PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

LYNDON SWAIM & 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 arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers; and a failure to order a discontinuance within the year will be considered a new engagement.

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

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From the Philadelphia Enquirer. THE JEWS-THE PROPHECIES-PAL-ESTINE.

No little interest appears to have been excited throughout the religious and

learned world in relation to the great

movements of the European powers towards the East, the missionary labours in that region of the Christain world to the Holy Land, and the desire of removal and actual removal of numbers of the Jews to Jerusalem. These events are, we believe, by divines of every denomination of Christains, as well as by the Jews themselves, considered as tending to the rapid and coming fulfilment of prophecy. And here, we remark, which we do without adding any comment of our own-that eminent clergymen in in this city have recently declared their belief that the second coming of the Messiah is not far distant. Indeed, a friend assures us that only a few Sundays since, a divine stated in his sermon that, judging from the writings of the most eminent commentators on the prophecies. from the belief of the Christain clergy generally, and more than all, from an attentive perusal of the Holy Scriptures, that somewhere about the year 1847, or 1867, or near those periods, was thought so long and so unjustly prosecuted by to be the important time for the verificagyman alluded to, also emphatically noticod the progress of events, which he considered to be of a character that portended the approach of some mighty change. Our attention has been called to the subject more particularly just now, in consequence of seeing an able and deeply interesting article in a late number of the London Quarterly Review, and another from the pen of Major Noah, in the New York Evening Star, upon the same topic. Thus, the matter is not onwritings, but also literary and even political publications. The very minds of men seem to be called towards the Jews, their movements-their conversion, and the Holy Land. The introduction of steam has done wonders towards opening to that part of the world, a rapid communication with Christain countries; and affording great facilties to the Christain travellers. The evident influence of Christain powers over the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt, also tend to create a belief that some great political change is about to affect the East, and Mahommedan countries in particular; and it will be remembered that Palestine has been in the pessession of last of the Crusades.

The article in the Quarterly is both the battle of the five Kings against four, Saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, 1890 the negroes are emancipated-Christian-The belief of the ultimate gathering together of the nation upon that cherished they have seen the temple twice, and the city six times destroyed, their confidence is not abated, nor their faith gone. and death, -and now, in the 19th centu- this must be done separate and apart ry, in the midst of the march of intellect, from any conditions of evangelizing or and what is far better, in the greater diffusion of the written word of God, both between the promises of the Almighty nmong Jews and Christains, we hear to his chosen people, and their full and from all an harmonious assent to the complete accomplishments. Let the resprayer that concludes every Hebrew festival-" The year that approaches-Oh! and exertions of Christians, and the first bring us to Jerusalem."

It is added in connection with this is meant by "the fullness of the Gensubject, that the conversion of the Jews tiles," and time will accomplish all that to the Christain religion, has of late years is desired. Were there no other considbeen without precedent in history. A erations in this restoration, it would be number of illustrious instances are men-justified by the march of civilization, arts, way home, and revelled with his family tioned, and, what is believed to be still letters, science, and good government, for a whole fortnight on the profits of his tioned, and, what is believed to be still more important in the general result, which would triumph where now all is nights' work, after which he was as poor the feeling of friendliness and fellowship barren and despotic. betweeen Jew and Christain is rapidly becoming stronger.

connected with this subject, has recently Religious men will not lose sight of it- as a crew of gipsies.

sum of money has been raised for the esrusalem; and it possible, on Mount Zion itself. Missionaries are already on the spot, and nothing is considered wanting but to complete the purchase of the ground on which to erect the sacred ediice. A British Vice Consul has been appointed for Jerusalem; whose jurisdiction is to extend to the whole country known within the limits of the ancies Holy Land. We regret we cannot find space for the whole of Major Noah's article, but the substance of it, with such extracts as we have room for, will be read with interest. The Major copies the speculations of the London Quarterly Review, and expresses the opinion that the political events of the east are taking a direction which, in the progress of time, and not very remote, will require the intervention of some new and powerful nation, to check the advances of Russia towards the Persian dominionsto protect the British possessions in India, and divert the current of trade through shorter and more direct channels-to interpose or mediate between the despotic and fierce conflicts now carrying on by the Sultan of Turkey and the Pacha of Egypt-to open the old ports on the Syrian coast of the Medeterranean, and revive their former commerce-to retrieve the long neglected agricultural districts of Syria-to adopt valuable and important projects of internal improvement connecting the maritime ports with the embouchments of the Red Sea, by means of Rail Roads over the level plains; improve the navigation of the Nile and the Euphrates. and infuse new energies into that once powerful and always deeply interesting country, by means of capital, protection, mild and equitable laws, and a just, lib-eral and tolerant government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of ail nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people, so long and so faithfully protected by the Almighty-

He then proceeds to examine into the practicability and feasibility of the proproject, and to calculate what can be Jews, but the Christian powers can ac-

complish every thing, and he says: The learned, and particularly pious Jews, deemed it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own, then it shall please the Almighty to fulfil his promise of restoration; they rely on miracles, probably without reflecting that God works by human agents; that he disposes of events, and inclines the hearts of men to certain actions, which when taken up and carried out in their proper spirit, works the very miracles ong promised and most desirable. The Jews, therefore, can only co-operate; the Christians must act as proneers in the great work, and they owe this debt to the Jews ;-they owe it for all their sufferings and persecutions for centuries before the Reformation; they owe it in relation to their preservation of the scriptures-the hope and consolation of religion; they owe it to them in the fulfilment of all the promises made to the an- him back to his dwelling. cient and chosen people; they owe it to the character of him who came as it said, plete your work !" "to fulfil the law."-Every where we see the followers of Mahomet, ever since the societies and communities established to effect some good object-Bible societies missionary societies, societies for varielequent and argumentative. The wri-ter emphatically observes "that since reform societies, but as yet no society has been established among Christians recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, for the restoration of the Jews. South help me to bring forth the bodies that are nearly 2000 years before the time of our America is free-Greece is liberated to be buried in this vault." yoars after it, this narrow but wonderful ity has almost exhausted its resources, in region has never ceased to be the stage seeking for good objects in carrying out with trembling steps into a retired chainother a very recent English traveller has has not been directed to the remnant of some ghastly spectacle of death, but was encountered many Jews on the road to Israel-the deservedly favored people of relieved on seeing three or four portion Jerusalem, who invariably replied to his inquiries, that they were going thither to die in the land of their fathers."

Almighty God—the nation that stands jars standing in one corner. They were that they have going thither to die in the land of their fathers."

The time approaches for action—great difficulty that he and the priest carthis country, ever foremost in good works, can do much to incline the governments spot, is very general among the Jews of of Europe to favor the project of the resevery section of the world. "Though toration of the Jews, by encouraging the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan to consent to a transfer of that territory for a stipulated and liberal price, by which the Por 1800 years, their belief has sustained Jewish nation may peaceably occupy them, without a King, a prophet or a their former possessions without the shedpriest, through insult, poverty, torture ding of one drop of human blood. But

conversion. No obstacle must be thrown

toration be made through the influence

step will have been taken to show what

restoration of the Jews, and the promises made to them, and their miraculous preservation for the fulfilment of those promises. They will rejoice to witness t, and it will be a jubilee throughout the

"For lo! the days come, saith the Lord, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Isreal and Judah, and I will cause thom again to return to the land, which I gave to their fathers, and they shall possess it." "And I will break the yoke from off thy neck, and I will burst thy bonds, and thou shalt no longer serve strangers; but ye shall serve the Lord vou God, and David their King, whom I will raise up unto them. Therefore fear not thou, O my servant Jacob, neither be dismayed, O Israel; for lo I will save thee from afar, and thy seed from the land of their captivity, and Jacob shall return, and shall be in rest and quiet, and none sible. shall make him afraid. For I am with thee, saith the Lord, to save thee, though I make a full end of the nations whither I have scattered thee, I will not make a full end of thee. I will be God of all the families of Israel, and he shall be my people."-Jeremiah.

TALE OF GRENADA. BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

There was once upon a time a poor n son or bricklayer in Grenada, who kept all the Saints days and holy days, and St. Monday into the bargain, and vet with all his devotion he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely earn bread for his numerous family. One night he was aroused from his sleep by knocking at the door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous-

looking priest. "Hark ye, honest friend," said the stranger, "I have often observed that you are a good Christain, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this

very night ?".
"With all my beart, Senor Padre, condition that I am paid accor-

dingly."
"That you shall be, but you mus iffer yourself to be blindfolded."

To this the mason made no objection; so being hoodwinked, he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages, until he stopped be-fere the portals of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock, and opened what seemed to be a ponderous door. They quickly entered, the door was closed, and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echo ing corridor and spacious hall, into the interior part of the building. Here the was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a portico or court, dimly lighted with a single lamp.

In the centre was the dry basin of an old Moorish tountain, under which the priest requested him to form a small vault, bricks and mortar being at hand, for that purpose. He accordingly worked all night, but without finishing the vault. Just before daybreak, the priest put a piece of gold into his hand, and having again blindfolded him, conducted

" Are you willing to return and com-

" Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am well paid.

"Well then, tomorrow at midright i

vill call again." He did so, and the vault was com-

leted. " Now," said the priest, "you must

evidently full of money, and it was with great difficulty that he and the priest cargied them forth and constanted them to he tomb. The vault was then closed, the payement replaced, and ail traces of the work obliterated.

sheriff denied the request, and he stranthe work obliterated.

The mason was again head winked and led forth by a route inflerent from that vandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and allevs they hal. and soon after retired to rest. ed. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hand. " Wan here," said he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for mating. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall you." So saying, he de

parted. The mason wanted fethfully, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand and clinking them against each other. The moment the bell rung its matin pent, he uncovered his eyes, and found in uself on the banks of the Penil, from whence he made the best of his as ever. He continued to work a little acted upon, by statesmen and friends of and holv days from year to year; while

been commended in England. As large they will meditate day and night on the As he was seated one morning at the be ready for the other two.

door of his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old man, who was noted for ow many houses and being a griping land-

They man of money eyed him for a oment from beneath a pair of shaggy

" I am told, friend, that thou art very

" There is no denying the fact, Senor, it speaks for itself." . I presume then, you will be glad of

job, and work cheap ?" " Cheap, my master, as any man in

Grenada. "That's what I want. I have an old house going to decay, that costs me more than it's worth to keep it in repair -for no body will live in it; so I must contrive to patch it up, and keep it to

The mason was accordingly conducted to a huge descried house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through several empty halls and chambers, he entered an inner court, where his eye was caught by

had been in this place before; but it is dense ignorance that appear to be ferlike a dream. Pray who occupied this

said to be ummensely rich; and having no relations, it was supposed he would leave all his treasures to the church. He died suddenly and the priests and friars few ducats in a leather purse. The worst uck has fallen upon me; for since his death, the fellow coutinues to occupy my nouse without paying rent—finds there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the clinking of gold all night long in the chamber where the old priest slept, as if he was counting his money, and sometimes a groaning and moaning about the court. Whether true or false, these stories have brought a had name upon my house, and not a tenant will remain within it."

