

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY  
LYNDON SWAIN & M. S. SHERWOOD.

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## THE FARMER.

In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.

From the Maine Farmer.  
SIZE OF FARMS.

Messrs. Editors:—I have observed that something has been said in your paper, within a few months, upon the size of farms. And I think that many remarks of the writers upon this subject, have been pertinent and of importance. I am aware that a strong prejudice exists in the minds of most farmers in regard to this subject; the most of them think that they must have a large farm, or in other words, a large lot of land to make a farm of. And if we look about us, we shall find that it is quite difficult for a person to dispose of or sell a small farm, or one which consists of thirty, forty or fifty acres of land only, and the sale of such a one is seldom effected, except it is to a professional man or mechanic, unless it is situated in the immediate vicinity of a seaport town or city. This bent or bias of the minds of the people in favor of large farms may have been formed or created in this State by the cheapness of land, and the facility of getting off the first crops, and perhaps also the common custom of almost every person having an hundred acres or larger lot of land in his possession; these, and may be some other causes, have had the effect to keep up the almost insatiable desire of having a great deal of real estate. And without going into an investigation of all or any of them, it will be sufficient for my present purpose, to observe, that perhaps a great error into which many, very many of our farmers fall, is, their endeavoring to cultivate too much land, even when it is good, but their error certainly is much greater when the land is poor, or of an inferior quality; the practice of some farmers too, of cropping their lands until they will no longer pay the expense of cultivation, is a very pernicious custom, and tends to make many persons comparatively poor, who might by judicious management, and even less manual labor, live comfortably and independent, upon a small farm well managed.

It is the custom of some, and in fact I believe many who would like to be considered pretty good husbandmen, to crop their lands until they produce but very little, especially their mowing, and then turn it out, as they express it, to pasture. We frequently see this kind of management, as we travel the country. A man who has a farm of from one to two hundred acres or more of land, will perhaps have some twenty or thirty acres of what he terms mowing, upon which he does not get upon an average more than two-thirds or three-fourths of a ton of hay from the acre. Some ten or fifteen acres of tillage from which he has ten or twelve bushels of wheat, about as much rye, twenty-five or thirty bushels of corn, and other crops in about the same proportion, while his pasture may consist of fifty or seventy five acres of land, some of which has been exhausted by tillage and mowing, so that much time is spent in looking up his oxen and horses, when they may happen to be wanted and in getting the cows, while in the mean time he has to pay taxes for a great deal of unproductive land, and in fact, after trying year after year to get a living by farming, he comes to the conclusion that it is an unproductive and poor business. Now it appears to me that if our farmers generally would content themselves with smaller farms and cultivate them well, they would do much better than in the manner described above.

It is a common remark that small farms are the most productive, and we often hear it said that a man with a little piece of land, might well afford to have a good crop, not considering, that it is equally economical for those who have great farms, as those who have little ones. Do we but take into consideration, the extra expense of making fences, keeping them in repair, the time spent in looking up his own, and perhaps driving his neighbors cattle from his fields, would amount to quite a sum, nearly sufficient to till one or more acres of land well, besides the saving of a great deal of travel in carrying it on. For should we keep an accurate account of the comparative expense between a large and small farm, together with the profit or income of each we should find in most cases the balance in favor of the latter. For instance: It is much easier on the whole, to till one acre of land well, than three acres poorly, or in other words, a man who makes but fifty or sixty loads of manure yearly, had better put it upon one acre of ground, and from that take off a crop of sixty or seventy-five bushels of corn, than to spread it over three acres, and not get more than that quantity—as the land afterwards will remain in a rich state for several years, without any more manure, while the latter will require a renewal almost every year, besides it is much less labor to put the manure upon one, than upon three acres of land, and the ploughing, planting, hoeing and harvesting is much less, to say nothing of the greater comfort and satisfaction of taking care of a good crop than a poor one. If it is in mowing, much labor is also saved, for it is but little harder to mow an acre of grass of two tons burden than an acre which produces but one ton, or even less, and most certainly a good pasture for cattle is better for them than a poor one—and how much superior in every point of view is “a little farm well tilled” to a large one but partially so.

With a large farm it is next to impossible, to carry it on as it ought to be in every part, and have the work done in season, without hiring a great amount of labor, and it is a serious question with farmers, at the present time, whether they can derive much profit, from hiring help at the present high prices—and we all know that it is a great desideratum in farming, to have our work well done, and that at the proper time.—These and a great many other considerations which might be enumerated, have led me to the conclusion that our farms, generally speaking, are much too large—that we do not derive that benefit from them we should do, if we owned less land, and husbanded it better. We should not then hear so much complaint about poor farms or hard living, we should not be so often plagued with our neighbor's cattle, nor be obliged to keep such strict watch over our own.—All these advantages might be derived from having a small farm well managed, beside a more dense population, would naturally bring with it the benefit of schools, meetings, the various mechanical trades, necessary for our convenience, together with good roads, and a better and nearer market for our surplus produce, all which as well as numerous others might be traced to the same source.

I am well aware Messrs. Editors, that this is but an imperfect sketch of the subject under consideration; they are but a few slight hints, but I trust they are sufficient to put some of your more able correspondents “upon the scent” and should it serve to “bring them out” and cause them to treat the subject as it deserves, I shall consider that I have done an essential service to the public.

May 30, 1839.

A. B.

## GOOD SENTIMENTS.

Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agricul-

ture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

A skilful agriculturist will constitute one of the mightiest bulwarks of which civil liberty can boast.

## Maine Farmer.

## From the Hallowell Maine Farmer.

The following piece composed for the occasion, was sung at the Meeting-house in Winthrop, on the second day of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society's Cattle Show and Fair.

