

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

BY LYNDON SWAIN &amp; M. S. SHERWOOD.

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

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## THE FARMER.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

From the Tennessee Farmer.

We are exceedingly delighted with the following communication from a lady whose elegant mind and accomplished taste, peculiarly qualify her for the discussion of so congenial a topic. With the letter we also received some beautiful specimens of the wild flowers so eloquently commended by our correspondent, who of course speaks understandingly of the charms of the botanical ramble among the flower-clad meadow grounds and beautiful woodlands of our own romantic East Tennessee. We earnestly invite our correspondent to renew her contributions to our pages, where she will always find a welcome:

For the Tennessee Farmer.  
FLOWERS.

MAY 17th, 1839.

Among the various subjects of Agriculture and Horticulture, which interest the readers of your valuable paper, I have been tempted to occupy a small corner in recommending the cultivation, and discussing the merits of Flowers—those minute and delicate, though beautiful and wonderfully varied productions of Nature. Why not cultivate a taste for the silent glories of that exquisite workmanship of an Almighty Hand, though it waves at your feet in the form of a little flower? Their bright hues, their soft fragrance were created to gratify our most refined and exalted sensations, and the contemplation of the exquisite shadings of a beautiful and fragrant flower, awakens in the minds of some, emotions similar to the delight of listening to melodious strains of music, or the witchery of poetry. "Behold the lilies of the field! they toil not, they spin not, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

Much time is consumed in unprofitable and vicious amusements that might be redeemed by the cultivation of flowers and the innocent and healthful pleasures of gardening. Youth, the blooming season of life, is often too the season of idleness, the time, the season too, for appropriate recreation; and what more calculated to raise and refine the taste, and gratify the imagination, than the study of the science of Flowers, and rearing with our own hands these bright fancy works of nature. The combination and wonderful arrangement of the different parts of the flower—its magic tints, its rich perfume, far surpass the more lauded works of art, or the far-famed mechanism of the mighty ones of earth.

"Ah, who can paint Like Nature? Can imagination boast Amid its gay creation, hues like hers? Or can it mix them with that matchless skill, And lose them in each other, as appears In every bud that blows? If Fancy then, Unequal fails beneath the pleasing task, Ah, what shall language do! Ah, where find words Tinged with so many colors?"

It would, perhaps, be an improvement (in this age of experiments) in the present system of education, if the rearing of flowers and plants, as well as the study of the science of flowers, could be substituted in the place of accomplishments of doubtful utility. How refreshing to the spirits, how salutary to the health, and how pure that food to the mind, which is afforded in a ramble through the woods, where Nature's simple gems bedeck your pathway, or tremblingly yield their fragrance to your lightest touch! The curious shrub, a leaf, a stem, are all subjects of wonder and delight to the unvitiated taste and cultivated mind; and for want of the soul, the life, and energy, which alone give charm to beauty's bloom, she sits listlessly in her parlor, turning

over meaningless visiting cards, thrumming her piano, or stooping over ornamental work, shut up from the light of heaven, the free air, the fragrance and music of the grove which were made for her to inhale and enjoy—and never heeds the flower that "blushes unseen and wastes its sweetness in the desert air." How defective is that system of education which neglects to implant in the youthful mind an ardent love for the beauties of Nature! How cold is that heart that responds not to the bright and lovely scenes of rural life and pleasures! And not to the young alone are these avocations suited, but men of grave pursuits, honored for their learning and piety, have devoted cheerful hours to garden work, and add their testimony to the pleasing and rational pleasure of tending flowers.

We are told that in some countries, flowers have been employed as the language of love—delicate, beautiful and appropriate emblems of pure affection.—When budding and gemmed with morning dew, they told of brilliant and buoyant hopes—if in full bloom and shedding their sweet fragrance to the delighted senses, they spoke of happy, prosperous love. When faded and withered they told the sad tale of withered hopes, of blasted affection, of wintry disappointment. In some parts of Germany, the lover presents the flower to his mistress budding or blooming or faded &c., and is received or rejected by her, as the case may be.

Children should be encouraged in this rational amusement by having beds allotted to plant in flowers, shrubs &c., for we see how vivid are their imaginations, how enthusiastic in their pursuit of whatever is new, beautiful and various. In some parts of East Tennessee are flowers so rich and various, as well might demand the attention and trouble of transplantation to our gardens. Among these may be found the *Cyrtopodium*, *Indian Shoe*, the *Phlox*, or *Wild Sweet William* very fragrant, pale, lilac and pink colored.—The *Iris*, of which there are many species. The *Trillium* or *Mountain Lily*, *Azalea* or *Wild Honey Suckle*. The pink is the most fragrant. *Rosa*—the *Wild Rose* of Tennessee, which is a beautiful climbing tree. The *Bignonia* or *Trumpet Flower*, a rich and beautiful creeper. Numerous others there are which grow on our river banks or in meadows, but are too common to elicit the admiration their modest beauty deserves.

FLORA.

From the Boston Cultivator.

## BUCKWHEAT.

Every farmer must cultivate some kind of grain, and by the help of the refuse from his dairy must fatten some pork.—Present prices would justify his feeding his swine largely on grain, but we cannot expect such prices to continue and must be cautious of founding our calculations on the price current of one month or one year: But pork must be produced, and we must endeavor to make it as economical as possible.

We want grain of some kind to mix with our refuse matter earlier in the season than we can harvest our Indian corn. Barley in many places succeeds well, and comes in aid of our early vegetables and of our skimmed milk in August and in September. But barley in many places is an uncertain crop; it requires as rich land as wheat, and is probably as great an exhauster of the soil. It sometimes gives us an abundant harvest, but we cannot depend upon it.

Buckwheat will grow on almost any dry soil, and although it produces a less quantity than barley, the crop is a sure one; you obtain it without manure. As we never sow this before the middle of June, we have a fine opportunity to plough in all the green growth of that season, and this is probably one reason why we can raise buckwheat year after year on the same plot without a diminished crop and without exhausting the soil.

Another reason is, this plant receives more nutriment from the atmosphere than any other grain we have sown. Its leaves are broad and its roots are small in proportion to its top, so that ten crops in succession are often taken with one ploughing a year, and without manure.—At the time of sowing the wheat—from the 15th to the 30th of June—throw

on also to an acre one bushel of winter rye. It will not interfere with the wheat and will give you some feed in autumn, then at the next ploughing in June you have a coat of manure to plough under that has cost you only one bushel of rye, all on the ground and ready spread.

Buckwheat straw should not be burnt on the field as it formerly was. It is quite valuable when cut in season, for your cattle and for sheep.

## A TRUE STORY.

Many years ago I happened to be one of the referees in a case which excited unusual interest in our courts, from the singular nature of the claim, and the strange story which it disclosed. The plaintiff, who was captain of a merchant ship which traded principally with the West Indies, had married quite early with every prospect of happiness. His wife was said to have been extremely beautiful, and no less lovely in character. After living with her in the most uninterrupted harmony for five years, during which time two daughters were added to his family, he suddenly resolved to resume his occupation, which he had relinquished on his marriage, and when his youngest child was but three weeks old, sailed once more for the West Indies. His wife who was devotedly attached to him, sorrowed deeply at his absence, and found her only comfort in the society of her children and the hope of his return. But month after month passed away, and he came not, nor did any letters, those insufficient but welcome substitutes, arrive to cheer her solitude. Months lengthened into years, yet no tidings were received of the absent husband; and after long hoping against hope, the unhappy wife was compelled to believe that he had found a grave beneath the weltering ocean.

Her sorrow was deep and heartfelt, but the evils of poverty were now added to her affliction, and the widow found herself obliged to resort to some employment in order to support her children. Her needle was her only resource, and for ten years she labored early and late for the miserable pittance which is ever grudgingly bestowed on a humble seamstress. A merchant of New York, in moderate but prosperous circumstances, accidentally became acquainted with her, and pleased with her gentle manners no less than her extreme beauty, endeavored to improve their acquaintance with friendship.

After some months, he offered his hand, and was accepted. As the wife of a successful merchant, she soon found herself in the enjoyment of comforts and luxuries, such as he had never before possessed. Her children became his children, and received from him every advantage which wealth and affection could procure. Fifteen years passed away; the daughters married, and by their step-father were furnished with every comfort requisite in their new avocation of house keepers. But they had scarcely quitted his roof, when their mother was taken ill. She died after a few days' sickness, and from that time until the period of which I speak, the widower resided with the youngest daughter.

Now comes the strangest part of the story. After an absence of thirty years, during which time no tidings had been received from him, the first husband returned as suddenly as he had departed. He had changed his ship, adopted another name, and spent the whole of that long period on the ocean, with only transient visits on shore, while taking in or discharging cargo; having been careful never to come nearer home than New Orleans. Why he had acted in this unpardonable manner towards his family, no one could tell, and he obstinately refused all explanation.

There were strange rumors of slave trading and piracy afloat, but they were only whispers of conjecture rather than truth. Whatever might have been his motives for such conduct he was certainly any thing but indifferent to his family concerns when he returned. He raved like a mad man when informed of his wife's second marriage and subsequent death, vowing vengeance upon his successor, and terrifying his daughters by the most awful threats, in case they refused to acknowledge his claims. He had returned wealthy, and one of those mean reptiles of the law, who are always to be found crawling about the halls of justice, advised him to bring a suit against the second husband, assuring him that he could recover heavy damages.—The absurdity of instituting a claim for a wife whom death had already released from the jurisdiction of earthly laws was so manifest, that it was at length agreed by all parties to leave the matter to be adjudged by five referees.