" Enough," cried the mason, sturdily -"let me live in your house, rent free, until some better presents, and I will engage to put it in repair, and quiet the spirits that disturb it. good chirstain and a poor man, and not to be daunted."

The offer of the honest man was very eadily accepted; he moved with his fam ily into the house and fulfilled all his engagements. By little and little he restored it to its former state. There was no longer heard the clinking of gold at night in the chamber, but it began to be heard by day in the pockets of the living mason. In a word, he increased rapidly in wealth, to the admiration of all his neighbors, and became one of the richest men in Grenada. He gave large sums to the church, by way no doubt of satis fging his conscience, and never revealed secret of his wealth until on his death bed, to his son and heir.

ROMANCE IN VILLANY.

A Louisiana newspaper relates the following story, which smacks a little of the marvellous, but which the publisher, from the respectability of the source whence it was received, is inclined to credit:

Some time since the sheriff of a coun y in the southern part of Mussisppi, had eceived, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a at these words; he followed the priest call from home for a day or two, he placed the money in the keeping of his wife, whom he charged to take good care of

in the evening of the day on in he left home, a stranger, of genappearance, called at the house, and ked permission to remain over night. Distance to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the ure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in reby which he had come. After they had fusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned,

> Late in the night, three men, disguised as negroes, came to the house, called upon the lady, and demanded possession of the money left in her charge Believing that there was no help for it. she at length told them that the mone was in another room, and that she would go and get it for them.

It so happened that the money had been deposited in the room occupied by the stranger, and on her going for it, she found the stranger up and loading his pistols. He had been awakened by the noise, and had overheard most of the conversation between his hostess and the

Telling the lady to be of good heart, her doing which, he (the stranger) would two evils to support instead of one—our called Africa's Luminary. The first number ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is ifficult to conceive of in a woman, sh did as directed; and the robber who ceiped the money fell dead at her feet.
Another instant, and the stranger's bullet had floored a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was over-taken at the gate by the stranger, and fell under the thrust of his knife.

As soon as practicable, the neighbors were alarmed, and washing the paint from the faces of the dead robbers, the one killed by the lady proved to be her own husband, and the other two a couple of near neighbors!

WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND. Mr. C. Butler, in a speech in Parlia-

ment on a late occasion, said :- "When-ever I contemplate the condition of the

working classes—the deep and dark gulf

that separates them from the knowledge and sympathies of their superiors in fortune, the utter ignorance in which we are of their feelings and wants, the little inluence which we have over their conduct, and the little hold which we appear an old Moorish fountain.

"It seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I with terror from the wild passions and the seems to me," said he, "as if I will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and the seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and "a will be seems to me, "a will be seems to me," and "a will be seems to me, where we will be seems to me, while will to have on their affections-I shrink menting in that mass of physical force. We see vast portions of them utterly neg-"A pest upon him!" cried the land-lord. "It was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was toil. Among another and yet wider class, we may observe the spread of thought yet more pernicious, and the intercommunication of sympathies yet more menacing. Sometimes the murmur of their. thronged in to take possession of his discontent and ignorance assumes an armoney but nothing could they find but a ticulate form, and speaks in the accents of the disciples of Thom, the followers of Stephens, and the millions whose creed is Chartism; for such are the instructors to whom you leave the minds of the people. Some learn their religion from a lunatic, in whose resurrection they believe; others are taught that every man has a right to what wages he thinks reasonable, and that he may enforce his right by the dagger and the torch. Others learn that rents and profits are a deduction from wages, and consequently beieve that the owners of land and capital are the plunderers and oppressors of the workman. These doctrines advance unencountered by the morality or the simple political reasons which would dispel their influence. This bad instruction is allowed to be the only instruction to the poor; while you, the enlightened of this country, whose property and lives will be the first victims of these terrible delusions of the masses, spend n a squabble about creeds, the precious

> Destiny .- We remember a beautiful illegory illustrating the power of fate .figure was seen approaching them. ittendant exclaimed in alarm: "Solomon the sight of that being affrights me, I know not why-send me, I pray thee, to was murdered." the farthermost mountain of India." The King, in his capacity of magician, complied-the attendant vanished. stranger came up and said-"Solomon, rand was to seek him on the farthest mountain of India." "A NGEL OF DEATH," replied Solomon, "thou will find him

ime which is rapidly bearing us on to

the dark catastrophe of your culpable

folly and neglect."

The Odds make the Difference .-Whilst the President of the United States receives a salary of \$25,000 per annum, the Queen of England, not yet 21 years Captain Gedney.
of are, receives £385,000, or about \$1,- "She is a schooner, about 180 tons, 700,000. The pension of the widow of having about 50 slaves on board, and the late King, is £100,000, or \$450,000. Who can wonder at the misery of the the coast of Africa to Havana. It is aslower classes of Europe, when it requires such immense eums to support the nobil-ity? Well may we celebrate the day all, with the exception of three, whose which made us free and independent.

HURRAH FOR IRELAND.

Three times three "all's well."-In the announcement of births this week we find the following:—"In London-Connecticut went down last evening to derry, the lady of J. Kennedy, Esq. offi-take possession of the vessel." cer of Excise, of three children, boys and a girl, all well." " In Calton, Glasgow, Mrs. Murray, of two sons and a daughter, all well." "At Sowerby, near Bridlington, Yorkshire, the wife of Mr. S. Mason, of three daughters all doing well." The happy husbands intend meeting to celebrate their good fortune, by drinking the healths of their consorts, with three times three, and singing as a trio " All's Well."-Cork Standard, June 24.

A disease resembling the Yellow Fever, has made its appearance at Augusta, Ga., and six cases had terminated fatally at the last accounts.

Practical Wisdom .- A merchant havng sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to anybody.he gave her a loaded ristol, and instruct. The youth promised silence, but at the Let this subject be reflected upon and and pray a good deal, to keep Saints days ed her to go out and present the money same time requested to know what admonthly paper is published, for the Missacted upon, by statesmen and friends of and holy days from year to year; while to one of the robbers, and to shoot the vantage could attend it. "If you divulge sionary Society of the Methodist Episcogily important undertaking, as Liberty and Law throughout the world. his family grew up as grant and ragged fellow whilst in the act of doing it -- on this loss," said the father "we shall have pal Church at Monrovia, Liberia. It is

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In October next, according to the proc lamation of the President, the sales of public land in Wisconsin will take place. By a provision of the law, the lands which are first td be sold lie within five miles of each side of the Milwaukie and Rock river canal, and are not to be disposed of at less than \$2,50 per acre.
The second lot of land, still convenient

to the route of the canal, will be sold to the highest bidder, at \$1,25 per acre.

At Gennesce, Michigan, on Monday the 2d September, there will also be a sale of lands, lying in an eligible part of the State, on the Sagonow Bay, copiousy supplied with water and covered with

On the 16th September there will be another sale at the same place, preceded by one on the ninth at Lexington. A sale at Chicago, Illinois, takes place on the 2d September and at Fayette, Missouri, on the 9d day of the same month.

From the Suturday Courier. LONG, LOW, RAKISH, BLACK-LOOK-ING SCHOONER."

Our readers have not probably forgotten the tale of horrors of a year ago, about "the pirate off our Capes." The schr. Eveline, Sears, of New Bedford, arrived at Wilmington, reported having fallen in with "a long, sharp schooner of about 80 tons," about 9 o'clock Monday. On her stern, was painted "L'Armstad." Sho was manned by negroes, many of whom were naked.

The pilot boat Lafayette, at New York. makes a similar report. There were 25 or 30 negroes on deck. She was seen off the woodlands by the pilot boat on Wednesday.
The U. S. steam frigate Fulton went

down immediately from New York, but returned without seeing the schooner.

Since the above, the schooner has a-gain been seen, by the pilots on board the John E. Davison, about 25 miles from Montague Point. Captain Bullenger of

the pilot boat says:
"We asked if they wanted a pilot, and received no answer, we hailed again, and inquired if they wanted to go to New York. They said in broken English, no: but they were going to some other country, pointing to the N. E. They asked water, but would not come for it .-We then hoisted the American flag, and hailed them the third time, and told them to follow us-that we were going to take them to New York. Upon this, they rushed to the quarter-deck, and armed themselves with muskets and cutlasses, and hoisted the bloody flag at the peak.'

The barque George Porter, since arrived in our city, reports to Mr. Coffee

of the Exchange:

"I sailed from Neuvitas 9 days ago. The Spanish schr. "L"Armstad" (Friendship) sailed from Havana about 7 weeks King Solomon was walking in his garden, since, bound to Neuvitas, with a cargo with an attendant, when an appalling of dry goods, &c., and 50 slaves on board, since, bound to Neuvitas, with a cargo all owned by Mr. Carrias of Puerto Punepe, with Mr. Joseph Ruig, his nephew. as supercargo on board, who it is said,

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE.

The "long, low, black schooner" bas ocen captured at last; in regard to which, what was that man doing here? My er- the following appears in the New York Star of Wednesday afternoon:

"We learn from the Captain of the steamboat Cleopatra, arrived this morning from Hartford, that the suspicious pirate looking vessel, hovering over the coast, has been captured in Gardener's Bay, Long Island Sound, near Montauk the U. S. brig Washington,

supposed to have been bound from the certained that the slaves rose upon the lives were spared for the purpose of navigating the vessel, one only at a time being permitted to come on deck. The schooner had plenty of provisions, but was out of water. The U.S. Marshal of

Fate of the Hornet .- The Galveston paper states that the following announcement came ashore in a bottle :

ON BOARD U. S. SLOOP HORNET, 31st August, 1839. We are all lost-a tremendous gale has foundered the vessel off Galveston Island, about sixty or seventy miles distance.

The editor of the New York Despatch escaped from his sanctum to get a little fresh air, by a ride in the cars of the Harlem Rail Road, when his reverie was broken by the locomotive's having the hardihood to run against a cow, which the editor pathetically portrays in his columns, as a cow-lamity.'

