the hostility of the people to his party he lost his election.—The Governor's election was a test indeed!

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!—Run boys, run! Where's the Fire Company? where's the Engine? the ladders—and the fire buckets?—sure enough—where are they? As a matter, they are not in Greensborough. But, says one—Here's a 'wash-bath.' Here's a 'pail,'—says another—throw water on the fire quick! 'Oh, I'm ruined! I'm ruined! my property is burnt to ashes!' cries the third, in a melancholy voice.

But where is the fire? next asks the reader. It is cooking your supper, perhaps; but we know not how long it may be confined to this peaceable business. A would not the citizens of Greensborough do well to take some arrangements for extinguishing fire? We suggest the propriety. Our town is mostly a wooden affair, and very poorly the townsmen—and if it should catch fire on a windy night in March, how it would burn! O! only think of it.—In time of Peace prepare for War!—the translation of which is, on a rainy day, be ready to fight fire.

HALIFAX JAIL BURNED.—On the morning of the 24th ult., the Jail at Halifax was burned down. There were five prisoners confined in it: a white woman named Susan State, charged with the murder of her two children, (an account of which the reader probably has not failed to see in a previous number of this paper)—a Mr. Brown, supposed to be a dangerous negro boy, also committed for murder—and two negroes committed for sale keeping. The prisoners put fire to the doors, and after burning holes through them made their escape, leaving only Brown, the deranged man, who refused to go out and he perished in the flames.—The woman, State, and one of the negroes had been taken, when made the above disclosures.

Tobacco.—Printers are accused of saying a great deal about very small matters; and so they do, sometimes, when they have no 'big things' to talk about. But we this week happen to have occasion to talk largely on a large business. There found its way into our office, last week, from the plantation of Ralph Gorrell, Esq. a leaf of the most tremendous tobacco that ever—stop—let's give the dimensions: It measured 3 feet in length and 2 feet in breadth. It is far to suppose, were it steamed and twisted, that it would make something like 67½-izable chaws. And were it rolled into a cigar (although we consider ourselves as good at puffing as most folks) it would require at least a week of regular whiffing to smoke our way through it from one end to the other.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a proclamation to convene the legislature of that state, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proper expenditure of the surplus revenue falling to that state in the distribution.

FRANCE.—Aldean, the person who lately attempted the life of the King, had his trial on the 8th and 9th of July, and was executed on the 11th.

FRONT.—There was a light frost at Albany, New York, on the 9th of August,—and a white frost on the 10th at Boston. The weather was unusually cold for the season.

"HELP ME, CASSIUS!"

The Rev. R. J. Breckenridge of Baltimore has lately met George Thompson, the abolitionist in Glasgow, Scotland, where they had a set debate on American Slavery. Mr. Breckenridge is represented to have completely 'assailed him up,' on his own ground & with his own weapons. Mr. Thompson is a fluent and powerful speaker, but he here met with more than his match. Alas, poor Yorick!

Indiana Elections.—The Richmond, Indiana, Palladium of the 20th ult., contains the sum of the legislative election returns from that state, complete, except four counties which would not materially alter the proportion. It stands—84 anti-Vans and 63 Vans!—Amen!

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Through the Macon, (Georgia) Telegraph of the 25th ult. we have the latest intelligence of operations in the country of the hostile Indians. Many of the Creeks individually and in considerable bodies, have been endeavoring to effect an escape to the lower part of Georgia or to Florida. And the whites have been almost continually manoeuvring to counteract their designs. No considerable engagement has taken place lately, but many skirmishes of a bloody character. The following slip is taken from the Tallahassee Floridian.

Horrible.—A few days since, a party of Lowndes county Ga. Volunteers, told in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line and killed ten warriors and took eight women and children prisoners who were taken to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot.—Shortly after she obtained leave of absence, & not returning, search was made for her escape.—Her children were all found dead, from poison administered by their unnatural mother.—On Wednesday the 2nd inst. Col. Wood, of Randolph Co. with only thirty eight men, under his command, discovered a large party Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a fair fight. Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers he boldly charged up, on them. After a desperate engagement, and to hand, the savages fled in all directions. Twenty seven warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by cutting their throats and nostrils with mud nails. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.

