

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY  
ANDREW SWAIN & H. S. SHERWOOD.

## TERMS:

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, in advance, or Three Dollars, after the expiration of three months from the date of the first number received. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements, at One Dollar per square, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each succeeding publication. A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who advertise by the quarter, or for a longer period.

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## THE FARMER.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

**The Morus Multicaulis.**—What is the latest period at which the *Morus Multicaulis* may be planted? This question comes to us from so many sources that we must make one general answer for all.—If the trees are kept in a good state of preservation they may in this latitude and south of us be safely planted as late as the 20th of May. We commenced planting last year on the 10th of May and finished on the 14th, and our trees were the best matured, with the exception of that of Messrs Collins and Pettigrew, we have ever seen. We desired to get them in last year earlier, but were prevented by the long continued rains of April, and the early part of May, and now advise every one who intends to plant to do so as early as they can, as a few weeks in the ripening of the wood is a very important consideration.—*American Farmer & Gardener.*

**Convenient Trellis for Grape Vines.**—Set firmly in the ground strong stakes or small posts of cedar, chestnut, or other durable timber, 6 or 8 feet apart; drive nails in these 16 inches apart, nearly up to their head, ranging with each other horizontally from post to post; then take strong wire, the size of a large knitting needle, and extend it along the post, giving it a single wind around the nail, and it is done. If this wire is first run through some melted pitch, to shield it from the weather and prevent its rusting, it will be all the better. It is very easy fastening the vines to this trellis; the tendrils of the young shoots readily take hold of the wires; being perfectly open, a free circulation of air is admitted, favorable to the ripening of the fruit. It is light in its appearance, and with care will last many years.—*Genesee Farmer.*

**Salus Populi.**—A very simple expedient will protect the inhabitants of regions exposed to bilious affections, such as intermittent fevers, from these desolating scourges. A cold infusion of the common dogwood (*cornus florida*) taken morning, noon and night, say a tuncupful of it at a time, will in most cases, be found an effectual preventative. Chemical analysis has revealed in the dogwood a principle similar in nature and qualities to the quinine, though, perhaps, not so energetic. The writer of this communication had an occasion once to employ the infusion of the dogwood in an obscure part of the country, where the quinine was rare and too costly for the poor; he found it to answer the purpose admirably. This light precaution, if adopted by families and their servants, might protect them from much suffering and exposure.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

**Grain Measure.**—Persons who cannot conveniently procure a half bushel—a peck measure, &c. of the ordinary construction, may make light square boxes, that will answer for the present purpose very well.

1st. A box that will measure inside, 10 1-4 inches square, and the same in depth will hold a half bushel, and only a table spoonful over.

2d. A box that will measure within 8 inches square and 8 1-10 inches in depth will hold a peck.

3d. A box measuring within 6 1-2 inches square, and 6 3-8 inches in depth will hold four quarts grain measure.

The New York Cultivator states that fruit trees may be propagated by planting the scions instead of engraving them. They should be prepared by dipping both ends in melted tallow, grafting wax, or

some similar article, and then be planted horizontally, with the bud upward, and covered about three inches deep. They will produce trees that will yield fruit in four years.

## EARLY EDUCATION.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The Norfolk Beacon, after copying from another paper, a short paragraph stating that all the boys in the city of Boston (save thirty-three) are enjoying the blessings of school education, public or private, with the added remark that "no other city in the world could say as much,"—makes in connection the subjoined comments. They are words of truth and soberness on a subject of importance to the welfare of the individuals and of society:—"And yet what city in the Union ought not to say it! Men willingly expend hundreds of thousands to build prisons, and to adopt modes for protecting society from the violent and the vicious, and grudge to build a school-house for the education of every boy and girl throughout the country, and the sowing of those seeds, which will spring up not in rapine and bloodshed, but in public usefulness and liberal civilization. The best means of preventing crime is to begin at the beginning and instill the principles of honesty and virtue in the youthful mind. It is very rare that a child well brought up by sober and scrupulous parents turns out badly, and if he does, there is some ground for indulging a hope of reformation even at the eleventh hour. Indeed we are told in one of the most affecting and eloquent passages of holy writ, in substance, that the virtue of parents shall not be without avail upon their descendants; 'I have been young and now I am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread.' And one of the best means of aiding the parent in nurturing his child, is the establishment of first-rate schools which every boy and girl in the State may attend at a trifling expense, or with none."—*Poulson's Daily Advertiser.*

## PETER FRANCISCO, THE STRONG MAN.

Hearing that a Giant is in the city of Columbus, I am reminded of my old acquaintance, Peter Francisco, who was a citizen of Buckingham county, Virginia. Peter, I venture to affirm, was as great a curiosity in person as his Giant; yet with a dignified majesty, compatible with his vast personage and hugeness of frame, he declined not to exhibit himself for his bits of money to public gaze. He contented himself to live on a farm and enjoy the comforts of the simple husbandman.

Peter Francisco was remarkable for strength, a large double jointed man nearly seven feet in height without any surplus flesh, yet so corpulent and so proportioned like other men, that few would notice his uncommon height. His weight was three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty pounds! Still he was of such a stature that you would say he was rawboned.

As to Peter's strength, he informed me that in the army of the Revolution, while on blue beef at 18 years of age and wrestling with his fellows in the camp, he first discovered his strength; that he could then hold down two of the strongest men, by placing a hand on each. He could afterwards, as is well known to his old neighbors, set a common size man in the palm of each hand, and lifting them up, bump their heads against the joists or ceiling above. He could take between his teeth, a common eight-legged dining table, (of walnut or mahogany,) and without the aid of either hand or foot, lift it up and set it on the opposite side of the room. He never hit but two men in his life, (for he was too magnanimous to be quarrelsome,) the first blow on the first man broke his jaw bone in two places and the second received only one blow and got three ribs broken.—the third man being a friend of the two first, insisted on fighting; but Peter (fearing further havoc) gently laid hands upon him, and lifting him aloft, bore him through the gazing multitude, (by the nape of the neck and the seat of his breeches,) and threw him over the fence! Peter then told him if he would go home and take care of his wife and children, he would throw his horse over also—the man agreed—and Peter actually threw his horse over the fence!

Peter Francisco was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolution, conveyed to a tavern, and seven troopers placed over him as a guard. He, at early day, got possession of one of their swords, cut down three guards in succession, took the other four prisoners, and marched them into the American camp. This last affair was denied during the late war in a newspaper controversy, which resulted in the taking of many depositions of their living witnesses, showing the truth of the story; and thus has become a historical matter.

Fearing the above statement (that Peter threw the horse over the fence) may

be too much for human credulity, I will further state, that Peter told me himself, when I doubted his assertion, that "the horse was not large, and near a low fence, which reached about midway his sides, that he pressed him up to the fence and reached under his belly, seized his opposite legs, and raising him up a little from the ground, turned him a summerset."

Many other feats of strength might be told of Peter Francisco.—He died a few years past, while acting as Sergeant-at-Arms in the Virginia House of Delegates. A native of Virginia.

## RAIL RIDING.

The following sketch, the scene of which is laid near Tallahassee, Florida, explains how to outwit Judge Lynch.—It is from the *Augusta Mirror*.

Now, of all other men, perhaps John Rogers had the greatest aversion to "sitting on a rail." He would rather have died than suffer such an indignity; and immediately on receiving this intelligence, he resolved that he would not be caught "sleeping very sound." He then took another large drink, and after clearing his throat, exclaimed in a whining tone of voice:

"Ride me on a rail!—Why I'll be shot if I'd be rid on a rail, for five thousand dollars."

"Well, you'd better put out, then," said the gentleman of the bar, as he set back the bottle and peeped the "pic," in the drawer. "Judge Lynch has said it."

"Well, now I'm not a gwoin to be saved no such trick," said John. "Judge Lynch be hanged."

John sauntered out, crying and muttering to himself, "I'll blow 'em all to—, if they come a projectin' about this child."

He then stepped into a store, and purchased three pounds of powder, which he tied up in a silk pocket handkerchief under his arm, walked into a confectionery, kept by a good old Frenchman, and purchased a few cigars, lighted one of them, and commenced smoking. Already the officers of the high court of Judge Lynch were in pursuit of him, and as he saw them gather round the door, he began to puff away at his cigar and mutter curses against "the whole infernal pack of 'em."

"Yes," said he, "you come tryin' that are, and you'll get waked up worse than ever you was afore—last action seize your pickers. You jest fool with this child—that's all—and if I don't blow you to kingdom-come—you see if I don't."

The crowd which had assembled round the door, now gradually entered the room, and as they did so, John began to flourish his cigar and cry:

"Jest you tetch, now. If you lay your hands on me, I'll send you wharver I like—this here powder's good for any thing. I don't care for myself—I'd rather be blown through the roof of his here store than be rid on rail—a confounded sight."

"This last speech had attracted the attention of the old Frenchman, who began to look very uneasy.

"He, what dat you say?—blow off de roof from my house!"

"Lay hold of," said the Judge, who generally attended the execution of his sentences in person, "lay hold of him, fellows!"

"Stand off!" exclaimed John, at the top of his voice, as he held the powder in one hand and the cigar in the other.—"Do you see this 'ere cigar, this 'ere powder! jest you lay hands on me, and I'll tetch 'em together. If I don't now, dad burn me!"

"Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" exclaimed the old Frenchman. "Go out my house, sair—begone wid your powder and your cigar—what de diable!—will you blow up my property?"

"Well, let 'em let me alone then.—I'll blow all hands up, and myself too, before I'll be rid on a rail!"

"Gather him up gentlemen," said the judge: "the sentence of the law must be executed."

The crowd, which had now increased in number, gradually drew round the besieged Rogers, and the end of the rail was seen entering the door.

"Here goes, then!" exclaimed Rogers, drawing the cigar from his mouth, and applying it close to the handkerchief. There was a sudden rush to the door, and a confusion of voices crying out, "stop! stop!—don't! don't!"—above all of which might be heard the old Frenchman, crying out, "Murder! murder!"

"Well," said Rogers, as the crowd dispersed, "I'd just as lieve be killed, as rid on a rail!"