Methodist Paper in Liberia. - A semi-

POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer. ROTTORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, September 2. There is no relief in the money man ket. Treasury notes and post notes have used us up. The U. S. Bank is no drawing on London for the packet to-day. Exchange varies from 108 to 109. Stocks have fluctuated. U. S. Bank has gone down, and some others have gone

There appears to be, I remark in some of the Southern, Southwestern, and Westers newspapers, some misunderstanding as to the present mode of collecting the revenues at the custom-house. In this eity the paper sub-Treasury is in actual operation. public dues in bank paper, or merchants' checks on banks, and makes a special deposite of them in bank, subject to his own order. The Collector is the sub-Treasurer. The hank vaults are pro tan to mis vaults. He is a disbursing officer, I presume. He has the sole custody of the public money. The paper sub-Treasury system bill which passed the Senate, as I understand it, would only so far modify the system as to make more sub-Treasurers in New York, (a calamity! with vaults of their own, (the worst ca lamity of all.) The specie sub-Treasury I see, is a pet measure of Mr. Calhoun' friends in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. These gentleman must exease me if, in all due sincerity, I say, the New York Van Buren men are only tumbugging them once more. The paper sub-Treasury is the Albany Regency plan, and if they cannot get this kind of a sub-Treasury, Mr. Calhoun can get none at all. These gentlemen in Albany talk of "gold," "silver," and " yellov as in 1831, when they were creating safety funds for every town and village, and almost every ward in this great State. They now also talk of gold and silver and yellow boys, but all they mean is a paper sub-Treasury, by which they can collect the revenues in New York bank paper, and thus re-create again the York political bank system, so as Oa this plan the Albany Argus put up is to bring men of property into this he at the foundation of our country." scheme of a paper sub-Treasury.

I have a great deal of respect, and addivine endowment of theirs. When Mr. Vanderpoel gets into Congress he is more South Carolina, Georgia, and Alahama monts-that curious intermingling of ous man of the world, such as can bardly be found in the whole Southern country, and such as does not exist even in New England. He will with his tongue ratthe gold and silver in the ears of Mr. Cal-This is a New York motto.

THE ISSUE. The Baltimore Republican does not Whigs can get along without a National Bunk-as long as their opponents; and if any new Bank is chartered, the projet will or giuste not with them, but monted during the next Congress.

bad features and deformity of its prede-Gen. Jackson's monster was a Caliban-the Sub-Treasury is a deformed hag. Nor can any one have forgotten the grand petition for a Fifty Million Bank, on foot by Henshaw, the Van Buren leader in Boston. The friends of Mr. Van Buren in this city, would have held up their hands for a Mammoth Bank of the United States to be located here. And it is well known that some of the strongest Van Buren States in the country are for a National Bank. The State of Alabama in 1832, by a vote of their Legislature, advocated by Judge M'Kin-ley, now of the Supreme Court, moved for the creation of a Bank of the U. S. with a capital of a hundred millions! So that look at the matter which way we The Collector collects the will, there is every reason to suppose the project for a Bank, if any is offered, will come from the Van Buren party .-They can never make their Sub-Treasury scheme work. It won't answer their purpose, if they get it through. And after a few years more of confusion and misrule, they will be glad to go back to first principles, and introduce a little

more practical good sense into the management of public affairs. - N. Y. Whig. TRUE WHIG DOCTRINES.

By J. C. CALHOUN.

The following beautiful, passages are from the speech of John C. Calhoun, delivered in the Senate on the 6th May, 1834, on the president's protest:

"I am mortified (said Mr. Calhoun) that in this country, boasting its Anglo-Saxon descent, any one of respectable standing, much less the president of the United States, should be found to entertain principles leading to such monsterous results; and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of this Senate chamber, when I hear such doctrines vindicated. It is proof of the wonderful degeneracy of the times-of a total loss of the true conception of coustitutional liberty. But in this degeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regener- by the rashness or virtuous zeal, as really ation. It is not my wish to touch on the to dragoon into obedience what banks party designations that have recently ob-will not of themselves join the scheme, tained, and which have been introduced in the debates on this occasion. I, howthe "Independent Treasury" flag, and the ever, cannot but remark, that the revival tilobe all at once is softened, so that it of the party names of the revolution, after actually scolds that locofoco organ, the they had so long slumbered, is not with-New Eta. Part and parcel of the plan out a meaning-not without an indicaof Mr. Van Buren in visiting New York | tion of a return to those principles which

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the

extensive and sudden revival of these miration even, for the abstract intellect names, could not be without some adeof Southern statesmen, but I cannot feel quato cause. Names are not to be taken much for the utility or availability of that or given at pleasure. There must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was of a min than all the philosophy and elo- Augustus, in all the plenitude of his quenes of all the divine abstractions in power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, together. He is a Now Yorker, embody- then, is that something? What is there ing in himself that personification of New in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and York tacties and New York accomplishing what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party Yankee cunning and Dutch obstinacy designation at this time? I take it, that which make up a singular but anomal- the very essence of Torvism-that which constitutes a Tory-is to sustain prerogative against privilege-to support the Executive against the Legislative Department of the Government, and to lean to the side of Power against the side of Labhour till he is stunned, and yet somehow erty, while the Whig is, in all these or other Mr. Vanderpoel will always be particulars, of the respective parties, found acting for the paper sub-Treasury. Whig and Tory, the opposite, and the The error of the South is the belief that parallel runs through their application the Van Buren Northern politicians mean in all the variety of circumstances in what they solomnly preach. The masses which they have been applied, either in here on that side really do mean what is this country or Great Britain. Their thus preached—but a man that observes sudden revival and application at this these Van Buren masses will find that time, ought to admonish my old friends, their leaders never suffer them to do what who are now on the side of the Administhey preach. They blow up the party tration, that there is something in the before they permit a Locofoco principle times—something in the existing strugto be carried into practice unless they gle between the parties, and in the princan make money out of it, and, above all ciples and doctrines advocated by those secure it when it is made. We shall in power, which has caused so sudden a humbing Mr. Calheun once more, just as Mr. Van Buren humbingged him and Mr. Van Buren humbingged him and Mr. Tazewell on the Tariff in 1828 New them applied—but I must say to those who are interested, that they should not describle result, by the means which result. who are interested, that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their applient on. They owe it to themselves—they sitton to yield the point, or begin to its gious, which is not put in jeopardy husbands from the bed, where their wives the battimore reputation does not put in jeopardy husbands from the bed, where their wives feel exactly safe to place the issue of the owe it to the Chief Magistrate (whom ten to your persuasions, as if their minds by the honest men who are embarked in they support) as the head of their party, were approximating towards conviction! this benevolent, but unwise and drove them back to Vincennes, al-It is what a Yankee would call that they should halt in their support of On the contrary, since the institution of trons enterprise, as it is now conducted though the unhappy prisoners only bega "hutle skittish" on that point. It says despotic and slavish doctrines which we the Anti-Slavery Society, have they not I respect their motives while I deplore ged the miserable alternative of being ta-Bank! Now, in regard to that matter, the reviving spirit of liberty shall over-happy African? Are not the privileges who are leading of the slaves for acquiring instruction, capable had been at allow without a National. them to their ruin.'

vanian says that Rathbun, the great Buf- of gradual emancipation was gravely dewith the Administration. If they don't falo forger, is about to be pardened .- bated in the legislatures of some of the unke the Sub-Treasury go, they will This is a piece of news that nobody in principal southern states. next try to "shin up" for a National this quarter has before heard of. We do Buck. The Van Buren party of the South net believe it. The public justice should the anticipation of measures similar to already look to such an event as the only be inexorable towards your culprits on a those which have restored liberty to the measure that can extricate the cotton large scale. We know the course of colored population of the north. But regioning States from their commercial law is usually otherwise. The great vil. cently, even among the people of the free embarrassments. The Baltimore Rupub- lians escape, while the little are punished states, a spirit has existed, from some head had better not let off his big guns to the utmost rigor of the law. Your cause, against the course adopted by the against a Bank, unless he means to oppose his own party; for it is clear that they, and not the Whigs, will bring forwatd the Bank project, if any such is tice, while the poor scamp who steals a cited in this country, against any efforts horse, or robe a cellar, is sent to prison. for moral reformation. What is the fea-No it bligent observer certainly can The great forger, who cheats by tens of three in the proceedings of the friends of have forgotten Gen. Jackson's stupendous thousands, finds a world of sympathy, emancipation which has caused this un-project of an overshadowing Government while the villian whose courage does not precedented excitement in the free states, Bank, founded upon the public revenues, mount above a paltry hundred, deserves, and laid in slumber, or excited into violate was such a monster, that it absolutes the latted of all his species, and the violent re-action, the incinient sentiments lest cell of Sing Sing. The man who sits of liberty which were felt at at the south? Taxtury Scheme is an all begotten child down deliberately in his bank puriou and Our northern people have ever, with few, the Muscle Shoals.

he knows he cannot and never intends They have no interest in its continuance. We would by no means diminish the rigand the good should be protected against the maraudings of the midnight assassin. thief and robber. And still more should the public be defended against robberies in open day, in the high places of the land. Sympathy for such " heroic villians" as Ruthbun, Dyott, and others, should never interfere with the just punishment due their crimes .- N. Y. Whig.

ANOTHER VOICE OF WISDOM.

It is with strong felings of gratification that we place before our readers the following eloquent appeal to the misguided men who are laboring so carnestly to dis-tract and divide the Union, on the difficult subject of slavery. It is from the eminent and venerable Roger M. Suerwax-with but one exception the most accomplished lawyer and ablest man of New England-and was written in answer to an invitation from the Anti-Slavely Society of this State, to be present at the convention recently held in Albany. -N. Y. Com Adr.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1839. Gentlemen-1 received your letter of the 20th instant, inviting me to attend the national anti-slavery convention to be held at Albany, and requesting my views of the subject, if I should be unable to attend.

It is much to be regretted that an object so dear to humanity, and so important to our national honor, as the abolition of slavery in the United States, is not pursued in a manner more conducive to its accomplishment than has hitherto been adopted by the Anti-Slavery Society. I have no reason to doubt the benevas by the waywardness of a corrup ed mind-however differently they may be viewed by the casuist-and sufferings, uniutentionally inflicted or prolonged by the errors of a friend, may be as intense as if caused by the malice of an enemy. That emancipation can never be effected in the slave States but by voluntary enactments of their own legislatures, or b successful resistance on the part of the slaves, is often admitted in your publicadecry. Thus the declaration of the Anti-Slavery Society, convened at Philadelphia in December, 1833, in contrastag the revolutionary struggle of our fathour society are making in behalf of the slave, expressly says that "their principles led them to wage war against their oppressors, and to spill human blood like the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal weapons for deliverance from bondage."