Saratoga.—This great fashionable resort is said to be overflowing. The arrivals in one month amounted to near 7,000!—Saratoga is a place in New York—like our mountain Springs will be some day—where sick folks go to drink the waters for their health, and the old maids and bachelors to get sweethearts, or perchance to get husbands and wives.

The Columbia (S. C.) Hive says that some Indian squaws [women] were lately taken prisoners who were in a state of starvation. They had killed some of their little babes to prevent their noise discovering their place of concealment!

Col. S. P. Carson, of Texas, late of North Carolina, was wounded a public dinner by the citizens of Halifax in this state, while on his way from Washington to Burke county. Col. Carson passed through this place.

Our political aim and speaks of a White frost in November, which will probably nip Van Burenism in its glory.

'How is Cassius?'—A woman in Lowell Mass. presented her husband with five children in eleven months—normal for America!

Errors corrected.—An error occurred in our statement last week of Graham's majority over Newland, which was not discovered till a number of papers were worked off. It should be 1614 instead of 2614. In these exciting times we feared, though accidentally done, it might be mis-contrived.

The last Raleigh Register says that Dudley's majority for governor is 5097.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 11th ult. Henry Yates to Miss Nancy Sherwood, daughter of Daniel Sherwood, sen.

In this vicinity, on Thursday, the 25th, by the Rev. A. Wilson, Lorenzo D. Or. rel to Miss Eliza Spence.

In this place, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. A. Wilson, Robert M. Sloan (Merchant) to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Paisley.

Tho' fools spurn Hymen's gentle powers, We, who improve his golden hours, By sweet experience know That marriage rightly understood, Gives, to the tender and the good, A paradise below.—Corron.

In Wiscasset, John Paine, Esq. of Thomaston, to Mrs. Ann Bright, of Boston.

The above couple are now more than 70 years of age. Upwards of fifty years ago they were betrothed, but by some fortuitous circumstances their union was prevented. Since that time they have each been married twice and have never seen each other until the day previous to their wedding. Whether the happy couple pictured to themselves the same youthful persons they were when they last met, we cannot say. If they did, old Time must have somewhat disappointed them. We unite in wishing them years of uninterrupted happiness in the relation which Providence has thus singularly brought about.—Wiscasset Intelligencer.

REMOVAL.

JAMES NIVER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Guilford and the public, that he has removed his Store a few doors West of its former location, and is now situated at the corner opposite the PATRIOT and Post Office, where he is receiving, direct from New York & Philadelphia,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF British, French, & American

and American DRY GOODS, Among which his customers will find:

Blue, black, & colored BROAD CLOTHS AND FANCY CASIMERES.

Hats, Shoes, Hardware, Skirting leather, hogskins, Groceries, a large assortment of Confectionaries, &c.

Together with a large and splendid assortment of other articles too extensive to enumerate in an advertisement of this kind, all of which will be disposed of on the most favorable & accommodating terms.

Those wishing to purchase any article in this line would do well to call and examine for themselves before they make purchases elsewhere.

He takes this occasion to tender his acknowledgments to his old customers and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Greensborough Sep 7 1836. 23:3m.

TEXIAN STAR.

And Journal of Commerce & News

'Were it left for me to decide, whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government I should not hesitate to prefer the latter.'—Thomas Jefferson.