"I tell you one, two, several times, to begone wid your powder magazine, and your cigar. Will you leave my house, sair?"

"You try it," said John, "and if you don't get into a hornet's nest, it'll be because fire won't burn powder, now mind."

The circle began cautiously to close round him, but as John knocked the ash from his cigar, at the same time producing a few sparks preparatory to touching it to the powder, he was again suddenly left alone. The individual who had worried himself considerably, by carrying the rail in his sudden retreat dashed it to the ground, and exclaiming, "Non comatible in statu combustibus!" abandoned the attempt. The rest of the posse soon imitated his example, leaving Rogers triumphant.

Thus Judge Lynch, for the first time, witnessed the most utter contempt of his authority, and the most determined defiance of his power.

The following morning found John Rogers a sober man, and from that time forth he was never seen within the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch of T—, Florida.

## MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

A recent traveller in the United States gives a curious account of a matrimonial lottery, which was formed there with beneficial effects, however singular it may seem.

"On the 21st day of December last," says he, "I was passing through the State of South Carolina, and in the evening arrived in the suburbs of the town of —, where I had an acquaintance, on whom I called. I was quickly informed that the family was invited to a wedding in a neighboring house; and on being requested, I changed my clothes and went with them. As soon as the young couple were married, the company was seated, and a profound silence ensued. A young lawyer then arose, and addressed the company very eloquently; and in finishing his discourse, begged leave to offer a New Scheme of matrimony, which he believed would be beneficial, and, on obtaining leave he proposed—

"That one man in the company should be selected as president, should be duly sworn to keep entirely secret all the communications that should be forwarded to him in his official department that night; and that each unmarried gentleman and lady should write his or her name on a piece of paper, and under it place the name of the person they wished to marry; then hand it to the president for inspection; and if any gentleman and lady had reciprocally chosen each other, the president was to inform each of the result; and those who had not been reciprocal in their choice, kept entirely secret."

"After the appointment of the president, communications were accordingly handed up to the chair, and it was found that twelve young gentlemen and ladies had made reciprocal choices; but whom they had chosen, remained a secret to all but themselves and the president. The conversation changed, and the company respectively retired."

"Now hear the conclusion. I was passing through the same place on the 14th of March following, and was informed that eleven of the twelve matches had been solemnized; and the young gentlemen of eight couple of the eleven had declared that their diffidence was so great, that they certainly should not have addressed their respective wives, if the above scheme had not been introduced."

## A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

A few years ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horseback to that town to procure from the bank small notes for one of 100 dollars.—When she arrived there, the bank had closed, and she endeavored to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to her and accosted her with so much politeness, that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in a very social conversation, they came to a very retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanor had been so friendly—but the presentation of a pistol placed this matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew the note into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side, started with her. The owner fired a pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddle bags. When these were opened, they were found to contain besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, fifteen hundred dollars in good money! The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

**Duelling.**—We find in a late number of the British United Service Journal the following remarks on the custom of duelling:

"It cannot be denied that duels have not been so numerous of late years as formerly, and have more frequently terminated without bloodshed. The combatants now meet under the influence of a cooler temper; they do not fight a Loutance; second shots are rarely exchanged; the practice is merely confined to a view of preserving their stations in society, to those inexorable and absurd laws their intemperate language or conduct has rendered them amenable. Explanations and retractions are now also more willingly given and eagerly accepted. It is no longer a mark of cowardice for a gentleman to explain his intention when misconceived, or acknowledge his error when wrong. The reputation of a duelist more and more approximates, in public opinion, to the character of a bully. Moral courage is fast supplanting physical courage, as the characteristic of true bravery."

"Why, then, should the practice be continued? The substance has long since gone; why follow the shadow?—Why not, by one short struggle, get rid of a custom which has now no defenders on principle? Why longer tolerate a system which, by 'separating the man of honor from the man of virtue,' gives the greatest profligates something to value themselves upon, and enables them to keep themselves in countenance, although guilty of the most shameful and dangerous vices? Nothing can be more absurd and barbarous than the practice of duelling, except the argument of those who justify it by saying that it begets civility and good manners. If fear be the source, or even one of the sources, of good manners and civility, what a state must society be in, and what a fiend must man be! If fear be the only corrective agency for bad manners or incivility, then it is a panacea for all moral evils of humanity, and the philosopher of Malmesbury, after the wrangling of two centuries, is right."

**Beautiful Extract.**—The Boston Mercantile Journal selects the following from the Foreign Review for April, 1839, as one of the finest passages in the whole range of literature. The subject treated of, is the benefit of Printing:

"When Tamelane had finished building his pyramid of seventy thousand human skulls and was seen standing at the gate of Damascus, glittering with steel, with his battle axe on his shoulder, till the fierce hosts filed to new victories and carnage, the pale on-looker might have fancied that nature was in her death throes—for havoc and despair had taken possession of the earth and the sun of manhood seemed setting in seas of blood.—Yet it might be on that very gala day of Tamelane, a little boy was playing nine pins in the streets of Mentz, whose history was more important to them than twenty Tamelanes! The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness, passed like a whirlwind to be forgotten for ever—and that German artisan wrought a benefit which is yet immeasurably expanding itself through all countries and all time. What are the conquests and expeditions of the whole corporations of captains from Walter the Penniless to Napoleon Bonaparte, compared with these movable types of Johannes Faust."

An old and esteemed friend, writing to us says:—"Do not forget the 30th of April. It was the day on which the noble machine, the Constitution, received its first impulse, and has proceeded so happily ever since. The 4th of March was to have been the day for commencing the grand Experiment, but the roads were so bad, and the Conscrip Fathers mostly travelled on horse back, in those primitive days of the Republic, that a quorum could not be had till the 30th of April, 1839 when the first inauguration of a President of the United States took place in the old Federal Hall New York—and an august ceremonial it was. On that occasion, the first President was dressed wholly in American Manufactures. When the 30th of April arrives, I will have seen Fifty Years of the success of the great experiment of Self Government, Equal Rights, and Equal Laws.—*Alex. Gazette.*

**Sketch of Fox.**—The following sketch of Charles James Fox, from the new novel of "Melton Mowbray," will recall the outward presentation of that great man to such of his acquaintances as survive him:—"The most conspicuous (of a group at Brooke's) was a short stout man, who, from his breadth of figure, and slouching, soventy style of dress and figure, looked even shorter than he was; his hair was cropped short behind and unpowdered; his features were large and coarse; his manner inelegant; nay, he frequently indulged in the profane habit of poking his hands into his breeches or waistcoat pockets, and still more, often committed the other vulgarity of thrusting his thumbs into the armbands of his waistcoat; and yet it was impossible to look upon the eyes which flashed from beneath their dark and shaggy eye-brows,

or the power and expression which beamed around the mouth, and call or think him vulgar.—Such was Fox, when silent; but hear him in the Senate: mark him as he kindles with his theme: see him gasping, struggling to pour forth the foaming depths which choked his utterance, till at length—as his clenched hand fell with a giant's force upon the trembling table—the flood-gates of the mind were burst and the nation now listened with awe to the overwhelming power of argument which thundered from his lips; now carried with the stream of stern and massive eloquence, or stood dazzled and transfixed by the flashes of his wit; witness this but once, and all was forgotten but the transcendent genius of a man who seemed to have been formed in Nature's widest contrast to his great and gifted rival.—*London paper.*

## From the National Intelligencer.

## WAR AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.

We have lately had occasion to congratulate our readers on the vindication of the sacred principles of the Constitution in an important case in which those principles were vitally assailed in the Supreme Court of the United States; and we gave vent to the feelings of exultation which such an incident would naturally inspire in the breast of any friend to the Constitution of the United States, as illustrative of the value of an independent Judiciary.

But we did not go into any particulars of the reasons why a decision in favor of sustaining the obligation of contracts, which might have been considered a matter of course in any upright Court, should be a subject of rejoicing on our part, or of congratulation to our readers. We refrained from doing it, because we had seen at that time no intimation of a disposition any where to impugn that decision.

Since our notice of the subject, however, we have had sent to us a number of the *Harrisburg Reporter*—which we understand to be the organ of the present Executive of Pennsylvania—containing a series of remarks, in the true Locofoco spirit, upon the decision of the Supreme Court referred to, showing the exasperation of that party at being foiled, by the firmness of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in their attempt to obtain its sanction to their levelling and demoralizing doctrines.

The remarks of "the Reporter," to which we refer, run up as follows:—"We are not prepared to submit to this doctrine. We are prepared to take our stand, now and forever, against it. We are ready to battle for the rights, the unalienable rights of the People—and THE FIRST BLOW THAT WE STRIKE IS AGAINST THE LIFE JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES—THE JUDICIAL NOBLEMEN OF AMERICA."

Our next Legislature will doubtless prepare an amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, destroying the life tenure of the Judges—and so instruct our Senators, and request our Representatives in Congress. Our example will be followed by our sister States—and the short period of five years will see the last remnant of British aristocracy blotted out from the supreme law of the land."

The italics and the Capitals of this extract are not ours, but the Reporter's. We are glad that the grand project of the Locofocos is so prominently, so emphatically, and so unequivocally avowed. Here, at least, is no disguise, and can be no evasion. It cannot be pretended in this case, as it has lately been in regard to the anti-social organ in Tammany Hall, that they have no connexion with the politics of the party of which Tammany Hall is the headquarters. In the article now before us we have, in terms, a declaration of war against the Constitution. There is to be a battle, and blows; and "the first blow" is to be struck at the sanctuary of all the rights, personal or political, secured by our Constitution to the People of the United States. The purpose is broadly, plainly, undeniably avowed as being one to be the first aim of the party now in the ascendant in the State of Pennsylvania; which had flattered itself that it was in the ascendant in the Supreme Court, and which now proposes to beat down that Court because it has not been able to either intimidate or corrupt it.

This is a case too serious to be treated with the ridicule and contempt due to the distempered ravings of the *Disciples of Nature* at Tammany Hall. It is the authentic proclamation of the creed of a party claiming the suffrages of the People for the same premeditated in the General Government that they now wish to its inflexible disgrace in the Government of the State of Pennsylvania.