It was on a bright and beautiful afternoon in spring, when we met to hear this singular case. The sunlight streamed through the windows of the court room and shed a halo around the long gray locks and broad forehead of the defendant; while the plaintiff's harsh features

were thrown into still bolder relief, by the same beam which softened the placid countenance of his adversary.

The plaintiff's lawyer made a most eloquent appeal for his client, and had we not been informed about the matter, our hearts would have been melted by his touching description of the return of the desolate husband, and the agony with which he now beheld his household gods removed to consecrate a stranger's hearth. The celebrated Aaron Burr was counsel for the defendant, and we anticipated from him a splendid display of oratory.

Contrary to our expectation, however, Burr made no attempt to confute his opponent's oratory. He merely opened a book of Statutes, and pointing with his thin finger to one of the pages, desired the referees to read it, while he retired for a moment to bring in the principal witness. We had scarcely finished the section which fully decided the matter in our minds, when Burr re-entered with a tall and elegant female leaning on his arm. She was attired in a simple white dress, with a wreath of ivy leaves encircling her large straw bonnet, and a lace veil completely concealing her countenance. Burr whispered a few words, apparently encouraging her to advance, and then gracefully raising her veil, disclosed to us a face of proud, surpassing beauty. I recollect as well as if it had been yesterday, how simultaneously the murmur of admiration burst from the lips of all present. Turning to the plaintiff, Burr asked in a cold, quiet tone—

"Do you know this lady?"

Answer. "I do."

Burr. "Will you swear to that?"

Ans. "I will; to the best of my knowledge and belief she is my daughter."

Burr. "Can you swear to her identity?"

Ans. "I can."

Burr. "What is her age?"

Ans. "She was thirty years of age on the 20th day of April."

Burr. "When did you last see her?"

Ans. "At her own house about a fortnight since."

Burr. "When did you last see her previous to that meeting?"

The plaintiff hesitated—a long pause ensued—the question was repeated, and the answer at length was—

"On the 14th day of May, 17—"

"When she was just three weeks old," added Burr.—"Gentlemen," continued he, turning to us, "I have brought this lady here as an important witness, and such I think, she is. The plaintiff's counsel has pleaded eloquently in behalf of the bereaved husband, who escaped the perils of the sea and returned only to find his home desolate. But who will picture to you the lonely wife bending over her daily toil, devoting her best years to the drudgery of sordid poverty, supported only by the hope of her husband's return? Who will paint the slow progress of heart sickening, the wasting anguish of hope deferred, and finally, the overwhelming agony which came upon her when her last hope was extinguished and she was compelled to believe herself, indeed a widow? Who can depict all this without awakening in your hearts the warmest sympathy for the deserted wife, and the utterest scorn for the mean, pitiful wretch who could thus trample on the heart of her whom he had sworn to love and cherish? We need not inquire into his motives for acting so base a part. Whether it was love of gain, or licentiousness, or selfish indifference, it matters not; he is too vile a thing to be judged by such laws as govern men. Let us ask the witness—who now stands before us with the frank, fearless brow of a true hearted woman—let us ask her which of these two has been to her a father."

Turning to the lady, in a tone whose sweetness was in strange contrast with the scornful accent that had just characterized his words, he besought her to relate briefly the recollection of her early life. A slight flush passed over her proud and beautiful face as she replied.

"My first recollections are of a small ill-furnished apartment, which my sister and myself shared with my mother.—She used to carry out every Saturday evening the work which had occupied her during the week, and bring back employment for the following one. Saving that wearisome visit to her employers and her regular attendance at church she never left the house. She often spoke of my father, and of his anticipated return, but at length she ceased to mention him, though I observed she used to weep more frequently than ever. I then thought she wept because we were so poor, for it sometimes happened that our only support was a bit of dry bread; and she was accustomed to see by the light of chips which she kindled to warm her famishing children, because she could not purchase a candle without depriving us of our morning meal. Such was our poverty when my mother contracted a second marriage, and the change to us was like the sudden entrance into Paradise.—We found a home and a father." She paused.

"Would you excite my own child against me?" cried the plaintiff, as he

impatiently waved his hand for her to be silent.

The eyes of the witness flashed fire as he spoke, "You are not my father," exclaimed she vehemently. "The law may deem you such but I disclaim you utterly. What! call you my father!—you, who basely left your wife to toil and your children to beggary! Never! never! Behold there my father," pointing to the agitated defendant, "there is the man who watched over my infancy—who was the sharer of my childish sports, and the guardian of my inexperienced youth. There is he who claims my affection and shares my home; there is my father. For yonder selfish wretch, I know him not. The best years of his life have been spent in lawless freedom from social ties; let him seek elsewhere for the companion of his decrepitude, nor dare insult the ashes of my mother by claiming the duties of kindred from her deserted children!"

She drew her veil hastily around her as she spoke, and moved as if to withdraw.

"Gentlemen," said Burr, "I have no more to say. The words of the law are expressed in the book before you; the words of truth you have just heard from woman's pure lips; it is for you to decide according to the requisitions of nature and the decrees of justice."

I need not say that our decision was in favor of the defendant, and that the plaintiff went forth followed by the contempt of every honorable person who was present at the trial.

Extract from Governor Everett's Address  
ACCUMULATION.

The philosophy that denounces accumulation, is the philosophy of barbarism. It places man below the condition of most of the native tribes on this continent. No man will voluntarily sow that another may reap. You may place a man in a Paradise of plenty on this condition, but its abundance will ripen and decay unheeded. At this moment, the fairest regions of the earth—Sicily, Turkey, Africa, the loveliest and most fertile portions of the East, the regions that, in ancient times, after feeding their own numerous and mighty cities, nourished Rome and her armies—are occupied by oppressed and needy races, whom all the smiles of heaven and the bounties of the earth cannot tempt to strike a spade into the soil, farther than is requisite for a scanty supply of necessary food.

On the contrary, establish the principle that property is safe, that a man is secure in his accumulated earnings, and he creates a paradise on a barren heath; alpine solitudes echo to the lowing of his herds; he builds up his dykes against the ocean and cultivates a field beneath the level of its waves; and exposes his life fearlessly in sickly jungles and among ferocious savages. Establish the principle that his property is his own, and he seems almost willing to sport with its safety. He will trust it all in a single vessel, and stand calmly by while she unmoors for a voyage of circumnavigation around the Globe. He knows that the sovereignty of his country accompanies it with a sort of earthly omnipotence, and guards it as vigilantly, in the loneliest island of the Antarctic sea, as though they were locked in his coffers at home.—He is not afraid to send it out upon the common pathway of the ocean, for he knows that the sheltering wings of the law of nations will overshadow it there. He sleeps quietly, though all he has is borne upon six inches of plank on the bosom of the unfathomed waters; for even if the tempest should bury it in the deep, he has assured himself against ruin, by the agency of those institutions which modern civilization has devised for the purpose of avenging the losses of individuals upon the mass.

Curious properties of the Figure 9.—The following discovery of remarkable properties of the number 9 was accidentally made by Mr. V. Green, more than fifty years since, though, we believe, not generally known.

9 times 1 are 9;	9 and 0 are 9
9 " 2 " 18;	1 " 8 " 9
9 " 3 " 27;	2 " 7 " 9
9 " 4 " 36;	3 " 6 " 9
9 " 5 " 45;	4 " 5 " 9
9 " 6 " 54;	5 " 4 " 9
9 " 7 " 63;	6 " 3 " 9
9 " 8 " 72;	7 " 2 " 9
9 " 9 " 81;	8 " 1 " 9

The component figures of the product made by the multiplication of every digit into the number 9, when added together make nine. The order of these component figures is reversed, after the said number has been multiplied by 5. The component figures of the amount of the multiplier, viz. 42, when added together make nine. The amount of the several products, or multipliers of 9, viz. 405, when divided by nine, gives for a quotient, 45; that is 4 and 5 are 9. The amount of the first product, viz. 9, when added to the other products, whose respective component figures makes 9, is 81; which is the square of nine. The said number 81, when added to the above mentioned amount of the several

products, or multipliers of 9, viz. 405 makes 486; which, if divided by 9, gives for a quotient 54; that is 5 and 4 are 9. It is also observable that the number of changes that may be rung on 9 bells, is 362,880; which figures, added together, make 27; that is 2 and 7 are 9. And the quotient of 362,880, divided by 9, is 40,320; that is 4, 0, 3, 2, 0 is equal to 9.