The same declaration, in regard to the power of the several states, has this lan- pursuing, it would have no tendency to pective States, and the Executive thereguage: " We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each state to It might dissolve our national union—stances, they have been delivered, and legislate exclusively on the subject of which you profess, and I trust with sin in others the Department is awaiting the limits." still more forcibly announced in your the aversion of the south to a measure Address to the Public," of the 3d of which they will never adopt from coercoin Stoptember, 1835. Now it swell known unless By a service insurrection, which that slavery exists only by force of mu- your society so pointedly deprecate. I nicipal law, and can never be abolished think, too, that the American Anti-slaveby those which you all allow to be the to Society, is not only aggravating the and leaving the excitement to die away, only admissible means of its abolitio, condition of the stare and converting his or to settle down into some practicable until those who exact the laws shall ref- hopes into dark despair, but the free ne- constitutional channel of action, they are untarily restore to the oppressed negro-gross are suffering under the prejudice abused, ill-treated and persecuted. the liberty to which all men are entitled, and party spirit which its intemperance instance has recently occurred in Vincen-How is this be accomplished? By what has engendered. Party spirit entrenchines, Indiana. A Baptist clergyman and means can slave-owners be induced to es the soul, and fortifies both head and a Methodist class-leader had become oconsent to the manumission of their heart a ainst reason and moral influence. dious to a portion of the citizens of Vinand attaining intellectual and woral ch vation, much abridged within the last

The philanthropist began to reising in

of the same parentage. It has all the signs off hair a million of notes, which if any exceptions, disapproved of slavery. cessor, without any of its grand propor- to pay, goes free, and is thought to be "a It is wholly abhorrent to the principles smart business man"—while the misera-ble devil who counterfeits one of these in the days of our fathers, when it was worthless "promises to pay," is pronoun-ced a felon and sent to Blackwell's Is-land. So true is the adage, that "one slaveholders, favored its abolition. At murder makes a villian-millions a hero." the south, many of the most distinguish ed men concurred in our sentiments, and or of the law toward small offences. The addresses of unrivalled eloquence were public safety demands that the honest made in favor of emancipation, in the midst of powerful slave holders. ness that of the celebrated Pinkney, in Maryland more than half a century ago. Why is it that the late exertions in this holy cause have met, both at the north and the south, the most determined, and dueting the comparison and the results often the most lawless resistance? why has open violence been unjustifiably winked at and tolerated by a great mas of our respectable citizens, and even by the officers of the law ? Either the people of the whole nation have undergona change of sentiment and character in re- of 1799, requires a periodical "examingard to the great evil of slavery, or the ation and trial of the weights and meas namer of operations have been most happily erroneous. As the change of pubic feeling occurred soon after the comsencement of the publications and other proceedings of those who originated the organized anti-slavery associations, I ry standards prepared according to authink that change has resulted from those proceedings. The peculiar feature which, ded by Mr. H., to wit :as I apprehend, has caused them to defeat their own object, is the extreme and intemperate zeal by which they are disinguished. Not only the slave-holders, but the ministers of religion, and all others who do not partake of this characterstie peculiarity, are proscribed, and spo-

> Could it be supposed that a people so high spirited as the slave holders of the south, could be cowed into compliance by reproaches! Had the Rev. Dector Edwards, and others who publicly espoused the measures of emancipation adopted in Connecticut soon after revolutionary war, called slave-holders at Philadelphia, to which I have before alluded, would it not have excited, in the Northern Yankee, more of resentment than conviction, and less of compliance than opposition? The southern people have felt, and to a great degree justly, that that the abolitionists of the proper comparison and final adjustment terms of opprobrious crimination, rarely this adjustment, when it is stated the oftened by the language of respect.-This has made them inaccessible; has wrought up a temper which resists conviction or favorable influence, and has, tions, and the latter course you most just- I fear, put off emancipation for at least half a century beyond the period when it which is honestly intended, but must able audience !

ken of in language of reproach.

If the whole north are united in the overcome the opposition of the south.-Both these just opinions are estimable word, but would only aggrava e delivery and transmission. olation which marks their course.

Econ-handed Justice. - The Pennsyl- few years! Not long since, the question many whose names I venerate, and not and feathered and turned loose. Butre- to my motives which I have done to instead of quelling the spirit of abolition, slaves or to their country, unless they ad- what the world may think of it-will vise to an abandonment of the errors raise up thousands to its support .- N.Y. which have butherto characterised the Whig.

I am gentlemen, With great respect, Your obedient servant, ROGER M. SHERMAN. Rev. Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stanton.

A bridge one mile and a half long has can built over the Tennessee river at

From the Charleston Patriot, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Washington Globe contains an ar ticle in which are detailed the proceedings of the Treasury department, under Resolutions of Congress, to establish a standard of Weights and Measures. Mr. F. R. Hassler, distinguished for his scientific acquirements, has been employed to rectify the errors which have arisen from the want of uniformity in Weights and Measures at our different Custom Houses. Reports, says the Globe, was made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate in 1831 and '32 accomp nied by a detailed statement prepared by Mr. Hassler, showing the mode of con obtained. In some cases the bushel was found to differ quite six quarts, and the twenty-eight pound weight to differ be tween two and three ounces. The yard stick differed less, though it was usually too long. As the general collection act ures, and other instruments used in ascertaining the duties on imports, to be provided by each collector at the public expense," the Treasury Department forthwith gave directions to have the necassathentic units ascertained and recommen-

"The avoirdupois pound (which is the pound of Commerce,) to be derived from the Troy pound of the Mint by the legal proportions of 5760 grains, which constitute the troy pound, to 7000 grains troy, which constitute the aveirdupois pound The liquid measure to be the wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, according to the standard of 36 inches, adopted as the English yard."

Brass being decided to be the most uitable material for the Standards, and it being important to have it of the best quality, it was accordingly prepared from American zinc ore, and the purest cop-per to be obtained. The result has been MAN-STEALERS, in staring capitals, as is the production of brass of a very superior done in the declaration of the covvention quality, prepared in this city by the suquality, prepared in this city by the superintendent and his assistant;

The Standard weights have already been completed and delivered to the res pective Custom Houses, and the measures of capacity and of length have been mostly fabricated, and are now undergoing north were addressing their cars, and which it is expected will be completed not merely their understandings or con- at an early period. Some judgment can ciences. They have been addressed in he formed, of the difficulty in making scales to rest the weights can be turned by a hair, and that the thinnest silk paper can be detected on the end of the vard.

By Djoint resolution of congress, approved the 14th June, 1836; the Secre might have been effected; and excluded tary of the Treasury is directed " to cause from the slaves those moral and roligious a complete set of all the weights and influences which were conducive to measures adopted as standards, and now ers, for national liberty, with that which their present and future good. This either made or in progress of manufac manner of addressing the public on these ture for the use of the several customsubjects, can never result in the good houses and for other purposes, to be delivered to the Governor of each State in the continue to render less and less hopeful Union, or such persons as he may apwater in order to be free. Ours forbid the great objects of your success endeave point, for the use of the States respect ors. Could a missionary, thus addressively, to the end, that an uniform standsing civilized heathers, hope for a favor- and of weights and measures may be cs- to Oregon. tablished throughout the Union.

We understand that standard weights course in which the abolitionists are now have already been completed for the resof duly advised of the fact. In many inie slavery which is tolerated within its cereity, to appreciate according to its in- receipt of proper directions as to their that river to the gorge of the Rocky

The way to make Abolitionists .- The opponents of abolition take the strangest imaginable methods to put down that heresy. Instead of letting them alone, this benevolent, but unwise and disast and drove them back to Vincennes, aling Vincennes one of them was rode on Your Society, gentlemen, embraces a rail until almost dead, and then tarred a few of my personal and highly respect-of friends. As you requested my senti-ments, I could do no less than give them river to water up to his chin, where he with plainness and sincercity. I trust was suffered to remain until morning and although I cannot hope for your concur- then taken out and tarred and feathered. rence, that you will do the same justice Such proceedings, horrible in themselves yours. If my views are correct, the con- will only add fuel to the flame. One on the river. vention at Albany can do no good to the martyr sacrificed to a cause-no matter

> Smuggling .- During the present and broad-cloths, valued at nearly two millions of dollars, or nearly one half of the provement alone. official valuation of all such goods imported into the United States during the is reason to believe that a large quanti- Liverpool, on behalf of a company, to

ty you remains concepted, or hose been disposed off to persons residing at dis-tant places, and cannot be traced. This vast amount of goods has been seized under the belief that they bave boon entered under false invoices; and it is pretty well ascertained that a company of scoundrels has been regularly organized to defraud the revenue and break down honest importers whose business has been, for a long time past paralyzed by these unprincipled agents. The port of New York is the great thoroughfare by which these goods and their way into the country, and it requires a most expanded charity to believe that they are smuggled without the connivance of some of the officers of the customs; for the public attention has been long awakened to these fraudulent doings, and ordinary vigilance ought to have prevented their ontinuance.

NORTHERN MEXICO.

The large district of country of which Santa Fe is the centre, would be one of the most productive on the continent if it had an outlet. It is rich in the precious metals, has a fertile soil, is blessed with one of the most delightful climates, and is capable of sustaining a vast population. But it is perhaps one of the most isolated regions on the globe. Rio del Norte, the river by which it is drained, is not navigable, neither can it be entered from the Gulf of Mexico, oving to an extensive bar at the mouth; and the country lying between Mexico proper and the district of which we are speaking, is destitute of any means of conveyance worthy of the name, and on the west the Rocky Mountains interpose as insuperable barrier. There is but one. way by which the people of this fine country can hold commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, and that is he crossing over from the valley of the Rio del Norte to the valley of the Mississippi. The trade already carried on in this way is of considerable importance, and rapidly augmenting.

The most common route of the Santa Fe trade is up the Missouri river to Independence, a town very near the western conferes of the State of Miscourt, thence south-west by a waggon road or trail, to the Arkansas river, which is reached some considerable distance above the western border of the State of Arkansas; thence some 60 to 100 miles along the northern bank of that river : thence across the country, in a directiona little west of south, to Santa Fe.

Another route sometimes used by tra-ders is to ascend the Arkunsas river, by steamboat to Van Buren, a town on the western border of Arkansas, and thence across the prairies to the trail from Independence. The distance from Van Buren to Santa Fe is between six and seven hundred miles; from Independence it is somewhat greater.

This rich trade is entirely engressed by the U. States; nor can we ever have any successful competitor for it. Our territory extends within a comparatively short distance of Santa Fe; and a road suited to accommodate that trade would be on the shortest and best route to the easiest in the Rocky mountains, leading

No artificail channel of intercourse cver produced such mighty results as would a Railroad extending from the Mississippi river through Southern Missouri, to the Arkansas river, say at the point where the Santa Fe road now strikes it. and thence along the northern bank of mountains. It would give us at once an easy access to the rich but isolated regions of northern Mexico, and to the great territory of Oregon, which is destined one day to be the seat of a powerful empire, and will, if this nation is true to herself, be a member of this Confederacy. Emigration, like a mighty flood, would pour in, and fell up our territory from "sea to sea," and the delightful regions of northern Mexico would soon be occupied by the Anglo Saxon race. It would be a work of rast magnitude to be sure, but its magnitude is not commensurated with the results it would bring about. With such a road, Great Britain could not possession of Oregon with us .- Pittsburg Adrocate.

The public works in Ohio .- The Zanesville Republican states that the contractors on the public works in that vicinity. were paid last week, about thirty-three cents in the dollar, on the amount of their estimates; and that paper intimates the probability that a general cessation of operations on the Ohio public works may take place ere long, on account of the scarcity of money.

