

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY
LONDON SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

TERMS:
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THE FARMER.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread

EXTRACTS

From the Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

The Rev. HENRY COLMAN, a gentleman of science, cultivated taste, education, and withal a good practical farmer, is the author of the Report. It was made in conformity with an Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, by whom Mr. Colman was some time since appointed Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State. This second Report embraces a survey of the county of Berkshire.

Crops.—The crops in Berkshire are those cultivated in other parts of the state; and consist of the usual grasses, herds grass, red top, and clover. Of grains, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and oats; and of esculent vegetables, potatoes, carrots, ruta bage, mangel wurzel, and common white turnip. In addition to these, buckwheat is raised to a considerable extent, some small amount of flax, and comparatively large amounts of teasels. The cultivation of hops was at one time attended to in some places; but is abandoned on account of the low price. Large amounts of rye have heretofore been used for distillation; but this is now pursued to a small extent.

Indian corn, the great grain crop of New England, with the exception of the two cold years, 1836 and 1837, has been always raised in the favorable locations in Berkshire with advantage. In some towns however, the high prices obtained for wool induced the farmers to abandon entirely the growing of grain for bread, and devote their farms to the sheep husbandry.

Of corn, large crops have been frequently raised. In one of the hill towns, more than one hundred and ten bushels have been more than once obtained. In these cases a favorable situation was selected on the southern declivity of a hill, and the best cultivation was employed, the ground having been highly dressed with the spent ashes of a potash establishment.

Rotation of Crops.—The usual rotation of crops is corn or potatoes, in most cases manured; then oats; third crop, wheat or some other grain, with which the land is laid down to grass. The land then commonly remains in grass for two or three years, and the same process is repeated. There are cases in which the same crop is pursued, on the same land, two or three years in succession, and without diminution of the crop. These are cases of extraordinary fertility or abundant manuring; but it is not a practice greatly prevalent; nor to be generally commended.

Flax.—I recollect meeting with a few patches of flax. The crop on an excellent farm in Sheffield gives usually about 400 lbs. of flax, and 12 to 14 lbs. of seed; and it may be cultivated on the same land once in four or five years. Under such circumstances, it is deemed a profitable crop. Farmers have yet to learn the great value of flax-seed, made into jelly, in fattening cattle. No substance of the same bulk and expense within my knowledge, is so fattening for neat cattle and sheep.

Dairy Husbandry.—The dairy business has always been a great business. For a time it gave way to the raising of fine wool, when the prices of that staple were high. Since the abatement of the demand for wool, with that caprice for which mankind always have been, and there is reason to think always will be remarkable, many farmers have sacrificed their flocks; and are now giving their

exclusive attention to the dairy husbandry. These changes, in matters so important as the dairy or sheep husbandry, involving, as they do, a considerable investment of capital, and many expensive fixtures, cannot be suddenly or frequently made without risk of serious loss and disadvantage.

The county of Berkshire is admirably adapted to the dairy husbandry. Grass is everywhere abundant. The soil is suited to the cultivation of esculent vegetables in the highest perfection. Several increasing manufacturing villages, with their swarming population, require supplies from the farms in the vicinity. Besides this, the great mart of the country, the city of New York, is easily accessible. Most of the farmers in Berkshire can reach Hudson with their produce, by a journey of four to eight hours, and put on board the boats at four o'clock, p. m., it is in New York by an early hour the next morning. The farmer usually allows two cents a pound commission for the freight and sale of his butter; and, upon other produce, it is equally reasonable.—He does not return from the river empty; but carries home a load of plaster, or of articles of necessity for his family. The great roads to the river, after the hills are surmounted, are among the best in the whole country. The rail-road, already open from Hudson to West Stockbridge, will afford to many of the farmers all the facilities they can desire for reaching the Hudson river.

Dairy and Soiling.—In Waltham, Middlesex county, a gentleman had four cows; but not a rod of ground, which could be appropriated to pasturage.—These animals were, therefore, never out of the barn or the barn-yard; and were fed with grass mown for them; with green corn fodder, which had been sown broadcast for this purpose; and with about three pints of meal each per day.—The amount of their produce was kept for thirteen weeks. Two of these animals were heifers of two years old, who had calved the same spring; and the whole milk of one of them was taken by her calf during six weeks out of the thirteen. Some of the milk of the other was taken for family use, but the quantity not determined. Under these circumstances, these heifers could not be rated as equal to more than one cow of full age and milk. From this stock, however, thus circumstanced and fed, 359 lbs. of butter were made in the thirteen weeks. An additional pound would have given an average of thirty pounds a week for the whole time to a stock which must be in fairness set down as three cows only. This experiment was made in 1837.

Ruta Baga.—Ruta bage are differently estimated by different individuals.—Mr. Merrill, of Lee; Valet, of Stockbridge; Lawton, of Sheffield; Bacon and Chapin, of Richmond; Colt, Goodrich and Plunkett, of Pittsfield, highly approve of ruta bage; and some of them consider them of equal value with potatoes for swine or cattle. Mr. Werden, of Richmond, dislikes them, and says the general experience of farmers there, is against them. It is difficult to reconcile these contradictory statements. They are by no means so nutritious as potatoes, especially those kinds of potatoes which are most farinaceous; and they are not comparable to carrots or parsneps, or the sugar-beet, for feeding stock. But they are a valuable, though an exhausting crop; and are raised at comparatively little expense. The golden yellow turneps, with purple tops, are the preferable kind. The white kinds, and what are called the French turneps, are an inferior plant.

SALT FOR TREES.

A valuable plum tree, that stood in a corner of an asparagus bed, had exhibited evident symptoms of disease and decay for some years, when the asparagus bed being dressed copiously with pickle, the tree revived, became healthy and vigorous, and has this season brought to perfection and ripened a very large crop of the finest quality. This is believed to have been caused by the salt, and it is suggested to those who consult their interest by rearing the most valuable kinds of fruit, for pleasure or profit, to try the experiment, cautiously, of applying salt or brine in moderate quantities, under

and about some of their fruit trees, and detail the result for public good, hit or miss, for it is of as much importance to record misses as well as hits.

It is a well known fact that peach trees thrive and do well, and live to a great age, within the range of the salt atmosphere and influence on the sea-shore, and perhaps the artificial application of salt in small quantities may produce the same effect in other situations. Try it, and let us hear from you how it works; perchance we may discover the grand panacea, but keep in mind, the wise saying of the old woman.

"That a little of a good thing is good, But a great deal of it is good for nothing."

Wood Ashes for Crops.—The testimony every where is unanimous in favor of wood ashes, applied to cultivated crops, excepting on new land where it is not needed; to wheat in particular. An extensive manufacturer of Pittsfield states that he has tried for several years with great success the ashes from his iron furnace; the ashes of bituminous coal and wood charcoal; and found it of great advantage without any other manure.

BASIN OF THE LAKES.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the Michigan State Geologist, is a report by S. W. Higgins, topographer, from which we extract the following relation to the basin of the Lakes, and the ridge of land which bounds it on the South, separating the waters that mingle with the ocean in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from those that are discharged into the Gulf of Mexico.

Leaving Chautauque county and passing around the shore of Lake Erie this ridge falls off to the south-west, curving towards the Iniquity co. in Illinois. It gives rise to the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami rivers in Ohio, and to the Wabash in Indiana, on its southern declivity, and to the Maumee, emptying into Lake Erie on its northern declivity, while a small swell approaches the south bend of Lake Michigan, giving rise to Illinois and its tributaries. The height of this ridge at the Portage Summit, in Akron, 38 miles south of Cleveland, on the line of the Ohio Canal, is three hundred and ninety-five feet above Lake Erie, and nine hundred and sixty-three above tide water, and the deep cut 23 miles east of Columbus, is but 72 miles less; at Portsmouth on the Ohio river, where the canal terminates, the elevation is 474 feet above the tide water, and 94 feet below Lake Erie. At the summit of the Maumee canal, at Fort Defiance, it is 98 feet above the Lake. It then falls to 17 feet west of Chicago on the line of the ship canal, thence it pursues an uninterrupted course northward to the Portage at Fort Winnebago, between the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, at an elevation of 121 feet above Green Bay, and 134 feet above Lake Erie.

At this point the Wisconsin after flowing 170 miles from its source in the north, suddenly turns to the west, and falls into the Mississippi near Prairie Du Chien, one hundred and sixty miles; the Fox river, rising to the east, runs westwardly, approaching it within 8200 feet, and turning, takes its course eastwardly, and falls into Green Bay. The surface of the water in the Fox is usually three feet lower than that of the Wisconsin, but in time of floods, passages are made from one to the other in boats.

The same swell continues to rise with about the same uniform degree of elevation, approaching the northern peninsula of Michigan, until it can be seen from Lake Superior, bounding the southern horizon. It divides the waters that run north into the Lake, and those of the south into the Mississippi, Green Bay and Lake Michigan, one of the most elevated ridges receiving the appellation of Porcupine Hills. Swells branching off to the eastward, and having their bases washed by the waters of the lake, present mural precipices, and assume different names. These of the Pictured Rocks are said to be the most imposing. Some of these cliffs are three and four hundred feet high. From the Porcupine Hills the country slopes eastward to the Sault Ste. Marie, the outlet of Lake Superior; this river is obstructed by a rapid 4,500 feet long, with a descent of 18 feet.