Fear of Death.—Surely, to the sincere believer, death would be an object of desire instead of dread, were it not for those ties—those heart-strings—by which we are attached to life. Nor, indeed, do I believe that it is natural to fear death, however generally it may be thought so. From my own feelings I have little right to judge; for, although habitually mindful that the hour cometh, and even now may be, it has never appeared actually near enough to make me duly apprehend its effect upon myself. But from what I have observed, and what I have heard those persons say whose professions lead them to the dying, I am induced to infer, that the fear of death is not common, and that, where it exists, it proceeds rather from a diseased and enfeebled mind, than from any principle in our nature. Certain it is, that among the poor the approach of dissolution is usually regarded with a quiet and natural composure which is consolatory to contemplate, and which is as far removed from the dead palsy of unbelief, as it is from the delirious rapture of fanaticism. There is a true, unhesitating faith; and they are willing to lay down the burthen of a weary life, in the sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality.—*Southey.*

Manners.—I make it a point of morality never to find fault with another for his manners. They may be awkward or graceful, blunt or polite, polished or rustic, I care not what they are, if the man means well and acts from honest intentions, without eccentricity or affectation. All men have not the advantages of "good society," as it is called, to school themselves in all its fantastic rules and ceremonies, and if there is any standard of manners, it is one founded in reason and good sense, and not upon these artificial regulations. Manners, like conversation, should be extemporaneous, and not studied. I always suspect a man who meets me with the same perpetual smile on his face, the same congealing of the body, and the same premeditated shake of the hand. Give me the hearty—it may be rough—grip of the hand—the careless nod of recognition, and when occasion requires, the homely but welcome salutation—"how are you my old friend?"

Glory.—In the green age of the world, glory was acquired by feats of arms, and amidst scenes of carnage. When Hannibal, at Cannae, saw sixty thousand Romans lying dead or maimed upon the field of battle, he took a potent draught from the fountain of glory. And when his rival, Scipio, marched a victorious Roman into Carthage, (the home of Hannibal), and left not one stone upon another, he likewise gathered a harvest of glory! Poor creatures! the sufferings of their brothers, men, shrieked their glory!

When Howard devoted his property and himself in cheering the solitude of the prison, pouring the light of the gospel, as well as the light of Heaven, on the failing eyes of the prisoners, he gained more true glory in one hour, than all the butchers of mankind have acquired since the days of Cain.

Natural Religion.—Come quietly away with me, we will walk up and down the narrow path, by the sweet-briar-hedge; and will listen to the low song of the blackbird, and the fresh air will cool our aching brows, and we shall find comfort. To these things, fresh air and the bird's song, and the fragrance of the lovely flowers, God has given a blessing; like sleep, they are medicines—"balm of sweet winds!" We will walk to and fro under the shade of those elms, and we will be calm; bitter recollections shall be made sweet by the thought of his mercies; and in the midst of the sorrows we have in our hearts, his comforts shall refresh our souls; and our minds shall be stored with many thoughts, sweet, like the perfume of these flowers.

German Principalities.—The principality of Liechtenstein on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, is so extensive as actually to comprehend 2 45-100 square miles. Of this immense territory it is said in the German works, that it contains fine forests, rears a considerable number of horned cattle, and its prince maintains a guard of honor and a company of soldiers. Cooper, in his excursion to Switzerland, complains he could not find this Principality, although he sought diligently the honor of being its first American discoverer.

We observe that one of the Dukedoms of Germany of a territory four times as large as Liechtenstein, is held by the second son of the late Duke; the eldest and regular Duke being a farmer in Warren county, Missouri, refuses to exchange his plantation for a title. Whether his refusal be justifiable, must depend on the



peculiarities of the case; for there may be circumstances in which the self denial of consenting to be a German Duke would be obligatory.—North American.

From the New York Whig.

But "the war against the Banks!"—What war! How carried on? cries the Era. Though the answer to these questions is ready and conclusive, we will not be thus seduced aside. It is the WAR OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PEOPLE that we condemn and oppose. That war was commenced when the Public Money was despoiledly removed from the secure place of deposit provided by Congress, and placed in fifty or sixty Banks—some of them trustworthy, others wholly unworthy—under the absolute control of the President. These institutions thus became direct and greedy dependants on Executive bounty, bound by the ties of interest to minister to his pleasure, or be cut off from a share in his munificence. That war was continued when those Banks were urged and stimulated by an official Treasury Order to discount liberally on the Public Moneys, and afford at least as great facilities to Commerce as the U. S. Bank formerly did.—It was further continued when—after having thus urged on the Banks and the country into a career of prodigal and perilous inflation, the gate was suddenly shut down by the more famous Treasury Order of July, 1836, requiring that nothing but Gold and Silver should thereafter be taken for Public Lands, although that same Gold and Silver was immediately deposited in the Government Banks, and nothing but a credit given on its books to the Government, precisely the same as if Bank Notes had been paid. Thus was the currency violently disturbed and suddenly restricted, and all for nothing. But the war was further continued when the President refused his sanction to a measure called for from all parts of the country, the repeal of this obnoxious Specie Circular, which passed both Houses of a Jackson Congress by more than three to one, but which was insolently pocketed and nullified by an arbitrary President, under the bald pretence that he could not understand it.—That night Andrew Jackson resigned the sceptre to his appointed successor, leaving him with the parting injunction, "Do not repeal the Specie Circular"—a command which, in defiance of Congress and the People, was implicitly obeyed by the Successor.

And thus the War on the People went on. Two months afterwards, the climax of its mischief was reached in a forced and general suspension of Specie Payments. Congress was called to assemble, and was met by Mr. Van Buren with the following propositions:

I. That no more Public Money should, under any circumstances, be deposited in Banks.

II. That no Bank Note should thereafter be taken in payment to the Government.

III. That a General Bankrupt Law for Banks be enacted, enabling the President to place in the hands of receivers and wind up all Banks which should suspend Specie Payment.

These are the propositions put forth in Mr. Van Buren's extraordinary Message of September, 1837, and upon which his party immediately rallied. These are the propositions on which they now stand before the people. They have retracted nothing, amended nothing. To each and all of them the Whig party stand opposed. We do indeed regard them as unnecessarily severe upon the Banks, punishing them without mercy for errors into which they were impelled by the Government; and in case of the proposed Bankrupt Law, clearly overstepping the Constitutional limits of that Government to inflict a mortal blow upon State institutions.—The peremptory and absolute interdiction henceforth and forever, of all deposits of Public Moneys in Banks, we regard as absurd and unwise. What reason can be offered for this? If Banks are unsound or injurious, let them be avoided of course; but where the Public Money can be more safely, advantageously, and conveniently kept in a bank than elsewhere, why should it not be placed there? We believe that Thomas Jefferson knew something of what is due to Democracy and the Public Interest; and we know that, though there was no law on the subject, the Public Money was deposited and kept in Bank throughout the eight years of his Administration.—Has that which was Democracy in 1801-9, become Federalism and Aristocracy now? Not one dollar of the large amount so deposited under Jefferson was lost.—Is it likely that we shall do better now if we surrender the purse to the Sub-Treasurers? Will the Public Money be employed less injuriously or be safer when it shall be wanted? We do not believe it.

But let all this pass. Grant that better and safer depositories might be found than the soundest and best Banks, and we are assured by Van Buren, Calhoun, Wright, Cambreleng, & Co. that nothing will have been effected—at least nothing towards a real "Divorce of Bank and State"—until all Bank paper be incorpally forbidden and refused in payments into the Treasury. The reasoning on this point is perfectly unanswerable.—"If," says Mr. Cambreleng in his Report on the Finance, in 1838, "the Government shall continue to receive Bank Notes and treat them as money, it will be just the same, to all intents and purposes, as

though the Public Money were deposited in Banks. The advantage will be the same to the Banks; the risk will be the same to the Government; and the principle will be the same."—Who does not know that this is true? Who does not know that Mr. Calhoun voted against the Sub-Treasury bill of 1838, on the ground that the Sub-Treasury, without the stern exaction of Specie, was the very worst possible Union of Bank and State? Who does not see that, if this Independent Treasury project is to be carried out into any real operation, the reception of a dollar of paper money at any Land Office, Custom House, or Post Office, must be strictly and sternly forbidden—nay, that must be constituted a misdemeanor, and punished as such?—And yet the dastardly organ of a hypocritical junta, who are ready to profess any thing and do any thing to retain their death-grasp in power, put on a sanctified face and asks "How is the Government warring on the Banks? What right have the Banks to the keeping and use of the Public Money?"—as if they had ever claimed such a right, or anyone for them, as if this were the question which the People are called to decide. Can so barefaced and knavish a jugglo deceive and mislead the American People?

One of the most glaring and objectionable specimens of "Executive interference with the freedom of Elections," that we have ever yet seen, is to be found in the *Globe* of Thursday last, in which the Attorney General, of the United States appears under his own sign manual, in propria persona, as the writer of an electioneering paper intended for the Tennessee market, written and sent to a citizen of that State, to be used in the political contest now going on there and published for the benefit of the party generally. This article is an elaborate vindication of the conduct of Mr. Van Buren during the late war, and a laborious attempt to prove him to have been a "war democrat." If the duties of Mr. Grundy's office, for the performance of which he receives a handsome salary, are so light as to enable him to devote much of his time to "interference with the elections" in the States their compensation ought to be increased. At any rate, we had thought that Mr. Grundy, now that he is seceded in a comfortable berth, would have borne in mind his own famous speech, in which he said that he "never saw an office holder busy with elections that he did not think that he (the office holder) was more concerned about his bread and butter than his country."—*Alexandra Garcia.*

From the Western Carolinian.  
The last Raleigh Standard in a classification of the candidates for Congress, has fallen into an error, as regards the political position of Mr. Fisher, which we think it proper to correct. The Editor has, doubtless, been misled in his estimate by the gratuitous assertions of certain partizan papers which have been active of late in misrepresenting Mr. Fisher's opinions; he certainly could not have arrived at his conclusions from any source to be relied on, since Mr. Fisher has, without reserve, distinctly stated in all his public speeches and private conversations, that he is neither in favor of Mr. Van Buren nor the Sub-Treasury.—In a printed address to the people, lately issued, we find a like assertion, together with an exposition of his opinions on other points, such as will, we think, silence the misrepresentations that have been made by some at the expense of veracity, a cost, by the way, which they regard but little. We will enclose the Standard a copy of the address, that he may see for himself; and while on the subject, we would humbly recommend to the partizan papers above referred to, who are accustomed to give one-sided views of matters and things, generally, to suit their own convenience, that before they pronounce with much knowledge and equal correctness of the views of men and state of public opinion in reference thereto, they would do well to be informed of the same, and then stick to facts.

