

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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

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From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

## THE JEWS—THE PROPHECIES—PALESTINE.

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 Christian 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 Christians, 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 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 Christian clergy generally, and more than all, from an attentive perusal of the Holy Scriptures, that somewhere about the year 1847, or 1857, or near those periods, was thought to be the important time for the verification of the great prediction. The clergyman alluded to, also emphatically noticed 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 only agitated in the pulpit and in religious writings, 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 Christian countries; and affording great facilities to the Christian travellers. The evident influence of Christian 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 Mohammedan countries in particular; and it will be remembered that Palestine has been in the possession of the followers of Mahomet, ever since the last of the Crusades.

The article in the Quarterly is both eloquent and argumentative. The writer emphatically observes "that since the battle of the five Kings against four, recorded in the 14th chapter of Genesis, nearly 2000 years before the time of our Saviour, until the wars of Napoleon, 1800 years after it, this narrow but wonderful region has never ceased to be the stage of remarkable events. He also observes "that a very recent English traveller has encountered many Jews on the road to Jerusalem, who invariably replied to his inquiries, that they were going thither to die in the land of their fathers." The belief of the ultimate gathering together of the nation upon that cherished spot, is very general among the Jews of every section of the world. "Though they have seen the temple twice, and the city six times destroyed, their confidence is not abated, nor their faith gone. For 1800 years, their belief has sustained them, without a King, a prophet or a priest, through insult, poverty, torture and death,—and now, in the 19th century, in the midst of the march of intellect, and what is far better, in the greater diffusion of the written word of God, both among Jews and Christians, we hear from all an harmonious assent to the prayer that concludes every Hebrew festival—"The year that approaches—Oh! bring us to Jerusalem."

It is added in connection with this subject, that the conversion of the Jews to the Christian religion, has of late years been without precedent in history. A number of illustrious instances are mentioned, and what is believed to be still more important in the general result, the feeling of friendliness and fellowship between Jew and Christian is rapidly becoming stronger.

A highly important undertaking, as connected with this subject, has recently been commenced in England. A large

sum of money has been raised for the establishment of a Christian Church at Jerusalem; and it is 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 edifice. A British Vice Consul has been appointed for Jerusalem; whose jurisdiction is to extend to the whole country known within the limits of the ancient 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 dominions—to 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 Mediterranean, 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 embouchures 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, liberal and tolerant government. To accomplish these important objects, the attention of all nations is about to be directed to the Jewish people, so long and so faithfully protected by the Almighty—so long and so unjustly persecuted by man.

He then proceeds to examine into the practicability and feasibility of the proposed, and to calculate what can be done. His argument is, that not the Jews, but the Christian powers can accomplish every thing, and he says:

"The learned, and particularly pious Jews, deemed it sinful to anticipate the period by any movement of their own, when 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 long promised and most desirable. The Jews, therefore, can only co-operate; the Christians must act as pioneers 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 ancient and chosen people; they owe it to the character of him who came as it said, 'to fulfil the law.'—Every where we see societies and communities established to effect some good object—Bible societies, missionary societies, societies for various charitable objects, temperance and reform societies, but as yet no society has been established among Christians for the restoration of the Jews. South America is free—Greece is liberated—the negroes are emancipated—Christianity has almost exhausted its resources, in seeking for good objects in carrying out the principles of faith; and yet the eye has not been directed to the remnant of Israel—the deservedly favored people of Almighty God—the nation that stands like a lofty pillar amid the ruins of empires. The time approaches for action—this country, ever foremost in good works, can do much to incline the governments of Europe to favor the project of the restoration 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 Jewish nation may peaceably occupy their former possessions without the shedding of one drop of human blood. But this must be done separate and apart from any conditions of evangelizing or conversion. No obstacle must be thrown between the promises of the Almighty to his chosen people, and their full and complete accomplishments. Let the restoration be made through the influence and exertions of Christians, and the first step will have been taken to show what is meant by 'the fullness of the Gentiles,' and time will accomplish all that is desired. Were there no other considerations in this restoration, it would be justified by the march of civilization, arts, letters, science, and good government, which would triumph where now all is barren and despotic.

Let this subject be reflected upon and acted upon, by statesmen and friends of Liberty and Law throughout the world. Religious men will not lose sight of it—they will meditate day and night on the

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 it, and it will be a jubilee throughout the world.

"For lo! the days come, saith the Lord, that I will bring again the captivity of my people Israel and Judah, and I will cause them 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 your God, and David thy 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 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 mason or bricklayer in Grenada, who kept all the Saints days and holy days, and St. Monday into the bargain, and yet 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 Christian, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this very night?"

"With all my heart, Senor Padre, on condition that I am paid accordingly."