There are one hundred and twenty. six steamers on the Hudson river, (including ferry boats; of which 58 are emplayed in towing freight-barges; 12 for pleasure excursions ; 17 undergoing remirs; S running between New York and Albany ; 3 between New York and Newburg; and the rest to the various towns

Rail roads in the U. States .- It is estimated that there are now more than three thousand miles of rail road completed and in operation in the United States. at an average cost of about \$20,000 the the past week, woollen goods chiefly mile; making sixty millions of dollars already expended in these works of im-

Sugar Beet .- It may be gratifying year 1838, have been seized in New York to our readers to know that Mr. Bossen, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and there of Boston, sailed last Saturday in the

bring out machinery and men to carry on the the manufacture of beet sugar, on an ex-tensive scale, in Boston. The Yankees THE PATRIOT. always "go a head."-Philadelphia U.

The following is too good not to be copied. It is from that repository of good things, the New York Atlas:

We wont indulge in horrid anticipation," as the hen pecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world never to seperate from her. "Parson," said he, "I beg you wouldn't mention that circumstance again."

A Patron .- The Steubenville Herald says: "a subscriber who has been pat-ronizing us for nearly ten years without paying, and whose lovely wife not long since broomsticked our collector out of the house for presenting the bill, wanted to know of us last week why we stopped his paper."

A serious drought prevails throughout the northern and middle portions of Ken tucky, and much injury has been done to the corn crop. In the Green river country, the crops of corn and tobacco are also said to have been greatly injured by the drought.

The Indianapolis Journal of the 20th instant, says , " The state bank of Indiana has declined receiving the funds of the general government on special de-posite, on the terms proposed by the secrctary of treasury."

Wool growing in Vermont .- The Rutland Herald says, the growth of the present year is selling at the rate of fifrents per pound, and that the aggre gate proceeds of sales in the state, will amount to one million five hundred thou-

Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road company .- Through the politeness of captain Dimmock, we are furnished with the annual report of the company, by which we learn that the receipts of the road exceeded the expenditures by \$5,-110 80.

The receipts of the road for the year ending 20th of April, 1830, were \$60% 974 50. being \$11, 049 34 more than has been received any previous year; the expenditures for the same time, have on \$5,583 69 Portsmouth Va. Chron-

The Markets.

	PAYE	TTI	VILLE	CHERAW,S. C
Bacon.	11		13	10 a 13
Beeswax.	20	10-2	25	22 n 24
Brandy, apple,	60		70	- a -
do. pench	100			
Butter,	90		25	15 a 20
Coffee.	121	-2 a	131-2	12 1-2 a 15
Cotton,	10		11	14 a 17
Corn.	75		80	87 a 100
Cotton yarn.	24		32	- a
Feathers,	45			40 a 45
Fiaxseed,	100		125	
Plour, new,	500		600	625 a 675
Iron,	550		600	550 a 650
Molasses,	35		40	45 a 50
Nails, cut,	775		800	73-4 . 8
Sugar,	8		13	10 a 12 1-2
Salt.	75	A	90	100 a 125
Tobacco, Jeaf.	8		10	The second second
Wheat,	80		A STATE OF	
Whiskey,	50			
Wool,	17		20	

NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER, FOR SALE.

THAT the estate of the late Hezekiah Niles may be epeedily settled, it has been deemed advisable by those who have the management thereof, that the entire establishment, so well known throughout the country as "Niles Register," should be sold: It is therefore offered for sale, with the subscription list, printing materials and expert thing which properly be. materials and every thing which properly be longs to the publication. (The subscrip tion list has not for many years been larger than at present, and the subscribers are am st and most punctual in the country; and the office contains all necessary presses, (one a power press made Adams), of the most improved kind in the best condition.

Presaming that those desirous of purcha-sing will make enquiries in person or by let-ter, it is not deemed necessary to extend this notice further, than to express the conviction that the establishment is one of the most val-uable in the country, as can be satisfactorily proven by an exhibition of the receipts and sylven by an exhibition of the receipts and expenditures, and that in the hands of a per-son with a small capital, and qualified to con-duct it, the price demanded can be realized in clear profits in less than three years. The whole establishment can be had or

reasonable terms, and on a extended credit so tention of the Southern Administration of effecting changes in political, but doas to enable the purchaser to prosecute the business to advantage.

Address to advantage.

Address the present editor.

WM. OGDEN NILES, or
PHILIP REIGART. Agent of the administratrix of H. Niles,

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. Carolina. THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the man-

agement and direction of the subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of

EDWARD YARBROUGH. July 30, 1889.

BLANKS

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

BERETTEDEDUCE.

Tuesday, September 10, 1839.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS. The Superintendents of Common Schools for Guilford county held a meet. ing last Saturday. We are informed that they adopted no definite measures for the survey of districts. But, believing the size of the districts, as required by law, too large, and that the population in each would be found too numerous to accommodate at one school,—they discussed the propriety of laying off the districts in such shape as would render them susceptible of division hereafter .-The most satisfactory scheme that presented itself was, to divide the county into districts about eight and a half miles long, by four and a fourth wide, which would be equal to six miles square. In each of these districts two schoool-houses might be erected and the legislative bounty applied to both. This proposition is made in anticipation of a division of the oblong districts, which would eventually make the size-four and a fourth miles square-much more convenient,especially in a county so evenly & densely peopled as Guilford.

This proposition, we understand, is held up by the Superintendents for consultation among their neighbors and acquaintances in the various parts of the county. It strikes us that this plan will obviate the most valid objection which can be raised against the Law in this county,-that is, as to the too great extent of territory comprehended in a dis-

The above statements are made from conversation with one of the Superinendents, and we believe are substantially correct.

THE EMPIRE STATE. .

The reader's attention is commended o a letter of the New York correspondent of the Intelligencer, found in another column. It contains some acute remarks on New York politics and New York politicians, compared with those of the South,-and on the sway which the Empire State holds over the pecuniary affairs of her sisters.

The idea has frequently been forced

upon us that our public men in the South are not sufficiently practical-that they are too much actuated by a desire to make a figure-to have their own famous names trumpeted from the federal capital,-while the calculating and perseverng, though less estentations Yankees, devise and execute such plans as suit them. While the expansive mind of the southern member is laboring some general principle, the New Yorker is "watching the interest of his constituents."-True, we are admirable men in the "abstract"-brilliant fellows in the discussion of theory, and investigation of first principles,-but somehow, our more practical brethren at the north manage to feast upon the actual fat of our land. while they turn to the best advantage the productions and facilities of their own.

Southern men have not quite enough of the spirit of this "utilitarian age."-We should possess enough of this spirit to enable us to legislate a little in self defence.

RHODE ISLAND.

over Thurston and Dorr,-and a whig legislature. "The selection of Mr. Dorr," tional Intelligencer, "a Locofoco Abolitionist chief, to oust a whig member, on the grounds that he was a Democratic extends, the weaker sex do not assume abolitionist, I would commend to the at- the apparel of their lords for the purpose press, who attempt to blindfold their mestic government. That class however readers with the idea that Abolitionism who would be most ready thus to infringe is confined exclusively to the Whigs in our rights of suffrage, would probably the North."

ALL STRAIGHT.

The Milton Spectator, and the superintendent of the poor of Caswell, correct certain reports about the manner of the Caswell, by administration men, at the late election. There were but four male paupers, and they were not "siened out of the poorhouse;" and after they were [not] seined out, they were not "hauled to the polls on wagons,"-but "walked" there on their own hind legs like other folks, "to vote for John Hill." All which we stedfastly believe.

fir " A Traveller " has come.

NEW AND STRANGE

We apprehend that the prejudices of our sister county, Caswell, against Guil- to recognize the independence of Texas, ford, have been wrought up to a most un- and that we may expect soon to receive the warrantable pitch. It will be perceived official anneuncement of the recognition by the following, from the Milton paper, that a report has been in circulation and received credence there, which would disgrace a community the most ahardoned. It is seriously asked "whether it is a fact that two hundred women [in Guilford] dressed themselves in men's clothes, and voted for Shepperd !!!" A tremendous laugh was on the point of exploding when we read this ridiculous inquiry but on observing the serious manner in which the editor penned his denial of it, we felt a sensation of sorrow and indignation, that honest men should be thus imposed upon with regard to their no less honest fellow citizens of another county. The foolish and disgusting absurdity of this tale is too much for the editor of the Spectator-a stranger to our community,-yet he treats it with a gravity which sits rather awkwardly on one "believing" it to be a "calumny and false-

For the Milton Spectator.

MR. EDITOR: Can you inform me as to the truth of the report now in circulation concerning the whigs of Guilford, whether it is a fact that two hundred women dressed themselves in men's clothes, and voted for Shepperd? And if all the boys at school in Greensborough, of 17 years of age and upwards, were allowed to vote? And the boys from out of the horse-stables? Such reports are in circulation here, and I am anxious to know if they are true or false. If you will give this a place in your columns, perhaps some of your readers will be able to throw some light on the subject, if you cannot.

FIAT LUX. Yanceyville, Aug. 24, 1889.

[in reply to our correspondent, we can only say, that such reports were in cir-culation here, and we were requested to publish them; but believing them to be rroncous, we declined giving them publicity unless we had better authority than rumor alone, notwithstanding the mean tricks we know the whig part, to be guilty of. We have no disposition to imitate the federal presses by publishing calumny and falsehood, believing it to be such. It is possible, however, that so much of the report as relates to the boys may be true; but that there could be found in Guilford a single female who would so far degrade herself, we do not believe, and our correspondent may rely upon that part of the story as being false.]

We, too, have heard reports-reports of malpractices in the administration party at the late election in the district. which-if not as ridiculous-as dishonest and dirty, and we would fain hope as false, as those which some of our charitable neighbors of Caswell circulate on the whigs of Guilford ;-reports which, if authenticated, would justify the severest reprehension.

The bitterdess of feeling engendered in the minds of the people of the other three counties of the district against Guilford, we have forborne to advert to place for raising cattle. since the election. And before the election we touched this topic as tenderly as our duty to Guilford-which commands our first duty and affection-would permit. It was plainly discoverable that the contest was to be between Guilford and perd and Hill. "The Federal Tory Abolitionists of Guilford must rule the distriet no longer!" What a luscious theme for the demagogue! We confess that indignation was among the uppermost feelings aroused by this meanest scheme the corner there? Them's got health, f a scheming party, and feared that our This State has elected whig members expressions, while they would effect no of Congress-Cranston and Tillinghast, positive good, might have a tendency to widen the breach which was but too evidently extending from political sentisays the N. Y. correspondent of the Na- ment, to the social interest and feeling of the citizens of the district.

N. B. So far as our limited knowledge have voted the administration ticket!

TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner states Polk's 42 administration members.