MR. CALHOUN.  
The Pendleton Messenger, a paper published near Mr. Calhoun's residence, and supposed by many to indicate his views, says:

"In the contest for the Presidency, the Messenger will not enter the list, except so far as to approve or disapprove the acts of the contending parties, as they may accord or disagree with the cardinal doctrines of its faith. Not approving the mode in which the incumbent received his nomination, we see no reason why a similar convention, such as is proposed, to nominate a candidate to oppose him, should receive our sanction. The opinions of those who differ with us will be treated with respect, and we will endeavor in all cases to maintain the dignity as well as independence of the press."

The Washington Globe did a very fair business at counting the other day in relation to Virginia. It took all the Conservatives elected to the House but two, with two or three Whigs, and made out a Van Buren majority of two in Joint Ballot. That was enough; so it was thought best not to strain the Editor's innate modesty any farther. But, as luck would have it, Logan County—which every body supposed had gone Van Buren—has turned up Whig; so there's the majority in Joint Ballot gone slap-dash. Blair has learnt a lesson by this, and will be sure to claim enough next time. He

only claimed three majority last year, and when the Legislature met there was found a majority of twenty-six the other way. These little majorities are not the things to rely on.

## THE PATRIOT.

### GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, June 25, 1839.

FOR CONGRESS,  
Augustin H. Sheppard.

WE have been credibly informed that our fellow townsman, Jonathan Parker, while in a neighboring county lately, took occasion to express himself substantially to the following effect,—that there was a great deal of corruption about Greensboro—that the press here was a bought press—that Mr. Clancy, a federal abolitionist, stood at their (our) backs, and put in a paragraph occasionally—that the farmers could not sell their produce in town unless they subscribed for the Patriot, &c.

From the circumstances attending the declaration of these precious sentiments, we presume they were not intended for the public ear,—but as a secret which might be used occasionally for party effect; and as Mr. Parker may have found it convenient to get others to "help him keep his secret," it is more than our feelings and a sense of justice to ourselves will permit us to pass over in silence. Had we that weight of character and broad which age and extensive acquaintance give, we should take no notice of this small piece of devil's palaver. But our personal acquaintance being limited to our immediate neighborhood, being entirely dependent on an honorable, consistent and independent course of conduct for our success in life; having before our minds the injury a sneaking defamer from our own town may do us at a distance, together with the above evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Parker holds our honor and independence as men;—under these circumstances, for an old wolf in a sheep's skin to whine out as vile detraction as ever Slander spit from her green lips, is what we cannot patiently endure.

Considering the little neighborly amenities which have always passed between us, we had not the remotest idea that Mr. Parker cherished any ill will towards us,—especially sufficient to induce him to whisper such flat falsehoods against us, and such white-hot slander on his fellow townsmen.—There is a clever way of insinuating things—of lying by means of a neighbor by a wink—and slandering with a significant nod; but in this instance the squire clearly forgot his bearings and distances, and let out a broader exposure of his mind than would square with his character for prudence and cunning.—Possibly, from our insignificance, we did not cost him a thought—more probably, he had no idea we should hear it, and we suspect the old toad has been spitting his venom wherever he might do us and our paper an injury.—We never felt the remotest degree of personal ill will towards Mr. Parker. We have long seen through his mode of operating in a public way, and laughed over the ludicrous exercise of his democratic gift. We never felt his meanness before, and find a painful difference between feeling and seeing. Truly, Jonathan is a cunning man, and has many winning ways about him—to make honest men despise him.

There is a great deal of corruption about Greensboro, forsooth, squire! True, when Mr. Parker is at home, we begin to think there is—about enough to sink Gouvorah.—This is a bought press, too! A bought press—with every thing grovelling, servile and mean which the phrase conveys! It is not indeed impossible that Mr. Parker should think this a "bought press." Every thing appears yellow to the jaundiced eye. Did Mr. Parker ever hear the tale of the fox that got his tail pinched off in a steeltrap while out on a hen-stealing expedition? He endeavored to persuade all the balance of the foxes that bobbles were the height of fashion: perhaps Mr. Parker thinks because he himself is bought by the government, or the devil—or the entire "firm"—every body else must be bought!—Mr. Clancy is paragraph maker for the Patriot! We would remind uncle Jonathan that he may possibly be mistaken in this—nay, we most respectfully insist that he is entirely wrong—moreover, when he says so, he lies. It is impossible that Mr. C. should write our editorials.—first, because he is too high minded to ask any such privilege, or to avail himself of such privilege if he had it; secondly, he should not, nor should any man else under the sun: we have no idea of suffering the credit or the obloquy of another's manufacture; thirdly and finally, when we conclude to let any body else into our editorials, "we'll send and let you know."

We took our political side when we took control of the press here; we had taken it in sentiment long before; we were prompted to it by our earlier associations, or prejudices (if you choose the term), and by our deliberate judgment. We proposed to go with the whig party in all its honorable opposition to the party in power,—and one grand determining influence on our choice, and our course, is the fact that the party styling itself the democratic has in its composition so many mean lickspittles of power—empty-skulled demagogues, flourishing under a little accidental honor—vile panders to the uppermost

popular prejudice—men who take every unmanly advantage of honest ignorance—who, shunning the light of manly and free discussion, operate on the most sordid passions of the human breast—infuse a hatred of the poor against the rich, and do more to loosen the wholesome bonds of social order, and retard the progress of social improvement than any set of men that ever cursed a free country with their low schemes. Of course we do not include those high minded men of the administration party, who support its measures from an honest conviction that they will benefit the country;—but that vile set of loco-foco democrats, who can fast forty days and forty nights on one smile of a great man; who to afford their patrons a very equivocal pleasure, will scatter slander on their neighbors to forward their political ends—in short, such men as Jonathan Parker!

There has not been a popular election in our remembrance with which Mr. Parker has not in some way associated himself as an electioneer; and we believe he has become entirely reckless of the means he employs, so he can keep his own head in the dark. His very flattering sentiments in regard to us, his other fellow townsmen, and the gullibility of the farmers of the surrounding country, having been uttered at Wentworth where Mr. Hill made his first public address,—induces the belief that all this was intended as a bit of electioneering humbug. But he may depend upon it, he shall not electioneer at the expense of our fair fame with impunity.

If Mr. Parker feels himself aggrieved, he is welcome to the use of our columns.

Stokes.—It makes us sorry, and mad, and ashamed, to hear a report, that in Stokes county the late act of the legislature in relation to common schools is to be twisted into the political canvas. The democratic leaders in that county may assure themselves that any such unholy attempts will eventually recoil upon their own heads, and sink them to the infamy which they deserve. This subject, entirely disconnected as it is in its nature from the politics of the day, will be preserved sacred from such polluting contact, by every citizen who has in his soul one spark of magnanimity or patriotism. But what is there to be feared for the Vandals to destroy, if their conquests can thereby be effected?—Where are the representatives from Stokes, who supported this law? will they stand by and tamely see this embryo of a noble system prostituted to go vile service? Mr. Hill himself, we will venture to affirm for him, does not ask a single suffrage, elicited by opposition to the school law.

SECOND SOBER THOUGHTS.—Glossed and hooded over as this celebrated expression of president Van Buren appears, it involves a most arrogant principle for a democratic government—an executive professing such ready deference to the will of the people. After the people so promptly rejected the sub-treasury experiment, they were modestly asked to give it their "second sober thoughts." The accommodating people set to thinking again, for the pleasure of the president, and arrived at the same conclusion. Still more thoughts are wanted on the subject—third "sober thoughts" we suppose. What an immense outlay of thinking is required by his excellency! There is policy in it. This third thinking operation is to be accelerated by severer party appliances than have been brought to bear heretofore.

THE RAIN MAK.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer says: "Professor Espy, the storm-king," is making a decided impression in this city with his theories of storms. His audience is intelligent and scientific, and his arguments have produced a profound impression." The professor's theory proposes to produce rain by means of large fires kindled on the earth, and the Elizabeth City Phoenix states a fact which seems to strengthen his theory,—that the great fires which occur on the Dismal Swamp in a dry season, are followed immediately by heavy rains.

MORE WHEAT.—Robert McKnight sent a sample of wheat to this office, "cut promiscuously from a field of 8 or 10 acres," which beats Judge Dick's. It would average nearly or quite five feet and a half in height. It is bearded wheat, which grows taller, on like ground, than the smooth. Moreover, it is real whig wheat—and this is the principal reason, in our opinion, for its superiority!

AN EXTINGUISHED.—A distinguished democrat of Stokes county has eminently distinguished himself by the recent discovery and promulgation of the fact that "Gen. Jackson distinguished the national debt!" Verily, Col. Ziglar, you should go for common schools—and then go to one.