## ORIGINAL HYMN.

In smiling Eden's peaceful bowers,  
Mid streams, and plants, and varied flowers,  
Where guileless Eve and Adam knelt,  
A Heaven-instructed farmer dwelt.

God gave him skill,—He taught the art  
Of husbandry;—man's rebel heart  
Not then, as now, inventions sought,  
To hasten time, and banish thought.

Vet'rans in honorable care!  
Though hard your toil, and though ye wear  
A plainer garb, than fashion's sons,—  
Your calling God ordained, and owns.

Mirids there are, who live on wrong;—  
On unrequited toil;—the strong  
Oppress the weak;—ye turn the sod  
Yourselves,—and fear no power but God.

O happy husbandmen! Survey  
Your goodly heritage;—to-day  
Give thanks,—with Autumn's fruits around,  
 Jehovah's name with praise be crowned.

Ye see His wonders, that adorn  
Each varying season, night, and morn;  
Adore His power! Extol His grace  
In Christ! and humbly seek His face.

## THE GODOLPHIN ARABIAN.

This celebrated horse, up to which every modern horse that has any pretensions to purity of blood, must be able to trace his lineage, his father, in the hands of Eugene Sue, the materials for a history, or rather romance, which we imagine must be as fascinating to the lover of the turf, or of a good horse, as is the modern novel to multitudes of readers.

This horse was one of eight sent by the Bey of Tunis to Louis the fifteenth in 1731. They excited some attention on their arrival, but as the taste of the King, and consequently of his courtiers, was fixed on the heavy Norman horse, the lighter forms of the beautiful Barbary horses were looked upon with disdain. They were, besides, very vicious and unmanageable, except in the hands of the slaves that accompanied them from Tunis. They were constantly employed in the most menial offices, and were soon disposed of at mere nominal prices to any one that would take them. Scham, which was the Moorish name of the horse that afterwards became so celebrated, after passing through a variety of ill usage from numerous masters, was at last rescued from the brutal treatment a brute of a driver was inflicting upon him in the streets of Paris, by a benevolent English Quaker, who took the horse and his mute attendant, who had adhered to the fortunes of his favorite horse through usage scarcely less revolting than Scham had received, to his residence near London.

The horse had contracted a fondness for a cat while in Paris, and grimaldin was his constant attendant in the stable, climbing upon his back and resting there, evidently much to the satisfaction of both. Agba, (the mute,) the cat and Scham, were inseparable companions, and together took up their residence in the Quaker's stables.

Here Scham manifested some of his apparently vicious and wild qualities, refusing to allow any one to mount him but Agba, and almost killing Dr. Harrison, the Quaker's son in law, who had attempted to subdue and ride him. The Quaker's benevolence could not endure this ingratitude, and the horse was sold to Rogers, of the Red Lion Inn, at London; Agba having the offer of remaining with the Quaker, or receiving a sum of money. He chose the latter, and followed the destinies of the horse and cat. Rogers found Scham utterly intractable, and attributing this to the Moor, who occasionally contrived to visit him in the stable, had him arrested on a charge of burglary and committed to Newgate, from whence he was only liberated by the efforts and influence of the Quaker.

The story coming to the ears of Lord Godolphin, he purchased the horse of Rogers, and Scham, Agba, and the cat, were sent off to Gogmagog Hall, the seat of Lord Godolphin. Here he was treated with about the same indifference and contempt that had attended him at the palace of Louis the fifteenth. The celebrated horse Hobgoblin was at that time the favorite of Godolphin, and having come in possession of Roxana by Flying Childers, he flattered himself that he should have found a superior breed from

the progeny of these two horses. By the inexact accident, the three horses came together; a furious battle ensued between Hobgoblin and Scham, and the latter, triumphant in love and victory, was condemned by the vexed Godolphin to be turned out on an almost barren common on the lord's farm, some sixty miles distant.

The progeny of Scham and Roxana was the celebrated Lath, and he early evincing the greatest powers, and easily beating the colts of Hobgoblin in the race, the attention of Godolphin was excited, and Scham, Agba and the cat, were speedily recalled to Gogmagog Hall, where the Arabian soon became lord of the ascendant. In 1738, three sons of Scham won the three great stakes at Newmarket, and the breed, as racers and fine horses, were found to be unrivalled. Scham, after this day, was named the Godolphin Arabian, and he soon became the most celebrated horse in the world. He died in 1753, aged 29. The slave did not long survive his favorite horse, and the cat had paid the debt of nature years before. Scham was a bright brown bay, fifteen hands high, a deep chest, small mouth, and his beautiful, bony, and nervous form, with a graceful tail flowing like a plume of silk, denoted him to be of the purest and noblest blood of Arabia. The superior hardness and fineness of the bone and muscle, so conspicuous in the best Arabian blood, were conspicuous in Scham, and are far from being lost in those of his descendants, that have his blood in the least contaminated form.—Genevieve Farmer.

## WISCONSIN.

Climate, soil, extent, and productions.—This territory is becoming interesting to every portion of the country, from many causes. It is fast filling with enterprising individuals from other and distant parts of the country, and they uniformly give so favorable an account of its advantages, that others are looking thither for the home of their future days.

Wisconsin is situated between the latitudes of 41 deg. 40 min. and 49 deg. north, and is bounded on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi river. The whole territory contains more than 8,000 square miles, and has now about 30,000 inhabitants. It is well watered in the interior by the numerous springs, and by large rivers, which are navigable; and is most eligibly situated for commerce. It has a variety of soils, all of which are warm and fertile; and in every part of the country limestone is abundant. It possesses a salubrity of climate which is unequalled in the West.

The general face of the country is undulating without mountains, and is covered with grass. For the purpose of grazing, it is not surpassed. The farmers raise wheat, rye, oats, barley, corn and potatoes. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and forty bushels of corn, with common cultivation, are not unusual crops. The potatoes are superior to any in the United States.