"That you shall be, but you must suffer 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 before 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 echoing corridor and spacious hall, into the interior part of the building. Here the bandage 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 fountain, 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 him back to his dwelling.

"Are you willing to return and complete your work?"

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

"Well then, tomorrow at midnight I will call again."

He did so, and the vault was completed.

"Now," said the priest, "you must help me to bring forth the bodies that are to be buried in this vault."

The poor mason's hair rose on his head at these words; he followed the priest with trembling steps into a retired chamber of the mansion, expected to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on seeing three or four portly persons standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money, and it was with great difficulty that he and the priest earned them forth and consigned them to the tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement replaced, and all traces of the work obliterated.

The mason was again hoodwinked and led forth by a route different from that by which he had come. After they had wandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and alleys they halted. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hand. "Wait here," said he, "until you hear the cathedral bell toll for matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall you." So saying, he departed.

The mason waited faithfully, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand and clinking them against each other. The moment the bell rang its matin peal, he uncovered his eyes, and found himself on the banks of the Penil, from whence he made the best of his way home, and revelled with his family for a whole fortnight on the profits of his night's work, after which he was as poor as ever. He continued to work a little and pray a good deal, to keep Saints days and holy days from year to year; while his family grew up as grunt and ragged as a crew of gipsies.

As he was seated one morning at the

door of his novel, he was accosted by a rich old man, who was noted for owning many houses and being a griping landlord.

"They man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of shaggy eyebrows."

"I am told, friend, that thou art very poor."

"There is no denying the fact, Senor, it speaks for itself."

"I presume then, you will be glad of a 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 together at as small an expense as possible."

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

"It seems to me," said he, "as if I had been in this place before; but it is like a dream. Pray who occupied this house formerly?"

"A pest upon him!" cried the landlord. "It was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He was said to be immensely 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 thronged in to take possession of his money but nothing could they find but a few ducats in a leather purse. The worst luck has fallen upon me; for since his death, the fellow continues to occupy my house 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 bad 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 troubled spirits that disturb it. I am a good Christian and a poor man, and not to be daunted."

The offer of the honest man was very readily accepted; he moved with his family 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 of doubt of satisfying his conscience, and never revealed the 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 county in the southern part of Mississippi, had received, in his official character, a large sum of money—say fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. Under pretext of a 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 it.

Late in the evening of the day on which he left home, a stranger, of genteel appearance, called at the house, and asked permission to remain over night. Disliking to entertain a stranger during her husband's absence, the wife of the sheriff denied the request, and he stranger rode on. Directly after his departure, however, the lady came to the conclusion that she had done wrong in refusing to take him in, and sent a servant to recall him. The gentleman returned, and soon after retired to rest.

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 money 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 robbers.

Telling the lady to be of good heart, he gave her a loaded pistol, and instructed her to go out and present the money to one of the robbers, and to shoot the fellow whilst in the act of doing it—on her doing which, he (the stranger) would be ready for the other two.

With a coolness and courage that it is difficult to conceive of in a woman, she did as directed; and the robber who received the money fell dead at her feet. Another instant, and the stranger's bullet had felled a second robber. The third attempted to escape, but was overtaken 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 Parliament on a late occasion, said:—"Whenever 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 influence which we have over their conduct, and the little hold which we appear to have on their affections—I shrink with terror from the wild passions and dense ignorance that appear to be fermenting in that mass of physical force. We see vast portions of them utterly neglected, utterly uninstructed, and plunged in debauchery, during the intervals of 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 discontent and ignorance assumes an articulate 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 believe 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 rulers of this country, whose property and lives will be the first victims of these terrible delusions of the masses, spend, in a squabble about creeds, the precious time which is rapidly bearing us on to the dark catastrophe of your culpable folly and neglect."

Destiny.—We remember a beautiful allegory illustrating the power of fate.—King Solomon was walking in his garden, with an attendant, when an appalling figure was seen approaching them. The attendant exclaimed in alarm: "Solomon the sight of that being affrights me, I know not why—send me, I pray thee, to the farthest mountain of India." The King, in his capacity of magician, complied—the attendant vanished. The stranger came up and said—"Solomon, what was that man doing here? My errand was to seek him on the farthest mountain of India." "Angel of Death," replied Solomon, "thou wilt find him there!"

The Olds 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 of age, receives £385,000, or about \$1,700,000. The pension of the widow of the late King, is £100,000, or \$450,000. Who can wonder at the misery of the lower classes of Europe, when it requires such immense sums to support the nobility? Well may we celebrate the day 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 Londonderry, the lady of J. Kennedy, Esq. officer of Excise, of three children, two boys and a girl, 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 having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to anybody.—The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbors."

## SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

In October next, according to the proclamation of the President, the sales of public land in Wisconsin will take place. By a provision of the law, the lands which are first to be sold lie within five miles of each side of the Milwaukee 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 Genesee, Michigan, on Monday the 2d September, there will also be a sale of lands, lying in an eligible part of the State, on the Saginaw Bay, copiously supplied with water and covered with timber.

On the 10th 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 3d day of the same month.

## From the Saturday Courier.

## "LONG, LOW, RAKISH, BLACK-LOOKING 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'Armistad." She 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 again 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 for 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'Armistad" (Friendship) sailed from Havana about 7 weeks since, bound to Neuvitas, with a cargo of dry goods, &c., and 50 slaves on board, all owned by Mr. Carras of Puerto Principe, with Mr. Joseph Ruiz, his nephew, as supercargo on board, who it is said, was murdered."

## CAPTURE OF THE PIRATE.

The "long, low, black schooner" has been captured at last; in regard to which, 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 Point, by the U. S. brig *Washington*, Captain Gedney.

"She is a schooner, about 150 tons, having about 50 slaves on board, and supposed to have been bound from the coast of Africa to Havana. It is ascertained that the slaves rose upon the Captain and crew, and murdered them all, with the exception of three, whose 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 Connecticut went down last evening to take possession of the vessel."

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-monthly paper is published for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Monrovia, Liberia. It is called *Africa's Luminary*. The first number was issued in March last.



## POLITICAL.

From the National Intelligencer.  
EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, September 2.

There is no relief in the money market. Treasury notes and post notes have used us up. The U. S. Bank is not drawing on London for the packet today. Exchange varies from 108 to 109. Stocks have fluctuated. U. S. Bank has gone down, and some others have gone up.

There appears to be, I remark in some of the Southern, Southwestern, and Western newspapers, some misunderstanding as to the present mode of collecting the revenues at the custom-house. In this city the paper sub-Treasury is an actual operation. The Collector collects the public dues in bank paper, or merchants' checks on banks, and makes a special deposit of them in bank, subject to his own order. The Collector is the sub-Treasurer. The bank vaults are *pro tanto* to his 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 calamity of all.) The specie sub-Treasury I see, is a pet measure of Mr. Calhoun's friends in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. These gentlemen must excuse me if, in all due sincerity, I say, the New York Van Buren men are only *humbly* doing 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 "yellow boys" 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 New York political bank system, so as to drag into obedience what banks will not of themselves join the scheme. On this plan the Albany Argus put up the "Independent Treasury" flag, and the globe all at once is softened, so that it actually scolds that loco-foco organ, the New Era. Part and parcel of the plan of Mr. Van Buren in visiting New York is to bring men of property into this scheme of a paper sub-Treasury.

I have a great deal of respect, and admiration even, for the abstract intellect of Southern statesmen, but I cannot feel much for the utility or availability of that divine endowment of theirs. When Mr. Vanderpoel gets into Congress he is more of a *genius* than all the philosophy and eloquence of all the divine abstractions in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama together. He is a New Yorker, embodying in himself that personification of New York traits and New York accomplishments—that curious intermingling of Yankee cunning and Dutch obstinacy which make up a singular but anomalous man of the world, such as can hardly be found in the whole Southern country, and such as does not exist even in New England. He will with his tongue rattle the gold and silver in the ears of Mr. Calhoun till he is stunned, and yet somehow or other Mr. Vanderpoel will always be found *acting* for the paper sub-Treasury. The error of the South is the belief that the Van Buren Northern politicians mean what they solemnly preach. The masses here on that side really do mean what is thus preached—but a man that observes these Van Buren masses will find that their leaders never suffer them to do what they preach. They blow up the party before they permit a loco-foco principle to be carried into practice unless they can make money out of it, and, above all, secure it when it is made. We shall humbug Mr. Calhoun once more, just as Mr. Van Buren humbugged him and Mr. Taney on the Tariff in 1828. *New York humbugging but is never humbugged.* This is a New York motto.

### THE ISSUE.

The Baltimore Republican does not feel exactly safe to place the issue of the next campaign on the *Sub-Treasury*, after all. It is what a Yankee would call a "little skittish" on that point. It says the *Bank* is the question—a *National Bank*! Now, in regard to that matter, the question was long since settled. The Whigs can get along without a National Bank—as long as their opponents; and if any new Bank is chartered, the project will originate not with them, but with the Administration. If they don't make the *Sub-Treasury* go, they will next try to "ship up" for a *National Bank*. The Van Buren party of the South already look to such an event as the only measure that can extricate the cotton growing States from their commercial embarrassments. The Baltimore Republican had better not let off his big guns against a Bank, unless he means to oppose his own party; for it is clear that they, and not the Whigs, will bring forward the Bank project, if any such is mooted during the next Congress.