BELIEVING that the establishment of a press within the jurisdiction of Texas, would be a valuable auxiliary to the cause of independence, and being anxious to have a medium through which to communicate with the citizens of the United States, and funds being necessary for the establishment and maintenance of a press, those who may contribute but 25 cents, would aid in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty. A contribution of \$5 will ensure the paper for one year, which will be published weekly or semi-weekly, as the amount of patronage shall determine. The columns of the STAR will contain accurate geographical and topographical information of the country, manners, customs, &c. of the republic of Texas and the adjacent States, and also of the different tribes of Indians—most or all of which information will be valuable to the citizens of the U. States. In addition to which, it will detail the movements of the armies, and of the different battles, furnish a correct list of armed and wounded together with the most important incidents which may occur; and those who distinguish themselves, shall receive in addition to the applause of the present generation, a more lasting memento through the Star, which, it will be the endeavor of the proprietor, to make worthy the title of History's text-book.

Major General M. Hunt, being fully satisfied with the integrity of the publisher, and being solicitous for the success of the enterprise, has consented to lend his aid to the furtherance of the object. Those who may wish to contribute, can do so, personally, or by mail, post paid, Gen. Hunt or any one of our readers of emigrants under his command, who are authorized to receipt for the same, or when money is raised, by contribution or subscription of one or more, it may be placed in the deposite banks, at the following places, subject to the order of Gen. H. or one of his authorized officers, to wit: Charleston, Norfolk, New York, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and New Orleans.

The Star will be edited by an association of gentlemen, competent to the task. Since the prospectus of the 'Texian Star' was first issued, the subscriber has received encouragement sufficient to ensure its publication. The 1st No., it is expected will be issued, before active hostilities shall have again commenced.

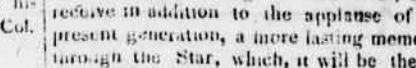
W. M. SAVAGE,

Who will go to Texas?

MAJOR J. H. HARRY, of Lincoln, has been authorized by me, with the consent of Maj. Gen. Hunt, an agent in the western counties of N. Carolina, to receive and enroll Volunteer emigrants to Texas, and will conduct such as may wish to emigrate to that Republic, about the 1st of October next, at the expense of the Republic of Texas.

J. P. HENDERSON, Brig. Genl of Texian Army.

August, 1836.





POETRY.

And from each line the noblest truth is born,
Nor is inspired by conduct than my song.

STANZAS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

"Art thou beautiful?—Live then in accordance
With the curious work and frame of thy creation,
And let the beauty of this person teach thee
To beauty thy mind with nobleness, the ornament
Of thy beloved God.—PENN.

Bind up thy tresses, beautiful one,
Of brown in the shadow, and gold in the sun!
Free should their debate: lustre be thrown,
O'er a forehead more pure than the Parian
stone—

Shaming the light of those Orient pearls
Which bind o'er its whiteness thy soft wreath-
ing curls.

Smile—for thy glance on the mirror is thrown,
And the face of an angel is meeting thine own!
Beautiful creature!—I marvel not
That thy cheek a lovelier tint has caught,
And the kindling light of thine eye hath told
Of a dearer wealth than the miser's gold.

Away—away—there is danger here—
A terrible Phantom is bending near:
Ghastly and sunken, his rayless eye
Sees on thy levelness secretly—
With no human look—with no human breath,
He stands beside thee—the hunter, Death!

Fit—but alas he will follow still,
Like a moonlight shadow beyond thy will:
In the noon day walk—in the midnight sleep
Close at thy heel with that Phantom keep—
Still on thine ear shall his whispers be—
Who—that such Phantom should follow thee!

In the lighted halls where the dancers go,
Like beautiful spirits to and fro,
When thy fair arms glance in their stately
white,

Like ivory bathed in still moonlight:
And not one star in the holy sky,
Hath a clearer light than thine own blue eye!

Oh then—even then—he will follow thee
As the ripple follows the bark at sea.
In the softened light—in the turning dance—
He will fix on thine head, cold glance—
The chill of his breath on thy cheek shall live
ever.

And thy warm blood shrink from his icy finger!
And yet there is hope.—Embrace it now:
While thy soul is open as is thy brow,
While thy heart is fresh, while its feelings
still

Gush clear as the unsold mountain rill—
And thy smiles are free as the airs of Spring,
Greeting and blessing each breathing thing.