Route.	Miles.	Feet.
St. Lawrence R. up to tide water.	450	282
Level Lake Ontario.	200 659	383 565
Level Lake Erie.	175 825	13 574
Level Lake Huron.	1165	574
Level Lake Michigan.	1405	18 590
Level Lake Superior.	240 1405	
West end Lake Superior.	490 1405	

From the above data we infer the following curious fact: that if a barrier 18 feet high, existed across the foot of Lake Huron, near Fort Gratiot, Lakes Huron and Michigan would rise to a level with

Lake Superior; or if a similar barrier was placed of 31 feet across the foot of Lake Erie, at Buffalo, the singular result would follow, that 4 of the great lakes would become one uniform level, and merged in one immense inland sea.

SELF TAUGHT MEN.

Robert Bloomfield.—A poet, born in Suffolk, in 1766, was the son of a tailor, and was early left fatherless. He was taught to read by his mother, who kept a village school, and this was in fact his only education. His constitution being too delicate for husbandry labour, he was apprenticed to the shoe making business, at which he worked as a journeyman for many years. His leisure hours were spent in reading, and in the composition of verses. His poem of the Farmer's Boy was at length brought before the public, and procured the author both fame and profit. He subsequently published Wild Flowers, and the Banks of the Wye.—This modest and meritorious writer died in 1823.

John James Rousseau.—Was the son of a watchmaker, and was born in 1712, at Geneva. His education was neglected, but before he was 40 he manifested the most splendid literary talents. He gained the prize before the academy of Dijon in maintaining the affirmative of the question "whether the progress of the sciences and the arts have contributed to corrupt or purify manners," and from that period his pen became fertile and popular till his death, July 3, 1779.

William Roscoe.—Was born in 1751 at Liverpool, England, of humble parents. His education was imperfect, and he began his career as an enlisted clerk to an attorney. In the hours he snatched from the law, he made himself master of the Latin, Italian and French languages, and subsequently acquired considerable Greek. He published a poem called "Mount Pleasant" in his sixteenth year. He practised law with a partner in Liverpool, afterwards became a banker, in which he failed, and was elected in 1806 a member of Parliament. His Lives of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and Leo X, obtained him enduring reputation. He died June 30, 1831.

From the Raleigh Register.

HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Clay is the fabricator of his own fortune. He was born in Virginia, the son of a clergyman, and, in his youth, received but a limited education. Endowed, however, by Nature, and stimulated by ambition, the "last infirmity of noble minds," he broke through the trammels of indigence, and, emerging from obscurity, rose to distinction and honor, at a comparatively early period of life.—Through the stores of antiquity and the treasures of science have not been very diligently explored by Mr. Clay, because his professional occupations have never allowed him much leisure to devote to them, yet their want is in a great degree supplied by the abundance of his native resources. He makes up, by deep and habitual reflection, for the absence of what would be indispensable to ordinary minds; and when he speaks, he pours out masses of thought, and with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. This, too, is done in a style and language appropriate, vigorous, and flowing. Mr. Clay always prepares himself by meditation, and not by consulting the opinions, or availing himself of the labors of others. His arguments, images, and views, are therefore almost always original and striking, and peculiar to himself. No man can listen to the volume of thought he pours out, and behold his earnestness, and the warmth and sincerity he displays, without feeling the charm and power he exercises.—There is, in his eloquence, a simplicity and manliness, which gives it a raciness and force, that those who labor after sparkling conceits and tinsel ornaments can never reach. He knows what will affect and influence the human heart, without having recourse to the unreal glitter, the meretricious embellishments of art, that so many speakers are ambitious to display. As he advances, his eye beams with greater lustre, his countenance becomes more animated, his figure more stately, and his action more vehement. Thought rolls on after thought, in the most magnificent succession, and he moves from proposition to proposition, until his whole subject is developed and elucidated. Such is Henry Clay, as an Orator.

Faith and Works.—A person who had peculiar opinions touching the "full assurance of faith," having occasion to cross a ferry, availed himself of the opportunity to interrogate the boatman as to the grounds of his belief, telling him that if he had faith he was certain of a blessed immortality. The man of oars said he had always entertained a different notion of the subject, and begged to give an illustration of his opinion. "Let us suppose," said the ferryman, "that one of these oars is called faith and the other works, and try their several merits."—Accordingly, throwing down one oar in the boat, he proceeded to pull the other

with all his strength, upon which the boat turned round and made no way. "Now," said he, "you perceive faith won't do, let us try if works can."—Seizing the other oar, and giving it the same trial, the same consequences ensued. "Works," said he "you see don't do either; let us try them together." The result was successful; the boat shot through the waves, and soon reached the wished for haven.—"This," said the honest ferryman, "is the way by which I hope to be wafted over the troubled waters of this world, to the peaceful shore of immortality."

A TRUE GENTLEMAN.

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

A true gentleman and a fine gentleman are not, as is too universally supposed, synonymous characters. A true gentleman misses no opportunity of obliging his friend, yet he does it in so delicate a manner that he seems rather to have received than conferred a favor. He is honorable in himself, and in the judgment of others, his word is sufficient for the fulfilment of an engagement. In his demeanor is combined mildness and firmness, dignity with condescension, affability with discretion; sincerity, simplicity and ease are prominent characteristics. He is neither a slave nor an enemy to pleasure, but approves or rejects, or refuses, as his reason dictates; he stoops not to flatter a knave, though he may fill an exalted station; nor does he neglect merit, though he may find it in a cottage. He defeats the malice of an enemy with forbearance, his understanding is never supplanted by vanity. He does not love where he does not esteem; in his friendship he is steady and sincere; and if he understands the true character of an intelligent lady, he never salutes her with a profusion of what a fine gentleman would call elegant flattery, (but creates in the mind of an intelligent female disgust, disapprobation and dislike,) but addresses her with a proper degree of respect and converses for the purpose of mutual instruction.

Farmer Smith and Ma'am Jones.—Widower Smith's wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones's door, and he gave the usual country signal, that he wanted somebody in the house, by dropping the reins, and setting double, with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. Good morning was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

"Well, Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how, for nothing any way, do you?"

"Well, there, Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor, lone woman, like me, does not know what to do with so many creatures, and I should be glad to trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow.—Farmer Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—at Brindle—then at the widow again—and so through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but Farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted. At length, on Saturday, when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through with her basking for Sunday—and had "ever so much" to do in the house as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That 'ere Darning cow is a pretty fair creature—but" he stopped to glance at the widow's face, and then walked round her—not the widow, but the cow.

"That 'ere short horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew, before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones, she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare succeeded this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Lord! Mr. Smith, if I'm the one you want, do say so!"

of a family, than that coarse, rude, unkind manner, which brothers sometimes exhibit.

Beware how you speak of your sisters. Even gold is tarnished by much handling. If you speak in their praise—of their beauty, learning, manner, wit, or attention, you will subject them to talk and ridicule; if you say any thing against them, you will bring reproach upon your self and them too. If you have occasion to speak of them, do it with modesty and with few words. Let others do all the praising, and yourself enjoy it. I hope you will always have reason to be proud of your sisters.

If you are separated from them, maintain with them a correspondence. This will do yourself good, as well as them.—Do not neglect this duty, nor grow remiss in it. Give your friendly advice, and seek theirs in return. As they mingle intimately with their sex, they can enlighten your mind respecting many particulars relating to the female character important for you to know; and on the other hand, you have the same opportunity to do them a similar service.—However long or widely separated from them, keep up your fraternal affection and intercourse. It is ominous of evil when a young man forgets his sisters.

Political Integrity.—The borough of Hull in the reign of Charles II. chose Andrew Marvell, a young gentleman of little or no fortune and maintained him in London for the service of the public.—His understanding, integrity and spirit were dreadful to the then infamous administration. Persuaded that he would be their for properly asking, they sent his old school-fellow, the Lord Treasurer Danby, to renew acquaintance with him in his garret. At parting the Lord Treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order upon the Treasury for £1000, and then went to his chariot. Marvell, looking at the paper, calls for the Treasurer. "My Lord, I request another moment." They went up again to the garret, and Jack the servant boy was called. "Jack; what had I for dinner yesterday?" "Don't you remember sir! you had the little shoulder of mutton that you ordered me to bring from a woman in the market." "Very right.—What had I for dinner to day?" "Don't you remember, that you bid me lay by the blade bone to broil?" "Tis so, very right—you may retire." "My Lord do you hear that? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided; there's your piece of paper. I want it not. I knew the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents; the ministry may seek men for their purposes; I am not one."

Melancholy Death.—Mr. Theodore Oliver, son of Mr. Hubbard Oliver, of Boston, was playing on Thursday night last with a jackknife, the blade of which he was trying to throw open by a jerk of his arm, when he suddenly spoke to a friend, saying "I have cut myself," and he would have fallen, but that his friend caught him. The knife had entered the groin, and severed the great artery of the leg, so that he bled to death in less than five minutes. Surgical aid was called, but did not arrive till life had departed. Indeed, if the best surgeons had been on the spot at the moment, it would only have been a miracle that could have prevented a fatal termination of the accident, as the division of the artery was at the point where it emerges from the trunk over the bone of the pelvis.