SUPREMACY COURT.—William B. Rodman, of Washington, N. C. and Burton Craige, of Salisbury, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and the following persons to County Court practice, viz: Geo. W. Jones, of Orange, Joseph McIntire, of Beaufort, Jacob E. Hunter, of Gates, William R. Walker, of Caswell, and William J. Long, of Randolph County.—*Ral. Register.*

A regular Meat-Axe.—Ann Royal says that one of the clerks in the War Department at Washington city looks savage enough to tree a Wolf.

Gen. Samuel Houston Ex-President of Texas, was in Nashville, Ten. at the last date.

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

For the Greensborough Patriot,  
NO. III.

Messrs. Editors: On the 31st of October 1839, the date of the last report, the state of the Literary Fund was as follows:—In the Bank of the State \$500,000—in the Bank of Cape Fear \$520,700—in cash \$27,285—in the Roanoke Navigation Company \$50,000—in the Cape Fear Navigation Company \$32,500—the dividends on \$600,000 in the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road—from one to one and a half millions of acres of swamp lands—all monies arising from the entries of vacant lands (except Cherokee lands)—from licenses granted to retailers of spirituous liquors, and to auctioneers. The bank stocks are worth more than was paid for them, and the navigation stocks considerably less—but it is believed the whole may be set down at par value as they would bring it in the market, the excess of the one-making up the deficiency of the other. The Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road will be completed throughout the whole length, in the course of the present year, and it is confidently anticipated that handsome profits will be realized. These favorable anticipations are entertained from the income received on the parts that have been in use, and from the laudable feeling prevalent throughout that country for its encouragement and success. Efforts are in progress for the recovery of the swamp lands, and if successful, a source of immense gain will be opened to the Fund. The estimation of their value is various—no question however of its running as high as several millions. In their present condition, they are unprofitable to the Fund, oppressive and harassing to the citizen, and a loss to the State. As you know, the receipts and disbursements of the Literary Board are constantly and daily going on, so the \$27,285 is merely the cash balance in hand on that day.

RECAPITULATION.	
Stock in the Bank of the State	\$500,000
" " Cape Fear	520,700
" Roanoke navigation company	50,000
" Cape Fear	32,500
" Wilmington & Roanoke R. Road	600,000
Cash in the Treasury	27,285
	\$1,730,485

The annual income will probably be as follows:—the above items will average, say 6 per cent, which will make \$103,829  
Tax on retailers 2,500  
" auctioneers 1,200  
Moneys paid for entries of vacant lands 5,000  
\$112,529

This is then about the sum available, from the Literary Fund, as at present constituted, for division over the State in the promotion of education. The navigation stocks are so small compared with the Bank, that a very little surplus on the part of the latter, will make my account correct.

Recollect it is proposed to divide the nett income only, and never to touch a dollar of the principal—so far from it that it is anxiously desired to increase constantly the principal, so that the yearly profits may be the greater for division. Most assuredly it would be the beginning and end of all folly to use the principal.

Some have thought that the people would be taxed to raise the money that was to come from the State. This is a wide mistake. Look at the sources above from which it is derived, and you are instantly satisfied that no such step was contemplated for the present nor the future. Examine the law, and your conclusion is the same. The only tax imposed by the citizen at the polls. The State announces to the citizen that she has been laboring for years to gather the means to educate her children—that she is now ready, and if he will consent to pay \$1 out of his own pocket, she will pay \$2, and they will unite in the work. It would be the grossest deception on the part of the State to hold out this idea, and then to turn around and tax us to raise her share. We should not think so harshly of her.

We are apt to be shy when a stranger attempts to put his finger into our purse, though a penny be all he wants. In this instance it is asked of us, not to be taken away to the west, to the north, to Raleigh, nor even to Greensborough, but to be expended again in our own neighborhood, at our own door. Not only so with what we pay, but also the State's part, which we never could or will get in any other way, and which is going, annually, and will ever go, school or no school, into the treasury in compliance with the laws of the State of long standing. Nor will it be a partial scattering of money—lodg-

ing it all on one spot, and leaving the others thirsty—but a general and profuse diffusion—an equal amount to every six miles square in Guilford—in North Carolina. It will be one means of making money more plenty, and of giving it a wider and more common circulation, if such considerations should weigh with us in such a matter.

I spoke heretofore of the loss to each individual, should the project prove impracticable,—now what would be the loss to the State? Not one fourth of the interest on its Literary Fund for one year. There being 1250 districts, \$20 to each will make only \$25,000. Where would even that be gone? Not buried in the ocean, nor forever lost to us. But dispersed throughout the length and breadth of our State—a little in every man's pocket. Would not the additional school houses we would then have over the country—the spirit thereby started, and the information disseminated, added to the light of that experiment to guide us in future, amply compensate? Bear in mind, that in all emergencies the principal is to be held sacred and untouched.

I have said that \$40 was not the extent to which the State could have gone for each district. N. C. covers an area of 50,000 square miles. It is estimated that on account of vacant & inaccessible swamps in the east, and mountains, unsuitable of cultivation in the west, one tenth is uninhabited. If the remainder, 45,000 of inhabited territory, be laid off into six miles square, or as nearly so as the nature of the country will admit, we have 1250 districts. So you at once see that the income, as estimated above, will allow \$20 to each. The proposition to us is 2 for 1,—so if the State gives \$90, we shall have to raise \$45: making \$135. Will not this maintain a school 6 months? Had we not better take one for that period, with a hope of getting one for a longer hereafter, than have none at all? This is called a day of light and knowledge, but how many children around us have no school to go to? how many are without the means of going, though within its reach? how many are growing up in ignorance, and will soon be beyond the age to go? Shall we not provide for the present generation, though we cannot do it to the fullest extent? Shall the blessing of education be withheld, when it can be granted? Shall it be deferred when hundreds and thousands would rejoice at the reception of even a pittance? Let us now lay the foundation of a universal system, and adapt it in time to all the wants of the country. If this opportunity slips from us, unimproved, is it sure the next Assembly will agree upon another, or the next, or the next? If deferred only a year or two, how many of our countrymen in that short time, will pass the chance of its benefits?

Those who have schools at their door, or the means to send their children abroad should feel for others. Not only sympathize with the child thus deprived, but extend his benevolence to his country, and to futurity. The mind of one child left in darkness might be the loss of an ornament to the State, and to the church. The path of another to degradation—to infamy,—might be traced to the failure to enlighten it while young. Is not every man interested in the development and exercise of the public intellect—is not every one concerned for the cultivation of morality—for the preservation of peace and good order—for the spread of religion—for the elevation of our national character—and for general prosperity in all departments? Do we not care for the suppression of crime and vice?—I conceive that our neighborhoods, our County, and our State, would put on an exhilarating aspect under the happy auspices of universal education. It is said to be the history of the world, that the enterprise and consequent wealth of every country is in direct proportion to its intelligence. "It is mind that acquires dominion over matter, and education that forms the mind." Do not the security of life, liberty, and of property, as well as the pursuit of happiness, depend in a great measure upon it? Can we calculate what is dependent upon the intelligence and integrity of the jury box, and the ballot box? Professor Taylor, of New York, says, "It is cheaper for any community to educate the infant mind, than to support the aged criminal. If you will give your pence to common schools, it will save your pounds from being laid out on jails and such establishments." Is it not true that we are taxed every year for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, their maintenance, and other similar purposes, and feel it not nor complain? Why not contribute cheerfully to the removal of the prime



cause—to the extinction of the very root! In Prussia, it is said crime and pauperism have decreased 38 per cent. since the commencement of her common schools—a clear proof of their practical influence. So in Scotland. Contrast Scotland, where they exist, with Ireland, where they do not. Contrast it even with proud England. Read the reports on prison discipline from Ohio, Connecticut, the other northern States, and from England—they will carry conviction to every reader. Scotland has few crimes, few beggars, no poor rates—England saves the expense of public schools, and pays 50,000,000 a year, in courts, prisons, penal colonies, and poor rates.

I wish I had space to give full statements on this head from all the sources before me, but I have not.

Republics can grow luxuriantly, only in the soil of popular education. The excellence and stability of our social edifice must be based upon the virtue and intelligence of our citizens. It is not enough that the children of one man in a neighborhood, or of a few, be virtuous and intelligent, but it should become the life blood of the whole political body. And if it is to be reduced to a metallic standard, how would you solve the question, whether it be not cheaper than ignorance, to the State, to the country, to the taxpayer?

GUILFORD.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

#### 4th of July.

In compliance with a public notice the "Greensborough Guards" and the citizens of this town assembled in the courthouse, on the evening of the 18th, to take into consideration the celebration of the 4th of July. On motion, Dr. John A. Mebane was called to the chair, and Jesse H. Lindsay appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

**Resolved**, That the Day of the Declaration of our National Independence should ever be held in fresh remembrance by the American People, and each annual return celebrated with becoming spirit.

**Resolved**, That the "Greensborough Guards," and Citizens will unite in the celebration of the approaching anniversary.

**Resolved**, That the Citizens of the County be requested to co-operate with us.

**Resolved**, That Robert M. Sloan, Henry T. Weatherly and Jesse H. Lindsay be appointed a committee to provide for the delivery of an Oration, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence.

**Resolved**, That John M. Logan, John A. Gilmer, Jed. H. Lindsay, James Sloan and Washington J. McConnell be appointed a Committee of Arrangements.

**Resolved**, That the Rev. Clergy and the surviving Soldiers of the Revolution of the county be invited to join us, and that Robert G. Lindsay, Joseph A. McLean and Robt. Mitchell be appointed a Committee of Invitation.