Can it be necessary for us, in conversation with our readers, to portray the consequences of the general adoption of such a party, and of such doctrines? Or is it not enough to say that it was expressly to guard against the arts of such demagogues, and against the crimes which necessarily follow in their train, that the Judiciary of the United States was established, and made what it is? The framers of the

Constitution had before them the map of the world's history. They adopted the best of all the institutions ever devised for the protection of life, liberty, and property, in the most perfect form that the wisdom of ages had given to it. They established by the same act the trial by jury and the independence of the Judiciary; and he who would abrogate the latter would be only consistent to dispense also at the same time with that other protector of private right, the trial by jury.

We shall not insult the understandings of our readers by any argument in favor of the supremacy and independence, under the Constitution, of the Judicial authority. If the Representative principle be the foundation of this Government, the Judiciary is the key-stone, the impairing of which in its essential feature would bring down the whole edifice into a mass of crumbling ruins.

In one word, the only security which we have for the sufficiency of the restraints, as well as for the rights recognized by the Constitution, whether as regards States or individuals, is the very feature of the Judiciary against which "the first blow" of successful Locofocoism is to be aimed. Without that guard over all, the reservations to the States and to the People, contained in the Constitution, would be of no more worth than the strip of parchment on which they are engrossed, and our Government would become one vast unlimited and unfathomable Despotism.

#### Extract from the Speech of Mr. Rives, on the interference of Office-Holders in Elections.

"The Senator from New Jersey also tells us in substance that there is much less reason for throwing up legal barriers against Executive interference and encroachment in this country than in England—that in England the chief Executive Magistrate is hereditary—here he is elected by the people; and hence the Senator would seem to infer that he should be free from constitutional or legislative restraints. But this very circumstance of the popular election of the Chief Magistrate, in another and more philosophical view of the subject, creates the greater necessity for raising barriers by law against the abuse of his authority; being chosen by the people, he naturally has their sympathies and confidence. They see in him the creature of their power—the reflected image of their sovereignty. They are, therefore, very naturally less disposed to be jealous or distrustful of him, than they would be of an hereditary Chief Magistrate, holding his existence and power independently of their will. On the other hand, the elective chief magistrate himself, relying on these natural sympathies and liberal dispositions in the popular mind, would often be tempted to abuse them; and, unless restrained by law, to venture on stretches of influence or authority which an hereditary magistrate, the constant object of public vigilance and jealousy, would be unwilling to risk. Accordingly, one of the most liberal as well as profound political writers of the age, one whom his own countryman (Talleyrand) pronounced to be a second Montesquieu, has remarked in his generally candid view of the American institutions, that public officers here are ordinarily 'far more independent within their sphere of action than the civil officers of his own country; and from a reliance on the sympathy and indulgence of the people, whose agents they are, they sometimes venture on manifestations of their power which astonish even an European.' By this means, he adds, 'habits are formed in the heart of a free country which may one day be fatal to its liberties.'

These remarks of De Tocqueville are not made with reference to the President particularly, but applied to American public officers in general. His book is by far the most favorable view of American institutions that has been presented by any foreign writer; and he holds them up, indeed, for imitation and gradual introduction in Europe, as far as the different circumstances of the old and the new world will admit. The remark I have quoted from him, therefore, coming from so enlightened and friendly a source, deserves at least the candid consideration of every man who cherishes, and would preserve and perfect, our free popular institutions. It shows that we should not be content with the fact, important as that is, that our principal public officers are chosen by, and are, at fixed periods, responsible to the people; that every circumstance may embolden them, from a reliance, on the sympathies and protection of the people, to venture on unwarrantable excesses. The true security of freedom is to throw up, beforehand, barriers by law against the abuses of power, though it be conferred by the people; and then the responsibility of elective agents will be something real and effectual. 'It would be a dangerous delusion,' Mr. Jefferson has told us, 'were a confidence in the man of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights.' 'In question of power, then, let no more be heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution.'

And yet how often has this system sung about the men of our choice been sung to lull the jealousies of a free people, and to strengthen the arm of delegated power. In this very report of the Senator from New Jersey, the sympathies of the people are constantly invoked on behalf

of the office-holders, (whose interference with their most sacred rights is sought to be subjected to some legal restraint,) by being told, in not less than half a dozen doleful passages, that these poor 'proscribed officers' are the people's officers—'honored by the choice and confidence of the people!' In like manner, if a measure of the President, deemed dangerous to the liberties and best interests of the country, is opposed, and opposed with effect, the generous feelings of the people are at once appealed to, to come forward and sustain the President of their choice.

From whatever cause it has arisen, whether from that suggested by De Tocqueville, from the operations of party discipline, from the political organization of public officers, or from the prerogatives conferred on the President by the Constitution itself, or from all combined, the fact is undoubtedly true, that Executive power has attained a strength and development here which it does not possess at this moment in any other constitutional system existing in the world. In England and France, we know the Executive veto has fallen into total disuse. Here, it has become an ordinary and habitual resort. In England and in France, if a measure of the Executive be defeated by the Representative branch of the Government, ministers resign, and a new system of administration, accommodated to the views of the Legislature, is formed. Here, a favorite measure of the Executive may have been condemned and rejected, time after time, and yet it is again and again presented and urged upon the Legislature and the nation without the slightest regard to the repeated manifestations of the opinion of the people and their Representatives against it. And, in this very matter of elections, the most vital in a free representative Government, the interference of Executive officers (as was lately, not to speak of other instances, most publicly shown in the two largest cities of the Union) is open, systematic, and undisguised.

#### POPULAR EDUCATION.

From the Wilmington Chronicle.

In the year 1830, the Legislature of the State of Ohio, actuated by a most laudable spirit in the cause of Common Schools and Education generally, appointed a gentleman, (Professor C. E. Stowe,) to proceed to Europe to collect information, and make examinations into the different establishments for educational purposes, there existing. The object was probably twofold; to ascertain the best existing systems of popular instruction, and to see what progress had been made in the older countries of Europe in the diffusion of common school knowledge. Professor Stowe returned some months ago, and has made a report of the result of his labours and observations. The report has fallen under our notice, and we have read it with surprise and mortification. Surprise, that so much has been done in the cause of education, in those States of Europe, which we are accustomed to think have not yet passed beyond the twilight of semi barbarism, and mortification that we, the proud and boasting Americans, have done so little. Yes, little, compared even with the military despotism of Prussia—or the haughty autocracy of Russia. As Mr. Stowe aptly remarks, "Monarchies have actually stolen a march upon republics, in the promotion of popular intelligence."

In the course of his tour, Mr. Stowe visited England, Scotland, France, Prussia, and the States of Germany, including the most celebrated Universities, and was everywhere received with the greatest kindness, and every facility offered for the furtherance of his inquiries. Prussia, under the auspices of its sagacious sovereign, has within the past forty years, done more for the spread of knowledge among its subjects, than probably, any government in the world. When Frederick William, III. ascended the throne of Prussia, in 1797, he found the condition of the kingdom truly deplorable. He immediately began to introduce improvements, and particularly in the way of education. Religious toleration was freely granted, the administration of justice reformed, and the nobles curtailed of privileges which had tended to keep the people oppressed and ignorant. The peasantry were raised to the rank of freeholders, by having a certain portion of the soil, heretofore cultivated by them as serfs, granted to them in fee simple. To carry the plan of reform into full effect, schools of every kind were then gradually established, embracing the most remote and sparsely populated parts of the kingdom, as well as the cities, and villages. The system is now in complete operation, and Mr. Stowe lauds it as of the most perfect description. The impression of a master hand, is visible throughout its various ramifications, and its minutest details. The children of all classes, and those in the most destitute condition, can profit by the beneficence of the government. The plan of instruction pursued, is admirably calculated to develop the mental and moral powers of the scholars, and above all, to instil into their minds, an enthusiastic love for their own country and its institutions. The Bible is used to so great an extent in the schools, and is so highly valued as a school book that when Mr. Stowe asked the teachers, whether the use of the Bible in schools did not sometimes tend to the injury of the scholars' mind, by imparting to it a sectarian bias, they spurned the idea with contempt, and contended that no book was so well fitted to strengthen the intellectual faculties.

The King of Bavaria too, inspired by the example of Prussia, has sought to ameliorate the condition of his subjects, by giving them a constitutional representative form of government, and by encouragement of seminaries of learning and Universities, which already rivaled that of Berlin. Several of the smaller principalities of Germany are also represented as being no wise behind these two kingdoms, in their liberal provision for popular education.

Mr. Stowe next details the governmental efforts in that "most powerful despotism," Russia, to establish a system of education for the subjects of that vast empire. The plan adopted is very similar to that of Prussia, with such changes and modifications as are suited to the condition of Russia in its more extended, and less populous territory. As the centre of the system, there is established at St. Petersburg a model school, where teachers are educated, for all parts of the empire. The whole empire is divided into provinces, each of which has its University; the provinces into districts, with academies for classical learning, and these again into school districts, with their elementary schools. The supervision of this machinery, is lodged in the hands of a government officer called the Minister of Public Instruction, who in addition to his other duties, publishes a periodical Journal, in which all matters and facts relating to instruction and education, are brought together, and thence dispersed throughout the whole empire. The directors and examiners of the common schools, are obliged to undergo a rigid scrutiny, as to their intellectual and moral fitness, before they can perform their duties. As adjunctive to the system, there is in the employ of the government, an architect, in each academic district, whose business it is to overlook the erection and fitting up of every school house therein. This is justly extolled as a most judicious regulation, for the comfort and health of the children. Every encouragement is given to teachers to engage in the business, by granting them certain privileges; and the families of those who die, or become superannuated, have liberal pensions bestowed upon them, and they themselves are regarded as public benefactors.

Even the cold and savage wastes of Siberia, have not been neglected. To induce teachers to go into these inhospitable regions, they are well paid, and have special privileges accorded to them. Siberian young men are admitted into some of the Universities, on condition that they devote a certain number of years to the business of teaching in their native country.