An intelligent correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin, after a residence of 18 years, speaks in the highest terms of its resources, climate and natural advantages.

Roads are being constructed in various directions through the country, at the expense of the United States, and, it is understood, they are about to open a free steamboat navigation from Green Bay to the Mississippi, by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. For these works of internal improvement, the people pay no taxes, and they are only taxed about one mill on the dollar for all the expenses of their government. In this respect, the people of Wisconsin are differently situated from those of other western States.

It may also be important to foreigners to know that, by the laws of Wisconsin, aliens can hold and convey real estate, the same as native born citizens, which cannot be done in most of the States.

In Wisconsin timber and prairie are interspersed so that farms can be obtained with a due proportion of each. There are now more than one hundred townships of six miles square, or 3,304,000 acres, in the Green Bay land district, which are offered for sale by Government at one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre, no part of which has been purchased by individuals. This is a good opportunity for farmers and mechanics to make a selection, who wish to obtain cheap and comfortable homes, without competition in price; and almost every part of this tract is accessible to boats by Green Bay and the Fox river.

We look upon it as important at times, to make known, to men of enterprise and industry, the opportunities which various portions of the West present, and with this view we have glanced at Wisconsin.

We think it worthy high consideration of the thousands in our overrun cities, many of whom never expect, by remaining in them, to advance themselves by a life of toil an inch beyond living from day to day, from hand to mouth. Every portion of the overteeming West pre-

sents rare lands, that with ordinary industry and prudence, will, in a few years advance them to plenty, independence, and happiness, for no men are so well off and independent, as the frugal owners and cultivators of their own vineyards.

## POSITION OF VICTORIA.

I thought before I left America that I should find the stamp of the new reign on manners, usages, conversation, and all the outer form and pressure of society. One cannot fancy England under Elizabeth to have struck a stranger as did England under James. We think of Shakespeare, Leicester and Raleigh, and conclude that under a female sovereign chivalry at least, shined brighter, and poetry should. A good deal to my disappointment, I have looked in vain for even a symptom of the Queen's influence on any thing. She is as completely isolated in England, as entirely above and out of the reach of the sympathies and common thoughts of society as the gilt grasshopper on the steeple. At the opera and play, half the audience do not even know she is there; in the Park, she rides among the throng with scarce a head turned to look after her; she is unthought of, and almost unmentioned at balls, routs, and soirées; her personal appearance, her modesty and mental qualities are as freely and much more coldly discussed than those of the dancers of the opera; in short, the throne seems to stand on glass—with no one conductor to connect it with the electric chain of human hearts and sympathies.

I have expressed my surprise at this, once or twice, to intelligent persons in London, but it was very much like expressing wonder at the growth of trees or the running of water. They never think about it. It has occurred to me, however, that the selection of the Queen's Maids of Honor or personal associates, from those of good birth, to whom emolument is of importance—in other words, from reduced or retired families of the nobility and gentry, may be one reason why the Court is in a measure unfashionable among those whose prosperity and wealth constitute them the leaders of society in London. Then again, the courtly circle, small as it necessarily is, is easily lost and forgotten in the vast extent of polished society in England, whereas in the days of Elizabeth, every person, probably, of good family and position came more or less into personal contact with the Queen and her courtiers. It seems odd, however, to one who has looked at it from a distance, to associate daily with those who by birth should be a part of the Queen's retinue, and hear no more of her than of the Grand Lama or the Invisible Woman, who answers questions at the Adelaide Gallery.—The Corsair.

## POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

What are the aristocrats in our country?

Are they not those who are constantly endeavoring to create distinctions in society, between the laboring and professional classes—between the rich and the poor?

Which of the two great political parties is constantly writing and talking about the poor and the rich—the working men and those who live by professions; and thus creating prejudice, and distinctions between these classes. Is it not the Van Buren party?

Is not the Van Buren party, then the aristocratic party?

Which party in their actions, their talk, and their publications, treat all decent, moral, sober men, as having equal rights, and being entitled to equal respect. Is it not the Whig party?

Is not the Whig party, then, the true democratic party?

Do not those of us who are now poor, intend to acquire property, and if possible, one day, to become rich?

If so, do we act wisely in aiding to create a prejudice of which we shall one day taste the bitter fruits?

For what class of society is credit useful? Is it for the rich or for the poor—for those who would acquire property, or for those who have acquired it? Is it not those who have yet to make money, who need credit?

If so, is not a war against the credit system, a war against the poor?

Who are the true friends of the poor—those who flatter them, play upon their prejudices, and profess to be their friends in order to use them for party purposes; or those who give them employment—give them credit—treat them as having equal rights and privileges, and thus assist and encourage them to become intelligent and wealthy?

Description of the sea.—“Thou hast never been on sea,” said the lady to her waiting maid, “and knowest nothing of that dread loneliness which settles on the spirit, when the last headlands have disappeared, & one wide waste of tumultuous water are heaving around, bounded only by the dull evening sky. Thou hast not felt that mighty dread, which overwhelms the timid wayfarer on the ocean, who watches the little ship stagger from wave

to wave, or heard the shrill wind singing through her cordage, until the mast bent like a reed in the storm. Thou hast not looked on the pathless waters, where nothing moved but the black hull on which we stood, and the rolling mountains of waves, the smallest of which might close over the bark forever, and leave not a vestige to tell that aught living ever glided above those depths. But more, thou never hadst one whom thou didst love dearer than thine own life journeying over those perilous paths, and then far away, dreaming of the death to which he is exposed, or pining to be a partaker of his dangers.”

Gov. Head taken for a Horse Thief.—A gentleman from the West, relates a characteristic anecdote of Sir Francis Head, and a friend informs us, that Sir Francis himself gives a similar version of the story.