No let vigilant observer certainly can have forgotten Gen. Jackson's stupendous project of an overshadowing Government Bank, founded upon the public revenues. That was such a monster, that it absolutely frightened the country. The *Sub-Treasury* scheme is an all-begotten child

of the same parentage. It has all the bad features and deformity of its predecessor, without any of its grand proportions. 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 McKinley, 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 will, there is every reason to suppose that 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 monstrous 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 constitutional liberty. But in this degeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. It is not my wish to touch on the party designations that have recently obtained, and which have been introduced in the debates on this occasion. I, however, cannot but remark, that the revival of the party names of the revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without a meaning—not without an indication of a return to those principles which lie at the foundation of our country."

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names, could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure. There must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations at this time? I take it, that the very essence of Toryism—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 Liberty, while the Whig is, in all these particulars, of the respective parties, Whig and Tory, the opposite, and the parallel runs through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the Administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival, and such an extensive application of terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied—but I must say to those who are interested, that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate (whom they support) as the head of their party, that they should halt in their support of despotic and slavish doctrines, which we hear, daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them with those who are leading them to their ruin."

**Even-handed Justice.**—The Pennsylvania says that *Rothbun*, the great Buffalo forger, is about to be pardoned.—This is a piece of news that nobody in this quarter has before heard of. We do not believe it. The public justice should be inexorable towards your culprits on a large scale. We know the course of law is usually otherwise. The great villains escape, while the little are punished to the utmost rigor of the law. Your Swartwouts, Prices, Boyds, Harrises, &c. steal hundreds of thousands, and are let off without an effort to bring them to justice, while the poor scamp who steals a horse, or robs a cellar, is sent to prison. The great forger, who cheats by tens of thousands, finds a world of sympathy, while the villain whose courage does not mount above a paltry hundred, deserves the hatred of all his species, and the vilest scell of Sing Sing. The man who sits down deliberately in his bank parlor, and

signs off half a million of notes, which he knows he cannot and never intends to pay, goes free, and is thought to be a "smart business man"—while the miserable devil who counterfeits one of these worthless "promises to pay," is pronounced a felon and sent to Blackwell's Island. So true is the adage, that "one murder makes a villain—millions a hero." We would by no means diminish the rigor of the law toward small offences. The public safety demands that the honest and 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 villains" as *Rothbun*, *Dyott*, and others, should never interfere with the just punishment due their crimes.—N. Y. Whig.

### ANOTHER VOICE OF WISDOM.

It is with strong feelings of gratification that we place before our readers the following eloquent appeal to the misguided men who are laboring so earnestly to distract and divide the Union, on the difficult subject of slavery. It is from the eminent and venerable *ROGER M. SHERMAN*—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-Slavery Society of this State, to be present at the convention recently held in Albany.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1839.

Gentlemen—I 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 benevolence or integrity of its members, but the maxims of wisdom may be violated by the rashness or virtuous zeal, as really as by the waywardness of a corrupt mind—however differently they may be viewed by the earnest—and sufferings, unattended by wisdom, 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 by successful resistance on the part of the slaves, is often admitted in your publications, and the latter course you most justly deprecate. Thus the declaration of the Anti-Slavery Society, convened at Philadelphia in December, 1833, in contrasting the revolutionary struggle of our fathers, for national liberty, with that which your 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 water in order to be free. Ours forbid the doing of evil that good may come, and lead us to reject, and to entreat the oppressor 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 language: "We fully and unanimously recognize the sovereignty of each state to legislate exclusively on the subject of the slavery which is tolerated within its limits." Both these just opinions are still more forcibly announced in your "Address to the Public," of the 3d of September, 1835. Now it is well known that slavery exists only by force of municipal law, and can never be abolished by those which you all allow to be the only admissible means of its abolition, until those who enact the laws shall voluntarily restore to the oppressed negro the liberty to which all men are entitled. How is this to be accomplished? By what means can slave-owners be induced to consent to the manumission of their slaves? Until that consent is obtained, the slave, as you admit, will be held in bondage. Can you discern that any progress has been made toward this most desirable result, by the means which you have hitherto adopted? Do the people of the southern States manifest a disposition to yield the point, or begin to listen to your persuasions, as if their minds were approximating towards conviction? On the contrary, since the justification of the Anti-Slavery Society, have they not more closely riveted the chains of the unhappy African? Are not the privileges of the slaves for acquiring instruction, and attaining intellectual and moral elevation, much abridged within the last few years? Not long since, the question of gradual emancipation was gravely debated in the legislatures of some of the principal southern States.