When the after-cures of thy life shall come;
When the bud shall wither before its bloom,
When thy soul is sick of the emptiness
And changeful fashion of weekly bliss,
And the weary tapor of blighted feeling
Over thy heart as ice is stealing—

Then, thy spirit is turned above,
By the mild rebuke of the Christ's love,
When the hope of that joy in thy heart is stir-
red.

Which eye hath not seen, nor ear hath not
heard,
Then will that Phantom of darkness be,
Goddess and Promise and Bliss to thee.

The Nose.—Noses have been divided
into four classes—the Grecian, the Ro-
man, the Cat or Tiger, and the Pug.

There are a few subdivisions—the Gre-
cian sometimes runs into the Pug and the
Roman is crooked into the Aquiline—but
the four classes alone mentioned in-
clude all important noses.—Your Grecian
nose belongs to a scholarly, amiable,
patient, resigned, imaginative sort of a
personage, who is calm in the midst of
danger and philosophical when surround-
ed by the storms of trouble. The owner
of the Roman nose, although inclined to
decision of purpose and magnanimity of
heart, is haughty, fearless, and choleric.

The Cat or Tiger nosed man is mean, de-
ceitful and selfish—and the Pug snouts
strongly of weakness of mind and indeci-
sion of character.

There is more philosophy in the nose
than most people are aware of. The face
is the dial plate of the mind, and the na-
sal organ the index pointing out, by its
color and habit, the qualities and excel-
lencies or the defects, the regularity or
the irregularities, of their internal ma-
chinery.—When ever you see a nose start-
ing from its bed with a bold and promi-
nent bearing, and pursuing a right onward
direction inclining in its progress gradu-
ally to the curvilinear, full bodied and well
proportioned, depend upon it you have
got hold of one whose possessor has mind
of the first order—imagination unbounded
—who is mild and tractable in disposition
honorable in his intercourse and dealings
with men—upright, reasonable and de-
cided. When you meet with a man whose
nose is bold and adventurous, forked in
the midst of danger, patient of fatigue, fearless
and irascible in disposition, rest assured
his nasal organ belongs to the Roman or
der—it smells of fight. He was made for
a soldier. But beware of the Cat or Tiger
nose. It is a long and flatish instru-
ment, and its owner is a deceitful friend
and dangerous enemy; sly, cringing and
looking for opportunities to take advan-
tage, mean spirited and a cut throat in dis-
position. Let no such man be trusted. Shun
also the Pug unless you yourself are
the owner of the Tiger, in such case there
will be a natural affinity between it and
you. The Pug is the prey of the Tiger.
The former is in dimension, contemptible,
spotted and driven into the face, it denotes

a great imbecility of mind, a predispo-
sition to credulity, and he who stands be-
hind it is easily humbugged. Its possessor
is often thrown off his guard, and the owner
of the latter is ever dealing in stratagem,
watches the opportunity to pounce
upon him, and seizes it with a vengeance.
We eschew both the Tiger and the Pug.
Troy Budget.

RULES FOR CONVERSATION.

By Thomas Jefferson.

1. In stating the prudential rules for
our government in society, I must not omit
the important one of never entering into
dispute or argument with another.

2. I never saw an instance of one or two
disputants convincing the other by argu-
ment. I have seen many of them getting
warm, becoming rude, and shooting one
another.

3. Convincing is the effect of our own
dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude
or weighing within ourselves, dispassion-
ately, what we hear from others, standing
on our own ground in argument ourselves.

4. It was one of the rules, which made
Doctor Franklin above all others, the
most amiable man in society, "never con-
tradict any body." If he was urged to an-
nounce an opinion, he did it rather by ask-
ing questions, as for information, or by
suggesting doubts.

5. When I hear another express an op-
inion which is not mine, I say to myself
he has a right to his opinion, as I have to
mine; why should I question it? His op-
inion 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 gratified by a belief of it and I have no
right to deprive him of the gratification.