Such are some of the facts revealed to us by one of our own countrymen, who is compelled by the force of accumulative evidence, to pay to the despots of the old world, the tribute of unequalled praise for their spontaneous efforts in the cause of humanity, and popular education. Shall not republicanism be thereby incited to show to the world, that its principles of government, surpass all others in paternal devotion to the true interests of the people—that a republic, and universal education are reciprocal terms.

The Legislature of North Carolina, has laid a foundation of common schools, and invited the people to build upon it a superstructure for the benefit of their children, and their children's children. Will they spurn the propitious moment—will they neglect this, among the first of earthly duties. There is nothing inherent in our form of government to make us superior to other nations, without the ennobling influences of education, and the time will come when an ignorant republican, will be the scorn of the world.

The following stirring appeal, from the pen of Dr. Channing, comes so fitly to our purpose, that we cannot forbear transcribing it.

"I would, that I could speak with an awakening voice to the people, of their wants, their privileges, their responsibilities. I would say to them: You cannot, without guilt and disgrace, stop where you are. The past and the present call on you to advance. Let what you have gained be an impulse to something higher. Your nature is too great to be crushed. You were not created what you are, merely to toil, eat, drink, and sleep, like the inferior animals. If you will, you can rise. No power in society, no hardship in your condition can depress you, keep you down, in knowledge, power, influence, but by your own consent. Do not be lulled to sleep by flatteries which you hear, as if your participation in the national sovereignty made you equal to the noblest of your race. You have many and great deficiencies to be remedied; and the remedy lies, not in the ballot box, not in the exercise of your political powers, but in the faithful education of your children. These truths you have often heard and slept over. Awake! Resolve earnestly on self-culture. Make yourselves worthy of your free institutions, and strengthen and perpetuate them by your intelligence and your virtues."

**Common Schools in Pennsylvania.**—The Keystone State is coming up to the work in earnest. Of 1033 districts into which the State was divided, under the act of June 1836, (exclusive of the city and county of Philadelphia,) 840 have within the past year assessed a school tax, and received their portion of the public money. The number of schools in these 840 districts is 5269; male teachers 4758, female teachers

1976, male scholars 127,677, female scholars 106,942. Total scholars 233,719.

#### From the Fayetteville Observer. THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Charleston, Monday the 15th inst., and continued session for four days. Nearly 300 Delegates were present, representing the six States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the Territory of Florida. We had the pleasure of attending it, as a Delegate from this town, and to us it was indeed a treat to listen to the able and eloquent speeches of such men as Senator Preston, Mr. Legare, Gov. Hayne, Gov. Hamilton, Judge Longstreet, Chancellor Harper, Hon. Mr. Elmore, Col. Memminger, and others. It was but a slight drawback to the pleasure we experienced, to find all thoughts and all measures proposed, tending to Charleston, her aggrandizement and glory. We say it was but a slight drawback, for it is after all but a natural feeling. Charleston has great advantages, and it well becomes her to make the most of them. We would do the same, if we could, with Fayetteville. We would fain urge her to the improvement of her advantages, and if it were in our power she should be the great city of the South. Then why should we repine at the efforts of Charleston? We do not repine. We bid her God speed. And we attended her Convention because we desired to cultivate a kindly intercourse with a State with which we have many interests in common, whose prosperity cannot impair, if it does not add to, ours; and because we anticipated the personal gratification which we certainly derived, from the collision of the great minds enlisted in the cause. Great good has arisen from these Conventions. A kindly intercourse between the citizens of various States has been promoted; a feeling of strength and unanimity has been produced on the subject of our peculiar institutions;—the direct trade of the south has already been greatly increased;—dormant capital brought into active employment; and the senseless and unworthy prejudices against trade have been removed in those States where they have long existed. Facts were stated, showing that many of those Southern merchants who have been in the habit of going to the North to lay in their supplies, have this year stopped in Charleston; and several instances have occurred of merchants examining the goods in Charleston, then proceeding to the North, and after looking there, returning to Charleston and purchasing their stocks. It was stated, that Charleston, notwithstanding the fire and the yellow fever, had done more, and a better business, than ever before. We congratulate her.

The proceedings of the Convention, besides the ascertainment of these and other interesting facts, resulted in the adoption of a series of resolutions, in substance as follows:—

1st. That the usual course of trade, through the cities of the North, is injurious to the South, and ought to be corrected.

2d. That as the producers of the great staples which constitute the basis of our foreign commerce, it is right that we should enjoy a fair share of the profits of that commerce.

3d. That full and free discussions, harmony of feeling, and concert of action, should be secured, by reiterated appeals to the public spirit of the South.

4th. That the progress already made towards the accomplishment of these objects, should urge us on to renewed efforts.

5th. That the commercial capital of the South should be enlarged, so as to promote direct importations. That for this purpose a portion of the capital absorbed in other pursuits should be directed to commerce, under the laws authorizing limited copartnerships. That the banks should lend their aid, and foreign capital and credit be invited. That lines of packets to Europe should be established, and a free intercourse with the interior be established by means of Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes. That the commercial education of youth should be encouraged. And that the re-establishment of the Southern Review, as a faithful exponent of the rights and interests of the south, as a cherisher of literature and science, is an object of the deepest interest.

The following committee was appointed on the last named subject, viz: Messrs. Hugh S. Legare, R. Y. Hayne, W. C. Preston, Stephen Elliott, South Carolina; A. B. Longstreet, Geo.; James Gadsden, Florida; John H. Crozier, Tennessee; Edward J. Hale, N. Carolina; Charles T. Pollard, Ala.

Among the interesting events of the occasion, was a splendid Dinner, given by the city of Charleston to the Convention. We presume that not less than six hundred persons sat down to this "feast of reason and flow of soul." The different Southern States were toasted separately, and all the distinguished individuals mentioned above as having taken part in the debates, were called out, and delivered speeches, of which the most interesting were those of Mr. Legare, Col. Preston, and Gen. Hayne. The festivities were kept up till a late hour.

**New Orleans.**—The exports of domestic produce from the port of New Orleans,

for the three months ending 31st March 1839, amounted in value to \$18,326,116 51.

**Instructions—a palpable hit.**—We have been told an amusing anecdote on this subject, which is too good to be lost; and what is better, it is said to be literally true. As the Hon. Bedford Brown was recently passing in the stage from Henderson Depot towards Oxford, he had for a fellow passenger a reverend parson of Granville County. The road was rough, and the Honorable Senator was treated to pretty much such a jostling and jolting as is in store for him at the meeting of the next Legislature. He railed heavily against the bad condition of the road, and in a half peevish, half jocose manner, said to the parson—"Ah! friend, this is the disadvantage of living in a Whig country. You certainly have no Democrats in this part of the world." The parson replied gravely, but good humoredly,—"I don't know that there is so very many, but the Overseer of this road is a Democrat." "Indeed," replied Mr. Brown, "why then do you not instruct him as to his duty—he is your Officer, say to him, that it is your wish that this Road should be made better, and I will warrant if he is true grit, he will, on knowing your wishes, immediately repair it, or give way to a Whig Overseer." "Ah!" responded the Parson, "this will do to talk about, but the matter of fact is he has been notified, requested, told that he would go in accordance with our wishes by working the Road, but because we are too civil to say to him—You rascal! you scoundrel! go and have the Road repaired—HE WILL NOT OBEY US." The Senator looked blank and dropped the subject.—Register.

**Bold Project—A New State out of the Old Thirteen.**—The West Tennesseean, at Paris, gravely entertains the project of making all that Western portion of Kentucky and Tennessee, west of Tennessee River, together with the Northern part of the State of Mississippi, a new State, which, with the Mississippi River for its Western Boundary, would be almost entirely surrounded by a well defined water line of river navigation. Mutuality of interest and geographical position are the arguments used. Certain it is, many of our States are most awkwardly shaped by their civil limitations; some are parallelograms, some rhomboids or trapeziums, and of every other conceivable arbitrary diagram, without the slightest reference apparently to their natural features. These arrangements, however, were the necessary results of the conflicting claims to territory, when the limits were adjusted, between proximate States. It is not likely, among the old thirteen, that there will now, at this late day, be any breaking up of these boundaries. It is a hazardous step, and we should pause before disturbing the relations which exist between the States as integral portions of a united confederacy of independent sovereignties, on the reservation of the distinctive individuality of each of which governments depends the security and liberty of the whole. If an old State would consent to be split up and weakened, it must be by her own act. No doubt great good would result from a better arrangement than exists in many. Some are, by an oversight, shut out from those maritime advantages and that extent of sea coast which of right belonged to them. On the lake country, this has been better attended to. Let the new States look to a just participation with each other in every local advantage of water or lake privilege to be obtained.—N. Y. Star.

**Icebergs Floating in the Atlantic.**—Liverpool, March 22.—Several vessels which have arrived within the last fortnight were interrupted in their progress by getting entangled in fields of floating ice. The George Washington, the Elizabeth Bruce, and the South American were entangled among floating icebergs for thirty hours. The first iceberg the ship fell in with, rose from fifty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It was dark when she approached it, and Captain Barstow very wisely resolved to lay to till daylight. About two o'clock, when the moon broke out from the dense clouds in which she had been previously enveloped, and threw her light on the numerous icebergs, shooting up like hoary cliffs, which were visible all around the horizon, the spectacle is described by the persons who beheld it as having been awfully sublime. The ice reflected the beams of the moon, and the combination produced a mild splendor which approached, if it did not rival, the light of day. The presence of so much ice floating in the Atlantic as far down as lat. 14, is a rather unusual occurrence.

**Epsy's Theory of Storms.**—A gentleman called at our office on Monday last, and told us that according to Mr. Epsy's theory of storms, which he said he was acquainted with, there ought to be at that time a storm raging at the south of this place, and had been for 36 or 40 hours, probably as near as Cape Hatteras. The following letter, written at Norfolk, on Tuesday, which we find in the United States Gazette of this morning, shows that Mr. Epsy's theory was correct in that instance:—

"We have had a gale of wind here for the last three days from E. to N. E., and it has not yet cleared off. I fear that much damage has been done on our coast, for it blew most violently in squalls—such as would tear the topsails out of a

ship, or send the masts overboard, unless they were carefully watched. Vessels on a coast while in shore—and that a lee shore—in a heavy gale of wind for three days, would find it difficult to keep at sea. Several have come into this port for shelter with loss of sails and spars, others have been obliged to leave their anchorage and come up to town with loss of anchors. It is reported to-day that the ship Lelia, Higgins, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, while running in from sea, in the gale, struck on the "Horse Shoe," and was so much damaged that she sunk. Relief has been sent to her. She is a new ship and is therefore to be the more regretted."—Nat. Gazette.