Men measure their characters by a peculiar standard. A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars, he might give one; carry it higher and there comes a falling off. One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand, while a present of one thousand would be deemed almost miraculous from a man worth one hundred thousand—yet the proportion is the same throughout, and the poor man's penny, the widow's mite, is more than the rich man's high-sounding, and widely trumpeted benefaction.—*Buffalo News.*

A Mastodon.—Some gigantic bones of a mastodon, found last summer in Crawford county, (Ohio,) are now at Pittsburgh. The skull and upper jaw measures 3 feet 3 inches in length, and weighs 160 lbs., and the lower jaw 77 lbs., the whole head weighing 237 lbs. There are many bones of other descriptions, in a good state of preservation.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians.—The Brussels correspondent of the New York Star writes:

"The Queen of the Belgians is much liked at Brussels, and, indeed, throughout the whole of Belgium. She is a pretty woman—more like an English lady of the middle or genteel class than any one I have seen here. She and her husband did not live happily for the first two years of their marriage. He did not dismiss his mistress (an English woman) who he married. This was the cause of much unhappiness to the Queen, but it has been

removed, sometime ago, and the royal couple live happily enough. The mistress, it seems, took a fancy to one of the King's aid-de-camps, and went off with him. From all that I can learn, Leopold was quite tired of her. He has two sons. Leopold the Prince Royal, is nearly 4 years old, a fine lad. His brother is aged two, and the Queen is said to be content again.

"Leopold looks worn and haggard—much older than his age, as he will not be 49 until December, and looks 60.—His frequent visits to his father-in-law at Paris do not give satisfaction to his Belgian subjects. I do believe that if they had the choice, they would cheerfully go back to their old King, William of Holland."

An Act

To divide the Counties into School Districts, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State, when they advertise the next election for members of Congress, to give notice, at the same time, by public advertisement in every election precinct, that an election will be held to ascertain the voice of the people upon the subject of common schools; and all who are in favor of raising by taxation one dollar for every two dollars proposed to be furnished out of the literary fund, for the establishment of Common Schools in each school district, will deposit their vote with the word "school" written on it; those opposed to it, will vote "no school" upon their ticket; and all who vote for members of the House of Commons shall be entitled to vote. And it shall be the duty of the poll-keepers to count the votes given at each precinct for school or no school, and to return the same to the sheriff, who shall count together all the votes; and if a majority shall be found in favor of schools, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to furnish a certificate of the same to the next County Court of his county; and any sheriff failing to comply with the requisites of this act, shall suffer all the penalties imposed by law for failing to discharge his duty in any election for members of Assembly.

II. Be it further enacted, That the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each county of the State of North Carolina shall in such county as shall determine to accept these terms, at the first Court that may happen after such election, a majority of the Justices of such county being present, proceed to elect not less than five nor more than ten persons, as Superintendents of Common Schools, for such county; and in such election it shall be necessary for a choice, that each of the persons elected shall receive a majority of the votes of all the justices present.

III. Be it further enacted, That said Superintendents, or a majority of them, shall meet within a reasonable time thereafter, and shall have power to choose one of their number as chairman, and shall proceed to divide their respective counties into school districts, for the purpose of establishing common schools, containing not more than six miles square, but having regard to the number of white children in each, so far as they can ascertain the same: Provided, nevertheless, that no greater number of school districts shall be laid off in any county than shall be equal to one for every six miles square of inhabited territory in said county.

IV. Be it further enacted, That said Superintendents shall number the districts, and make return thereof to the first County Court in their several counties, which shall be held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and it shall be the duty of said superintendents, in making their return, to designate, as well as they may, the natural boundaries and prominent objects of the boundary of each of said districts; and it shall be the duty of said court to cause such return to be recorded in the Register's office of said county.

V. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid boards of superintendents, in each county, after completing the division as aforesaid, shall appoint not less than three, nor more than six school committee men, in each district, whose duty it shall be to assist said superintendents in all matters pertaining to the establishment of schools for their respective districts.

VI. Be it further enacted, That if any person who shall be thus appointed to serve as superintendent shall refuse or neglect to do so after having accepted said appointment, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt in any court of record in this State; and such penalty, when recovered, to be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and to be appropriated to the Literary Fund; and it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for the State to prosecute suit in all such cases for and on behalf of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund.

VII. Be it further enacted, That in any county where a majority of the votes have been for common schools, and a certificate of the same has been furnished by the sheriff to the said superintendents, the superintendents to transmit the same, with a certificate of the number of

ties, to the President of the Literary Board.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That in every county in the State, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, it shall be the duty of the said County Courts, at the first term that shall happen after the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and forty, a majority of the Justices being present, to levy a tax to the amount of twenty dollars for each district in said county, in the same manner that other county taxes are now levied for other county purposes, to be paid over to the school committee of the respective districts, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents.

IX. Be it further enacted, That forty dollars out of the net income of the literary fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine is hereby appropriated to each district in said counties where the vote shall be in favor of the establishment of common schools, which shall be paid by the Public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Governor, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents of said counties that taxes have been levied to the amount of twenty dollars for each school district in their respective counties, and that school houses have been erected in each district sufficient to accommodate at least fifty scholars.

X. Be it further enacted, That every county which shall refuse or neglect to levy the tax, and build the school houses herein specified, shall at any time hereafter be entitled to receive the forty dollars hereby appropriated to each district, upon complying with the terms herein before specified.

XI. Be it further enacted, That if, in taking the next census of the United States, Congress shall fail to provide for ascertaining the number of inhabitants, and especially of white children in the several school districts of North Carolina, it shall be the duty of the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, to make such arrangement with the Marshall of the United States for the District of North Carolina, or with his deputies in the several counties, or with such other person or persons as he may deem proper, to cause such census to be ascertained, together with any other information which he may deem important to the establishment of a just and equal system of Common Schools throughout the State; and to communicate the same, together with a full report of the returns of the superintendents in the several counties, and the proceedings of the Board of Common Schools under this act.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the County Trustees, or the agent of public accounts, in each county, to transmit to the Governor, as President of the Board of Common Schools, a full and accurate statement of the whole amount of taxes levied and collected in his county for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and one thousand eight hundred and forty (excepting the public revenues paid into the public Treasury by the Sheriff,) specifying in such statement what were the subjects from which such taxes were levied, and how much from each source of taxation; also a full and true account of the disbursements of the money so collected, showing specially what amount have been paid for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, and their maintenance in jail; and that such statements shall be returned to the Governor on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty; and if any county trustee or other agent of public accounts shall fail to make return as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be added to the fund for common schools; and it shall be the special duty of the solicitor of each county to sue for the same, if any failure shall occur in his county.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this eighth day of January, A. D. 1838.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, S. H. C.

A. JOYNER, S. S.

A true copy,
W. HILL, Secretary of State.

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We perceive in several leading Whig journals a strong inclination to bring out candidates in anticipation of the decision of the National Convention. Some are for Webster, some for Clay, others for Harrison, and a few for General Scott—each and all of whom every body admits to be worthy of the station of the Presidency, and fully competent to the discharge of its high duties. No one has a more exalted opinion of the great merits of Mr. Webster than ourselves. He has grown up here in the sturdy North—his fame has become almost a patrimony—we respect and would cherish it.—We respect such a man as Daniel Webster the more because he is a self-made man, who without the aid of powerful wealthy friends, has himself cut his path to fame—a fame in our belief destined to be as lasting as that of any living statesman. Certainly no candid man in New England can doubt that Mr. Webster is eminently qualified for the Presidency. We should rejoice in the selection of such a man.

Mr. Clay, in all the characteristics of the patriot and statesman, has no superior. For the South and West he is what Mr. Webster is for the North and East, the man unrivalled. Both ardent patriots, both so deeply imbued with repub-

lican principles and attachment to the Union, that there is no sacrifice they would not willingly make to preserve it. They are still essentially different men, as different as the fertile, flowering, and expanding West is from the frigid, evergreen and powerful East.—At the present moment, we can conceive of no name that would touch a more enthusiastic feeling in the hearts of Whigs of the whole country than that of Henry Clay, the farmer of Ashland.

Then comes the hero of Tippecanoe—the venerable and brave old man, whose long life has been one of constant and oftentimes perilous service for his country. When the great North Western Territory was yet a wilderness, he pitched his tent in the valley of Ohio, and has braved the battle and storm until those vast solitudes have become peopled, and ten new stars have been added to his country's flag. Superior in every respect to Gen. Jackson, inasmuch as he possesses all the bravery, and has none of the foibles of that despotic old man, Gen. Harrison would no doubt sustain that exalted character at the head of the Republic which he has always supported as the statesman-warrior of the West.

Of General Scott it is sufficient to say that he possesses excellent qualifications for the Presidency. A soldier, brave and generous, educated and gentlemanly, a lover of peace, and devotedly attached to the Constitution, he would do much to restore to the country's escutcheon that lustre which has been so sadly begrimed under the mad misrule of the last ten years.

In the election of either of these men to the Presidency, the People of this country would have a guaranty of honor and peace. For either of them should we this day be willing to throw up our caps. We have a preference, to be sure—but that preference we shall yield to the decision of the majority. And such we believe to be the sentiments generally of the Whigs of New Hampshire.—They will go for the nomination made by the National Convention. No mere personal considerations, no local interests or passions will prevent the Whigs of this State from giving a full, a cordial, and united support to the man whom the Convention shall designate as the candidate. Our friends need fear no division in our ranks—for the great Whig party will stand shoulder to shoulder in the next campaign; and we can tell our enemies, who count much upon our dissensions, that whether we march under the banner of the defender of the Constitution, the great pacificator, the hero of Tippecanoe, or the gallant warrior of Niagara, we shall march to victory.