7. If he wants information he will ask
it, and then I will give it in measured
terms.

8. If he still believes his own story and
shows a desire to dispute the fact with
me, I hear him and say no more. It is his
affair not mine, if he persists in error.

9. There are two classes of disputants
most frequently to be met with among us.
The first is of young students just entered
the threshold of science, with their first
views of its outlines, but yet filled up
with the details and modifications which a
further progress would bring to their
knowledge.

10. The other consists of ill tempered
and rude men in society, who have taken
up a passion for politics.

11. Good humor and politeness never
introduce into mixed society a question
upon which they foresee there will be a
difference of opinion.

12. Be a listener only, keep 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 ze-
alots 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 by an angry bull; it is not for a man
to dispute the road with such an animal.

The Duty of every one to aid in the preser- vation of a Free Government.

If we are bound to protect a neighbor
from violence, to give him reason when
he is misled, or food when he is hungry, much
more ought we to do our part towards the
preservation of a free Government—the only
basis on which our enjoyment of these bless-
ings can securely rest.—He who delivers a
motion from the lid in favor of my opinion,
the noblest commend of ever, whilst he dis-
tinguishes the greatest blessing which man can
receive from none. But next to that is the
motion of him who, in times like the present,
reaches over the edge of public liberty, re-
fuses to join one, and exclaims, "I
renew, when a scholar has come over."
ROBERT HALL.

Bass, who for years has been the chief
spirit of the Boston press, died at Portland
in his 60th year, with a joke upon his lips
to the last. When he was fast asleep, his
nurse said to him "Will you be raised up,
Mr. Bass?" "Yes, on the 1st day," he re-
plied, and immediately expired.

A good him to Protestant churches.—I
love the Italian churches, with their broad
naves, vast and untrifled—no pews, no dis-
tances, no aristocratical screenings—all
knowing together, the high and mighty, and
the lowly, on the same pavement,—all send-
ing up their thanksgiving or their prayer to
the same great Being in whose eyes all are
equal. No dread of vulgar contact,—no
dread of the tattered peasant. I shall never
forget the impression made upon me on my
first visit to St. Peter's at Rome, by a young
boy who came into the church, folded up in
a cashmere, and following by a servant in
polished livery.

Her appearance was that of a petite maitresse,
as dress was concerned, but her air was devout
and directed. She passed on slowly to the
diminished statue of the saint, and inserted
herself into a cup of incense in their work-
ing dresses, kneeling with them on the pave-
ment and praying earnestly. This was beau-
tiful,—and similar acts of humility are per-
formed every hour in the day, and in every
church in Italy.

EXPRESS MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 22, 1836.
PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th
day of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.,
(to be decided the next day) for carrying a
daily express mail on horseback, in railroad cars,
or in steamboats, for the purpose of conveying
ships from newspapers in lieu of exchange news-
papers and letters (other than such as contain
money) not exceeding half an ounce in weight,
marked "express mail" and public dispatches,
on the routes and during the times hereinafter
stated, to wit:

From New York to Philadelphia, 90 miles
and back, to stop at not more than three inter-
mediate offices:

Leave New York at 5 p.m., arrive at Phila-
delphia by 11 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia at 7 a.m., arrive at New
York by 3 p.m.

Proposals from the railroad company for car-
rying the great mail as well as the express mail,
will be considered at the same time.

Service to continue until the 30th June, 1840.

From Philadelphia to Baltimore, 100 miles
and back, to stop at not more than two inter-
mediate offices:

Leave Philadelphia at 2 1-2 a.m., arrive at Bal-
timore by 12 p.m.

Leave Baltimore at 8 1-2 p.m., arrive at Phila-
delphia by 6 1-2 p.m., next day.

Service to continue until the 30th June, 1840.

From Baltimore to Washington, D. C., 33
miles and back.