While travelling lately in the West, near Sandwich, His Excellency took a different road from that chosen by his secretary and servant, alighted at a small village inn, himself covered with mud and his horse reeking with foam.

He ordered the landlord to feed his beast as soon as possible, and walked about for amusement. There was then an advertisement in the possession of Mr. Justice Scratch, describing the horse which had been stolen, and while Sir F.'s animal answered the description of the missing quadruped, Sir F. himself in the opinion of his worship looked pretty much like a horse thief. Judge Scratch accordingly made haste to his office, issued his warrant, put the constable in motion, and had his Excellency brought into his presence forthwith on a charge of horse stealing.

When the constable had brought Sir F. into “the presence,” the prisoner demanded the cause of his detention.

The man of authority drew down his glasses, surveyed the Governor's countenance and appearance with a look of suspicion, and replied, “there is a complaint lodged against you for stealing the horse now in your possession.”

Governor.—Very well sir.

Justice.—Where are you from?

Gov.—I am from Toronto, on my way to Detroit.

Just.—Where did you get that horse?

Gov.—I brought him from Toronto.

Just.—What is your name?

Gov.—My name is Francis Bond Head.

Just.—Well now that must be a d—d lie, for that's our Governor's name, and he don't steal horses.

Gov.—It is true, sir, that I happen to be at this time the Governor of Upper Canada, but I don't know that I look like a horse thief.

The Justice, who supposed he had caught the actual delinquent, and that he was gammoning him, reproved Sir Francis for pretending to be a Governor; when at this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Secretary Joseph came up, the prisoner was identified as the true representative of her most gracious Majesty, and instantly discharged from duress, by the astonished magistrate, who cursed his stars to this day, that he was so blind as to mistake a Canadian Governor for a horse jockey.—Constitution.

## AFFECTATION OF MANNERS.

How unfortunate it is for mankind, that scarcely any human being can reach even a small degree of coarseness without being metamorphosed into a natural curiosity. The youth who, during life's morning freshness, was adored by his companions for the fervor of his feelings and the artless simplicity of his manners, after he has once sipped of the fountain of public confidence, becomes so intoxicated by the draught as scarcely to retain his original identity. He is at once enveloped in a drapery of miserable airs and affected formalities. No person who knew him at the parental fireside, when blushing with the roses of juvenile simplicity and health, would recognize him as the same being after he has been elected a member of Congress, a Judge of the Superior Court, or more especially after he has risen so high on the ladder of promotion as to earn a seat in the State Legislature, which is so perilous a height as to endanger one's neck, if his head be very heavy! It seems to be a misfortune connected with distinction in this country, that every person who happens to rise a little higher than his fellow beings, conceives it to be incumbent upon him to act differently from other men. They think they must forego their original selves as much as possible, and depart as widely as they can from the manners and customs which prevail around them. They become, in fact, just as artificial, in every thing they do and say, as if they were regulated by some particular touch or spring. If they are courteous and polite, there is a stiffness about it which suggests the apprehension of their falling to pieces, similar to a joint snake; and if there is an apparently heart-felt cordiality and affection in their address and deportment at any particular period of time, we are impressed with a strong apprehension of the similitude which exists between this transient appearance of agreeableness



and the sunbeam which passes through a dark cloud.

In order to be considered a great man, one must look as grave as an ass, which is the gravest of all animals. He must carry about him the squint and the leer of wisdom too. He must affect to appear exceedingly careless when he is in company about answering the questions which are propounded to him. He must seem to be utterly unconscious of the salutations of his acquaintances, at times, though vastly superior to himself in mind and in morals. He must affect to be exceedingly difficult to please on the subject of what he shall eat and what he shall wear. He must affect to be the cherished confidant of every person whose regard is worth having in the land. He must set at naught all the established dictates of modesty, when he is at a party of any description; while at the same time, he must set himself up as the very apostle of etiquette; and if he wishes to be exceedingly great, he must fail at times to speak to his most intimate acquaintances, when he meets them.—These are all indispensable ingredients in the formation of the great man of modern times; and we are at a complete loss to know which would constitute the more desirable companion of the two, the race of great men which we have just mentioned or that most beautiful and delectable little animal which so highly adorns our forests, and is so prodigal of its fragrant odours, we allude to the skunk.

It appears that both men of solid pretensions to greatness, as well as the ephemeral pretenders to greatness, who nauseate us by their disgusting airs and conceits wherever we may chance to go in the doings of life, are entirely forgetful of the fact, that the crowning flower in the reputation of the greatest men who ever yet lived, was their unaffected simplicity and artlessness of life and manners. The celebrated Archbishop Tillotson derived the most animated pleasure from a remark which was once made in St. Paul's church, by a country member of his congregation, and which he casually overheard, which was that this celebrated divine spoke and appeared like other men. The late Chief Justice Marshall was only distinguished from other men by the luminous operations of his mind; he certainly never was designated by loathsome airs and disgusting affectations of superiority; and Alexander Hamilton, than whom a greater never rose or fell in this country, was as simple in his deportment as childhood itself. It is in fact, (with a few exceptions,) only the counterfeits of excellence who assume consequential airs and vapour and swell wherever they are visible.—*Raleigh Star.*

#### From the Sunday Morning News. "THE DIAMOND NECKLACE." MONTREAL, August 20, 1839.

Mr. Editor.—Since I left Saratoga, I have noticed an article in several of the papers, in relation to a "diamond necklace" worn by a young lady, a daughter of Mr. William Swaim, the inventor and proprietor of the celebrated panacea, at a ball given at the United States Hotel, speculating upon the number of bottles of said remedy which must have been poured down "the public throat" to have paid for it—estimated according to rumor, at \$20,000.