VICE PRESIDENCY.—COL. JOHNSON.

From the Raleigh Star.

The Cloud thickens.—It appears that the glory of having killed Tecumseh is not quite sufficient to gloss over the many imperfections which darken the surface of the moral character of the present Vice President of the United States. The moral sense of the people of this country has been deeply wounded by the elevation of a gross offender against all the moral decencies of life to the second station in the government. No splendor of military achievements, no matter how brilliant; no depth and elegance of learning, and no vigor and efficiency of talent whatever, could possibly atone for such gross and palpable and moral delinquencies as have been firmly fastened upon the skirts of Col. Johnson. But the great misfortune of the Vice President is, that he neither abounds in eminent achievements in arms, splendid attainments in literature, nor commanding political talents, to divert public attention from his private profligacy. There is scarcely any person who visits Washington City, who is so perfectly steeped in prejudice, as not to indulge the deepest and most poignant feeling of humiliation at seeing such a bare and ungainly imbecile perched up in the high and sacred place which was once adorned by the patriotism and talents of such sages as Jefferson and Clinton. The Public Journals of the country have been teeming for the last two or three years, with articles on the character of this conspicuous, but inefficient man, which betray the full measure of disappointment which is experienced by every beholder on first seeing the Colonel. The Van Buren men are perfectly sensible of this fact, and they are using every artifice which will be best calculated to wean the knight of the Great Crossings from the approaching contest for the Vice Presidency. We expect he will be killed off the turf by receiving the appointment of collector of the public revenue in some one of the ports of the Union. It will not do to stave off the Colonel without making him some compensation for the sacrifice; for he, too, has his friends as well as every person else; and many of the papers in the service of the administration appear to be wonderfully incensed at the unceremonious manner in which some of the more provident and politic members of the party wish to get clear of him. They allege, which is all very true, that Colonel Johnson has been unflinching in his devotion to the principles of modern democracy; or, in other words, that he has never exercised his own judgment, where the will of his party was clearly manifested. Mr. Forsyth seems to be most in favor with his party for the reversionary interest in the station which Colonel Johnson now holds; and if the latter gentleman can be conveniently choked off the turf, the former will no doubt be

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

From the (Tallahassee) Floridian, May 15.

The Indians have again broken out in the west and are committing depredations. On Friday night last week, two or three families, residing on the Apalachicola river, were attacked and murdered, to the number of fifteen or twenty. The Indians were recognized to be Creeks, by some who fortunately made their escape. We are informed that the camp of the Creeks had been discovered by Richards and his associate interpreter engaged by Col. Green and Capt. Hutter to effect a negotiation with the party, and that they had been particularly successful. Unfortunately a detachment from Capt. Hutter's camp discovered the Indians and fired upon them. They judged Richards had deceived them and determined upon revenge. At Stiffauger Bluff they killed a child of Mr. Roberts; himself, wife, and four children made their escape. At Smith's settlement, at Rico's Bluff, Mrs. Richards and her five children were killed, as also three children of Mr. Smith, and a man named White. Several others were severely wounded, but made their escape. A Mr. Lamb has since died of his wounds at Apalachicola. A day or two since a negro of Mrs. Lyons was killed about 12 miles from Quincy, while hunting cattle with two others, in the neighborhood of the Ocoke and Little rivers.

There is a company from Quincy in search of the Indians, and probably more will soon be in the field. Capt. Ketchum, Ass. Q. M., has left St. Marks with supplies for the establishment of a post on the Apalachicola river, at Canorhan's plantation, where the troops will be furnished with provisions, &c.

Since writing the above we have received the following extract of a letter dated, Apalachicola, May 12, 1839.

On coming down the river from Chattahoochee on Saturday morning, we were hailed by the people in distress at Estefanulgee, at early dawn. It turned out to be Roberts, his wife, and two children; the Indians had killed a little boy and fired his settlement. His wife, two children, two young girls, and a Mr. Eldridge, and Roberts himself wounded, escaped. We took them aboard; they were at situations on the river only a mile distant from each other. A little further below we were again hailed by a man, run to again, and took aboard Joe or John Lamb, severely wounded in different places, and covered with blood. Further down still, we took in John Smith, lame but not from a wound by the Indians; his wife and child six days old. Further still, we took aboard two men, a woman and child, from Smith's, and on nearing Iola, we passed Nathan Smith, his wife, another woman, and two men, aboard a canoe, who landed at Iola. Besides the boy killed at Roberts' there were killed Nathan Smith's three children, a Mrs. Richards who lived at Smith's, and her five children and a man named White. Lamb died here to day of his wounds. The other survivors are here except those who stopped at Iola. The Irwin Steamer went up last night, prepared for an attack and resistance. We saw one Indian in a cane break, 7 miles above Fort Gadsden, and supposed the whole party were close by; but as we were totally defenceless we did not venture to stop. Lamb knew the Indians to be Creeks.

We have reports of two attacks of Indians on Thursday evening, one in the neighborhood of Bailey's Mills, and the other about a mile from Ulmer's store, in Jefferson. Two or three children are said to have been killed, but we have been unable to ascertain the particulars. Troops from Camp Waccasa were in pursuit. Yesterday a large trail was discovered crossing the Magnolia road, going west. Capt. Bailey we are informed is upon the trail, we hope he will bring a good account of the Indians. The whole country at present seems to be in possession of the savages, and all the troops in the field appear inadequate to keep them in check.

Aaron Burr.—Small in person, but remarkably well-formed, with an eye as quick and as brilliant as an eagle's, and a brow furrowed by care far more than time, he seemed very different from the arch-traitor and murderer, that I had been accustomed to consider him. His voice was one of the finest I ever heard, and the skill with which he modulated it, the variety of its tones, and the melody of its cadences, were inimitable. But there was one peculiarity about him, that reminded me of the depth of darkness which lay beneath that fair surface. You will smile when I tell you, that the only thing I disliked was his step. He glided rather than walked; his foot had that quiet stealthy movement, which involuntarily makes one think of treachery, and, in the course of a long life, I have never met with a frank and honorable man to whom such a step was habitual.—Ladies' Companion.

Public Execution.—It appears that Pleasant Burnet, who was sometime since tried and condemned in the County of Warren, to be hung for the murder of his nephew of the same name, was executed pursuant to his sentence, in the town of Warrenton, on Friday, the 17th inst.—And we have learned from private sources, that the prisoner continued to evince to the last period of his existence, the same unrelenting hardness and unyielding insensibility of his awful doom, which marked his conduct in all its previous stages during his confinement.—There was one circumstance, too, associated with this unhappy man, which was calculated to impart additional terrors and poignancy to a scene sufficiently terrible in itself without the force of superadded horrors. It seems, that notwithstanding the Sheriff had adopted the most humane and trembling caution in providing such a rope as was best calculated to satisfy the demands of the Law, and yet abridge the last struggle of the sufferer as much as possible; yet that the rope, nevertheless, broke when the prisoner was turned off the scaffold, which necessarily protracted the sufferings of the convict and the ceremonies of the execution to a very painful extent.—Raleigh Star.

A Tragedian turned Preacher.—The Louisville Theatre was lately crowded to excess to witness Charles B. Parsons' celebrated performance of Othello, when the Manager came forward and announced that there could be no performance, that evening, in consequence of the surprising conversion of Mr. Parsons under Mr. Maffit's preaching. The audience was very indignant and quite a number of young people ran into Mr. Maffit's meeting house and commenced crying "Othello!" "Othello!" so loud that Mr. Maffit stopped his sermon. Immediately, Mr. Parsons walked into the broad aisle and pronounced in the most emphatic manner "Othello's occupation's gone!" and then proceeded to say that "A change had come over the spirit of his dream;" he had "fretted his brief hour upon the stage" of Thespia and henceforth should "perform" in the House of Prayer and Temple of Zion; he had left the "sock and buskin" for the sword and helmet of righteousness, and that instead of fighting Shakespeare's mimic battles he should hereafter fight under the Cross of Jesus Christ; and, finally, he exhorted his old comrades to remain with him and leave the Theatre to become the abode of bats. The papers say it was Charles's best performance and that his thrilling eloquence will win him twenty fold laurels in holy orders when compared with the stage.—Chicago Democrat.

Whig Divisions.—The idea is still pressed that because the whigs differ about the man who shall represent them, there can be no concert of action. To us this seems all wrong. We feel the reasoning here to be inconclusive. We do not wonder at our opponents regarding it as strong; that is a part of their policy; but we do wonder at our friends declaring it to be so. Have they no confidence in whig integrity? Do they believe that with them, love for men is greater than love for country? And yet there must be a want of integrity and of true regard for the public weal, if now, when all admit on our side, that the powers that be, are inflicting the best interests of the land, we cannot unite because we have different men in our ranks aspiring for the chief magistracy. For one we disavow all such belief. We have confidence in the whigs. We know almost, come what may, that when the hour of decision has arrived, they will act in concert; sacrificing their friends if necessary for the common good, and looking, in short, to that as the great end which they ought to secure.—Cincinnati Republican.

A train of Shocking Incidents.—We are informed that at the raising of a log house in Gibson county, on Tuesday last, a quarrel took place among the men engaged, when one man who was chopping the corner, threw his axe which struck another man below, split open his abdomen, and caused his immediate death.—The man who threw the axe fell back as he threw it, and in the fall broke his neck; at the same time the log they were rolling up, was let loose of, in the excitement of the moment, and came back upon the men who were raising it, killing three persons and wounding and bruising others.