WISCONSIN

Judge Doty, the late whig delegate in congress from the territory of Wisconsin, I decided the case accordin. has been re-elected by a very large majority over both his competitors.

OF An adverisement of the sale of Niles' National Register may be found in another column.

The makin' my eternal fortin here jest the Forwarding as fast as I can. I can do any thing a little smarter than any of 'em' ceptin by the late form.

FRANCE AND TEXAS.

It is reported that France has agreed go ahead of me at playing lu and poker,

The following is the address of a letter which lately came to the postoffice at Salem, N. C.

"North Carolina, Stokes County, to Deborah Jones Swing, near Salem of Coarse that post office with care and speed, all post masters are desired to push it on, or to James Gilson her son in law."

VEGETABLE MEN.

The Georgia Lawyer, in the Knicker bocker, lays it down as his peculiar the ory or monomania, that there are two distinct kirds of men ; the animal and the vegetable. In the first kind he classe those who have hearts, feelings, impul-ses, and affections. The second class, or vegetable man, is sufficiently describ ed in the following sketch, which we bor-row from his portfolio.

Two friends and brother lawyers of

mine, were travelling some years since, on the "circuit." Their way led them across the sandy hills that form the north ern boundaryof the Altamaha, one of the noble rivers of our beautiful State .-These hills, or ridges, however, are as barren and desolate as Arabia Patræa .-You might plant a Yankee there, and he would not grow! Perhaps after this assertion, it would be "surplusage" to say that no offort of industry or ingenuity could coax a blade of grass to rear its head above the sterile soil. It was a rainy, gloomy day, and after travelling for some time without encountering any signs of human life, their hearts were cheered by the sight of the "smoke that so gracefully curled," and they knew, forthwith, "that a cottage was near." And sure enough, there it was. A clumsy, ill-shapen log hut, with interstices, or, to speak more classically, "chinks," wide enough to throw a sizeable bear

through. My friends dismounted, and entered. A fire of pine-wood, or light-wood, as it is technically called, blazed in the clay chimney. In one corner of the fire place were huddled a baker's dozen of "yellow complected" brats. A tall, gaunt female, with long uncombed tresses, or bunches of coarse red hair, was seated upon the floor; while in front of the fire, and occupying the only stool in the hovel, sat the "lord of the soil," shiv ering under the malign influence of a tertain ague.
. " Good morning my friend," said one

of the visitors, who is celebrated for his politeness and urbanity.
" Merning!" was the laconic and e

cho-like reply. (I believe that is an incorrect expression. Echo, like a wo man, always gives the last word.)
"Fine situation you have here," re-

sumed my brother attorney. "Fine h-II!" responded the host "what's it fine for !"

"Why, I should suppose you would have good sport here, in hunting." "Then you'd suppose a d-a lie!-You can't hunt, 'ceptin you got some-thing to hunt at, kin you?"

"No; there's a very clear case; I thought however, that so near the river, there would be plenty of deer. Still, if it is not a good hunting-ground, it is a fine

"It is, is it? S'posin' the cattle gets in the swamp, and the d-d river rises 'pon 'em, and the cussed fools don't get out of the way; but get drowned! How you gwine to raise 'em then' eh?"

"Tnat is certainly very bad," continued my indefatigable friend; but there is one comfort left to you. If you have not her sisters, rather than between Shep- the richest soil, nor the best huntingground, nor the greenest pasturage, you have what is better than the monarch's diadem, or the highest niche in the temple of Fame : you have health.'

"The h-If I have, stranger ! Do you see them yaller compleated critters in got it, 'an't she? And look at me, with MORUS MULTICAULIS this cussed ager shakin my bones into a jelly! You call that health, don't you?"

"Look here, my friend," exclaimed my brother chip, "answer me this question, and I won't ask you another. If you can't get any thing to grow here, and nothing to hunt; if all your cattle drown, here?

"Oh, 'cause the light-wood knots are so 'mazin' handy !"

Wildcatsville Rattlesnake county, Ark. Dear Marm :- You haint the least idea in the world how I'm getting along out here in this Rakansack country. They's Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains lately appointed me post-master in this prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants majority for governor of Tennessee to be town, and I'm expecting to get the office of justice of the peace afore long. I've 2,058. The state senate will consist of had three cases left out to me already.requisition made upon the poorhouse of 10 whigs and 15 administration members. One on e'm was where a feller had gou-The house will consist of 33 whigs and ged out another chap's eye, and neither on 'em was sartin shure whether he was at the top or bottom when the thing was done. I knew all about it jest as easy, 'cause I was a watchin all the time-so

This is a great country! Why, marin, the corn here grows as high as witch hazles or cherry trees, and the cotton and other fruit beats all calculation.

playin cards, but I du think they rather

cause they always win my money. You know them shirts you said you made for me and didn't know how to forrid 'em on ; you can send 'em by mail now, as I don't have no postage to pay in consequence of the virtue of my office. If the wattermellons are ripe I wish you would send on tu or three also them tu pair of nankeen trousers hadn't room for in'my trunk when I star ted. You'll find a button off on one pair unless you've sow'd it on since I left, and while you are about it you might as well let out that gather in the bottom of 'em-I expect I've grown a little since I left hum. Send 'em all by mail—they wont cost me the first red cent.

Iv'e now been here nearly nine months and my health has been first rate nearly all the time, The only sickness I've had worth a mentionin', has been the billious fever twic't, the congestive fever one't the fever and ager occasionally and the dumb ager all the time.

Marm, I wish you'd giv my luv to Eunice Homes, and ask her if she recollects that time we went to Hepsey Stearnes' quiltin? I wish Eunice was out here now. If you see Zack Stearnes tell him he may keep that knife I cum away and forgot, as one blade was broke out and

it aint of no great account.

I feel as the I had a shake a comin on, to I must stop writin. Dont forgit the shirts and trousers.

Your luvin sun, EBEN PETTINGILL.

N. B. Apples is quite scace out here I would ask you tu send on a barrel by post, only I'm afraid they'll, lumber up the mail. You can send a peck any how.

VOTE ON THE SCHOOL BILL.

TOIL ON I	HE SCH	OL BILL.
	School.	No School.
Guilford,	1550	422
Rockingham,	927	211
Craven, -	854	129
Edgecombe,	165	1075
Beaufort,	1042	50
Pitt,	598	870
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	693	60)
Wake,	849	656
Orange,	1357	455
Davidson,	452	991
Chatham,	877	402
Randolph,	847	515
Halifax,	699	102
Warren,	250	290
Lenoir,	285	198
Pasquotank,	762	2
Richmond,	559	73
Robeson,	107 m	nj.
New Hanover	, 469	39
Onslow,	341	92
Mecklenburg	, 950	578
Cabarrus,	603	370
Rutherford,	799	650
Lincoln,		No School.
Duplin,	371	141
Brunswick,	135	20
Bladen,	200	40
Columbus,		No School.
Wilkes,	851	352

NOTICE.

THE Fall Term of the G. F. C. Prepara tory School, under the superintendence of Miss Judson, has commenced. Pupils can be entered at any period of the Session, charge will be made from the time of enter-

ing.

The course of study is ample, embracing Philosophy, Chymistry, Algebra, (first principles.) Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botany, Latin, French, &c., together with Ornamental Work, Painting, &c.

As good advantages, for thorough instruc-

tion in the various brances taught, are afforded here as can be found in any Academy.

A Music Department, for instruction the Piano Forte, is now connected with the School, under the superintendence of Miss Brazier. Her qualifications warrant us in recommending her School to the public pat-

Not more than 8 or 10 pupils, in addition to the present number, can be taken this Session. Terms for Tuition, Boarding, and other particulars can be had on application to Rev. M. Brock, Rev. P. Doub, Dr. I. J. M. Lind-

say, or the subscriber. S. S. BRYANT, Sec'y. Sept. 6th, 1839.

FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North and elsewhere. - He also has a large stock of and your family are all quite sick; why, in the name of common sense, do you peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c. being selections of up sticks, and off? Why do you stay tions of the best American and European tions of the best American tions o fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated. and in healthy, growing condition.

I will have trees delivered in good condi-

tion, at any reasonable distrance from Lexing-tion, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the the postage being paid. Communications will be premptly attended to. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK. September 6, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing be-tween the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary d. McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutani consent. James McGary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

AMES McGARY. A. McTAGGART.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 26, 1839. 30-4 James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied ATTENTION.

A LL the officers belonging to the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 8th Brigade and 9th Division N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to parade at Greensborough, with their respective Troops, on the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for regimental review.

WILLIAM GILBREATH, Col. August 28th, 1839.

Attention.

A LL those belonging to my Troop of Cavalry are commanded to parade in Greensborough at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 11th ct October, armed and equipped as the law directs.

JOHN D. SCOTT. Sept. 7th, 1839.

20 BOXES OF CANDLES, just receit-

Sept. 9th, 1839.

Almanacs for 1840.

ARMARS' AND PLANTERS' AI-MANACS for the year 1840 for sale, by the groce, dozen or single one, at the pub-lisher's prices. J. & R. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 19th of October next, there will be let to the lowest bidder, on the premises, the building of a Meetinghouse near Field's schoolhouse. Dimensions and other particulars made known at the time and place aforesaid. By order of the Board.

JOB WORTH, Sec'ry.

Arrivals & Departures of the MAILS.

GREENSBNROUGH, 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. G. Arrival-Every Sunday, Tuesday and Frie

Departure—Same days at 1, P. M.

The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9, P. M.; and departs every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 1 P. M.

WESTERN MAIL. From Greensborough (via Salem) to Wythe C. H. Va.

Mythe C. H. Va.

Arcival—Every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, by 9, P. M.

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

From Greensbough (via Lexington, Sulisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S.C. Arrival-Every Sunday, Tuesday and Fri-day, by 12, M.

Departs-Same days, at 11, A. M. THE HORSE MAIL For Pittsborough, leaves every Thursday, at H. A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 5, P. M.

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

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M. Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 11-19



The Subscriber having taken a shop East of the Courthouse, where he will repair Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry, in a

workmanlike manner, solicits the patronage of Greensborough, and its vicinity. For cash only.
ROB'T SINGLETON.

Greenshore', August 5, 1830. 25,3

NOTICE

A LL those indebted on the Books of Will-iam Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully re-quested to call at the store and close them as longerl indugence cannot be given.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

July 4th, 1839. WANTED.

200 BUSHELS of CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Callon J. A. MEBANE. Greensberaugh, June, 1839.

And Morus Multicanlis Trees for sale, to be delivered in November. W. D. LINDSAY

Jamestown, N. C., Aug. 1939.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment
FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,
Serofulous and other Tumours, Ulcert,
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 Chilblains Whitlows, Biles, Piles, ruptions, Chindains Whitlows, Blue, Pries, Corns, and external diseases generally— Prepared by the Patentee, W.M. W. GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale J. & R. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY having au-thorized the Governor to procure one complete set of weights and measures, asstaudards for each county, persons disposed to con-tract are invited to make their terms known, agreeably to the act for that purpose, chap-

er XL.

Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office. E. B. DUDLEY.

April, 1839.

THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice.

THIS WORK, the appearance of which has been unexpectedly delayed for caues heretofore made known in the public, will be speedily published. In the course of mich month, (August,) a few hundred copies will be completed and ready for delivery to sub-scribers and purchasers.



POETRY.

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

Written in a copy of a Bible, presented to my Daughter.

BY MRS. CORNWALL BARON WILSON. When in future distant years, Thou shalt look upon this page. Through the chrystal vale of tears, That dim our eyes in after age; Think it was a mother's hand, Though her smile no more thou'lt see, Pointing towards that "better land," Gave this sacred gift to thee!

Lightly thou esteem'st it now, For thy heart is young and wild, And upon thy girlhood's brow, Nought but sunny Hope hath-smiled! But when disappointments come And the world begins to steal All thy spirit's early bloom, Then its value thou wilt feel!

To thy chamber, still and lone, Fly,-and search this sacred page, When earth's blandishments are gone, Every grief it will assuage! Close thy door against the din Of worldly folly-worldly tear-Only In the radiance in Of each heavenly promise there!

When the bruised spirit bends 'Neath the weight of sorrow's chain. When of all life's summer friends, Not one flatterer shall remain: Lay this unction to the wound Of thy smitten, bleeding breast; Here the only balm is found That can yield the weary rest!

Not alone in hours of woe, "Search the Scriptures," but while joy Doth list lissful cup o'erflow, Be it oft thy sweet employ; So, remembering in thy youth, Him whose spirit lights each page, Thou shalt have abundant proof. He will not forget thine age !

THE SACRIFICE.

The morning sun rose bright and clear, On Abraham's tent it gaily shone, And all was bright and cheerful there. All save the Patriarch's heart alone

When God's command arose to mind, It forced into his eye the tear; For though his soul was all resigned, Yet nature fondly lingered there.

The morning's simple fare was spread, And Sorah at the banquet smiled; Day o'er her face its lustre shed, For near her sat her only child.

The charms that pleased a monarch's eye Upon her cheeks had left their trace; His highly augured destiny Was written in his heavenly face

The groaning father turned away, And walked the inner tent apart, He felt his fortitude decay, While nature whispered at his heart.

Oh! must this son to whom was given The promise of a blessed land. Heir to the choicest gifts of heaven, Be slain by a fond father's hand !

This son for whom my eldest born Was sent an outcast from his home : And in some wilderness forlorn A savage exile doomed to roam.

But shall a feeble worm rebel And murgaur at a father's rod; Shall be be backward to fulfill The known and certain will of God.

" Arise my son, the cruet fiill, And store the scrip with due supplies; For we must seek Moriah's hill, And offer there a sacrifice."

The mother raised her speaking eye, And all a mother's soul was there; She feared the desert drear and dry, She feared the savage lurking near.

Abraham beheld, and made reply-"On Him from whom all blessings flow; " My sister, we with faith rely,-"Tis He commands, and we must go."

The dutcous son in haste obeyed, The scrip was filled, the mule prepared, And with the Third day's twilight shade Moriah's lofty hill appeared.

The servants then at distance stay'd, Alone ascend the son and sire : The wood on Isaac's shoulder laid-The wood to build his funeral pyre.

No passion swayed the father's mind, He felt a calm a death like chill ; His soul all chastened -all resigned, Bowed meekly, though he shudder'd still.

When on the mountain's brow they stood, With smiling wonder Isaac crie-"My Pather-lo! the fire and wood, But where the Lumb for sacrifice !

The Holy Spirit stay'd his mind, While Abraham answered low and calm, With steady voice and look resigned, "God will himself provide a Lamb."

the let us you profine I be mine

On hoffest theme too rashiy dare-Furn to the Book of Books divine, And read the glorious promise there.

Ages on ages roll'd away;-At length the time appointed came, When on the mount of Calvary God did indeed provide a Lamb.

Love, Licker, Etc .- A few days since we regaled our readers with an epistle from "Kathrup an tilden," in Illinois, to her "swete henry," in Pennsylvania. Here is an extract from another of Kathrun's letters to her "turkle dove."

"We had a metein in the blac smith shop last nite Lickers is riz i wunder whi mi swete henry dont cum owt chur & let me grip mi arms round hiz blesed boddy, so that i can feal mi hart bete agin hizzen it betes lyke a leetel trip hamur now henry et yu dont cum owt pra for me Sass is skarce owt chur eksept squirls & kat fish & korn mele and sich wegerta-

Losing good morals by an Earthquake -An American ship lay in Talcahuana at the time the several earthquakes were experienced there. Shortly afterwards, while lying in another port, the Captain thought it necessary to punish a man, but allowed that if the offender could advance any reason for his immoral conduct, he would be pardoned. "Why, sir," said Jack, "you see as how I think that 'are carthquake shook my moral principles out o' me." Such able reasoning had the desired effect, and Jack was forgiven.

Acknowledgement.—A miller had his neighbor arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from his mill. But being unable to substantiate the charge by proof, the court adjudged that the miller should make an acknowledgment to the accused. "Well," says he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat, I can't prove it—and I am sorry for it." can't prove it-and I am sorry for it."

The Lowell (Mass.) Courier states that a little responsibility was left at the door of a gentleman in that city, the other evening, packed in a box. It was six evening, packed in a box. It was six weeks old, and alive and kicking, and on a piece of paper was written, "I do not claim a father's house. Will you take me in out of pity, for I am a poor sick baby."

A Relic .- A mourning ting bearing the inscription 'Sarah Hastings, ob. 13 Feb. 1774, Æ 60.' was found a few weeks since, near the ruins of Fort George. It is supposed to have belonged to some er of the Hastings' family, who served under Burgoyne, and to have been lost in 1777, while the British forces held possession of the fort.

A Weighty Girl .- There is a young lady living in Virginia, about thirty-two-miles above Richmond, who a few days after she was twelve years old, weighed one bundred and fifty pounds.

The expenses of the Queen's corona tion, it appears by a document presented to Parliament, were £69,421 1s. 10d.

Lazy Club .- They have a "Lazy Club" in Buffalo. A member was expelled the other day ror running down hill; and auother for talking with a person in the street without leaning against a post.

State of N. Carolina, Guilford County. WARDEN COURT.

21st 8th mo. (August) 1839. IT is ordered by the Court that a change be made in the keeping of the Poorhouse, so that the keeper shall keep the poor by the head, feed and clothe them comfortably for two years from the 25th of the 12th mo. (December) next, and have the benefit of the plantation where the poor reside, and do all necessary repairs thereto.—The keeper may parchase the stock, the crop on hand, the far ming tools, and other chattels belonging to the county, except the clothing, bedding, &c.,

Any person desiting to become the keeper Crimics, will hand their proposals in writing to any of the Wardens or the Clerk, in one month from Drolleries, this date.—Bond and approved security will

be required. Wardens are Wilson S. Hill, James Hendricks, George Spruce, Richard Shelton, Wm. Kirkman, John Swaim, and Christopher Hi-

NATHAN MENDENHALL, clerk. N. B. A selection of a keeper the 25th 9th mo. 1839, in Greensborough. 28-3

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 them seves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the ir terior may rely upon having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods and those who supply themselves with Groce ries from Wilmington, will be regularly nil-vised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART. Wilmington, May 20, 1839.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estate of Da-vid McAdoe, dec'd, are respectfully inv ted to come forward and make pay further indulgence cannot be given.

C. N. McADOO, Adm 25.7

Sir Tonson Archie.

Look Here! Archie the Pall season at Greensborough and Rockingham C. H., and any where between the two places where he can get custom, if application be made,—at the low price of *Ten Dollars* the season. And I take this occasion to say unhesitatingly to the public, without the fear of contradiction, that he is at this day decidedly not only a thorough and pure blooded horse,—but I farther publicly pronounce him to combine more of the Champion four mile stock than any other horse known four file stock than any other florse known in the United States, (except there could be found one of the same stock, which the records do not furnish,) and horses now rating higher than any others were known through-

higher than any others were known throughout his whole pedigree.

He was sired by old Monseiur Tonson than no horse ever could beat any distance; his dam by Timoleon, the best son of old Sir Archie, showing his dam to be sister to the great Champion Sally Walker, that no horse could beat except Monsieur Tonson himself; and further showing his dam to be sister to the great Champion Boston at the present day and is considered the best horse in America, or that ever has been, and in fact, the best in or that ever has been, and in fact, the best in the known world, and sold the other day at \$12,500. His g. dam by Alexander, another son of old Sir Archie, and of the best stock on his dam's side. His g. g. dam by imported Daredevil. His g. g. dam by that nenown ed horse old imported Fearnought. Here can be seen a horse of such stock that

most positively never has been offered to the public in this section of country before; for he combines the stocks of Tonson, the Archewhich no other horse has at the present day that can be shown by any record now publish-ed in this part of the world. And no other

united bring higher prices than any other we have ever had or known. Although this is saying much, yet gentlemen conversant with the very best blooded horses will say it is true; and for the truth of every word of the above statement, I hereby agree to forieit the horse and my reputation to any one who can show to the contrary,—which horse I rate at \$6,000, for he has been rated at that price united bring higher prices than any other we have ever had or known. Although this is by several gentlemen who were excelle judges.

T. B. WHEELER. August, 1839.

ATTENTION!

THE Officers and Musicians of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and the Volunteer Regiment of the Guilford Militia, will attend at Greensborough on Thursday the 10th of October, armed and equipped for Drill Parade.

And on Friday the 11th, the Captains of Companies in each of the above Regiments will appear at the same place, with their respective companies, armed and equipped, ready to go on Parade at 11 o'clock, A. M.—for regimental inspection and review.

Spection and review. CHA'S W. PEEPLES, Col. Com. 1 st Reg. HIRAM C. DICK, Col. Com. 2nd Reg. ABRAM CLAPP, Col. Com. Vol. Reg. August 26th, 1839.

BROTHER JONATHAN,

The largest Newspaper in the World.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet,
the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical con-taining a greater amount and variety of use-

taining a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary doudecime, which cost two dollars, and more than is contained as volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancrod History of America, which cost three achiars a volume—all for six cents a number, or time dollars a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genu ine Yankee, and thinking that some thing can be done as well as others, is determine to present to his readers a MLDLEY inthert

unrivalled by any other paper, of Anecdotes, Amusements, Quiddities Fucetia, Geography, Romance. Haidry, Religion, Accidents. Learning, Spectacles Conversations, Marveis, affering News, Novel es, Truthe. Oratory, Erratics. Essays, Poetry, Wission, Eloquence, Planscophy, Wit.
Wonders, &c. &c. &c.
As a family newspaper, Bother Leading will be found to present attractions against

my other;

"He comes, the herald of a non a warra. News from all nations lumbering at the back. The earliest intelligence, force, the analysis tie, and the latest novelties in the attract

tic, and the latest notices in which world, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor or against any party, and will as sedulously avoid any of the controver. sies which agitate the religious community Strict morality, virtue, temperatice, dictusity good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our fellow men, will be mivocated and medial cated in every page of Brother Jonatonia.