The levelling, agrarian, demoralizing principles of the ultraists of the present day, in this country, have recently been well rebuked in the National Intelligencer. On many occasions we have humbly endeavored to perform the same duty. These ultraists would convert Republicanism into Jacobinism, and, by upsetting the very foundations of society, destroy all religion, purity and virtue. To aid them in their purposes, they raise the detested cry of the 'rich against the poor,' and thus create the very division in the community which they pretend to deprecate. The leaders of these people are all interested demagogues, and will generally be found to be adventurers in search of proem—perfect Major Dalgety. They make loud pretensions; but it is all for pay. They love the dear people; but it is only to fleece them. They are patriots and democrats, but it is only to obtain place and power.—Alex. Gas.

We refer with much satisfaction to the foreign news by the Great Western. It is every thing that we could wish. There is no fear of war, and cotton has risen rapidly, and will unquestionably go still higher.

If the planters do not take care, an evil will yet grow out of the high prices. We have heard of some who have ploughed up their fields of corn to plant cotton, as if they expected the high prices produced by a crop deficient about 400,000 bales, to continue after another is brought into market, which will probably be as much too large as the last was short. Be cautious, and consider whether it be not well to produce at least such provisions as your own wants require. Let the surplus be cotton, if you will.—Fag. Observer.

**A narrow escape.**—Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., Editor of the Watchman, of this place, in attempting to descend into his Well by a chain and bucket, with the view to ascertain whether it had been well cleaned out by a man whom he had employed for that purpose. He had not been let down more than six feet, when the chain gave way, and he was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of near forty feet. Although greatly shocked by the fall, he was able to fasten the chain around his body, and was soon drawn up, considerably bruised; but, we are happy to say, not seriously injured.—Western Carolinian.

**Death of Mr. Pollock.**—George Pollock, Esq., the wealthiest man in the State probably, was accidentally killed a few days since in Halifax county. He had left his carriage at one of his plantations on the Roanoke, and had mounted a young horse for the purpose of riding out. In attempting to pass through the gate, the horse became refractory, and, on being struck by Mr. Pollock, reared up and fell back on him, crushing him in such a shocking manner as to cause almost instantaneous death. The accident was witnessed only by the little boy that opened the gate, who immediately gave the alarm.—Rul. Register.

**Following Advice.**—Some years since a gentleman in Boston, bought from a New Orleans merchant, a lot of sugar, giving in payment a check on a Boston bank. The merchant, a short time afterwards, having mislaid the check, wrote on to the drawer in Boston, that it was stolen, and requested him to advise the bank of the fact, and not only refuse payment when offered, but to arrest the person presenting it.

The check was afterwards found, and the merchant going North himself, presented it at the counter of the bank—when he was accordingly arrested and thrown into jail, notwithstanding all his pretensions to innocence and ownership.

**Swindling.**—In the whole history of fraud, from the famous South Sea bubble down to the present time, a more astounding disclosure was never made than in the recent investigation before the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, into the Banking operations of a certain Dr. Dyott, of that City, a Loco Peco of the most approved stamp. The testimony submitted to the Court proved a most extensive system of fraud used by Dyott in the management of a concern called the "Manual Labor Bank," got up by him in May 1837. He commenced the Banking business with only two hundred and sixty-eight Dollars in Specie and an amount of Drugs, Glassware, and bills receivable (of persons insolvent) to the amount of two hundred thousand Dollars. This was his capital stock. He contrived, by several devices to induce Mechanics and other laboring men to deposit in his Bank to a large amount. The concern went on for a long time in apparent prosperity, but was finally closed last Fall. It is now known that Dr. Dyott issued notes to an enormous amount (between one and two hundred thousand Dollars) and with the money deposited with him,

purchased Real Estate at extravagant prices. On the 1st of July, he sold out on a credit to his sons, his stock of Drugs and Glassware. Of this property, he had previously made a deed to Trustees, as security for his Banking operations. In June 1833, his Ware Houses contained about \$300,000 worth of Drugs and Glass. From that month, until last December, his goods were secretly carried away, with the exception of a small remnant subsequently sold on an execution in favor of Dyott's son-in-law. Where the principal part was carried, has not been discovered. Thus the community, especially the laboring portion, of Philadelphia, have been diddled by a most gross imposture.—*Ral. Register.*

#### FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

So far from any check being interposed to the interference of Office holders in Elections by the recent developments of the Investigating Committee, they are outstripping all precedent in their shameless efforts to control the freedom of suffrage. At the recent Election in New York, the "enlisted soldiers," as Mr. Buchanan termed them in 1828, were openly in the field wielding their personal and official influence on behalf of those who gave them the wherewithal to live. There seems a peculiar fitness in bringing to notice, at this time, the subjoined high authorities against a system so full of mischief as this tampering with the Executive franchise.—*Register.*

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular addressed to Office-holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking on various occasions, active parts in the election of public functionaries whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our Constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties."

#### From General Jackson's Inaugural.

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the Freedom of Elections."

#### Attorney General Grundy's speech in 1828.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore an unfit adviser of the people."

#### Senator's Buchanan's speech in 1828.

"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office holders are the ENLISTED SOLDIERS of that Administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left them; and bearing disappointment with patience, they know, will present new claims to office at a future time."

#### Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS, GREENSBORO, N. C.

**EASTERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough to Raleigh, N. C.  
Arrival—Every day by 10 o'clock, A. M.  
Departure—Every day at 1 P. M.

**NORTHERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough to Milton, N. C.  
Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.  
Departure—Same days at 1 P. M.

The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg arrives every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.; and departs every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday morning, at 6 o'clock.

**WESTERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough (via Salem) to Wythe C. H. Va.  
Arrival—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 9 P. M.  
Departure—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

**SOUTHWESTERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough (via Lexington, Salisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C.  
Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.  
Departure—Same days, at 11 A. M.

**THE HORSE MAIL.**  
For Pittsborough, leaves every Thursday, at 11 A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 5 P. M.

For Asheboro, leaves every Monday, at 11 A. M., and arrives every Tuesday at 3 P. M.

For Mooresville, leaves every Wednesday, at 6 A. M., and returns same day by 9 P. M.

J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.  
Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 11-1

A FEW thousand dollars of Treasury Notes, in 50, 100 and 500.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
April, 1839. 11-1

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tuesday, April 30, 1839.

**STOKES.**—On Tuesday the 9th inst., "agreeably to previous notice" (in the Raleigh Standard,) a portion of our Van Buren fellow citizens of Stokes county convened to express their views on some of the political topics of the day, and to prepare for the congressional contest in August. The meeting helped itself to nineteen "entire figure" resolutions, which fill a solid column of the Standard,—and appointed five delegates to a district convention proposed to be held in Wentworth, Rockingham co., on this day.

These resolutions being regarded as the creed of the administration—a political confession of faith of our opponents of the ninth district,—we propose to walk in among them and labor a while, in all courtesy and good humor. We are under the necessity of taking a piece at a time, and as we have no hope of "saving all the pieces," we proceed to select a few of the most brilliant.

The first resolution "upon record" is an unqualified hallelujah to the sub-treasury system; and the second is a poke at the banks. This is what might be expected.

The next two, in order, read as follows:

"Resolved, That the General Government have no power, under the Constitution, to regulate, make, or create credit money or currency; its only power is 'to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin'; all other acts of the General Government in relation to the currency, is palpable and flagrant usurpation."

"Resolved, That the power to create corporations is a sovereign power, and is retained by the States, having never been delegated to the General Government, consequently the Legislature of the United States has no authority to establish a U. States Bank, and that the establishment of such an institution is a plain and dangerous violation of the Constitution of the United States, and a usurpation of the authority of the States, calculated to end in a total obliteration of State sovereignty."

What profound political jurists our neighbors are! They have a wonderful knack of making up their decisions just like Gen. Jackson; he decided, in the face of some forty years practice and two decisions of the supreme court, that a United States bank was unconstitutional—and his decisions are law.—But it is amusing to see with what zeal and consummate valor the "monster" is belabored now the breath is out of his body.—We are reminded of fierce little boys killing a dead snake.

"Resolved, That the secret appointed investigating committee have in their proceedings violated every principle of justice; that in their secret session and arbitrary judgment they have shown the spirit of that action by which they were appointed, and exhibited another act of the real principle of federalism; that the minority should rule the majority."

"Resolved, That we view the Representative as an agent sent to act for his constituents, and that his course should be open and known to those whom he professes to represent; we therefore condemn the secret chosen minority investigating committee brought from behind the impervious veil of the secret ballot, still power, as screening the responsibility of the Representative."

How it does hurt "the party" to find some honest men amongst them! Some administration members of the house slipped the collar and balloted as their cooler reason dictated—they independently threw themselves on their own deliberate judgment, what every liberal constituent expects of his representative.—

The "entire figure" men of the party have waxed exceedingly mad about it.

"Resolved, That course of the Hon. Augustin H. Shepperd, our Representative in Congress, meets with our decided disapprobation, and that we are more than willing he should retire from the legislative halls of the nation, believing that ten or twelve years is sufficiently long enough to pay a man for doing nothing."

That our Van Buren fellow citizens of Stokes are willing Mr. Shepperd should retire from the legislative halls of the nation, is not doubted. It is granted, also, that ten or twelve years is sufficiently long enough to pay a man for doing nothing; but the representative who, for the best part of his legislative career, honestly and firmly resists the fearful encroachments of the federal executive power, in our humble opinion earns his money.

"Resolved, That the cry of the federal party, that this administration was endeavoring to destroy the credit system, and that there can be no credit without Banks, is false, and a reproach on their knowledge or honesty, and should be treated with contempt, by an insulted people."

Towards the loco foco "war upon the banks."