In the secret dependencies of crime upon crime, we may well conceive that there is often a succession, imperceptible to human observation, as destructive as that made so horribly manifest, in the case stated.—Evansville Journal.

Encampment.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that, for the purpose of repairing the defect existing in the Army in regard to brigade and regimental evolutions—a defect resulting both from the small number of soldiers in the Army, and from their necessarily scattered position—"it has been determined to form an encampment during the ensuing summer; and preliminary steps have been taken as to the location. After examining the various sites thought to be eligible, the race-ground near Trenton, New Jersey, has been selected as possessing most advantages. Major Mackay, Quartermaster, and Lieut. J. E. Johnson, of the Topographical Engineers, have been directed to lay out the ground for encampment.

It is probable that from one to three regiments will be collected at this encampment. The 4th regiment of artillery, just returned from Florida, will be the first on the ground."

The question of the concurrence of Kentucky in the Bill to incorporate the South-Western Rail Road Bank, is beginning to excite great interest in that State. It will probably operate materially in the coming election for members of the Legislature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The great and continued derangement of the domestic exchanges, the fluctuating state of the currency, the timidity and anxiety of moneyed men, all indicate a yet unsettled state of the money market. A letter by Alexander Hamilton, of this city, son of the great man of that name, has been published, and is attracting much attention. After setting forth the present labyrinth in which our money affairs at present are, he proposes the creation of a State bank of issues, (for each State,) and the restriction of private banks to circulation, discount, and deposit. "If corresponding banks," he adds, "should be established in other States, they would afford a complete basis for the successful employment of a National Bank similarly restrained and organized."

Important News we have from Sumatra. The ship Arabella has arrived at Boston from Singapore, where she left the U. S. ship Columbia, Com. Rodd. The U. S. ship John Adams was standing into Singapore Roads when the Arabella left.

Com. Reed received information of the capture of the Eclipse, of Salem, at Colombo, and immediately repaired to the West coast. On his arrival, after endeavoring (unsuccessfully) to negotiate for the delivery of the Mandarins, and restitution of the stolen property, Qualla Battou was bombarded two hours December 23d; one fort destroyed, and the other considerably injured. Jan. 1st, Muckie was burnt by the Columbia and John Adams. After cannonading the place, 400 men were landed from the ships, and the town and forts destroyed, with a considerable quantity of pepper, neither ship sustaining any loss, the Malays all retreating into the jungle. No part of the property captured in the Eclipse was recovered.

People were quite startled this morning upon learning that a little thing was coming into the harbor, puzzling observers to decide upon the character of the craft. It was soon, however, found out that this thing was a little iron steamer of only fifteen tons, which had come all the way from London. She is built entirely of iron, the pieces being rivetted together, and is 71 feet long, while her breadth at mid-ships is only 10 feet. The steam-engine is in the stern. She used her sails only on the passage, and has been forty-five days in coming. The voyage is considered an act of great temerity. Her name is Robert Stockton, and she is intended for the Delaware and Raritan Canal, I am told. She will attract great attention when her arrival is known throughout the city.

The rate of exchange on London is 109½. Stocks stand in statu quo.

CINCINNATI, (OHIO,) MAY 17.

Something Singular!—We have to announce, what will no doubt be new to most of our readers, that in Cincinnati—a city bordering the southern extremity of the State of Ohio—a State of which corn is a staple production—where, ten years ago, it was almost a drug, and could be had in quantity at a bit a bushel—yes, in this city, the article of corn has become so scarce that it will bear importation from the Far West! A mercantile friend informs us that thousands and thousands of bushels of shelled corn have been brought to Cincinnati within the last week or two, which were shipped from Illinois, and even Iowa Territory! We asked, can it be possible? It is even so! This corn has come down the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, up the Ohio river, landed at Cincinnati, sold at a fair profit, put on board our canal boats, and sent into the interior of Ohio. We asked our informant what use our interior could make of it? Why, sit, most of it will be manufactured into whiskey, in that shape it will be sent back to Cincinnati, and from thence it will find its way, much of it, to the very same points from whence it started.

Who would have believed, if told ten years ago, that corn brought some two thousand miles, from Iowa Territory, could have been sold at a profit in the great agricultural counties of Butler and Warren in the State of Ohio?

Is there not reason to fear that our agricultural interests are too much neglected? Come, come, citizens of Ohio! patronize and spur up your agricultural societies!—Whig.

The following explains itself, and gives us a sad specimen of the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," first introduced by the "Greatest and Best!"

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, May 3.

L. George Reed, of the district of Kensington, having been elected, through the votes of Democrats, County Treasurer, do hereby solemnly pledge myself to make all appointments out of the Democratic party, and will use the utmost of my exertions to advance the interests and promote the success of the Democratic party; and that said office shall, in all respects, be strictly and entirely Democratic.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1839. GEORGE REED.
[A true copy of the original.]

We see that the Daily Line of Steamboats between Baltimore and Norfolk is to be discontinued after the 20th of June, and the old tri-weekly arrangement restored.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

It is quite amusing to hear the soi-disant Democrats call the Whigs Federalists. The English language must certainly be turned wrong side outwards, and words can no longer express definite ideas. When the advocates of a Proclamation, a Force Bill, and every other high Federal measure, call the opponents of such measures Federalists, it is high time to "expunge" the present language, and form one which will at least shadow forth something like distinct ideas. Roger B. Taney, Levi Woodbury, Ingersoll, Buchanan, Prentiss, Hubbard, Judge Tucker, and a hundred such, are Democrats, while Preston, Thompson, Robertson, and a host of others who have almost sucked Republicanism from their mother's breasts, are termed Federalists. The old maxim of "call a Spade a Spade" has certainly gone out of fashion. Proceed, gentlemen, call us Federalists if you please. The rights of the States are safer in the hands of such Federalists as we are than they can be in the hands of such Democrats as you are. Give us the principle, and you may take the name.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette writing from Albemarle county, (Va.) on the subject of the late elections in that neighborhood, says:

"Public sentiment is sweeping in one irresistible current in favor of Henry Clay. The mists of prejudice are clearing away, and he is almost universally hailed the man of the People. So great a change on any subject I have never witnessed as that which has taken place with regard to Mr. Clay in this community."

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 30th May, a ROAN MARE, small and trim built. I rode her to Greensboro, on that day, and tied her south of town. On preparing to start home she could not be found. She had on a double-reined, snaffle bridle, large plated bits—a half worn saddle, with one plated stirrup, and the other brass—and a pair of rather old saddlebags, containing some papers, some coffee, and a few other articles of small value. Ten Dollars reward will be given to any person returning the above property to Albemarle or to the subscriber's Hotel, Greensboro, or to me at Parsons' Mill, 12 miles southwest of Greensboro.

GREEN PARSONS. 16-3

Bolting Cloths, Bolting Cloths. EDWIN JAMES & CO., PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE now on hand a large supply of Genuine Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 40, inclusive, and from the old established manufactory of De Tour & Co., inferior to none—for sale cheap. May 28. 16-2

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. FRANCES LOWRY respectfully informs the ladies of Greensboro, that she is now prepared to execute all kinds of MILLINERY WORK—Bleaching, Dressing, Trimming, Leghorns, Tussan, Clip or Straw Bonnets. For any work that does not give entire satisfaction no charge will be made. June, 1839. 16-4

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

EASTERN MAIL.

From Greensboro to Raleigh, N. C. Arrived—Every day by 10 o'clock, A. M. Departure—Every day at 1 P. M.

NORTHERN MAIL.

From Greensboro to Milton, N. C. Arrived—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 Saturday morning at the clock.

WESTERN MAIL.

From Greensboro (via Salem) to Wythe C. H. Va. Arrived—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 9 P. M.

Departure—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.

From Greensboro (via Lexington, Salisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C. Arrived—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 12 M.

Departure—Same days, at 11 A. M.

THE HORSE MAIL.

For Pittsburgh, leaves every Thursday, at 11 A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 3 P. M.

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

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

L. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M. Greensboro, N. C. April, 1839. 16-1

PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Feverish Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Heartburn, Nausea, flatulent eructations, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an emetic is needed. J. & R. SLOAN. May, 1839. 16-1

WOOL.

A QUANTITY of WOOL, for sale by W. McCONNELL. May 28, 1839. 16-1

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tuesday, June 4, 1839.

THE COMMON SCHOOL ACT.—In order to facilitate the access of the people to the late act in relation to common schools, it is again published in the Patriot. We should be gratified to perceive the public attention more thoroughly aroused, and the details of the Act more minutely canvassed. Guilford county, from every indication, we believe will vote the adoption of the law; and it would be proper for the friends of the system to be preparing to meet the difficulties which must unavoidably arise on the introduction of every great system of prospective improvement to the people.

We have published, as they came to hand, the sentiments and views of the press of the State on this very important measure. For ourselves, we have hitherto refrained from making many remarks of our own, or from a warm advocacy of the plan, simply because we have felt a distrust of our own judgment. Having, through our short course, personally seen and felt the difficulties under which our people labor in securing a common education, for want of a well regulated system,—we were apprehensive that we might have reason to accuse ourselves of a rash advocacy of a measure, without a prudent consideration of its details. But on such examination as the subject has undergone, it seems to be conceded, on all hands, that it is, on the whole, the best plan which the wisdom of the legislature could devise, under present circumstances. And it is evidently high time to do something. No squeamishness, therefore, shall deter us from a support of the plan now submitted to the people.