The philanthropist began to rejoice in the anticipation of measures similar to those which have restored liberty to the colored population of the north. But recently, even among the people of the free States, a spirit has existed, from some cause, against the course adopted by the Anti-Slavery Society—which has manifested keener bitterness, and exhibited more open violence, than was ever exerted in this country, against any efforts for moral reformation. What is the feature in the proceedings of the friends of emancipation which has caused this unprecedented excitement in the free States, and laid in slumber, or excited into violent reaction, the incipient sentiments of liberty which were felt at the south? Our northern people have ever, with few,

if any exceptions, disapproved of slavery. They have no interest in its continuance. It is wholly abhorrent to the principles which they have been taught to cherish. In the days of our fathers, when it was tolerated at the north, every class of the community, except perhaps, a few of the slaveholders, favored its abolition. At the south, many of the most distinguished men concurred in our sentiments, and addresses of unrivalled eloquence were made in favor of emancipation, in the midst of powerful slave holders. Witness 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 often the most lawless resistance? And why has open violence been unjustifiably winked at and tolerated by a great mass of our respectable citizens, and even by the officers of the law? Either the people of the whole nation have undergone a change of sentiment and character in regard to the great evil of slavery, or the manner of operations have been most unhappily erroneous. As the change of public feeling occurred soon after the commencement of the publications and other proceedings of those who originated the organized anti-slavery associations, I think that change has resulted from those proceedings. The peculiar feature which, as I apprehend, has caused them to defeat their own object, is the extreme and intemperate zeal by which they are distinguished. Not only the slaveholders, but the ministers of religion, and all others who do not partake of this characteristic peculiarity, are proscribed, and spoken of in language of reproach.

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. Doctor Edwards, and others who publicly espoused the measures of emancipation, adopted in Connecticut soon after the revolutionary war, called slaveholders *MAN-STEALERS*, in staring capitals, as is done in the declaration of the convention 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 the abolitionists of the north were addressing their cars, and not merely their understandings or consciences. They have been addressed in terms of opprobrious crimination, rarely softened by the language of respect.—This has made them inaccessible; has wrought up a temper which resists conciliation or favorable influence, and has, I fear, put off emancipation for at least half a century beyond the period when it might have been effected; and excluded from the slaves those moral and religious influences which were conducive to their present and future good. This manner of addressing the public on these subjects, can never result in the good which is honestly intended, but must continue to render less and less hopeful the great objects of your sincere endeavors. Could a missionary, thus addressing civilized heathens, hope for a favorable audience?

If the whole north are united in the course in which the abolitionists are now pursuing, it would have no tendency to overcome the opposition of the south.—It might dissolve our national union, which you profess, and trust with sincerity, to appreciate according to its inestimable worth, but would only aggravate the aversion of the south to a measure which they will never adopt from coercion unless by a servile insurrection, which your society so pointedly deprecate. I think, too, that the American Anti-Slavery Society is not only aggravating the condition of the slave and converting his hopes into dark despair, but the free negroes are suffering under the prejudice and party spirit which its intemperance has engendered. Party spirit entrenches the soul, and fortifies both head and heart, against reason and moral influence. That Society is also endangering peace and union of the Churches in the United States, by making a participation in their exercises, practically, if not in form, a term of communion. Indeed there seems to be no interest of primary importance in our country, political or religious, which is not put in jeopardy by the honest men who are embarked in this benevolent, but unwise and disastrous enterprise, as it is now conducted. I respect their motives while I deplore their errors. Humanity, patriotism, and piety, long to see their ultimate end accomplished, but weep over the desolation which marks their course.

Your Society, gentlemen, embraces many whose names I venerate, and not a few of my personal and highly respected friends. As you requested my sentiments, I could do no less than give them with plainness and sincerity. I trust although I cannot hope for your concurrence, that you will do the same justice to my motives which I have done to yours. If my views are correct, the convention at Albany can do no good to the slaves or to their country, unless they advise to an abandonment of the errors which have hitherto characterized the Anti-Slavery Society.

I am gentlemen,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROGER M. SHERMAN.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt and H. B. Stanton.

From the Charleston Patriot.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Washington Globe contains an article 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, were made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate in 1831 and '32 accompanied by a detailed statement prepared by Mr. Hassler, showing the mode of conducting the comparison and the results obtained. In some cases the bushel was found to differ quite six quarts, and the twenty-eight pound weight to differ between two and three ounces. The yard stick differed less, though it was usually too long. As the general collection act of 1799, requires a periodical "examination and trial of the weights and measures, 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 necessary standards prepared according to authentic units ascertained and recommended by Mr. H., to wit:—

"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 avoirdupois 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 suitable 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 copper to be obtained. The result has been the production of brass of a very superior quality, prepared in this city by the superintendent and his assistants.

The Standard weights have already been completed and delivered to the respective Custom Houses, and the measures of capacity and of length have been mostly fabricated, and are now undergoing proper comparison and final adjustment, which it is expected will be completed at an early period. Some judgment can be formed, of the difficulty in making this adjustment, when it is stated the 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 yard.