**Resolved**, That Nathaniel B. Houston be appointed Marshal of the day, and William Woodburn Assistant Marshal.

**Resolved**, That J. A. Mebane, J. A. Gilmer, D. P. Weir, Ralph Gorrell, Jas. T. Morehead and Jesse H. Lindsay be appointed a Committee to prepare Toasts.

**Resolved**, That John M. Morehead be appointed President of the day, and John M. Dick Vice President.

**Resolved**, That the "Guards" will parade at 11 o'clock in the morning, and with the citizens will form a procession at the old Male Academy at 12, and march to the place which may be designated by the Committee of Arrangements.

**Resolved**, That we meet on Friday evening next, at half past 7, to hear the reports of the Committee of Arrangements and the Committee in relation to the delivery of an Oration and the reading of the Declaration.

**Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro Patriot. J. A. MEHANE, Chm. Jesse H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

At a subsequent meeting, the Committee to select an Orator and Reader reported that they addressed a note to RALPH GORRELL Esq. and received one in reply consenting to deliver the Oration;—that they also addressed one to the Rev. JOHN A. GREYER, who answered that he would read the Declaration of Independence.

The Committee of Arrangements reported that they had contracted with Mr. G. C. Townsend to furnish a Dinner, and made sundry other orders for the day, which were approved and will be circulated for general information.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

YANCVILLE, N. C. June 22, 1839.

At a meeting of the citizens of Yancyville, held in the courthouse on Saturday the 22nd inst., Geo. W. Graves, Esq. was called to the chair, and Daniel L. McAlpin appointed secretary. The chairman then explained the object of the meeting: whereupon John Kerr, Jr. offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been the misfortune of our worthy fellow citizens Messrs. Walker & Fetts to sustain a heavy loss, having their smithshop connected with

their coach making establishment, with its valuable contents, consumed by fire; and whereas, the prosperity of our village, as of all communities, depends upon the encouragement and support which may be given to its enterprising and industrious mechanics; and whereas, none merit more than the sufferers in this instance the sustaining sympathy of the whole community, since they have ever conducted themselves with the strictest propriety, and enhanced the prosperity and character of our village.

Be it therefore resolved, That we will contribute to alleviate the loss sustained by Messrs. Walker & Fetts.

Resolved, further, That we recommend it to all persons, whether citizens of our village or not, who are disposed to encourage mechanical industry and enterprise and to reward personal merit, to unite with us in contributing something to alleviate the heavy loss of Messrs. Walker & Fetts.

On motion it was ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and that a copy thereof be sent to the editors of the Milton Spectator, Greensborough Patriot and Danville Reporter, with a request that they publish them.

On motion the meeting adjourned  
GEO. W. GRAVES, Chm'n.  
D. L. McALPIN, Sec.

A letter to the editors accompanying the above says: "The loss of Messrs. Walker & Fetts is estimated at about twenty-five hundred dollars. They likewise suffered a loss of some five hundred dollars about three months since by the burning of their plating shop. Their blacksmith-shop was found on fire last night about 3 o'clock; there was scarcely anything saved—all their large and costly stock of tools, iron lathes, lumber, unfinished carriages, &c. were destroyed."

#### ITEMS.

##### THE CROPS.

**Genesee County.**—The Wheat fields look more and more promising. There is, however, danger that the blade may grow too heavy. A few days of dry weather would remedy this evil, and secure the largest crop of wheat we have had for many years.—*Rochester Democrat.*

**Florida.**—The Tallahassee Watchman of the 15th says: "We are informed that the prospects for superior crops are now most promising. It is said there will be more cotton made this season than has ever before been raised and gathered in Florida."

**Missouri.**—The prospect of the grain crops in this State never was finer. The Indian corn is becoming a large culture, as it is of a quality very superior and of a great yield. The fruit trees have been greatly damaged by frosts. Missouri corn and Michigan wheat are among the new products of the West, which are to form henceforth important items in the market.

**Pennsylvania.**—The Lancaster Examiner of Thursday says: "The prospects for an abundant harvest throughout the Union, were never better. Every where, the promising appearance of the grain is flatteringly spoken of."

**Virginia.**—The Winchester Republican of Tuesday says: "We receive daily, from almost every section of our country, glowing accounts of the promising condition of the wheat crops. In the Valley its appearance is as fine as could be wished, and we have every prospect of an abundant harvest. The young corn, too, appears in a healthy condition, but it is yet far too soon to predict with any degree of confidence what may be its probable yield."

The Alexandria Gazette of Thursday says: "We have seen gentlemen, within the last week or two, from many of the neighboring counties in Virginia; Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudon, Frederick, Shenandoah, Clarke, &c., &c. the richest grain country in the State, and they all concur in representing the crops as remarkably fine, and the wheat fields, especially as exceedingly luxuriant. The cool weather which has prevailed is good for the wheat, and is helping it very much. They will begin cutting wheat in the James river country next week, and some of the farmers in Fairfax will commence in about two weeks."

The Lexington Ky., Gazette of 30th ult. says: "From all parts of the State, and in fact from the whole country, the accounts are most favorable as to the abundant appearance of the approaching harvest."

**Indiana.**—The Wabash Courier of Saturday 25th ult. says: "Accounts from all quarters, with one or two exceptions, represent the prospects of the grain and corn crops, as being very flattering, and much better than they were at the same period last year."

**Louisiana.**—The New Orleans Louisiana of the 24th ult. thus speaks of the prospects in that quarter: "Information from every part of the country authorizes us to state that the appearance of the crop is exceedingly fine. In some places it was feared that the drought which prevailed during the first fortnight of May would be injurious to the sugar and cotton. But the rains of the last few days have had the most happy effects, and imparted a most extraordinary vigor to vegetation."

The best thing for stopping a leak in a cask is whitening beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after every thing else has failed.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

**Wonderful Immigration to Texas.**—The port of Galveston, where now a fleet of steamboats and square rigged vessels is frequently seen, and which contained 4000 inhabitants, was a few years ago, a wild, uninhabited prairie. Lagrange, on the Colorado, laid out six months since, has now 300 houses. Between Lagrange and Bastrop are now thick settlements. Six months ago there were 8 or 10 families only.

The discordant spirit, which recently actuated the Whigs, is in danger of prevailing among our own friends.—*Trenton Emancipator.*

Not doubt of it. You may read in scripture, that, when the devils were cast out of the man, they entered into the herd of swine.—*Low Jour.*

**Driving a team through the Law.**—We have heard that some of the conscientious Missippians buy a gallon and a gill of brandy at a time, and after taking the gill, which by some is considered a comfortable dose, they sell back the gallon to the landlord. Thus they evade the law by means of a "fair business transaction."—*Picayune.*

In the business of publishing books and periodicals in the United States, more than 200,000 persons are engaged, employing a capital of about \$40,000,000!

The death of a Printer, is thus chronicled in an English paper:—"George Woodcock, the \* of his profession, the type of honesty, the lot of all, and although the \* of death has put a \* to his existence, every \* of his life has been without a \*."

A backwoodsman about to encounter a bear in the forest, and distrustful of his own strength a little, made the following very sensible prayer: "Oh Lord! here's going to be one of the greatest bear fights you ever did see! Oh Lord, help me—but if you can't help me, for God's sake, don't help the bear!!"

A Justice of the Peace in Vermont, who was not very noted for his erudition, had a case brought before him of a rather indecate nature, in which a young woman was introduced as a witness who was not very delicate in her testimony. The justice observed to her that she had brass enough in her face to make a five pail kettle, to which she answered, "yes, sir, and there is sap enough in your head to fill it."

"God bless your hole-iness," said one ragged loafer to another.

"I'm laying down the law," as the cleric said when he floored his counselor.

"Sure, my wife's out of spirits," said John with a sigh.

As her voice, of a tempest gave warning: "Quite out, sir, indeed," said his son who stood nigh.

"For she finished the bottle this morning!"

I can tell you how to save that ere boss," said a darkey to a man in West street, who was looking very earnestly at a skeleton of a horse attached to a vehicle heavily loaded with oysters. "Will you say on?" "Why just slip him away while the crows are at roost."

**Thunder and Lightning.**—"Thunder observes Sir John Herschel, "can scarcely ever be heard more than twenty or thirty miles from the flash which produces it. Lightning, on the other hand, may be seen—or at least its reflection in the cloud, forming what is called sheet lightning—at the distance of one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles."

"Seriously, are our people, North and South prepared to be governed by women."—*Globe.*

We suspect Gen. Washington's answer to the widow who, when she was engaged to be married, asked whether he would advise her to marry the person she had already consented to, will apply to this case, viz: "You want my approbation of what you have already resigned yourself to—not my advice in regard to a choice."—*Madisonian.*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. }  
JUNE 13TH, 1839. }

The undersigned, appointed on the 9th inst. a Committee of Arrangements, to make preparations for the ensuing Commencement, take this method of informing the public that ample accommodations will be afforded all those who shall favor the exercises with their presence. Independent of the extensive establishment recently re-fitted Miss Ann S. Hill-yard, board and lodging can be obtained in the village at Miss Martha Bullock's and the Steward's Hall. Dr. Cave will accommodate any number of ladies. In order that there may be no press for rooms, the Students have agreed to evacuate a considerable portion of the College Buildings for visitors. The undersigned pledge themselves that no person who comes within the pale of gentility, shall go "unberthed."