We hope shortly to be able to present the reader with some practical remarks on the details of the Act.

George W. Haywood, it will be perceived from a communication in this paper, is the nominee of the District Whig convention of Hillsboro. It is doubtful whether he will accept. It is matter of course to regret that Mr. Graham could not run. It is natural for a man of integrity, sensibility and correct feeling to shrink from contact with an unflinching demagogue. Whether these reasons had weight with Mr. G., however, we have no right to inquire. We hope to hear that Mr. Haywood has accepted; if ever there was a time which justified a man of "docility" in going into the ditch and throwing mud with political dabblers, now is the time.

"HOME MANUFACTURE."—J. & R. Sloan have at their store a supply of Nails and Brads, of various sizes, manufactured by Fullinwider and Burton of Lincoln county. The article could not be distinguished from the northern manufacture—except, indeed, it might be by their superiority. This speaks well for the mineral resources of North Carolina, when developed by spirited enterprise. How much longer will the people of the west feel the necessity of easy communication with their brethren of the east, where they might compete with northern manufacturers? Verily, Old Rip Van Winkle's "boots yearn."

The attention of our neighbors of Randolph, we are gratified to learn, is aroused on the subject of the School Act. Agreeably to a suggestion of the representatives of that county, a number of citizens recently assembled at Asheboro and interchanged views, chiefly on the details of the Act. The meeting unanimously adopted this resolution—

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to select four or more suitable places, within this county, to hold public meetings for the discussion of the subject of common schools; and that they advertise the times and places of holding such meetings, requesting a general attendance of the citizens of the county; and that the said committee be required to attend the meetings.

In noticing the proceedings of the meeting, the editor of the Southern Citizen remarks that he "feels bound to express his high gratification at the deep and lively interest manifested by our fellow citizens. The meeting was honored with a most respectable female attendance;—which adds double life and spirit to the cause. Nothing can be more exhilarating than to see our mothers, our wives, our sisters and our daughters join in unison, encouraging the good work of intellectual improvement, by their smiles of approbation and heartily kindling in

that blaze of superior intelligence, which we begin now to appreciate for ourselves and the whole community."

TENTH DISTRICT.—From the warmth with which the Western Carolinian espouses the cause of Mr. Fisher, and the spirit evinced by the opposition, we anticipate a hot campaign in this district.

For the Patriot.

HILLSBOROUGH, JUNE 1st, 1839.

Gentlemen:—Presuming that a passing notice of the Whig Convention held here yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate in opposition to Dr. Montgomery, will not be unacceptable, I proceed to give you a brief detail of its proceedings.

The convention met in the Masonic Hall at 1 o'clock, p. m. Weston R. Gales, Esq. (editor of the "Register") was unanimously chosen president, and Peyton Moore and John Molt secretaries. The president explained the object of the convention in a brief, but animated and eloquent address, frequently interrupted by the applause of the assemblage.

Hugh Waddell, Esq. then arose, by invitation, and addressed the convention for about half an hour. His address, for biting sarcasm, animation, action and eloquence surpassed that of any one man I ever heard. He concluded by nominating William A. Graham, Esq. as a suitable person to run for Congress in opposition to the administration candidate in this district, and moved that a committee of 10 be appointed to wait on Mr. G. and inform him of his nomination.

On performing the duty assigned them, Mr. Graham accompanied the committee to the Hall, and in a brief, feeling and eloquent manner, returned his thanks to the convention for the honor which it had been pleased to bestow upon him; but circumstances of a private and personal nature, he said, made it his duty to decline the nomination. He declined with great reluctance, and would not do so under ordinary circumstances. He did not say, he could not—decline, he said, from any fear of defeat—defeat in a just cause was no disgrace. Sir, said he, Sparta has many sons more worthy than the humble individual who stands before you. He then concluded by reiterating his thanks and expressing regret for his inability to comply.

Mr. Waddell then rose, and, in behalf of the convention, expressed the deepest regret that the nominee felt it his duty to decline. He had anticipated with fear this result, because he knew that he (Mr. G.) had been consulted by many before the meeting of the convention, and that he had intimated that it would be out of his power to run; but he thought, possibly, a nomination coming from such a large and respectable body, would not be resisted under any but extraordinary circumstances. If, he said, Sparta had many sons more worthy than he (Mr. G.) then was Sparta great indeed. He concluded by nominating George W. Haywood, Esq. of Raleigh, (who was not present.) A committee of five were appointed to correspond with him and inform him of his nomination. If he declines, it is made the duty of the committee to nominate some one.

A resolution was passed recommending the whigs generally to be more active in patronizing and disseminating whig newspapers, &c.

A vote of thanks was tendered the president, who, responding in his eloquent and animated tone, impressed the great necessity of vigilance and unity of action among the whigs.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

From the Raleigh Register.

The result of the General Election in Virginia, for members of Congress and the State Legislature, is still uncertain. Enough, however, is known, to assure the Whigs that their cause is steadily progressing in the Old Dominion. Who could have believed, two years ago, when Mr. Van Buren had over 7,000 majority, that the Whigs could so soon have made a *drum battle* with their opponents, if indeed they have not defeated them!—The following is the result of the Congressional Election, as far as heard from:

In the 1st District, Joel Holleman, Adm. is elected over Francis Halleroy, Whig, the late member, by 124 majority.

In the 2d District, Francis E. Rives, Adm. is re-elected, by 293 votes.

In the 3d District, J. W. Jones, Adm. is re-elected without opposition.

In the 4th District, George Dromgoole, Adm. is probably re-elected over Gholson, Whig.

In the 5th District, Mr. Wise is re-elected, without opposition.

In the Richmond District, John M.

Botts, Whig, is elected in the place of Mr. Robertson, resigned.

In the Buckingham District, John T. Hill, Whig, has beaten Mosely, Adm. Last Congress, Bouldin, V. B.

In the Winchester District, represented in the last Congress by a "sink or swim" Conservative, the contest is close and doubtful between Barton, Whig, and Lucas V. B.

In the Districts lately represented by Messrs. Hunter and Taliaferro, Whigs, the result uncertain.

In the 17th District, Craig, V. B. is re-elected.

In the 12th District, James Garland, Conservative Whig, is elected by nearly 1000 majority over Gen. Gordon, who claims the honor of having first proposed the Sub-Treasury.

Chas. F. Mercer, Whig, is re-elected, without regular opposition.

Walter Coles, V. B. is re-elected, by a small majority in the Halifax District.

The Whigs have strong hopes of electing Messrs. Goggin, Hopkins, Wethered, Haymond and Camden, for Congress.—The partial returns from their districts are highly favorable. Nor is it yet certain that either Mr. Taliaferro or Mr. Hunter is defeated.

In the last Congress, the Virginia Delegation was composed, at the opening of the Session, of 6 Whigs and 15 Administration men. Our friends now stand a fair chance of securing 9 or 10 of the Delegation. Though the Whigs, relying with confidence on the goodness of their cause, expected a still greater gain, they have reason to be satisfied with the result, which shows that the reign of Locofocoism in the Old Dominion is tottering to its fall.

At the Spring Elections of 1838, for Members of Assembly, the Richmond Enquirer claimed a majority of 2 votes for the Administration. The Legislature, however, was unable to elect a U. S. Senator, so cut up and divided were the political parties. The House of Delegates is composed of 134 members.—As far as heard from, the Whigs have secured 44, and expect to carry 26 more. The Conservatives, so far, have elected 4 Delegates, and count on 5 or 6 more. Only 8 Senators were elected this year, and of these the Whigs have gained two, and may yet another in the place of Nash, V. B. On joint vote, it is confidently hoped that the Whigs and Conservatives who will in no event vote for a Locofoco Senator, will have a decided majority.

From the National Intelligencer, May 30.

We begin to get a clearer view of the late contest in this State, having heard enough to justify us in announcing the election of the following

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

Whig. Henry A. Wise, John T. Hill, John M. Botts, Chas. F. Mercer, Wm. L. Goggin, John Taliaferro, R. M. T. Hunter, James Garland, G. W. Hopkins.	Van Buren. John W. Jones, Joel Holliman, F. E. Rives, G. C. Dromgoole, Linn Banks, Walter Coles, Wm. Lucas, Robert Craig, G. B. Samuel.
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Three Districts remain to be heard from, being those represented in the last Congress by Mr. Boorne, Mr. Morgan & Mr. Johnson. If the whigs should be defeated in all these Districts, they will still be gainers upon the whole; for, whilst the Virginia whigs began the last Congress with only six members against fifteen friendly to the Administration, the whig and conservative strength from Virginia in the present Congress will, in that event, be as nine to the Administration's twelve.

The New Yorker says that the Delegates to the National Whig Convention, appointed by the Whigs of Connecticut, are understood to be in favor of Mr. Clay.

The late Whig Convention in Connecticut adopted strong Resolutions, affirming the right of that State to its portion of the Public Domain, and condemning the course of the Administration on that subject.

J. & R. SLOAN, HAVE received an additional supply of

DRY GOODS, consisting of many desirable and handsome articles, which they are determined to sell on the most accommodating terms. May 28, 1839.

IN STORE—FOR SALE.