"Resolved, That 'the price of liberty is eternal vigilance,' and that by the opposition, democratic republican liberty is assailed in all its essential features—threatened to be

supplanted, by that spotted faction of disappointed office-seekers, the federal party, made up of renegades, abolitionists, conservatives, and anti-masons. We therefore recommend to the lovers of freedom, the democratic republicans of North Carolina, to select their candidates and come boldly and determined, to save our free institutions from the attempted and unprincipled grasp of an unprincipled political faction."

"That spotted faction of disappointed office seekers, the federal party, made up of renegades, abolitionists, conservatives, and anti-masons!" Verily, our neighbors of Stokes apply ugly names to their opponents. What think ye of this, good citizens of the ninth district, who are honestly opposed to the measures of the federal administration?

We have neither room to insert, nor time nor inclination to comment on, the resolutions in favor of Levi Woodbury, Bedford Brown, Robert Strange, Jesse A. Bynum and Martin Van Buren, and the various other matters pertaining to, and growing out of, this meeting. Our fellow citizens who made these resolves no doubt honestly and conscientiously stand up for what they avow, and they will find liberal, firm, and we believe successful opponents.

The list of party nicknames received a considerable accession in the city of New York, at the late election. Some of them are ludicrous enough. "Indomitables," "Point-Enders" and "Butt-Enders" seem to be the prevailing political sects in that goodly city—all which come under the great general head of "Loco Foco." The character of these sects are thus given by the correspondent of the Intelligencer: "The Indomitables are made up of or led by blacklegs. The Point-Enders are gaublers in low hells. And the Butt-Enders are boxers and rowdies."

"All hail! the Democracy of New York!"

**FIRE.**—On Monday evening, the 23d inst., the citizens of this place were alarmed by a cry of fire. The flames were discovered breaking through the roof of a blacksmith-shop in the western end of the town, but were extinguished before the building was burned down. Every body in town sees the necessity of more available means for fighting fire—and is likely to see it a good while longer!

The Southern Commercial Convention came off at Charleston, at the time appointed. For a synopsis of proceedings, &c., see an article from the Fayetteville Observer, in another column. The town of Fayetteville, and what's left of the "State of Buncombe," we understand are the only points in North Carolina which had a representation.

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—The administration party have brought out William L. Keeney, of Blaufort, in opposition to Mr. Stanley, in the third district.

**GEN. JOHN TIFTON,** late United States senator from Indiana, died on the 6th inst. at Logansport, Ia. Gen. T. was a native of Tennessee, but had long been identified with the interests of Indiana, and stood deservedly high in the respect of his fellow citizens.

An eccentric bachelor acquaintance of ours, upon whose head some ears have accumulated, anticipating the sweets of matrimony, says that "he intends to marry some woman or other, settle down to a quiet occupation, and glide through the stream of life like molasses flowing out of a bung hole!"

A new paper is established in Grenada, Miss., styled "The Bowie Knife," which discommenances the practice of carrying concealed arms. Another is established in Ohio called "The Gridiron," which goes against broils.

For the Patriot.  
CINCINNATI, April 15, 1839.

Contrary to my expectations when I wrote you last, I send you one other communication from this city. My next will hail from the Rocky Mountains, or from Texas, or from some other place—but as neither you nor your readers care a fig about that, so I only tell you something new or entertaining, it is useless to dilate further upon this point. Should I be so fortunate as to shape together anything either new, entertaining, or amusing, my object will be gained, your wishes will be satisfied, and your readers will be pleased.

There is just at this time a most unbrotherly, or rather un-sisterly, jealousy existing among sundry sister cities "in these parts." First in order are Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington. The jealousy of Louisville toward Cincinnati is of long standing, and has doubtless ex-

isted ever since both have been in existence, as very naturally will be the case between any two rival towns or cities;—latterly, however, Cincinnati has manifested certain signs of going ahead a little too fast, by the advantage of the many existing and progressing works of internal improvement,—canals, railroads, turnpikes, &c.—radiating from this point, to the great annoyance of the good people located at the falls, who have nothing to brag of in that way, save a railroad and canal, both of only about two miles in length, connecting the river above the falls with the town below the falls! They have consequently grown uncommonly spiteful, and would fain injure their neighbors of Cincinnati in any possible way.

You will recollect that at the late session of the Kentucky legislature, the South-western Railroad Bill was defeated. This was brought about mainly by the influence of the Louisville people, and their representatives. To retaliate, therefore in some degree, the Lexington folks and their men, defeated the passage of the Bill authorizing the continuation of the Lexington and Frankfort railroad to Louisville, as was originally intended, and as is so ardently desired by Louisville. (Human nature, that.) The people of Lexington are now urging the co-operation of Cincinnati in constructing a turnpike from their city to this, or rather to Covington, opposite, and connecting it with this city by means of a bridge across the Ohio. This is deemed practicable, and appearances thus far would indicate, notwithstanding the tightness of money matters, that the requisite stock will be taken. Mayville is also a party in this business—a rival to Lexington. Such is a brief outline of this hereabouts much-talked-of affair.

Up the river, the goodly towns of Wheeling and Pittsburg are at logger-heads;—and down the river, below the falls, all things—like the river itself—flow quietly and gently on, unmindful of and undisturbed by the rascally doings throughout this rascally world.

In New-Orleans, the loafers, scoundrels, and baboons, actors and actresses—legitimate and illegitimate, (horrid old, that!)—editors and race-horses, pretty women, and every other sort of thing, are still each trying to out-shine the other; but the approaching warm weather will soon set them adrift to court the smiles, and humbug the people of other places.

St. Louis is going ahead so-so;—it doesn't make a great noise in the world, but is said to be improving considerably—at least the papers from there would have us believe so. However this may be, St. Louis possesses many natural advantages, and her already large trade must continue to increase, unless retarded by some unnatural cause, or the apathy of her people.

In the country between the points I have named, nothing new strikes me as worthy of notice here, unless I were to branch out into the descriptive; but as descriptions are always more or less stale, you would not thank me for such stuff. We must then return to the confines of this fair city.

Here we have the puffing of steam engines, stationary and locomotive,—the squealing of pigs, the clink of hammers, the hum of business, the rumbling of drays and carts, and the thousand other noises which will naturally arise from a place where 50,000 souls "do congregate." Business is quite brisk, though considerably embarrassed by the scarcity of money among all classes, (excepting perhaps pork merchants—in fact, pork is as good as money, it may be termed the circulating medium,) the grand regulator by which all transactions are governed here,) and the unaccommodating policy pursued by the banks.—Monetary affairs to the East, naturally affect trade to some extent even here,—and the fluctuations in Wall street are consequently watched with a wary eye by business men.

The immortal Dr. Duncan resides near here, but has not shown his ugly phiz to the city since his return from the seat of his glory.

People are, for the most part, "Harrison men" about here; in the city particularly. I see the old General very frequently—"North Bend" is about fifteen miles below. Harrison's prospects are considered pretty fair generally, and I think, with any sort of unity among the whigs, he can succeed the Kinderhook embryo merchant. General Scott it appears is coming into the field. These military men always stand a good chance. I suppose Harrison wouldn't run in North Carolina at all—the whigs are all for

Clay there; and my own opinion is, that he is by far the more able man of the two.

I have already lengthened this scrawl beyond the limits I had prescribed, and must therefore for the present bid you and your readers adieu.

PERIGRIN.

#### MARRIAGES.

There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower,  
Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour.

**MARRIED.**—In this county, on Tuesday evening the 23 inst., by the Rev. Eli W. Carothers, Mr. HAMILTON GRAY to Miss MARY WELSH, daughter of Shannor Wiley.

In the above case the printers were not neglected. The fee in such cases made and provided was duly received. A printer has a sweet tooth for wedding cake, depend upon it! We selected the following verse of poetry while despatching our share of the sweets—and hope it may always prove appropriate:

First Love, by Friendship mellow'd into bliss,  
Lights the glad glow, and sanctifies the kiss.  
When fondly welcom'd to the accustomed seat,  
In sweet complacency wife and husband meet.  
Look mutual pleasure, mutual purpose share,  
Repose from labor; but unite in care.

#### FOR SALE.

THE OLD MEETING HOUSE at Alamance. It will be sold at auction, on Saturday the 18th of May, if not disposed of before at private sale.

RANKIN DONNELL,  
ROBERT GILMER,  
ALFRED E. LINN.  
April 29th, 1839. 11-3

#### ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.

I HAVE just received a lot of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, which are believed to be of a very superior quality, and which I will sell lower than was ever offered in this part of the country.

The lot comprises Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,—being the sizes now generally used and most approved.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
April, 1839. 11-4

#### WAGONERS.

I CAN supply you with 40 full loads to Fayetteville, if early application be made.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.  
Greensboro, April 24, 1839. 11-1

#### WANTED.

12 or 15 thousand feet of ASHE PLANK 1, 2, 3, and 4 inches thick. Also a lot of BIRCH PLANK from 1 inch to an inch and a half. A lot of SPOKES is also wanted. Inquire at Townsend's Hotel, or W. J. McELROY.

Greensboro, April 9, 1839. 8-1

Jesse H. Lindsay,

is prepared to offer to the inspection of the public a large and well selected assortment of GOODS—fresh, and suitable for the Spring and Summer.

A few sets of SILVER tea and table SPOONS, and silver mounted Revolving Castors.

April, 1839. 11-1

Stokes and Thomaston

LIME,  
Plaster of Paris, Train Oil, and, of course,

BRICKS,  
for sale at my tannery.

JOSEPH A. McLEAN.  
April 30, 1839. 11-3

#### MILL STONES.

MOORE COUNTY MILL STONES. Warranted of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber.

JOE WORTH.

J. & R. SLAGEN,  
COL. J. M. LOGAN.  
April 22, 1839. 2-20

#### LOST.

A NOTE for fifty dollars, given to me by Simpson Hutchinson, bearing date sometime in March last. The note was written and witnessed by Mr. Thomas Scott. The public are hereby forwarded against trading for said note.