By a joint resolution of congress, approved the 14th June, 1836; the Secretary of the Treasury is directed "to cause a complete set of all the weights and measures adopted as standards, and now either made or in progress of manufacture for the use of the several custom-houses and for other purposes, to be delivered to the Governor of each State in the Union, or such persons as he may appoint, for the use of the States respectively, to the end, that an uniform standard of weights and measures may be established throughout the Union."

We understand that standard weights have already been completed for the respective States, and the Executive thereof duly advised of the fact. In many instances, they have been delivered, and in others the Department is awaiting the receipt of proper directions as to their delivery and transmission.

**The way to make Abolitionists.**—The opponents of abolition take the strangest imaginable methods to put down that heresy. Instead of letting them alone, and leaving the excitement to die away, or to settle down into some practicable constitutional channel of action, they are abused, ill-treated and persecuted. An instance has recently occurred in Vincennes, Indiana. A Baptist clergyman and a Methodist class-leader had become odious to a portion of the citizens of Vincennes on account of their extraordinary zeal in the cause of abolitionism, and were wanted to leave the place. They complied at once with the injunction; but in the night a mob pursued them and came upon them, about six miles from Vincennes, and ruffian-like dragged the husbands from the bed, where their wives were shrieking with terror and alarm, and drove them back to Vincennes, although the unhappy prisoners only begged the miserable alternative of being taken to fields near by, where they expressed a willingness to suffer all their brutal captors intended to inflict. After reaching Vincennes one of them was rode on a rail until almost dead, and then tarred and feathered and turned loose. The other had first a piece of iron tied to his feet, and was then placed in the Wabash river to water up to his chin, where he was suffered to remain until morning and then taken out and tarred and feathered. Such proceedings, horrible in themselves instead of quelling the spirit of abolition, will only add fuel to the flame. One martyr sacrificed to a cause—no matter what the world may think of it—will raise up thousands to its support.—N. Y. Whig.

**Smuggling.**—During the present and the past week, woollen goods chiefly broad-cloths, valued at nearly two millions of dollars, or nearly one half of the official valuation of all such goods imported into the United States during the year 1838, have been seized in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and there is reason to believe that a large quantity

is yet remains concealed, or has been disposed off to persons residing at distant places, and cannot be traced. This vast amount of goods has been seized under the belief that they have been 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 find 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 continuance.

### 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. The Rio del Norte, the river by which it is drained, is not navigable, neither can it be entered from the Gulf of Mexico, owing 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 an 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 by 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 confines of the State of Missouri, thence south-west by a wagon 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 direction a little west of south, to Santa Fe.

Another route sometimes used by traders is to ascend the Arkansas 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 engrossed 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 east in the Rocky mountains, leading to Oregon.

No artificial channel of intercourse ever 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 that river to the gorge of the Rocky 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 fill 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 vast magnitude to be sure, but its magnitude is not commensurate with the results it would bring about. With such a road, Great Britain could not dispute the possession of Oregon with us.—Pittsburg Advocate.

**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 employed in towing freight-barges; 12 for pleasure excursions; 17 undergoing repairs; 8 running between New York and Albany; 3 between New York and Newburg; and the rest to the various towns on the river.

**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 mile; making sixty millions of dollars already expended in these works of improvement alone.

**Sugar Bets.**—It may be gratifying to our readers to know that Mr. Bossett, of Boston, sailed last Saturday in the Liverpool, on behalf of a company, to



bring out machinery and men to carry on the manufacture of beet sugar, on an extensive scale, in Boston. The Yankees always "go a head."—Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.

The following is too good not to be copied. It is from that repository of good things, the New York Atlas: "We went to the fair in anticipation," as the hen pecked husband said when the parson told him he would be joined to his wife in another world never to separate 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 patronizing us for nearly ten years without paying, and whose lovely wife not long since broomstick 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 Kentucky, 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 deposit, on the terms proposed by the secretary of treasury."

**Wool growing in Vermont.**—The Rutland Herald says, the growth of the present year is selling at the rate of fifty cents per pound, and that the aggregate proceeds of sales in the state, will amount to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

**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, 1889, were \$60,974 50, being \$11,049 34 more than has been received any previous year; the expenditures for the same time, have been \$5,583 69.—Portsmouth Va. Chronicle.