Leave Baltimore at 1 p.m., arrive at Washing-
ton by 5 p.m.

Leave Washington at 4 1-2 p.m., arrive at Bal-
timore by 8 p.m.

Proposals from the railroad company to car-
ry the great mail as well as the express mail,
will be considered at the same time. Service
to continue till 30th June, 1840.

From Washington to Frederickburgh, Vir-
ginia, 64 miles and back, to stop at not more
than two intermediate offices:

Leave Washington at 5 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Frederickburgh by 11 1-2 p.m.

Leave Frederickburgh at 10 a.m., arrive at
Washington by 4 p.m.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Frederickburgh to Greensborough, N.C.,
245 miles and back, to stop at not more than
seven intermediate offices:

Leave Frederickburgh at 12 night, arrive at
Greensborough, (25 hours) by 1 a.m. the
next day.

Leave Greensborough at 10 1-2 a.m., arrive at
Frederickburgh by 10 1-2 p.m., next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Greensborough to Yorkville, S.C., 124
miles and back, to stop at not more than four
intermediate offices:

Leave Greensborough at 1 1-2 a.m., arrive at
Yorkville by 2 p.m.

Leave Yorkville at 10 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Greensborough by 10 1-2 p.m., next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Yorkville to Washington, D. C., 140
miles and back, to stop at not more than four
intermediate offices:

Leave Yorkville at 2 1-2 p.m., arrive at Wash-
ington by 5 a.m. next day.

Leave Washington at 10 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Yorkville by 10 a.m. next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Washington to Columbia, S. C., 151
miles and back, to stop at not more than five
intermediate offices:

Leave Washington at 5 1-2 a.m., arrive at Col-
umbia by 11 1-2 p.m.

Leave Columbia at 3 1-2 p.m., arrive at Wash-
ington by 8 a.m. next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Columbia to Montgomery, Ala., 81
miles and back, to stop at not more than one
intermediate office:

Leave Columbia at 12 next night, arrive at
Montgomery by 8 a.m. next day.

Leave Montgomery at 7 1-2 a.m., arrive at Col-
umbia by 3 p.m.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

From Montgomery to Mobile, 193 miles and
back, to stop at not more than four intermediate
offices:

Leave Montgomery at 9 a.m., arrive at Mobile
by 5 a.m. next day.

Leave Mobile at 12 m., arrive at Montgom-
ery by 7 a.m. next day.

Service to continue till the 30th June, 1839.

To enable the Postmaster General to select
between the two principal mail routes through
the South, proposals will also be received
for carrying the daily express mail from Freder-
icksburgh, Va. to Columbus, Ga. as follows:

From Fredericksburgh to Richmond, 67
miles and back, to stop at not more than one
intermediate office:

Leave Fredericksburgh at 12 night, arrive at
Richmond by 6 a.m. next day.

Leave Richmond at 4 a.m., arrive at Freder-
icksburgh by 9 1-2 a.m.

Proposals from the Railroad Company for car-
rying the great mail, as well as the ex-
press mail, will be considered at the same time.

From Richmond to Petersburg, 21 miles
and back.

Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 a.m., arrive at Pet-
ersburgh by 8 1-2 a.m.

Leave Petersburg at 1 1-2 a.m., arrive at Rich-
mond by 3 1-2 a.m.

From Petersburg to Blakesly Depot, N. C.,
64 miles and back, to stop at not more than
one intermediate office:

Leave Petersburg at 9 a.m., arrive at Blakes-
ly Depot by 2 1-2 p.m.

Leave Blakesly Depot at 8 p.m., arrive at Pet-
ersburgh by 1 a.m. next day.

Proposals from the railroad company to car-
ry the great mail as well as the express mail,
will be considered at the same time. Service
to continue till 30th June, 1840.

Leave New York at 4 p.m., arrive at Phila-
delphia by 11 p.m.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Baltimore by 1-2 a.m. next day.

Leave Baltimore at 10 a.m., arrive at
Washington by 1-2 p.m.