JACOB THOMAS.  
Guilford, Co. N. C., April 29, 1839. 11-1

#### ATTENTION!

THE COMMISSIONED AND non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 57th and 58th regiments of the N. C. militia, and the volunteer regiment of Guilford, are hereby notified and commanded to be and appear in the streets of Greensboro, on Saturday the 4th day of May next, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade.

By order of Col's.

C. W. PEEPLES,  
H. C. DICK,  
ABRAM CLAPP.

N. B. HOUSTON, Adjt.  
April 16th, 1839. 10-3

#### AN APPRENTICE.

TO THE TANNING BUSINESS, 14 or 15 years old, and of good moral character, would be taken by

JOSEPH A. McLEAN.  
Greensborough, April 20, 1839. 10-3

#### CASH NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me for Cotton Yarn must call immediately and pay it, for I cannot get along without it.

H. HUMPHREYS.  
Green-borough, 13th April, 1839. 9-4

#### Garden Seeds.

A SUPPLY of fresh GARDEN SEEDS of growth of 1838, from the gardens of D. Andrew, Philadelphia, and J. White, Enfield, Connecticut, just received, and for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Feb 1839 1-1

#### DUDLEY MILLS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above Mills will have in operation by the 1st of June a THIRD MACHINE, which, with the two in operation last summer, will enable him to

#### Card all the Wool

brought to the establishment without delay. Persons from a distance can always have their wool carded when brought to the Machine after the above date.

Persons sending wool to the Machines will have it well picked, clear of burrs and knots, and if they grease their own wool, will use about a pint of clear oil or 1 lb. of clear grease to every ten pounds of wool.

Prices the same as last season, say  
FOR CARDING 1-4 cts.  
FOR MIXING 10 "

For the public convenience during long dry summers the proprietor has added to his establishment a pair of CORN STONES, and asks a portion of that public's patronage at all seasons.

CORN MEAL, and WOOL ROLLS always on hand. And orders for PLANK and SCANTLING filled at the shortest notice.

JED. H. LINDSAY.  
Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 10-1

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1839.

John Fields & others,  
vs.  
Nathaniel B. Seales, Nancy Crockett, Jacob Seales and his wife Nancy.  
Petition for Division of Land.

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

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1839.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.  
Pr. adv. \$5.00. 6-6

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

February Term, 1839.

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

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wentworth, the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1839.

JOSEPH HOLDERBY, C. C. C.  
Pr. adv. \$4.20. 6-6

#### Fair enough for the Purchaser.

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

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

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

Very respectfully yours, &c.  
(Copy.) RICE B. PIERCE.

Halifax Co., N. C., June 27, 1838.

Extract from a letter received by me from the Rev. John G. Claiborne, Brunswick, Va.

The Piano which I purchased of you, fully sustains the high pretensions of its makers,—not surpassed by any in the United States. It has received the unqualified expression of admiration from all connoisseurs in music, and seems to improve on usage. Three or four gentlemen have expressed their intention to purchase the like kind of you this winter; and I feel no hesitation in referring all to you who design to purchase a first rate instrument. The price is universally considered low, and the design tasty.

Affectionately yours, &c.  
JOHN G. CLAIBORNE.

Brunswick, September 14.

#### Salem Female Academy.

THIS is to give notice, that the annual examination of the pupils of this institution will not be public as heretofore.

By order of the BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Salem, Stokes Co., N. C. April 6, 1839. 6-1



## POETRY.

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

For the Patriot.

From north to south thy stream majestic rolls,  
And, slanting downwards, seems to course  
the polls;

From near the lakes, in regions far and cold,  
In silence winds alternate smooth and bold;  
Thy tribute streams in rippling currents glide—  
In turning mazes wash thy rocky side—  
As when the parent, with endearings mild  
And reaching fondness, meets the coming  
child,

So every current water leaning seems—  
Bent up the mouths of tributary streams.  
Where'er the stream its fluent tribute lends  
The great recipient up the current bends.

Where'er projecting rocks thy course impede,  
The boiling current, slanting thence, recedes.  
When crossing ledges, deep imbedded, rise,  
With cliff's rapids of enormous size,  
Thy swelling flood surmounts the giant bar,  
And on its base resumes determined war;  
The silvery sheets in steady columns roar,  
And wake with tremor each resounding shore;  
The foam, refulgent, plunges and recoils,  
The angry flood in deepening vengeance boils;  
The whiten'd spray in fearful eddies ride,  
And, verging, 'scape the pond'rous falling  
tide.

But, rolling thence, and circling swift around,  
Drive up in file—are dash'd in depths profound;

While some escape and wheel and flash and foam,  
Look canting up, and bristled for the storm.

The dancing mists in vap'ry streamers rise,  
And dazling clouds resume the spangled skies,  
The iris' arcs in circling splendours shine,  
Where slanting rays with radiant waters join  
Transporting scene! the din of ceaseless  
roar—  
And echoes peal from each reverberant shore.

Where limestone ledges spread extensive  
plains  
Thy crossing channel carving still remains;  
The floating debris, by abrasion scored,  
The long extended fertile banks afford.

Thy delta broad, a vast of marshy land,  
And rising ground, where stretching fields  
expand,—  
"There lovely Spring her earliest visit pays,  
And parting Summer's lingering bloom de-  
clays."

Thy feet to stay, the rolling Gulf design'd—  
Thy head enwreathed in wat'ry plains re-  
clin'd.

Gigantic child! with arms expanded wide,  
And fingers grasping hills on every side!

The Rocky Mountains feed Missouri's veins,  
And bluffs and winds his rolling current stain;  
While Alleghany rolls from cooling springs  
Majestic grandeur which Ohio brings.  
The outstretched vales, supplied with each a  
prong

Which richly freighted steamers wait along;  
Exuberant fields supply the floating store,  
And boatmen hail their mates on every shore,  
With awnings sheltered, some for pleasure  
ride.

Front town to town they skim the buoyant tide,  
And down the current floating at their ease  
They view surrounding scenery as they please;  
Or cast the hook and draw the flouncing  
prize—  
In trim suspense behold the captive rise!

The willing cod receives the flapping sholes,  
The countless tribes the secret hook controls,—  
"The silver eel in shining volumes roll'd,  
The yellow carp beset with scales of gold,  
The nimble perch that stems the adiant  
stream,

Where silvery sheets in rolling columns  
tear."

Guilford, N. C. April, 1839.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

The following is supposed to be written  
by a gentleman who met a Miss Berry  
in a small town in the interior of New  
York, last summer, and was very much  
pleased with her. As his intentions  
became very pointed, they were  
slightly repulsed; and by being called  
away on business, just then, he did not  
prosecute the acquaintance further at  
that time. In the fall he employed his  
first leisure moments in visiting the town  
where she resided, with the intention of  
offering his hand and heart, but arrived  
just in time to witness the nuptials of  
Miss Berry and Mr. Eaton. Not being  
dangerously deep in love, he chose to  
laugh the matter off; and the next morn-  
ing sent the bride the following:

EPITHALAMUM.

As I passed by a hedge, one day,  
A luscious and rich looking berry  
Attracted my gaze that way:  
"Twas as ripe and red as a cherry!"

How it nodded and danced on the bough,  
As the soft morning zephyr blew by it!  
"Are you sweet as you look to be now?"  
Said I, and I thought I would try it.

I made demonstrations to elicit,  
But scratched my self, up to my sorrow,  
And said: "I am a fool at this time."

And you'll do quite as well on the morrow."

Then I hurried along on my track,  
But that berry my bosom still haunted;  
And often I turned to look back  
To the bush where it nodded and flouted.

I saw it that night in my dreams;  
And so laughing it looked, and so merry,  
I vowed, with the morning's first beams,  
To go back and secure the berry.

And so, with Aurora's first blush,  
I traced back the path so well beaten;  
But alas! when I came to the bush  
I found that my Berry was Eaten!

MORAL.—BY WILLIAM ESSEX.

Let this be a warning to all  
Who are thinking of love and of matching!  
Climb! climb! never think of a fall—  
Flinch not, tho' you get a slight scratching.

What might be as well done to-day,  
O, never put off till tomorrow!  
You may chance, from that trifling delay,  
To reap a full harvest of sorrow.

**Spring and Poetry.**—The editor of  
the Cincinnati News has had his im-  
agination exalted by the poetic influence  
of spring, and pours out the tide of song:—

"And now the merry ploughboy  
Whistles his morning song  
Along the dale, and through the vale  
'Tis echoed loud and long;  
The farmer's flocks are roving free,  
And on the budding shrubbery  
His spouse's  
Coozes  
Browzes,  
And the martins have returned, and found  
A welcome at our houses;  
And the little niggers run around  
Divested of their trousers."

**Marriage.**—The man who passes his  
life without a wife, will contract unso-  
ciable habits, be *displeased with the world*,  
and, in the winter of his years, will stand  
like a lonely tree on the extended plain,  
his breast exposed to every blast.—*Er-  
change paper.*

Look here, mister! we are passing  
through life *without a wife*; but we are  
far from having contracted *unsocial* hab-  
its, as any gentleman may discover, who  
will invite us to dinner and Burgundy.—  
Neither are we *displeased with the world*;  
it's a very good world, and "got up at  
considerable expense;" and finally, when  
we conclude to stand "on an extended  
plain, with our breast exposed to every  
blast," we'll send and let you know.  
—N. O. Picayune.

"I meant to have told you of that  
hole," said an Irishman to his friend who  
was walking with him in his garden, and  
stumbled into a pit full of water. "No  
matter," says Pat, blowing the mud and  
water out of his mouth, "I've found it."

**Gipsies.**—It is estimated that at the  
present time, there are in England up-  
wards of 18,000 of this wandering race,  
and in other parts of the world 700,000.

**No proof of respectability.**—A young  
woman brought before the Boston Pol-  
ice, alleged in defence of her respectabil-  
ity that she was acquainted with "all  
the lawyers in New York." She was  
instantly committed.

**What's in a Name?**—A newspaper is  
published in Mississippi, bearing the fo-  
reign title of "The Bowie Knife."—  
The editor is said to be a remarkably mild  
and inoffensive individual.