TERMS OF BROTTER JON CO'AN. Three Dodats a Year in a confect.
For Five Bollars, two copies of the larger The EVIA Se every day at press at 12 the grant nor hern, on term and a distribution and swhich at one ear that two check, P. M.
All country no paper who give this prospectus three has none, will be entitled to an exchange, on senting a number of their pa-pers to this office, containing the advertise-

All communications and letters should be addressed, postage paid, to GRISWOLD & Co. 162 Nassau st. New York.

Moffit's Vegetable LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

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

faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Cestivenase, Dyspepsia, Bil ious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Set-tled Pains, Rheumatism, FEVERS and A-GUES, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of GUES, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debritty, the suckness incident to Fe-males in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general derangements of Health, these Medi-cines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A sin-cile trial will place the e trial will place the Life Pill & Phœnix Bitters

Beyond the reach of competition, in the est mation of every patient. For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839.

O DRIDGE'S BALM OF COMMBIA. on. SCUDDER'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for

Deafness. HAVS LINIMENT, for the Piles. AND'S REMEDY for Salt Rhem, Tet WAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

arpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

Al., ttm's Machine-spread SRENGTHENING PLASTERS, for Weakness of the Side, Back and Chest.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. WILMINGTON, (DEL.) JUNE 22, 1830.
The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late HEZEKIAH NILES, forner Editor of the Register, begs leave to m-form the Public that there are yet to be dis-posed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles's Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the sup-plements and general index, all complete, ptements and general index, all complete comprising a period of twenty-five years, to gether with a number of sets including the second, third, and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September 1836, with sundry odd volumes to complete the sets of those who may have been or are now subscribers to the work. She would also beg leave to state, that, yielding to the imperious necessity which exists for so doing, she has placed all claims due to the said deceased in the hands of Philip Reigart, of the city of Baltimore, with a view of having the same collected and closed by him, all the books of the concern being in his po-session, and to whom application can be made for sets of parts of sets of the aforesaid work. iry odd volumes to complete the sets of thos

spects of the aforesaid work.

The undersigned hopes that she is not presuming too much in asking the kind and liberal public press of the United States to give the foregoing a few insertions, with the view of aiding her to dispose of the surplus copies of the Register, and realize the sums due from those for whose benefit the labors of her ate husband were so zealously given, to en able her to sustain thirteen children, eight o whom are under twelve years of age.
SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

PETERS PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Billious Pill, just received from the Man ufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Billious Fevera, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheu-matism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles-Cholic, Heart-born, Nausea, furred tongue, in-cipient Diarrhova, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of apetite, and in all cases of torposes the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperion is needed.

J. & R. SLOAN. May, 1-39.

VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT

NUMMER GOODS, Neat, Fashionable & Cheap, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, Paints, Drugs Dye Stuffs, Hats, Shoes, Castings of every nd and pattern, Mill, Bench & Jeck Screw J. A. MEBANE. &c., &c.

April 10th, 1839. 13-11 N. B. A little cash would be very acceptable from the in arrears. They had best call orn of they wish to save interest and costs.

IN STORE-FOR SALE. 1 HOLY & New Orleans Brown Sugar Broken & Crushed Laguira and Rio Coffee.

coulate, Yes, and Rice. permand Tallow Condles New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Liverpool and Table Sait. -ALSO

Sperm (Lamp) Oil, and Turpentine, by the gallon. . Linseed Oil.

Bacon, Flour, and Lard.
JESSE H. LINDSAY.

May, 1839

Gray's Invaluable Ointment CORTHE CURE of White Swellings, Scrotulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Set Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains et Bruses; Swellings and Inflammations, wide and Burns, Scald Head, Women's re Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Esee Bressts, Rheumanic Pains, Tetters, Epublished
put to
usen for
construction
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.

J. & R. SLOAN, HAVE recieved an additional supply of seasonable DRY GOODS.

consisting of many desirable and handsome articles, which they are determined to sell on the most accommodating terms. the most accomme May 8th, 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 ex-position of our intended course,—as that must necessarily be guided, in a great measure, by circumstances as they arise

we intend, however, in the first place that the Patriot shall perform the legitimate functions of a NEWSPAPER, as neary as our taste, our judgment, and the ex ellent facilities of our location, may enble us to make it.

In "politics" we are not blindly com mitted to any party: we hold the "reserved right" to speak plainly about the public acts of any and every man. With egard, however, to the two great political factions which divide the nation, our sentiments have long been fixed. In these we are decidedly whig. We opposed 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 particu-

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

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

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

In the general conduct of the paper we shall endeavor to diffuse that high, many 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 de-LYNDON SWAIM, M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 18, 1839.

The Raleigh Star NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

The Editor of the STAR proposes to enlarge and improve his paper so as to render it,

1. More efficient in the cause of refore and our republican institutions:

2. More useful and interesting as a med

um of News and intelligence : and,

3. The repository of all the most valuable information on the two important subjects which at present so particularly engross the public attention, viz. FREE SCHOOLS and the CULTURE and MANUFACTURE OF SILK. Several able and interesting periodi-cals, devoted to each of these subjects, exclu-sively, have recently been established; and, if sufficient encouragement be given, to ens-ble the Editor to carry his plan into execution,

he will be able,

1. To publish a journal containing all that is desirable to be known on these subjects, combined with as much political and miscellaneous matter as can be found in any other

newspaper printed in the Southern country.

2. To procure new type and press, and fine white paper; and present the Star to its patrons in an entirely new and beautiful dress.

3. And last, though not least, to engage the services of a gentleman of high qualifica-tions, to assist in the Editorial department, who will bring to the support of the Whig cause as

will bring to the support of the Wing cause as much ability, zeal and patriotiem us any now belonging to the editorial corps, in any section of the country.

To enable him to accomplish all this, the Editor must receive six or seven hundred additional subscribers, with the subscription money in advance. This is all the aid he solicit is the care assilt rived in the very care assilt rive it by ney in advance. This is all the aid he solicins of his friends; and they can easily give it by a little exertion. Does he ask too much! Look at the efforts of the enemy. He is far outstripping us in this matter.—No less than four new administration papers are just spring-received exertions, as by maric, at different agic. points within our own State; and the mails are constantly loaded with hand-bills and phamphlets, flying as the winged messengers of political deception, corruption, and death, to the habitation of every citizen. Something must be done to counteract these efforts—the antidote must follow the poison—some additional aid must be given to the circulation of truth and sound political principles—the whig forces aust be brought into the field—or our cause, bright as are its prospects, will inevitably be retarded—possibly defeated entirely and forever! leaving us to mourn over the subverted liberties of our country, with the superadded pangs of the self-reproaching re-flection, that "fity thousand men were not brought into battle." brought into battle.

The principles of the Star are too well known to require repetition. It is suientific to say, the editor claims to be a Republican of the old school; and as such, is the advocate of a rigid adherence to the Constitution; of reform in all the Departments, and strict economy in the administration of the General Govomy in the administration of the General Government; of a liberal system of popular education; and a general, but prudent and vigorous system of internal improvements, by the State of North Carolina. While he is identified with the Whigs, and is proud to fight under their banner, he would disdain to bind himself in a blind devotion to any party. His allegiance is to his country; and he goes for the generate, his whole genury, and nothing legiance is to his country; and he goes for his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country.
TERMS-For the Star enlarged, \$3 per

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

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they are now receiving and opening for sale a handsome assortment of

coops.

which they will dispose of at the most reduc-ed prices for cash or on a short credit. Their stock consist in part of the most risk inchionable Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silke Velvets and Vestings, together with a

Variety of Summer Goods, suitable for gentlemen's wear.

A very neat lassortment of Silks, Calicoes, Muslins, Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, and other fancy goods.

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings con-

A the assorthent of cocker brainings con-stantly kept on hand—such as Springs, Axles, Tops, Dash-leather, Lace-fringe, &c., which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Our friends and customers are particularly in-vited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY. June 28th, 1839.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.

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

part of the country.

The lot comprises Nos. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

being the sizes now generally used and most approved.

JESSE H. LINDSAY. April, 1839.

NOTICE

To these 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.

ORRIS' TOOTH WASH.

SUPERIOR article for the teeth and A SUPERIOR article for the feeth and gums, the concurrent testimony of the most eminent dentists, and members of the medical faculties in every section of the Uni-on, is united in favor of this article,

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

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 1 Bl. Spts. Turpentine. 1 " Rosin, 10 Boxes 6 by 10 Glass, 300 lb. Putty, 6 Boxes Picture Frame Glass,

14-16, 16-18, 18-20.
20 Kegs White Lead.
For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
Jan. 22, 1839.

Jesse H. Lindsay. IS prepared to offer to the inspection of the public a large and well selected as-sortment of GOODS—fresh, and suitable for the Spring and Summer.

A few sets of SILVER tea and table

SPOONS, and silver mounted Revolving April, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS. (ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Mor-bid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach; Also, a SUBSTITUTE for CALOMEL, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Billious dis-eases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

TIIIS popular Medicine which has recievd such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Billious and Acid Stomachs Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by ma, ny of the most respectable Physicians, is

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May, 1839. 14-4f

May, 1839. PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his Print-ing Office on the most favorable terms if immediate application be made. He two good Presses and a large quantity of type, with every necessary appendage of a newspa-per and Job Office. Happileation is made by letter, address the subscriber (post paid) at Louisburg. D. R. GOODLOK. Louisburg. D. Oxford, June 6th, 1839.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT. Dr. PETERS VEGETABLE PULLS. Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.

Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-ING PLASTERS.

A Teacher

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, who is ANTED IMMEDIATEM, who is qualified to take charge of a private English School. For particulars address the subscriber at Pepper's Iron Works, Stokes County, N. C. JOHN PEPPER. July, 1839,

TO WOOL CARDERS

KEEP FOR SALE the CARDS for every part of a Wool Carding Machine, man-mactured by one of the first Houses in the nited States. JESSE II, LINDSAY. May, 1839.

MILL STONES

MOORE COUNTY MILL STONES. warranted of superior quality, for sa e subscriber. JOB WORTH by the subscriber.

J. & R. SLOAN, Cot. J. M. Logan. April 22, 1839.

NOTICE.

A LL those indebted to the firm of McConcall and each them, as it is necessary the

old be closed.

July 1st, 1950.