As it was a subject of general remark and observation at the time, I heard a little history connected with this necklace, which may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. It was related to me, I believe, by a British officer, who did not vouch for its positive accuracy, and I mention it merely as one of those passing "on dits" which shows that there are two sides connected with every question, however insignificant. Here it is:—

A few years ago, Mr. Swaim received a request from one of the reigning monarchs, (through the medium of a resident or an especial minister) to proceed immediately to Europe, for the purpose of being personally consulted in relation to an aggravated case of scrofula with which a prominent member of the royal family was afflicted.

As Mr. Swaim considered this a very desirable opportunity of testing the merits of his remedy in so high a quarter, previous to its more general introduction over the whole continent of Europe, he embarked forthwith in the packet ship *Susquehanna*.

On his arrival, he found that the case in question, although it had baffled the science and the skill of the attending "faculty," was but an ordinary one to him, and he was fortunate in effecting a perfect cure, and of restoring the royal sufferer to health in three or four months.

He was requested to name his reward. Mr. Swaim, however, declined receiving any other compensation than simply the royal autograph attached to a brief instrument acknowledging the cure. As there is a delicacy about such matters with imperial families, implying as it does an infirmity of nature at variance with the omnipotence and infallibility of kings, this was declined, and Mr. Swaim consented to consider the business a confidential one, known only to himself and the few members of the household who were privy to it.

Whether or not this occurred at the palace of St. James, St. Petersburg, or St. Cloud, or any other of the European courts, I could not ascertain. The result, however, was, that previously to Mr. Swaim's departure from Europe, a

string of diamonds were presented to him in behalf of the sovereign, the centre one of which is valued at \$20,000.

The whole, I believe, comprised about twenty-five brilliants, the smallest of which, as they are of the first water, cannot be worth less than \$1,000 each.

A magnificent present, it is true; but after all, what is it in comparison to the "jewel of health," when weighed in the balance of human life?

This bauble, which unobtrusively attracted so much notice on the neck of the daughter, cost the father about twenty-two bottles of the remedy, and his incidental expenses.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, who has a better claim to their occasional use than the members of his own family?

#### The Whigs Moving.

MEETING IN ORANGE.  
In pursuance to public notice, a number of the Whig citizens of Orange county assembled at the Masonic Hall, in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 12th of September. The meeting was called to order by Dr. James Webb; when, on motion, Dr. James S. Smith was appointed chairman, and Dennis Heatt and Nathaniel I. King, secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Hugh Waddell, esq.:

WHEREAS, the party in power, in the National Government of these United States, acquired that power by professing to hold sacred the following principles, to wit:

1st. Retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, which were considered extravagant and unrepublishable.

2d. Rigid accountability in all public officers, and instant reform in cases of abuse.

3d. Curtailment of Executive patronage, which, it was alleged, was so great that it would soon convert our government into a monarchy.

4th. Freedom of elections, and no proscription for opinion's sake.

5th. That a better currency than that possessed by our people was necessary.

And whereas, so far from retrenching said expenditures, they have been increased from thirteen millions to forty millions; and so far from accountability, either rigid or relaxed, there has been no accountability at all, but officers notoriously defaulters to immense amounts have been re-appointed notwithstanding the same. And whereas, instead of curtailment of executive patronage, it has increased and is increasing to so alarming an extent in the hands of those now in power, as to make all patriots tremble for the existence of our government; and instead of freedom of elections and no proscription for opinion's sake, the great, nay the only reason often assigned for appointments by the executive and his party, is that the appointee is a zealous supporter of their party; and so far from freedom of elections, the executive has, directly or indirectly, controlled and influenced those elections. And whereas, instead of the currency being bettered, as was professed to be necessary and promised by the said party, the currency of these United States, then, as we believe, the very best in the world, has been brought, by experiments of the most high-handed and arbitrary, and plans of finance which are the ridicule of the age, to a state of chaotic confusion.

Now, therefore, the Whigs of Orange, having witnessed for years these promises unexecuted, and these pretences openly exposed, do consider themselves called upon to express their constant and unremitting opposition to the said party in power, and to the practices by which they endeavor to sustain themselves.—Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we cling with increased devotion to the cause of constitutional liberty; that we feel it as a cause which can never be despaired of by free men; and that we will use all patriotic means to assert and maintain the principles by which we are governed.

Resolved, That we regard with interest and approbation the proposed Convention to be held at Raleigh on the second Monday of November next, to nominate some suitable successor to our present enlightened and patriotic Chief Magistrate, and that the Chairman of this meeting do nominate five delegates to attend the same.

Resolved, That JOHN M. MOREHEAD, esq. of Guilford, is eminently qualified, by his talents and enterprise, and his uniform and efficient support of Republican principles, to fill the office of Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting, be authorized to aid in the selection of delegates to the National Whig Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, in opposition to the present incumbent.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this meeting to the State Convention, be instructed to insist upon sending delegates to the National Convention at Harrisburg.

On motion it was also

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the delegates to the National

Convention be instructed to vote for HENRY CLAY as the Whig candidate for President of the United States.

The following persons were appointed delegates to the State Convention, viz: Col. William A. Carrigan, Chesley F. Faucett, Isaiah H. Spencer, William Barbee, and Willie P. Mangum, esqrs.

Resolved, That a Central Committee be appointed, to consist of seven members, to continue until the Presidential election; the Chairman of this meeting to be one of the committee, the others to be appointed by himself.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Whigs of each captain's district, to send five delegates to a Convention to be held in Hillsborough on Thursday of the next February court, to carry out the objects of the State Convention, and to consider all matters touching the interests of the Whig cause in Orange county.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES S. SMITH, CHAIRMAN.  
DENNIS HEATT,  
NATHANIEL I. KING, } Secs.

#### MEETING IN MOORE.

Public notice being given, a large number of the citizens met in the Court House on Saturday, 31st August, 1839.