ST. CROIX & New Orleans Brown Sugar
Loaf, Lump, Broken & Crushed do.
Java, Cuba, Laguira and Rio Coffee.
Chocolate, Tea, and Rice.
Sperm and Tallow Candles.
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses.
Liverpool and Table Salt.
Sperm (Lamp) Oil, and Turpentine, by the gallon.
Lard, Flour, and Lard.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.
May, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large quantity of

First Rate Lime, well sifted through a wire sieve, which he offers for the moderate price of 18 cents per bushel, provided the purchaser takes 100.

Those wishing to purchase, will find my Kiln one and a half miles South East from Germantown. FREDERICK MORRIS. Greensboro, May 15th, 1839. 16-1

CAST IRON MILL-GEAR, SAW MILL CRANKS, IRONS, &c.

Coffin & Co. At Leesville, Rockingham Co., N. C. Have their

FOUNDRY

in full operation. They will promptly execute any orders for Machinery, or Gearing of any description. Castings of any kind will be made to order sent us.

Mill-Wheels, solid or in segments, spur, bevel or face Wheels, Trundleheads, Crown or Bull Wheels, Bolting Wheels, and wheels for all kinds of Machinery.

Saw-Mill Cranks, Pinions, Rag Wheels, Carriage Cogs, and the wrought iron necessary.

Smoothing Irons, And-Irons, Skillets, Ovens and Lids, Wagon Boxes, Mould Boards, a good assortment of PLOUGHS,—and any thing else in their line of business.

Orders addressed to "Coffin & Co., Leesville," will be promptly attended to.

REFERENCES TO

Warren Brower, Milton R. Moore, Thomas Moody, J. T. Morehead, or J. M. Morehead, or any other person who has seen their work.

May, 1839. 15-3

THOS. SANDFORD, COMMISSION

AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

Messrs. E. W. Wilkings, C. T. HAIGH, C. J. Orrell, E. L. W. Winslow, Henry Humphreys, McConnell & Lindsay, McAdoo & Scott.

Fayetteville. Greensboro. May, 1839. 15-13

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent Medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of cautions putting not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, that they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Stomachic Pains, Rheumatism, FEVERS and AGUES, Obsolete Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the

Life Pills & Phenix Bitters

Beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

For Sale by

J. & R. SLOAN. 14-1

GOODS, GOODS,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF SUMMER GOODS,

Neat, Fashionable & Cheap.

Hardware, Groceries, Glass, Paints, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Hats, Shoes, Castings of every kind and pattern, Mill, Bench & Jack Screws, &c., &c. J. A. MEBANE. April 10th, 1839. 13-1

* N. B. A little cash would be very acceptable from those in arrears. They had best call soon if they wish to save interest and costs.

J. A. M.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.

Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

Feb. 1839. 14-1

The Matchless Sanative.

NUMEROUS late, highly important and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt, that the much-talked-of MATCHLESS SANATIVE is indeed a Providential discovery for the benefit of the human family, may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousands and agents throughout the country. "Sick and afflicted, why will ye die!"

The Sanative is for Sale at the Store of Wilson S. Hill, Esq., by ARENTON DILWORTH, Agent. Hillsdale, N. C., May 17th, 1839. 14-5

STILLS—STILLS.

A FIRST RATE assortment of STILL'S

for sale—from 40 to 120 gallons,—and copper plenty to make any number to order.

Stills repaired promptly.

Hatters, Dye, and other Kettles for sale.

Tin Ware—wholesale and retail.

Sheet Iron worked to order.

Tins—to suit the times and the purchasers.

Apply at the

GREENSBORO' COPPER SHOP.

May, 1839. 15-5

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS.

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach; Also, a SUBSTITUTE for CALOMEL, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

For sale by

J. & R. SLOAN. 14-1

COMMISSION & FORWARDING BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely upon having prompt and early advice of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 15-25

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBA,

for restoring the Hair.

DR. SCUDDER'S ACUSTIC OIL, for Deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.

SAND'S REMEDY for Salt Rheum, Tetters, &c.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

Carpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS, for Weakness of the Side, Back and Chest.

Jujube's Paste.

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,

Serofulous and other Tumors, Ulcers,

Sore Legs, and other fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external Diseases generally.

Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, as standards for each county, persons disposed to contract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chapter XL.

Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office.

E. C. DUDLEY. 16-1

MILL STONES.

MOORE COUNTY MILL STONES.

warranted of superior quality, for sale by the subscriber.

JOHN WORTH.

References:

J. & R. SLOAN.

Col. J. M. LOGAN.

April 24, 1839. 16-26

Garden Seeds.

A SUPPLY of fresh GARDEN SEEDS

growth of 1838, from the gardens of D. Landreth, Philadelphia, and J. White, Enfield, Connecticut, just received, and

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Feb. 1839. 14-1

A FEW thousand dollars of Treasury Notes



POETRY.

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

We know not to whom credit should
be given for the following hymn, which
for sublimity of thought and beauty of
expression, we do not recollect to have
seen equalled. It has been written many
years.—*Pittsburgh Visitor.*

HYMN TO THE STARS.

Aye! there ye shine, and there have shone,
In one eternal "hour of prime."
Each rolling, burning, blazing,
Through boundless space and countless
time.

Aye! there ye shine, the golden dews
That pave the realms by seraphs trod;
There, through yon echoing vault diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine,
On all her flowers and fountains first,
Ye sparkled from the hand divine;
Yes! bright as then, ye smiled to catch
The music of a sphere so fair.

To hold your high, immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavilion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond; there ye roll

In primal light as if each star
Ensured an everlasting soul.

And do they not? Since ye bright through
One all-enlightening spirit own;
Praised there by pure sidereal tongues,
Eternal, glorious, blest, alone.

Could man but see what he have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been,
The glance how rich, the range how vast!

The birth of time, the rise, the fall
Of Empires; myriads, ages, frown;
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worship; all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian band,
The living hills his mighty fane.

Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
He worshipped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw with gifted eye,
The godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of an earthly sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcano's cat'ract fire,

Drought, famine, plague and blood, and flame,
All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are taught to you; ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Aye! there ye roll, emblems sublime
Of Him whose spirit o'er us moves,
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world he loves.

Nor is one scene to mortals given,
That more divides the soul and sod
Than yon proud heraldry of heaven,
Yon burning blazonry of God.

CONCERNING YOURSELF.

You cannot find a more companionable
person than yourself, if proper attention
be paid to the individual. Yourself will
go with you wherever you like and come
away when you please; approve your
jokes, assent to your propositions, and,
in short, be in every way agreeable, if
you only learn and practice the true art
of being really "on good terms with your-
self." This however, is not so easy as
many imagine who do not often try the
experiment. Yourself, when it catches
you in company with no other person, is
apt to be a severe critic on your faults
and foibles, and when you are cen-
sured by yourself, it is generally the se-
verest and most intolerable species of
reproof. It is on this account that you
are often afraid of yourself, and seek any
associates, no matter how inferior, whose
bald chat may keep yourself from play-
ing the censor. Yourself is likewise a
jealous friend. If neglected and slighted,
it becomes a "bore," and to be left for
even a short time "by yourself" is then
regarded as actually a cruel penance, as
you may find when youth, health, or wealth
has departed. How important it is then
to know thyself, to cultivate thyself, to
respect thyself, to love thyself, warmly
but rationally. A sensible self is the
best of guides, for few commit errors but
in broad disregard of its admonitions.—
It tugs continually at the skirts of men to
draw them from their cherished vices.—
It holds up its shadowy finger in warning
when you go astray, and it sermonizes
sharply on your sins after they have been
committed.

Our nature is twofold, and its noblest
part is the self to which we refer. It
stands on the alert to check the excess
of the animal impulses, and though it be-
comes weaker in the fulfillment of its task,
by repeated disappointments, it is rarely
so enfeebled as to be unable to rise up
occasionally, sheeted and pale, like Rich-
ard's victims, to overwhelm the offender
with bitterest reproaches. Study there-
fore, to be on good terms with yourself—
it is happiness to be truly pleased with
yourself. Pleasures and success cannot
compensate for the loss of this good un-
derstanding and amicable relationship

between the parties who occupy "the
house you live in."
"One self-approving hour whole years out-
weighs."
"Of stupid stagers and of loud huzzas."

The Unwritten Music of Spring.

How sonorous the voices of spring, pro-
ceeding from every living thing in the
air, and among the reeds in the brook.—
Just listen! There's an old bull frog on
the margin of the stream, with one leg
in the water by way of a cooler. How
he thrums away on his bass-viol, "thung-
thung—thung—thung—thung—pout-
chug!" That little frog opposite
plays the treble to a charm, without scarce
opening her mouth—"te-weet—te-weet—
hurr-irr-irr—te-weet—gosh!"—and
down she darts into the water her great
teat awfully mangled with a stone from
some cruel boy. Then there's the old
leader—that "green-eyed monster," dressed
in yellow breeches, and a white sash
around him. Hear him as he stands up
so majestically against the reed—"paddy-
got-droonk—paddy-got-droonk—got-
droonk—oonk—unk"—and down he goes
to wet his whistle. Then flutters a chat-
tering chorister over head, calling upon
his tribe to go and watch their sick mates
—"boblink—boblink—stingy—stingy—
go and see Miss Phileas—Phileas—
so sweet-sweet—she'll die soon—oh
dear!" "Pshaw—pshaw—chuck"—
thrills the thrasher. "Miew—miew-
miew"—squeaks the cat-bird. "Who-
whip-poor-will"—cries one. "Katy-did-
—Katy-did"—thrills another. "I'll
come and see—I will"—sings the
yellow-bird. And so sung they all in
their unwritten music, without a disor-
dant note, unless perhaps from some horse
unsooken bull-frog, who had caught a
wheeling cold from lying too long on the
ground. A lean mare who was nibbling
near and listening to the chorus, would
have shaken her sides, and ventured
three or four salutary horse-laughes, if it
had not been such confounded hot wea-
ther.