## The Markets.

	FAVETTEVILLE.	CHERAW, S. C.
Bacon,	11 a 12	10 a 13
Beeswax,	20 a 25	22 a 24
Brandy, apple,	60 70	— a —
do, peach	100	— a —
Butter,	20 a 25	15 a 20
Coffee,	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	12 1/2 a 15
Cotton,	10 a 11	14 a 17
Corn,	75 80	87 a 100
Cotton yarn,	24 32	— a —
Feathers,	100 a 125	— a —
Flaxseed,	500 a 600	635 a 675
Flour, new,	550 a 600	550 a 650
Iron,	35 a 40	45 a 50
Molasses,	775 a 800	7 3/4 a 8
Nails, cut,	8 a 12	10 a 12 1/2
Salt,	75 a 90	100 a 125
Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10	— a —
Wheat,	80	— a —
Whiskey,	50	— a —
Wool,	17 a 20	— a —

## NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER, FOR SALE.

THAT the estate of the late Ezekiah Niles may be speedily 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 every thing which properly belongs to the publication. (The subscription list has not for many years been larger than at present, and the subscribers are among the best and most punctual in the country; and the office contains all necessary type and presses, (one a power press made by Adams,) of the most improved kind, in the best condition.

Presuming that those desirous of purchasing will make enquiries in person or by letter, it is not deemed necessary to extend this notice further, than to express the conviction, that the establishment is one of the most valuable in the country, as can be satisfactorily proven by an exhibition of the receipts and expenditures, and that in the hands of a person with a small capital, and qualified to conduct it, the price demanded can be realized in clear profits in less than three years.

The whole establishment can be had on reasonable terms, and on an extended credit so as to enable the purchaser to prosecute the business to advantage.

Address the present editor, WM. OGDEN NILES, or PHILIP REIGART, Agent of the administratrix of H. Niles, deceased.

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



## Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management 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 patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGHL, 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 terms.

## THE PATRIOT.

### GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday, September 10, 1889.

### THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The Superintendents of Common Schools for Guilford county held a meeting 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 school-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 district.

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

### THE EMPIRE STATE.

The reader's attention is commended to 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 way 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 persevering, though less ostentatious 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.

This State has elected whig members of Congress—Cranston and Tillinghast, over Thurston and Dorr,—and a whig legislature. "The selection of Mr. Dorr," says the N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "a Locofoco Abolitionist chief, to oust a whig member, on the grounds that he was a Democratic abolitionist, I would commend to the attention of the Southern Administration press, who attempt to blindfold their readers with the idea that Abolitionism is confined exclusively to the Whigs in the North."

### ALL STRAIGHT.

The Milton Spectator, and the superintendent of the poor of Caswell, correct certain reports about the manner of the requisition made upon the poorhouse of Caswell, by administration men, at the late election. There were but four male paupers, and they were not "sined out of the poorhouse," and after they were [not] sined 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 steadfastly believe.

— "A Traveller" has come.

### NEW AND STRANGE.

We apprehend that the prejudices of our sister county, Caswell, against Guilford, have been wrought up to a most unwarrantable pitch. It will be perceived 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 abandoned. 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 falsehood."

### 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 circulation here, and we were requested to publish them; but believing them to be erroneous, we declined giving them publicity unless we had better authority than rumor alone, notwithstanding the mean tricks we know the whig party to be guilty of. We have no disposition to imitate the federal press 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 bitterness of feeling engendered in the minds of the people of the other three counties of the district against Guilford, we have forbore to advert to 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 her sisters, rather than between Shepperd and Hill. "The Federal Tory Abolitionists of Guilford must rule the district no longer!" What a luscious theme for the demagogue! We confess that indignation was among the uppermost feelings aroused by this meanest scheme of a scheming party, and feared that our expressions, while they would effect no positive good, might have a tendency to widen the breach which was but too evidently extending from political sentiment, to the social interest and feeling of the citizens of the district.

N. B. So far as our limited knowledge extends, the weaker sex do not assume the apparel of their lords for the purpose of effecting changes in political, but domestic government. That class however who would be most ready thus to infringe our rights of suffrage, would probably have voted the administration ticket!

### TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Banner states Polk's majority for governor of Tennessee to be 2,058. The state senate will consist of 10 whigs and 15 administration members. The house will consist of 33 whigs and 42 administration members.

### WISCONSIN.

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

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

### FRANCE AND TEXAS.

It is reported that France has agreed to recognize the independence of Texas, and that we may expect soon to receive the official announcement of the recognition.

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 Knickerbocker, lays it down as his peculiar theory or monomania, that there are two distinct kinds of men; the animal and the vegetable. In the first kind he classes those who have hearts, feelings, impulses, and affections. The second class, or vegetable man, is sufficiently described in the following sketch, which we borrow 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 northern boundary of the Altamaha, one of the noble rivers of our beautiful State.—These hills, or ridges, however, are as barren and desolate as Arabia Petraea.—You might plant a Yankee there, and he would not grow! Perhaps after this assertion, it would be "surplusage" to say that no effort 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," shivering under the malign influence of a certain age.