At a *locofoco* meeting in New York  
last week, one of the orators with much  
feeling said: "Mr. Moderator and fel-  
low citizens—if I was a Siamese-twin,  
and my brother was a Whig, I'd cut the  
rascal off."

To know a man, observe how he *reins*  
his object rather than how he *uses* it;  
for when we fail, our pride supports us;  
when we succeed, it betrays us.

## PIANOS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the  
public that he has a number of PIANOS  
on hand, which he will sell on reasonable  
terms. They are imported from *Germany*,  
—and for sweetness of tone will com-  
pete with any instruments, either English or  
American. All good judges have borne am-  
ple testimony to their superior qualities.

By the end of May, the subscriber expects  
to have on hand a good assortment of pianos;  
and he invites all persons desirous of purchas-  
ing, to call and examine his instruments.  
JOSHUA BOKER.

Salem, N. C. April 9, 1839. 94

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale  
GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT  
DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.  
DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.  
Feb. 1839. 1-1f

## NOTICE.

TO those of our customers indebted by  
book account due the 1st inst. our es-  
tablished rule requires a settlement either  
by Cash or Bond. A failure to comply will be  
charged with interest.

J. & R. SLOAN.

January 22, 1839.

## NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having au-  
thorized the Governor to procure one  
complete set of weights and measures, as stand-  
ards for each county, persons disposed to con-  
tract are invited to make their terms known,  
agreed to the act for that purpose, chap-  
ter XL.  
Models of the weights can be seen at the  
Executive Office.

E. B. DUMLEY.

April 1839.



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

1. Because they are exceedingly popular,  
which proves them to be exceedingly  
good.
2. Because they are composed of simples  
which have the power to do good in an im-  
mense number of cases, without possessing  
the means to do injury in any.
3. Because they are not a quick medi-  
cine, but the scientific compound of a regular  
physician, who has made his profession the  
study of his life.
4. Because they are not unpleasant to  
take, nor distressing to retain, while they  
are most effective to operate.
5. Because they are recommended as a  
standard medicine by the regular faculty.
6. Because by keeping the system in a na-  
tural state of action, they cure almost every  
disease which is incidental to the human  
frame.
7. Because they are cheap and portable,  
and will retain all their virtues in full vigor  
in any climate, and for any length of time.
8. Because notwithstanding their sim-  
plicity and mildness, they are one of the speedi-  
est purgative medicines which has yet been  
discovered.
9. Because they are an unfailing remedy  
for procuring a good appetite.
10. Because in cases of spleen or despond-  
ency, by their healthy influence on the ex-  
cited state of the body, they have a most  
happy effect in calming, and invigorating the  
mind.
11. Because they effect their cures with-  
out the usual attendants of other pills, sick-  
ness and gripings.
12. Because as well as being an unval-  
ued purifier of the general system, they are a  
sovereign remedy for sick headache.
13. Because they differ from the majority  
of medicines, in the fact that the more they  
are known the more they are approved.
14. Because as their application creates  
no debility in the system, they may be taken  
without producing any hindrance to business  
or the usual pursuits of every day life.
15. Because when once introduced into a  
family or a village, they almost immedi-  
ately take the precedence of all other medi-  
cines in general complaints.
16. Because a number of the wonderful  
cures they have effected, can be substantiated,  
without any undue means being resorted  
to, to procure invalid testimonies.
17. Because their composition is such that  
they are equally applicable to the usual dis-  
eases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.
18. Because two or three, are in general  
sufficient for a dose—so that, as is the case  
with the generality of potent medicines—the  
patient is not compelled to make a meal of  
them.
19. Because each individual pill is put under  
the immediate superintendence of the  
proprietor, so that no mistake in the com-  
position or quantity can possibly occur thro'  
the carelessness of a less interested agent.
20. Because they purify the frame with-  
out debilitating the system.
21. Because notwithstanding their im-  
mense popularity, no person has ever ven-  
tured to raise against them the breath of cen-  
sure, which would not have been the case if  
they could have discovered in them a single  
flaw to cavil at.
22. Because—(and this fact is of the ut-  
most importance)—ladies in a certain situa-  
tion may take them, (not more than two or  
three at a time, however,) without in the  
slightest degree incurring the hazard of abor-  
tion. Were the virtues of Peters' medi-  
cine pills confined to this desirable end al-  
one, it would give them a decided advan-  
tage over the medicines of all competitors,  
as in no case is there more danger to be ap-  
prehended, or for which so few remedies  
have been discovered, as the one referred to.
23. Because while they are so efficient  
in their operations with adults, they may at  
the same time be administered to children  
and even to infants, in small quantities, half  
a pill for instance, without the slightest dan-  
ger.
24. Because their virtues are acknowledged  
to stand pre-eminent, for the soothing in-  
fluence upon young ladies while suffering  
from the usual changes of life, as directed by  
the laws of nature.
25. And lastly, because they are acknowl-  
edged to be an almost infallible remedy for  
bilious fever, fever & ague, dyspepsia, liver  
complaint, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheuma-  
tism, enlargement of the spleen, looseness  
of spirits, piles, colic, heartburn, nausea, disten-  
sion of the stomach and bowels, flatulence,  
habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated  
or swollen complexion, and in all cases of tor-  
por of the bowels, where a mild but effec-  
tive medicine may be requisite.

In short the general voice of the commu-  
nity has decided that Dr. Peters' Vegetable  
Pills, is one of the happiest discoveries of  
Modern days, and altogether unrivalled as a  
general soothe of bodily affliction.

The above Pills are for sale in Greens-  
borough, N. C., by  
J. & R. SLOAN.

See 14, 1839.

1 TONCE RICE,  
10 Kegs Nails,  
1 Hhd. Muscovado Sugar,  
6 Bags Rio Coffee,  
300 Gals. N. Orleans Molasses,  
3000 lbs. English and Swede Iron,  
6000 " Country do.

1 Bl. Spts. Turpentine,  
1 " Rosin,  
10 Boxes 8 by 10 Glass,  
300 lb. Putty,  
6 Boxes Picture Frame Glass,  
14-16, 16-18, 18-20,  
20 Kegs White Lead.

For Sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.

Jan. 22, 1839.

## JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Company, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

At a Convention which met at Baltimore  
on the 11th of December last, composed  
of a great number of gentlemen from various  
parts of the Union, distinguished for their  
public services, patriotism and practical intel-  
ligence, the following resolutions were unani-  
mously adopted after full discussion, in the  
course of which a great mass of facts and val-  
uable information was elicited.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion  
of this Convention, that *Silk* may be grown  
in all the United States, not only for domestic  
purposes, but as a valuable article of com-  
mercial export—thereby giving an active employ-  
ment to American labor, and retaining mil-  
lions of dollars in our country, that are an-  
nually sent out of it for the purchase of silken  
goods.

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

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

Though *Silk* and every thing connected  
with its production and all its improvements  
in machinery for its preparation and manu-  
factures will constitute the *chief design and  
aim* of the Journal, for the sake of agreeable  
and useful variety, a considerable portion of  
its pages will be dedicated to the judicious pop-  
ular and kindred subjects of Agriculture, Hor-  
ticulture, and Rural and Domestic Economy.  
Hence, the adjective title "RURAL ECONOMIST."

J. S. SKINNER.

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

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

## TERMS.

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

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

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

## The Greensborough Patriot.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

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

We intend, however, in the first place,  
that the Patriot shall perform the legiti-  
mate functions of a NEWSPAPER, as nearly  
as our taste, our judgment, and the ex-  
cellent facilities of our location, may en-  
able us to make it.

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

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

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

The lover of sentiment and fine writ-  
ing will find in the Patriot some of the  
choicest clippings of our editorial scrib-  
sors. And the admirer of a good joke  
shall in no wise be neglected.

In the general conduct of the paper we  
shall endeavor to diffuse that high, man-  
ly and liberal spirit which ought, indi-  
vidually and collectively, to characterize  
the people of a free country.

In bucking on the bands of fraternity  
the "older" and "abler" conductors  
of the public press, we bespeak that kind-  
ness of sentiment which we cherish to-  
ward them all as personal strangers,  
and gentlemen whose experience we de-  
sire to follow.

LYNDON SWAIN,  
M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 18, 1839.

## CIRCULAR.

THE article published below, concerning  
the new and popular doctrine advanced  
by the illustrious Goellicke of Germany, can-  
not fail of exciting a deep and thrilling in-  
terest throughout our country.

(Translated from the German.)  
**LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE**  
of Germany,  
THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENE-  
FACTORS.

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

This illustrious benefactor of man is also  
entitled to your unfeigned GRATITUDE  
and the gratitude of a WORLD, for the in-  
vention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,  
—whose healing gift may justly claim for it  
such a title, since it has so signally triumphed  
over our great common enemy—CONSUMP-  
TION, both in the first and last stages,—a  
medicine which has thoroughly filled the  
vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby  
proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSI-  
CIANS—a medicine, for which all mankind  
will have abundant cause to bless the  
beneficent hand of a kind Providence, a  
medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been  
so glowingly portrayed even by some of our  
clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick  
chamber; by which means they often be-  
come the happy instruments of changing de-  
pendency into hope, sickness into health, and  
sadness of friends into joyfulness.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY  
will be published monthly, in pamphlet form.  
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## New York Weekly Whig.

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

The Political character of THE WHIG is  
fully indicated by its title. It will support  
the cause of Constitutional Liberty, Social  
Order and the Supremacy of the Laws with  
its whole heart and soul, and expose corrup-  
tion, speculation, Jacobinism, disorganization,  
and demagoguism in high places, with an  
unflinching phrasology or craven spirit.  
It will call knavery and hypocrisy by their  
right names, and hold them up to the contempt  
of a deceived and despoiled people. Briefly,  
it will labor to restore the good old days when  
integrity and ability were the chief passports  
to public station, and when high functionaries  
seriously implicated in speculation and gross  
neglect of duty would have scorned to hold  
office an hour until the charges were on trial  
disproved and overthrown. It will fearlessly  
contend for honesty, fidelity, and true Republi-  
canism. It will war against the corrupting  
influence of Executive patronage, the seduc-  
tions of Power and Expediency, and earnestly  
contend for genuine Retrenchment and  
Reform.