Lean and Fat.—It has been observed
that there is a constant relation between
the moral characters of all intelligent
creatures and their physical constitution;
between their habits and the structure of
their bodies. Thus we see a lean, spare,
diminutive body, generally accompanied by
a petulant, restless and meddling mind;
either the mind wears down the body by
its continued motion, or else the body,
not affording the mind sufficient house-
room, keeps in a state of continual fret-
fulness, tossing and worrying about from
the uneasiness of its situation: whereas,
a round, sleek, fat, unwieldy periphery
is ever attended by a mind like itself,
tranquil, torpid and at ease, as all well-
fed aldermen are, and very tenacious of
their ease and comfort; being great ene-
mies to noise, scarcely any study the
public tranquility like these. No, it is
your lean, hungry men, who worry society
and set them by the ears.

Awful Steam-boat Disaster.—The
Steamboat George Collier met with a serious
accident on the Red River, about
eighty miles below Natchez, on the 4th
inst. which proved dreadfully destructive
to human life. By the bursting of the
bolt which passes through the tea head,
the steam escaped and scalded 40 or 50
persons. Many perished instantly, while
others were lingering or dying in the
most indescribable misery.

A Gin-u-Wine Loafer.—"I say, mo-
ther," said a regular street loafer the o-
ther night, after he had deposited a bot-
tle full of something in a rickety old cup-
board and laid himself down on the floor,
"I want you to wake me when I get
dry!"
"How do I know when you get dry?"
"Oh, just waken me any time—I'm
always dry!"

For the Ladies.—An easy way to make
Calicoes wash well.—Infuse 3 gills of salt
in 4 quarts of boiling water; put the cali-
coes in while hot, and leave them in till
cold. In this way the colors are render-
ed permanent, and will not fade by sub-
sequent washing. So says a lady who
has frequently made the experiment her-
self.

A Dutchman having recently heard
rum called *spirits*, asked the waiter at an
inn, who had given him his grog too
much reduced—"Vat de devil for don't
you put plenty of ghosts on top of de va-
ter?"

A Quack advertises, that whoever uses
his medicine will never need a physician
or surgeon. Very probable—dead men
have no wants.

"Tom, tell me the greatest lie, now,
you ever told in your life, and I'll give
you a glass of cider." "Me, I never told
a lie." "Boy, draw the cider."

A pious old lady being asked why she
always came to church so early, replied,
"because it is a part of my religion never
to disturb the religion of others."—
Good.

An individual who keeps a small store,
for the sale of "notions," in Cincinnati,
placed the following notice on his door,
when about being absent one afternoon:
—"B back at T time."

Small debts, observes Dr. Johnson, are
like small shots: they are rattling on ev-
ery side, and can scarcely be escaped
without a wound; great debts are like a
cannon, of loud noise and little danger.

Gentlemen Paupers.—Some men are
too proud of being paupers; proud of be-
ing gentlemen who do nothing—proud of
being maintained by the public—by their
relations or by their wifes.

Fair enough for the Purchaser

PERSONS at all doubtful of the great su-
periority and high character of Stodard,
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 asked, and no-
thing 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.

Mr. E. P. NASH.
Dear Sir:—The Piano Forte which I pur-
chased of you in March last, (made by Stodard,
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 representa-
tion 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
tuned instrument, and promises so far to be
durable.

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

Very respectfully yours, &c.
(Copy.)
RICE B. PERCE.
Halifax Co., N. C., June 27, 1839.

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

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 tasteful. Affectionately yours, &c.
JOHN G. CLAIBORNE.
Brunswick, September 14.

JOURNAL OF THE American Silk Company, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.

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 unan-
imously 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 em-
ployment 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
abatement of that fondness (not to say passion),
for rural life, and all its pursuits, which prom-
pted him eighteen years since to issue the first
number of the old American Farmer, he is but
too happy to salute once more his old friends
and correspondents, promising to deserve new
ones by the most assiduous endeavors, (not 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 justly popu-
lar and kindred subjects of Agriculture, Horti-
culture, and Rural and Domestic Economy.
Hence, the adjunctive 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 Sec-
retary of the Society.

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

BLANKS.
Of various descriptions in common use
printed neatly on good paper, and well
pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable
terms.

The Raleigh Star AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

The Editor of the STAR proposes to enlarge
and improve his paper so as to render it,
1. More efficient in the cause of reform
and our republican institutions;
2. More useful and interesting as a me-
dium of News and Intelligence; and,
3. The repository of all the most valuable
information on the two important subjects
which at present so particularly engross the
public attention, viz. FREE SCHOOLS and
the CULTURE and MANUFACTURE OF
SILK. Several able and interesting periodi-
cals, devoted to each of these subjects, exclu-
sively, have recently been established; and,
if sufficient encouragement be given, to en-
able the Editor to carry his plan into execution,
he will be able,

1. To publish a journal containing all that
is desirable to be known on these subjects,
combined with as much political and miscel-
laneous matter as can be found in any other
newspaper printed in the Southern country.
2. To procure new type and press, and fine
white paper; and present the Star to its pa-
trons in an entirely new and beautiful dress.
3. And last, though not least, to engage
the services of a gentleman of high qualifica-
tions, to assist in the Editorial department, who
will bring to the support of the Whig cause as
much ability, zeal and patriotism as any now
belonging to the editorial corps, in any
section of the country.

To enable him to accomplish all this, the
Editor must receive six or seven hundred ad-
ditional subscribers, with the subscription mo-
ney in advance. This is all the aid he solicits
of his friends; and he can easily give it to
a little exertion. Does he ask too much? Look
at the efforts of the enemy. He is far out-
stripping us in this matter.—No less than
four new administration papers are just spring-
ing into existence, as by magic, at different
points within our own State; and the mails
are constantly loaded with hand-bills and
pamphlets, flying as the winged messengers
of political deception, corruption, and death,
to the habitation of every citizen. Something
must be done to counteract these efforts—the
antidote must follow the poison—some addi-
tional aid must be given to the circulation of
truth and sound political principles—the whig
forces must be brought into the field—or our
cause, bright as its prospects, will inevi-
tably be retarded—possibly defeated entirely
and forever! leaving us to mourn over the
subverted liberties of our country, with the
superadded pang of the self-reproaching re-
flection, that "fifty thousand men were not
brought into battle."

The principles of the Star are too well
known to require repetition. It is sufficient
to say, the editor claims to be a Republican of
the old school: and as such, is the advocate of
a rigid adherence to the Constitution: of re-
form in all the Departments, and strict econ-
omy in the administration of the General Gov-
ernment; of a liberal system of popular edu-
cation; and a general, but prudent and vigor-
ous system of internal improvements, by the
State of North Carolina. While he is identi-
fied with the Whigs, and is proud to fight un-
der their banner, he would disdain to bind him-
self in a blind devotion to any party. His al-
legiance is to his country; and he goes for
his country, his whole country, and nothing
but his country.

TERMS.—For the Star enlarged, \$3 per
annum, if paid in advance; \$4, if not paid
until after the expiration of the year.
*Those who procure subscribers, will
please make returns as early as practicable,
as we desire to commence our enlarged sheet
by the 1st of June.

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 politi-
cal 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 scissors.
And the admirer of a good joke
shall in no wise be neglected.

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

In bucking on the hands of fraternity
with "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-
fer to.

LYNDON SWAIN.
M. S. SHERWOOD.
February 18, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Rural Repository,

Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral
and Sentimental Tales, Original Commu-
nications, Biography, Travelling Sketches,
Amusing Miscellany, Humorous and
Historical Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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, peculation, Jacobinism, disorganization,
and demagoguism in high places, with no
meanly-muzzled phraseology or craven spirit.
It will call knavery and hypocrisy by their
right names, and hold them up to the contempt
of a deceived and despoiled people. Briefly,
it will labor to restore the good old days when
integrity and ability were the chief passports
to public station, and when high functionaries
seriously implicated in peculation and gross
neglect of duty would have scorned to hold
office an hour until the charges were on trial
disproved and overthrown. It will fearlessly
contend for honesty, fidelity, and true Republi-
canism. It will war against the corrupting
influence of Executive patronage, the seduc-
tions of Power and Expediency, and earnest-
ly contend for genuine Retrenchment and
Reform.

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

The greatest vigilance will be used to af-
ford a view of whatever is transpiring through-
out the world. Finally, as large a portion of
the paper (about one fourth) will be devoted
to original and selected Literature as can pos-
sibly be spared from the more pressing de-
mands of the times. In short, no labor or
expense will be spared to render it universally
interesting and acceptable.

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

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

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

Agencies will be established in the prin-
cipal cities, and arrangements made to deliver
the work free of postage. As the Museum is
printed on a medium and a half sheet, the
highest postage that can be charged to any
part of the country, for one year, will be \$1
50. Persons desirous as acting as agents will
apply post paid. Terms 5 dollars per annum,
payable on delivery of the first number—five
copies for 20 dollars.

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



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

1. Because they are exceedingly popu-
lar, 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 quack 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 simpli-
city 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 unrival-
led purifier of the general system, they are a
sovereign remedy for sick head-ache.

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