Returning.

Leave Washington at 4 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Baltimore by 7 p.m.

Leave Baltimore at 7 1-2 p.m., arrive at
Philadelphia by 5 1-2 a.m. next day.

Leave Philadelphia at 6 a.m., arrive at
New York by 1 p.m.

Contracts for the foregoing service are to
be executed by the 15th day of October
next. They will be sent to the post offices
of the accepted bidders for the purpose in
time.

The service is to commence on Tuesday
the 1st day of November next, and is to be
daily both ways.

No proposal will be considered unless
it be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by
two responsible persons, in the following
form, viz:

"The undersigned _____ and
_____ hereby guarantee that
_____ if his
bid for carrying Express mail from _____
to _____ be accepted by
the Postmaster General, shall enter into an
obligation prior to the 15th day of Octo-
ber next, with good and sufficient sureties
to perform the service proposed." Dated
_____, 1836.

To which the guarantors shall sign their
names.

It is also required that the bidder or bid-
ders forward with their bids the certificate
of a postmaster, in the following form, viz:

"I certify that _____ and
_____, who have signed the fore-
going as guarantors of _____
his bid for carrying the Express mail from _____
to _____ are men of prop-
erty, and able to make good their guaranty."
Dated _____, 1836.

Each route must be bid for separately.
The route, the sum, and the residence of
the bidder, should be distinctly stated in
each bid.

The Postmaster General reserves the pow-
er of changing the schedules, but not so as
to increase the expenditure.

The mails are to leave precisely at the
time set. Three minutes only are allowed
for opening and closing them at the inter-
mediate offices.

For each failure to arrive at the time
set in the schedule, the pay of the trip shall
be forfeited, subject to be increased to a
penalty of ten times that amount; and for
a repetition of failures the contract may be
annulled.

If it should become necessary at any time
to discontinue the service contracted for
(a result which is not expected) the con-
tractors shall be entitled to receive two
months extra pay.

Those who enter into this service must
make on their part not to let bad roads,
nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor
dangers, prevent their performance accord-
ing to contract. When proof is made
that they will be liable for a failure to
arrive at the time set in the schedule.

The proposals should be sent to the De-
partment of the Interior, and addressed to the
First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hume.

Attest
JULY 25, 1836.

P. S. If the mail shall regularly exceed
seventy pounds in weight, the Department will
consider itself bound to pay for an additional
horse when the express is carried on horse
back, if an additional horse be employed.

A. K.

MASONIC.

At a meeting
of the
Greensboro
Lodge No.
76, held in
the Mason-
ic Hall, in
this place,
on Monday
evening the
29th of Au-
gust 1836,
the following resolutions were unanimously ad-
opted:

Resolved, That the members of Greensbor-
ough Lodge, No. 76, deeply deplore the dis-
cussion of Divine Providence which has cal-
led from time to time our lamented broth-
ers, Christopher Moring and Alfred E. Han-
natt.

Resolved, That in testimony of the great
respect and esteem we entertain for them, the
members and brethren of said Lodge will wear
crape on the left arm for the space of thirty
days.

P. S. That a copy of these proceedings
be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased
by a committee.

Resolved, That the editors of the Greensbor-
ough Patriot, and the Carolina Beacon be re-
quested to publish these proceedings.

G. D. JORDAN, Secretary.
Greensborough, Aug. 29th, 1836.

NOTED IMMEDIATELY. An ap-
prentice to the printing business. Apply
at this office.
August, 1836.

FOR SALE.—An excellent DOU-
BLE GIG and Harness. Apply at
this office
April, 1836.

JOB PRINTING neatly and
punctually executed at this office.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN AND MAN OF BUSINESS.

What do we live for, but to improve our-
selves and be useful to one another.

THE subscriber proposes to publish in
the town of Ashborough, Randolph Co. N.
C. a weekly paper under the above title.