"Good morning my friend," said one of the visitors, who is celebrated for his politeness and urbanity. "Morning!" was the laconic and echo-like reply. (I believe that is an incorrect expression. Echo, like a woman, always gives the last word.)

"Fine situation you have here," resumed my brother attorney. "Fine h—ll!" 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—n lie!—You can't hunt, 'cep' you got something 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 place for raising cattle."

"It is, is it? S'posin' the cattle gets in the swamp, and the d—n 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?"

"That is certainly very bad," continued my indefatigable friend; but there is one comfort left to you. If you have not the richest soil, nor the best hunting-ground, 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—ll I have, stranger! Do you see them yaller complected critters in the corner there? Them's got health, 'an't they? The old woman there has got it, 'an't she? And look at me, with this cussed ager shakin my bones into a jelly! You call that health, don't you?"

"Look here, my friend," exclaimed my brother chimp, "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, and your family are all quite sick; why, in the name of common sense, do you not up sticks, and off? Why do you stay here?"

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

Wildcatville 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 lately appointed me post-master in this town, and I'm expecting to get the office of justice of the peace afore long. I've had three cases left out to me already.—One on 'em was where a feller had gouged 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 just as easy, 'cause I was a watchin' all the time—so I decided the case accordin'.

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

I'm makin' my eternal fortin here just as fast as I can. I can do any thing a little smarter than any of 'em 'ceptin

playin cards, but I do think they rather go ahead of me at playing lu and poker, '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 I hadn't room for in my trunk when I started. You'll find a button off on one pair unless you've sowed 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.

I've 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 bilious fever twice, the congestive fever once, the fever and ager occasionally and the dumb ager all the time.

Marm, I wish you'd give my lov to Eunice Homes, and ask her if she recollects that time we went to Hepsy Stearnes' quilting! 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 tho I had a shake a comin on, so I must stop writin. Dont forget the shirts and trousers.

Your luvin sun,  
EREN PETTINGILL.  
N. B. Apples is quite scarce out here. I would ask you to 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.

	School.	No School.
Guilford,	1550	422
Rockingham,	927	211
Craven,	854	129
Edgecombe,	165	1075
Beaufort,	1042	50
Pitt,	598	370
Wayne,	352	374
Franklin,	693	60
Wake,	848	636
Orange,	1357	455
Davidson,	452	891
Chatham,	877	402
Randolph,	847	515
Halifax,	699	102
Warren,	250	290
Lenoir,	285	198
Pasquotank,	762	2
Richmond,	558	73
Robeson,	107 maj.	
New Hanover,	469	30
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. Preparatory School, under the superintendence of Miss Judon, has commenced. Pupils can be entered at any period of the Session,—charge will be made from the time of entering.

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 instruction in the various branches taught, are afforded here as can be found in any Academy.

A Music Department, for instruction on 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 patronage.

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. Lindsay, or the subscriber.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'y.

Sept. 6th, 1889. 30-6

### MORUS MULTICAULIS, 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 Fruit Trees, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c. being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will have trees delivered in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, 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 Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

September 6, 1889. 30-25

### NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of McGary & McTaggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James McGary is duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES MCGARY.

A. McTAGGART.

Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 26, 1889. 30-4

James McGary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission business on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

### ATTENTION.

ALL 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, 1889.

### Attention.

ALL those belonging to my Troop of Cavalry are commanded to parade in Greensborough at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 11th of October, armed and equipped as the law directs. JOHN D. SCOTT. Sept. 7th, 1889.

20 BOXES OF CANDLES, just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. Sept. 9th, 1889.

### Almanacs for 1890.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANACS for the year 1890 for sale, by the grocer, dozen or single one, at the publisher'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'y. September 7, 1889.

### Arrivals & Departures of the

#### MAILS.

##### GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

##### EASTERN MAIL.

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

##### NORTHERN MAIL.

From Greensborough to Milton, N. C. Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 10 A. M.

Departure—Same days at 1 P. M. The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg arrives every 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.

Arrival—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 9 P. M. Departure—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

##### SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.

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

Departs—Same days, at 11 A. M.

##### THE HORSE MAIL.

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

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

L. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Greensborough, N. C. April, 1889. 11-6

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.

ROBT SINGLETON.

Greensboro, August 5, 1889. 25-3

### NOTICE.

ALL those indebted on the Books of William Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully requested to call at the store and close their accounts, longer indulgence cannot be given.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

July 4th, 1889. 31-4

### WANTED,

200 BUSHELS OF CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on J. A. MERRITT.

Greensborough, June, 1889. 20-11

400 Morus Multicaulis Trees for sale,

to be delivered in November.

W. D. LINDSAY.

Jamestown, N. C. Aug. 1889. 28-4

### Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings,

Scrofulous and other Tumors, Ulcers,

Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains

and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations,

Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women