OLIVER H. PRINCE,  
Marshal of the Day.

WILLIAM F. DANCY,  
Wm. H. Dudley, } Committee of  
A. W. SPANGLER, } Arrangements.  
THOMAS L. AVERY. }

**Laughter.**—No man who has once heartily and decidedly laughed, can be altogether irrationally mad. How much lies in laughter—the cipher key where, with we decipher the whole man!—Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as of ice; the fewest are able to

laugh what may be called laughing, but only sniff and titter and snicker from the throat outwards, or at best produce some whiffling, husky cachinnation, as if they were laughing through wool. Of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.—*Carlyle.*

**Cold Water for Children.**—Coming, as we know it does, from a Physician in this city, we have no hesitation in publishing the annexed communication.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

"During the prevalence of this hot weather, there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water; these little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet, strange to say the mother either neglects or fears to offer cold water. In my practice, in several instances, I have been called to see children laboring under fever from the effects of thirst; and upon giving cold water, we have seen the child recover in a very short time, a free perspiration following the use of this natural remedy. Real thirst cannot be allayed by any thing as well as by water. When a child is feverish at night, it will, in a majority of cases, be cured by freely sponging its face and limbs with tepid water, and allowing it to drink cold water. Let parents who have sickly children (of any age) try this plan; if it does no good, it will produce no evil; but I am certain it will arrest much suffering by a very simple and grateful remedy."

**"In spite of your Teeth."**—Judge Brackenridge, who has lately made some stir in the political world, and who is a comical son of a comical father, resided some years in Florida, it is said, after he was engaged to be married to a lady in one of the middle States. During this time her beauty was somewhat impaired by the loss of one or two of her teeth. This circumstance gave her some uneasiness; and when she appeared in the presence of her lover, after his return from Florida, she asked him if he thought her much altered. He replied that he saw no alteration, except in her fore-teeth; but, said he, I do not regard that, I'll marry you in spite of your teeth!

**Valuable Dog.**—About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a man and a small boy were seen fishing in a small boat on the Schuylkill, having a large dog with them in the boat. When nearly opposite to Arch street, the man fell overboard, and the dog immediately plunged in, seized him by the coat, and bore him to the shore about sixty yards distant. The man appeared to use no exertion, but lay motionless until he reached terra firma. One of our reporters who saw the affair, supposed it to be some one trying the skill of his dog, rather than an accident; but in either case, such an animal is a valuable acquisition.

#### The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, CHURCH, & C.			
Bacon,	9 a 11	10 a 13	
Beeswax,	20 25	22 a 24	
Brandy, apple,	80	—	—
" peach,	100	—	—
Butter,	—	15 a 20	
Coffee,	12 1-2 a 13 1-2	12 1-2 a 15	
Cotton,	13 a 14	14 a 17	
Corn,	110	87 a 100	
Cotton yarn,	24 a 32	—	—
Feathers,	100	40 a 45	
Flaxseed,	40 a 125	—	—
Flour,	500 a 600	625 a 675	
Iron,	350 a 600	530 a 650	
Molasses,	35 a 40	45 a 50	
Nails, cut,	775 a 800	7 3-4 a —	
Sugar,	8 a 12	10 a 12 1-2	
Salt,	75 a 90	100 a 125	
Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10	—	—
Wheat,	—	—	—
Whiskey,	50	—	—
Wool,	20 a 25	—	—

**JOSEPH A. McLEAN**  
Keeps on hand at his Tanyard, in Greensboro,

Red SPANISH SOLE LEATHER—Northern tanned, and tanned here; Northern and home tanned KIP SKINS; SIDE UPPER LEATHER; Sheepskins with the wool on; Thomastown and common LIME; PLASTER OF PARIS; TAR—by the gallon; TRAIN OIL; R. Benbow's Horse Collars. Country Produce taken in exchange for any of the above articles. Cash given for Hides. June, 1839. 19-3

**PIANO SENT TO MISSISSIPPI,**  
BY E. P. NASH.

DEAR SIR—The Piano which you selected and forwarded to me made by Siodart, Worcester and Dunham, New York, came safely to hand in fine order and perfectly in tune, greatly to my surprise; as after leaving New Orleans it passed through three several boats before its arrival at Troy, a small town within eight miles of my house; from thence it was handed by a wagon. Nothing but the very great care in packing could have insured its arrival in such order. My daughter is much pleased with it, and considers it fully equal, if not superior, to the one I first purchased of you, which good judges pronounced an excellent one. I can with confidence recommend to those wishing to purchase Pianos to rely on you, as well to select, as to pack up; I am certain they will not be disappointed. Most respectfully yours, &c. J. T. LEIGH. (copy.) Yela Busha County Mississippian. The above is from Mr. Leigh, who recently resided in Amelia county, Va. (Clerk of the Court.) The first Piano which I sold him, he disposed of before he left for Mississippi, to Col. Samuel D. Burke, of Prince Edward, and on leaving Amelia gave directions for me to forward him another to New Orleans, which it seems has given great satisfaction. E. P. NASH, June, 1839. Petersburg, Virginia.

#### GRAYSON SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE Proprietors of this establishment have, within the last twelve months, at considerable expense, added to the accommodations of the place, and are now prepared to entertain at least Two Hundred Visitors. The Buildings are neat frame buildings, plastered and white washed, and many of them containing two rooms expressly for the accommodation of Families. Good managers and servants have been employed, and the Table, Bar, &c. will be equal to those of any other watering place in Virginia.

The Springs are situated on the banks of New River, in the county of Grayson, Virginia, within ten miles of the stage road from Salem, North Carolina, to Wythe Court House, Virginia; and accommodations made will be run during the season from the latter place, and from Peter Stephens's, on the stage road in Grayson county, to the Springs, so that persons coming in the stage will find no difficulty in reaching them.

To persons in health these Springs offer a delightful summer retreat, where they may indulge in every rational amusement. Game of every description abounds, and there are, within a short distance, several of the finest Trout streams in Virginia.—To the invalid they offer, in addition, the restoration of health and its attendant blessings.

The properties of the Water are set forth in the subjoined analysis,—in addition to which, it may be stated that it has on many occasions effected complete cures in Diseases of the Skin, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, &c. &c.—particularly in cases of Dyspepsia, in which it has never failed.

The charges to Visitors will be extremely moderate—less by far than at any other watering place in Virginia, and the accommodations as good, if not better.

To persons from the South, visiting the White Sulphur and the neighboring Watering Places, the Grayson Springs will afford a pleasant and convenient resting place, within a few miles of the direct route.

#### THE PROPRIETORS

**Analysis of the Water.**  
Carbonate of Soda, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnesia, Chloride of Sodium, Chloride of Calcium, Sulphureted Hydrogen, Chloride of Magnesium, and Carbonic Acid Sulphate of Soda, Gases.

The Greensborough Patriot, Raleigh Standard, Watchman of the South, Columbia Telescope, and Charleston Mercury will please to insert this advertisement for one month,—and these papers, together with the New Orleans Bee, Charleston Patriot, Richmond Enquirer, and Whig, the Globe, National Intelligencer, Old Dominion, and Lynchburg Virginian will consider the "Grayson Sulphur Springs Co." a subscriber to their respective papers for six months, commencing on the 1st May in each year. Send to "Grayson Sulphur Springs, Va." June, 1839. 18-54

**OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,**  
for restoring the Hair.

**DR. SCUDDER'S ACOUSTIC OIL,** for Deafness.

**HAY'S LINIMENT,** for the Piles.

**SAND'S REMEDY** for Salt Rheum, Tetor, &c.

**SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE,**  
Carpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

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

Jujube's Paste.  
For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839.

**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 23, 1839. 15-23

**JESSE H. LINDSAY**  
Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT,  
Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS,  
Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS,  
SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Whitall's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.  
Feb. 1839. 1-17

**NOTICE,**

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

J. & R. SLOAN.  
January 22, 1839.

**STILLS—STILLS.**

A FIRST RATE assortment of STILLS 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

**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 8th, 1839.

**New Bathing Establishment.**

NOW, gentlemen, I am ready to shave your chin, cut your hair, and give you, at the shortest notice, a good bathing, in any form or fashion.—I have, by request, added to the establishment the SHOWER BATH, which may be taken at any time from Monday till Saturday evening, at which time it is closed till Monday.

H. HENDERSON.  
June, 1839. 18-3

**Wool.**

A QUANTITY of WOOL for sale by  
W. McCONNELL.  
May 20th, 1839. 15-1

**BLANKS**

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

#### 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. MEHANE.

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.

**WROG. SANDFORD,**  
COMMISSION

AND  
**FORWARDING MERCHANT,**  
Wilmington, N. C.

**REFER TO**  
Messrs. E. W. Wilkings, } Fayetteville.  
C. T. Haigh, }  
C. J. Orrell, }  
E. L. & W. Winslow }  
Henry Humphrey } Greenboro.  
McConnell & Lindsay }  
McAdoo & Scott. }  
May, 1839. 15-13

**Rankin & McLean,**  
ARE now receiving and opening their stock

of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,**  
consisting of almost EVERY ARTICLE that  
in this section of country, which they are willing to sell on very accommodating terms.

They would return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage they have received at their hands, and hope from their experience, and by a close application to business to merit its continuance.