On motion of Duncan Murchison, Esq., Cornelius Dowd, sen'r. was called to the Chair, and on motion, Charles Chalmers and S. C. Bruce were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in forcible, argumentative and pertinent addresses by J. B. Kelly and G. C. Mendenhall, Esquires.

On motion, the Chair appointed J. B. Kelly, Duncan Murchison, Charles Chalmers and Abel Kelly to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, who, after a short retirement, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we hold in high estimation, as a Republican in manners and principle, a gentleman of pure and elevated character, our fellow-citizen JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq. of Guilford County. He is the patriot and statesman of generous and enlarged views of public policy, and closely associated, in all his interests, with the honor and prosperity of North Carolina; and that we recommend him to the Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next, as a worthy and unexceptionable candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, reserving due respect for and determination to support the nomination of said Convention.

On motion, Dr. Charles Chalmers, Dr. S. C. Bruce, Duncan Murchison, Cornelius Dowd, Jr., Donald Street, Malcolm Shaw, Dugal McDugal and John McLeod, Esqrs. were appointed Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Whig papers in the State.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

CORNELIUS DOWD, Sen'r. Chairman.  
CHARLES CHALMERS,  
S. C. BRUCE, } Secretaries.

#### MEETING IN CUMBERLAND.

At a meeting of the Whigs of the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th of September, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the proposed Convention to be held in Raleigh in November next, Jonathan Evans, Esq. was called to the Chair, and John Louis Atkins was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Solomon B. Council, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the Chair appoint three Delegates to represent this County: Whereupon Colin McRae, Esq., Col. Alexander Elliott and Dr. John McRae were appointed.

It was further

Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance for this County, be authorized to fill vacancies.

Resolved further, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the Whigs of Guilford of JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Esq. as a suitable person to fill the office of Governor, and that our Delegates will vote in the first instance, for him.

JONATHAN EVANS, Chairman.  
JNO. LOUIS ATKINS, Secretary.

#### Foreign Items.

The Queen was to prorogue Parliament in person on Tuesday, the 27th day of August.

Mr. O'Connell has obtained a triumph over the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by having driven the latter from his purpose of renewing the charter of the Bank of Ireland. It is postponed until the next session.

The agency of Mr. Jaudon has ceased in London and hereafter the bank will draw on Baring, Brothers & Co. Mr. Jaudon will spend a few months on the continent, and return to the United States in the spring.

The works connected with the Thames Tunnel are proceeding so rapidly that the shield has now approached within fifteen feet of low water mark on the Middlesex side. The ground in course of excavation is better than it has ever been, and the construction of the tunnel is more rapid than at any period for the last two years.

Most of the Chartist leaders have been arrested, tried and sentenced to severe punishment. But the spirit of disobedience seems not to be abating. They assembled

at some public place and proceeded in a body to the Parish church, excluding thereby all pewholders, &c. Frequently they send to the clergyman a text, and if he preaches from it they appear to be satisfied with his efforts. One of the principal leaders was the Rev. Mr. Stephens, a dissenting minister. He was recently tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment. He conducted his defence, and made a powerful appeal to the jury.

The London Morning Post has a column of gossip about the intended marriage of the Queen. The Globe, Courier and other papers, however, pronounce the story to be utterly without foundation.

The Penny Postage Act.—The following is a summary of this important bill which has received the Royal assent:

Sec. 1. Every letter of a given weight, to be hereafter determined, one penny, with a proportionate increase for greater weight. Parliamentary franking abolished.

Sec. 3. The Lords of the Treasury are authorized to suspend, wholly or in part, any parliamentary or official privilege of sending or receiving letters by the post free of postage, and to make any other regulations for the future exercise of official franking.

Sec. 4. Relates to the two-penny post in London and Dublin, and leaves it to the Lords of the Treasury to say whether they shall be continued, or whether the rates shall be reduced.

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. Relate to stamp papers.

Sections 9 and 10. Unimportant.

Sec. 11. Authorises the Lords of the Treasury to make any reduction they may consider expedient in the allowance to masters of vessels for letters conveyed by them.

Sec. 12. That whenever the word "letter" is used in this act, it shall apply equally to newspapers; but not so as to deprive newspapers of any privilege they now possess of passing free of postage.

Spain.—It has become evident that the Carlist standard cannot long continue to wave prosperously either in Biscay or Navarre; and its chiefs are so convinced of it, that they are devising all means for parrying off or meeting the inevitable contingency. The greater part propose getting rid of Don Carlos, as the greatest cause of embarrassment, and declaring the Basque provinces, within a certain line, neutral until a general peace, the surest and complete impunity being secured to the provinces under the guarantee of England and France, and certain conditions being made for the family of Carlos. The latter might be allowed by Maroto to escape to Aragon and try his fortune there. But nothing is certain. A Madrid letter of the 5th August mentions the excitement caused in Madrid by the rumors of negotiation.

China.—The Bombay letters and journals to the 3d of June, inclusive, confirm the accounts of the state of affairs in China, and bring a petition from the British merchants resident in Bombay to the Lords of the Privy Council, praying relief from the inconveniences and losses incurred by them in delivering up to the Superintendent of British Trade in India the opium which they possessed. The political consequences of this affair were deemed in Bombay of the most momentous nature. It is stated the petitioners rest their hopes of indemnity on the ground that the tradewas undertaken with the full knowledge and encouragement of the British Government and the East India Company. The news from the army was in the aggregate favorable. The forces of Runjeet Singh had taken the field, and would co-operate with our troops at Caboul in re-instating Shah Soojah in the sovereignty of the country.

Chinese War Strategem.—The rebellion which broke out in 1832, near Leon-choo, proved very destructive to the Imperial soldiers. The general Kwang-hang, being also President of the Military Board, marched in person with a numerous army, in order to defeat the unruly mountaineers. On one dark night the Meaurze fastened lights on the horns of goats and sheep, and let them loose upon the mountains. The Imperial troops, taking aim, began to fire upon these unwieldy animals, while the real warriors came down in defile, attacked the Imperial army in the rear, and made a great slaughter among them.