From mature reflection on the subject, and
some consultation with men of experience, it
is believed, that, by connecting the ordinary
variety of a Newspaper, with practical legal
maxims, advice, approved forms &c. in the
transaction of business,—the publication
may be rendered useful, and generally accept-
able, at least to the citizens of this State.

It is difficult to enumerate beforehand, all
the subjects that may be considered within
the design of this paper; but among other
things, due attention will be paid to Reli-
gion, Morality, Education, Politics, Agricul-
ture, Commerce, &c. &c. together with the
news of the day, foreign and domestic.

The business matter will be similar in
character to that which appears in the 1st
and 2nd vols. of the "Man of Business" and
if necessary, some of the subjects there
treated of, will be more fully explained.

In politics, this publication is pledged to
no party. And it is hoped and believed
that no improper prejudice will be induced.
All parties shall have fair play. The edit-
or promises, without reserve, the strictest at-
tention to the chastity of his columns, and
so far as practicable to render the publi-
cation exactly such as every worthy citizen
will take pleasure in introducing to the
notice of his family and friends.

TERMS:

The CITIZEN will be issued every Sat-
urday morning, on a fine Super-royal sheet,
at two dollars, per annum in advance; or three
if not paid within three months from the
date of the 1st no. received.

Any Subscriber may discontinue within the
first three months of the publication, by pay-
ing for the papers received.

No subscription to be discontinued till all
arrearages be paid, unless at the discretion
of the Editor.

All letters, and communications, to come
post paid.

Advertisements inserted on the usual
terms.

BENJAMIN SWAIM.
Ashborough, Randolph Co. N. C. August
1836.

P. S. This prospectus is intended to su-
percede the proposals issued by me from
New-Salem in January last, as this place,
Ashborough, is considered the most eligible
location. Those who have subscribed to
that proposal, will be considered as subscrib-
ers to this; but are, of course, at liberty
to decline.

It is believed that this publication may
commence by the first of October; and if
that event, the BOOK BINDERY of Swaim
and Sherwood, heretofore at New-Salem,
will be continued at this place, by
SHERWOOD alone.

B. SWAIM.

Land for Sale.

403 ACRES of land, will be sold to the
highest bidder at Martinville on Sat-
urday the 10th day of September next at 12
o'clock: with the exception of 5 acres, on
which are situated the buildings formerly oc-
cupied by D. Woodson, this tract covers the
whole town of Martinville, with all the im-
provements.

A credit of one, two and three years with
interest from the date, will be allowed, and
possession given on the first day of January
next.

JESSE H. LINDSAY Guardian.
August 21st, 1836.

Stop the Runaway

AN negro woman named Macy, who is about
40 years old—dark complexioned—deficient in
her front teeth—of common stature—slow spe-
ken—quite an intelligent countenance—had a
whip she cloped a dark calico dress.

In all probability said negro is arising for
Southampton county, Va. as she was purchased
in that county 19 months since and barters to
me. She said that she belonged to Dr. Gold-
in of the above named county, when first pur-
chased. Any person apprehending said negro,
and committing her to jail, and giving me due
notice of the same, or delivering her to me,
shall be liberally rewarded.

NICHOLAS MICHAEL
Lexington, August 1836.

**EARTHENWARE,
CHINA & GLASS
REMOVAL.**

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE REMOVED to No. 55, Nassau
Street, New York (next door to Mes-
srs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they
offer on sale, in the original package, or re-
packed to suit the country trade, a large and
general assortment of

China, Glass, & Earthenware
comprising many new & beautiful patterns,
selected with great care by one of the part-
ners now in England. The attention of pur-
chasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
No. 55, Nassau st N. York.

New York, 11 July, 1836.

Raleigh Star, Salisbury Watchman
Salem Reporter, Greensborough Patriot
Edenton Gazette, and Fayetteville Observer
will insert the above to the amount of three
dollars and a half.

"COME AND TRY IT!"

WE have just received an additional
supply of new JOB-PRINT