Greensborough, June, 1839. 17-6

**PETERS' PILLS.**

A FRESH supply of this invaluable and Billious 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, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Pleurisy, Cholera, Heart-burn, Nausea, Indigestion, Constipation, Diarrhoea, flatulency, habitual nervousness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.

J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-17

**Ready Made Coffins.**

J. M. PARISH has constantly on hand a variety of READY MADE COFFINS made of black walnut, with raised flanges and finished in the neatest manner. Also COFFIN CASES, Opposite Dr. Caldwell's, Greensborough, N. C.

May, 1839. 17-26

**NOTICE.**

BOOKS will be opened at the Store House of Jesse H. Lindsay, in Greensborough, on the 19th instant, and continue open for 10 days, under the direction of the undersigned, for a subscription to the undersigned, of the capital stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. The amount of subscription will be paid in five equal instalments, one fifth at the time of subscription, and one fifth at the expiration of each ninety days thereafter.

PETER ADAMS,  
JAMES T. MORRHEAD,  
Greensborough, N. C. June 8, 1839. 17-3

**TO THE LADIES**

MRS. FRANCES LOWRY respectfully informs the ladies of Greensborough, that she is now prepared to execute all kinds of MILLINER'S WORK—Bleaching, Dressing, Trimming, Leghorn, Tuscan, Chip or Straw Bonnets. For any work that does not give entire satisfaction no charge will be made.

June, 1839. 16-47

**NOTICE.**

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having authorized the Governor to procure a complete set of weights and measures, 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.

April, 1839. E. B. DUDLEY. 16-17

**TO WOOL CARDERS**

I KEEP FOR SALE the CARDS for every part of a Wool Carding Machine, manufactured





## POETRY.

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

From the *Detroit Morning Post*.  
**THE WHITTAKER FINALLY WHITTLED.**

I had a friend, a clever fellow by the way,  
But a great whittler. Day after day  
I've seen him "settin on a rail," or stand,  
Leaving 'gainst a post with knife in hand  
And whittle all day long—as if he thought  
His all depended on the shape his stick were wrought.

He whittled even when a boy.  
And at school his favorite employ  
Was whittling—his bench and desk and e'en  
the frame

Of his slate—all bore the initials of his name  
In short, on all the cuttables, 'twould trouble  
you

To find a spot not marked with W.  
And then he'd sticks of all dimensions,  
From pine shingles up to punchcoons,  
In either pocket, which he used  
To whittle on whenever he mused:

He was a lawyer—and I've known him  
whittle  
Many a client out of his victual.)

Sometimes he used to speculate—  
A knife and stick was then the bait;  
On such occasions you would see  
Him whittling scientifically,  
Until at length you would detect  
Him drawing out the intellect

Of his friend 'Sharper,' but ne'er could nail  
him,  
Before his whittling stock would fail.

And in the company of ladies,  
Whittling he always made his  
Principal employment—  
For in it he found more enjoyment  
Than talking with the pretty creatures,  
Or ogling their angelic features.

And thus in youth he whittled time away—  
But time, at length began to turn the play,  
And whittled him—and so continued, day by  
day,

'Till death came whittling on that way  
And whittled off his breath—and then my friend  
And all his whittings were at an end.

**THE SONG OF THE SELFISH MAN.**  
I'm not a marrying man—in vain  
Young ladies try to net me—  
I'm very sure I can't endure  
That they should thus beset me;  
There's Lady Jane may try in vain,  
And o'er my rent roll scan—  
I'm very sure I'm much too poor  
To be a marrying man!

In vain they try; I smile and sigh—  
Their soft white hands I press:  
But oh! for me 'twould really be  
Too great a happiness:  
I dance and dine—I drink my wine—  
I flirt with Lady Ann;  
But still I'm sure I'm much too poor  
To be a married man!

I laugh and talk, I smile and walk,  
I sing, I dance, I play:  
Invited out—I ride about,  
I'm fated day by day:  
I smile at mothers, I laugh at brothers  
None can my heart trepan:  
For really I—whenever my try—  
I'm not a marrying man!

**Predictions for 1839.**—The next session of Congress will be of uncommon interest and importance. This cannot fail of proving true, because it has been said every year regularly ever since we had a remembrance.

There will be a great noise about the country—when it thunders; and a great dust will be kicked up—by coaches and horses—unless the roads are McAdamsized.

There will be more books published this year than will find purchasers; more rhymes written than will find readers, and more bills made out than will find payers.

Those who have debts to pay, and no cash, will lose their credit.

Many a fond fool will jump into a honey-pot—and find it mustard—without being able to say with the fly, "I'm off."

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out blank.

Many a man will grow rich this year—in a dream.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married will out whether it be true.

Whoever makes the discovery that the world is given to lying, will do what Jack Falstaff has done before him.

Whoever hires money out of the banks will be in no hurry to see the last day of grace.

Whoever is high upon his score and low in his pocket, will think of a deputy sheriff.

Whoever runs in debt this year, will be dunned.

Whoever is out at the elbows, will think of a tailor.

Finally; we are of opinion that this will be a wonderful year, just like all that have gone before it. Politicians

will make fools of themselves, pettifoggers will make fools of others, and women with pretty faces will make fools of both themselves and others. The world will go round and come back to the place from which it set out, and this will be the course of many a man who should be up and doing. There will be a great cry and little wool, as at the shearing of pig or a session of Congress.

**The Marriage Institution** seems to be getting into bad odor in old Connecticut. Or rather, those whom the matrimonial yoke chafes there, are petitioning the legislature in scores to be permitted to *un-yoke*. An example in high life, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, of the Episcopal Church, having asked publicly to be divorced from her husband, seems to sanction the procedure, out of the pale of fashionable life. So it appears, that when the "upper crust" becomes viciously infected, it spreads throughout the whole of the underlayers of society—But what wretched business is this asking to be divorced from matrimony! People join issue commonly for "better or worse," and they should learn to bear philosophically the infirmities they detect, which were carefully concealed before marriage by a shrewd or plausible exterior. Besides, people should learn to "sow their wild oats," and outlive romance and all such ideal nonsense, before they wed, unless they wish to live a life of irretrievable misery after marriage.—*Northampton Courier*.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

William King vs. Mary King. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensborough Patriot of the pendency of this petition, and that the defendant be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Guilford County, in Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer this petition; otherwise the petition will be tried *ex parte*, and judgment taken accordingly.—Given at office 5th of June, 1839.

Test, THOS. CALDWELL, C. S. C. Pr. adv. \$4.20. 17-6

## 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.

—ALSO—  
Sperm (Lamp) Oil, and Turpentine, by the gallon.  
Lined Oil.  
Bacon, Flour, and Lard.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
May, 1839.

## 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.

THIS popular Medicine which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-1f

## Moffit's Vegetable LIFE PILLS

AND PHENIX BITTERS.  
THE high and varied 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 ostentatious puffing 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, Settled 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.  
May, 1839. 14-1f

## Important to Wheat Growers.

THE subscriber owns the right of making and vending Samuel S. Allen's *Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machine*, in the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Person, and Orange, in North Carolina, and Pittsylvania, in Virginia and is now prepared to furnish them of superior quality, with the addition of composition boxes to the shafts. Price \$175.

Upwards of a dozen of these machines were put in operation by him the past year, all of which gave entire satisfaction to the purchasers, and as an additional evidence of their superiority, it can be shown that this machine received the first premium for three successive years, at the fair of the American Institute in New York.

Orders addressed to him, Milton, N. C. will be promptly attended to.  
C. H. RICHMOND.  
Milton, June 8, 1839.—18-4f

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

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

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

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

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

**SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough (via Lexington, Salisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C.  
Arrival—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 5, P. M.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Though *Silk* and every thing connected with its production and all its improvements in machinery for its preparation and manufactures 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 popular and kindred subjects of *Agriculture, Horticulture, 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 transmit the subscription money of those who may feel disposed to patronize it.

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

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

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

## Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chills, 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.

## Garden Seeds.

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

## FEW thousand dollars of Treasury Notes,

in 50, 100 and 500, For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
April, 1839. 11-1f



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Because as well as being an unrivaled 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 family or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for bilious fever, fever & ague, dyspepsia, liver complaint, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, lowness of spirits, piles, colic, heartburn, nausea, distension of the stomach and bowels, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloated or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a mild but effective medicine may be requisite.

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

The above Pills are for sale in Greensborough, by J. & R. SLOAN.  
Sept. 14, 1838. 1y

## 1 TIERCE RICE,

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

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

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
Jan. 22, 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. During the brief year of its existence, it has been favorably received and now enjoys a steadily increasing patronage and sale of 4 to 5,000 copies per week.

The Political character of THE WHIG is fully indicated by its title. It will support the cause of Constitutional Liberty, Social Order and the Supremacy of the Laws with its whole heart and soul, and expose corruption, peculation, Jacobinism, disorganization, and demagogism in high places, with no meanly-mouthed 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 scored to hold office an hour until the charges were on trial disproved and overthrown. It will fearlessly contend for honesty, fidelity, and true Republicanism. It will war against the corrupting influence of Executive patronage, the seductions of Power and Expediency, and earnestly contend for genuine Retrenchment and Reform.

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

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

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

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

## PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM

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

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

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

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

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Rural Repository,

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

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

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the *Rural Repository*, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgments to all Contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication.

New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published in the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement to typographical execution and original and selected matter.

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

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

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

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

## The Greensborough Patriot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Raleigh Star