#### The Death of Lady Hester Stanhope.

In reference to this event, which we lately announced, we find the following in a Malta paper of the 20th ultimo:—"By private intelligence from Beyroot, we are authorized to announce the death of Lady Hester Stanhope, at one of her villas in the vicinity of Sidon. The English Consul from the Beyroot, accompanied by the Rev. W. Thompson, an American Missionary who performed over her body the last offices of Christian burial. This lady, so celebrated in Europe for her eccentric habits and anti-national prejudices, was nevertheless a lady of a very strong, we may add undaunted mind which feared not the frown or derision of the world, but would act out its cogitations and purposes despite the most formidable opposition. She acquired through Syria and Arabia the magnificent titles of the 'Queen of the Desert,' 'The Modern Zenobia,' and was looked upon as the future deliverer of Asia, and especially

of the Holy Land. The fame of her piety and her almsgiving was diffused from Mount Lebanon, with its settled dwellers, to the farthest wandering tribes of the desert."

Vienna, Aug. 4.—A report which much needs confirmation, states that the Emperor Nicholas is on the point of setting out for the south of his empire, in order to be near the theatre of war. Extraordinary movements of troops in all Russia and Poland continue to be spoken of. The same is the case with our provinces on the Danube; all the troops in them are marching to the frontiers, and are replaced in the interior by other garrisons, which in case of need may furnish a reserve.

The Upper Valais, in Switzerland, is preparing to resist by force the reconstituting of that canton, recently voted by the Federal Diet; and greater ferment than ever prevailed throughout the whole district.

His Prussian Majesty, King Frederick William, entered, on the 3d instant, the 70th year of his age. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, is the oldest of the reigning sovereigns of Europe, being from the 26th of January in his 76th year. The Pope comes next, then the King of Denmark, the King of Prussia, and Louis Philippe, King of the French, who will be 76 years old on the 6th of October next.

Mr. Webster was in Scotland at the close of August. He was to be present at the Eglington tournament. He has been received with marked attention wherever he has visited. In Holland, the papers all speak in high commendation of the American Statesman—re-publishing some of his speeches in the Senate.

#### THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

We noticed last week, the diabolical scheme of McElwee and his Locofoco accomplices in Pennsylvania, to blow up the train of Cars on the Philadelphia and Harrisburg Rail Road, by placing under it barrels of Gunpowder! The plot, as disclosed by Col. Pleasanton was shocking to humanity, and seemed almost too horrid and unprincipled to be credited; but the following remarks of the "Baltimore Patriot" indicate that there is too much truth in the statement:

"So far as we have seen, the statement is not denied in any quarter. Resting on unimpeached, and, as many believe, unimpeachable testimony, its truth may therefore be fairly assumed. But what will be thought of the morals of Locofocism in Bedford county, Pa. when the man—who, according to the testimony, had purchased 'three barrels of gunpowder' for this atrocious purpose, has been lately re-nominated by the party, to the State Legislature, and will probably be elected! Comment upon such a course of action, and state of facts, would be utterly needless."

#### A STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Tennessee may boast a conqueror of the beasts of the forest—her eccentric, her lamented Crockett; and New York may boast an explorer of the mighty deep—her unfortunate, her ill-fated Sam Patch; but to old Rip—superannuated old Rip Van Winkle, is reserved the honor of producing a son who wrestles with the monsters of Ocean—aye, and conquers them in a fair fight—[is it a bull?] on their own ground.

#### From the Washington (N. C.) Whig.

"Some few days since, Francis Dixon, a pilot at Ocracoke bar, [who stands five feet six in his stockings,] whilst on a fishing excursion in Pamlico sound, discovered some large specimen of the finny tribe entangled in one of his nets.—His companions, four in number, on closer inspection, discovered that the intruder was a well grown shark, and in dismay fled to their boat and plied manfully the oars to its sides, with a view of intimidating the scaly bully from approaching nearer—hallooing the while to Dixon (who was wading breast deep on the shoal,) to seek shelter with them; but judge their surprise when they saw that, instead of following their example, the daring pilot was making his way towards the scene, rolling up his sleeves, and swearing 'the d—d cretur should not tear up his net that fashion.' Up to his word, with clinched fists, he pounced upon his adversary. His sharkship, though conscious of his powers, seemed unwilling to risk an engagement on the shoal, and made for deeper water, which in spite of his rider he reached, and commenced his fight by plunging and rolling over,—(this fish turns upon his back when he attacks,)—yet his antagonist with his left arm and legs retained his hold, aware that the loss of it would be certain death. For awhile, the chances were in favour of the shark; he had the advantage; a blow with the hand spent his force ere it could be felt under water; his neck was too slippery to allow choking; his eyes too well protected by bony gills to render gouging of any avail; he was in his own element and had unobstructed road to the ocean. Dixon could not live very long in this plight, and whenever he should be compelled by fatigue and weakness to let go, his business would be settled. All these reflections served only to render more cool the too daring native of terra firma. At length, as a dernier resort, he felt for his knife; but what difficulty in getting a wet hand into a wet pocket: he did however, and opening it with his teeth,

#### Coach Wheels.

It is surprising that the attention of inventors has not before been directed to the improvement of wheels. We saw at the Fair, a pair invented by Mr. E. Toller, of Hartford, Connecticut, truly an original production; he calls them "suspension wheels." The hubs are of cast iron—the spokes small rods of round rolled iron—the rim strap iron formed to look like the common felled rim. Its form gives to it great strength—is light and elastic, and is connected with the hub by the small iron rods, having screws and nuts on their ends. The rim can be adjusted at any time to a circle. The cost and weight will be about the same as the common wheels, and the durability as the difference between iron and wood.

#### Orange Court.

At the Superior Court held for this county last week, Judge Bailey presiding, Goodner Murray was indicted for stealing and carrying out of the state two slaves belonging to individuals residing in this county. After a patient investigation of the facts connected with the case, the jury retired, and at a late hour on Thursday night returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner. But on motion subsequently made, a new trial was granted, on the ground, we believe, of some informality in the indictment.—*Recorder.*

#### The School vote.

In addition to the returns heretofore published, we learn that the School Law has been ratified by large majorities in Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Macon and Cherokee, and that it has been rejected in Yancy County.

Doss.—This word, if we mistake not, is of German origin, and signifies master or proprietor. It seems, however, that the Hoosiers use the word to imply cotton thread. A clerk in a store in Indiana fresh from Yankee land, had his gravity put to the test by a young lady requesting him, after purchasing a cotton thread, to throw in the box.

dash the salt spray from his brow, he took his aim, and buried it to the hilt in the monster's throat, raking him down to the tail. The tables now turned; relieved of so much weight, and rendered resistless by this operation, the shark was easily towed to the shoal. The companions, animated by the example of the brother fisherman, plunged into the sound and swam to him, but their aid was not wanted now; Dixon alone had survived the battle. The shark measured nine feet two inches.

Should any of the fallen champion's tribe feel disposed to make a match, the best three in five, for one hundred dollars, to come off any time before white frost, and at any place inside of Ocracoke bar, by depositing stakes at Truxton's bank, dry shoal point, it will be immediately accepted by

#### Dixon's Second.

Col. David Crockett.—Extract of a letter from Holly Springs to a gentleman of Wheeling, dated 22d ultimo.

"It is stated that Col. David Crockett is yet alive, and in Mexico, working in the mines. There were two men, who were known to be in the battle of Alamo, passed through Memphis a few days ago, who say they escaped from the mines in Mexico, and that Crockett was certainly there—these men are known by some of the citizens of Memphis, to be men of respectability; these men went from Giles county, Tennessee.—There is great excitement in Memphis about it. It will appear in a few days, and if it is the case, there will be at least ten thousand troops from Tennessee, who will volunteer in less than two weeks. I am determined to go."

South America.—Very few readers in this country, comparatively speaking, keep in their memories any clear or accurate history of the various mutations that take place in the South American States. We generally have a confused remembrance of revolutions, riots, battles, and changes; but we see things, as it were, through a haze. The last information from one of the republics—as we have published—Buenos Ayres—is, the assassination of the President of the Senate in his chair by an armed mob! All this is the effect of the want of solid Constitutional Government, and the absence of regulated liberty—joined to the peculiar character of the people. How enviable the condition of these United States when compared with the state and prospects of the disunited South American republics! Republics, indeed, only in name; and for the most part, nothing but military despotisms!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The destruction of Credit.—It appears to be the master object of the administration and the jesuitical process in its service, to banish the credit system entirely from the commercial transactions of this country. Yet notwithstanding all this, his friends claim for him the almost exclusive merit of being the friend of the people, and more especially of the poorer classes. We should like to know from these sagacious pretenders to philanthropic sensibility which class of people the abolition of credit will injure most, the lordly money holders of the country, who are rolling in luxury and wealth, or the honest adventurers in trade, whose only capital is their character and industry! One can see at half a glance that it is the latter class that must suffer, and they alone.—*Star.*

Coach Wheels.—It is surprising that the attention of inventors has not before been directed to the improvement of wheels. We saw at the Fair, a pair invented by Mr. E. Toller, of Hartford, Connecticut, truly an original production; he calls them "suspension wheels." The hubs are of cast iron—the spokes small rods of round rolled iron—the rim strap iron formed to look like the common felled rim. Its form gives to it great strength—is light and elastic, and is connected with the hub by the small iron rods, having screws and nuts on their ends. The rim can be adjusted at any time to a circle. The cost and weight will be about the same as the common wheels, and the durability as the difference between iron and wood.

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# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Tuesday, September 24, 1839.

**NEW CORON.**—The Observer of the 19th states that the first bale of new cotton carried into the Fayetteville Market this season was raised by Mr. John McNeill, of Robeson county, and sold for eleven and one third cents.

**DROUTH AND DUST.**—An unprecedented drouth prevails in this section of country. All the smaller streams have entirely dried up, and the larger ones, on which the grain mills are situated, have failed so much that, in the language of the Bible, "the round of the grinding is low."—*Mem.* Mr. Lindsay's steam mill, we should say, is doing an accommodating business just now.

The streets of our village are cut up to a perfect choulder. Our most peaceable citizens cannot avoid "kicking up a dust" whenever they walk out. The dust is on every thing and in every thing. It takes the shine out of a dandy, and makes him look like a miller before he can "perambulate his corporeity" a hundred yards. We eat dust, and drink dust, and wade through dust somewhere in the neighborhood of ankle deep!

**THE CHINCH BUG.**—We have just been informed by a very intelligent clergyman of North Carolina, that the Chinch Bug has been known in that State, since the fall of 1781, and was supposed to have been introduced by the Hessian soldiers who fought in the battle of Guilford in the Spring of that year. It was then known as the true Hessian bug, and did not bear its present name until many years afterwards. He further informs us that it usually committed great depredations for two or three years together, and then nearly disappeared for six or seven years, and he thinks it probable that they will operate in the same way, in these latter days. He does not apprehend much danger from them a year or two hence. Will those persons in Carolina, whose reminiscences on this subject correspond with those of our informant, give us the result of their observation? Any thing connected with the introduction, production or habits of this destructive insect will be interesting to the public.—*Danville Reporter.*

The Reporter's informant, we conceive, is mistaken as to the identity of the Hessian Fly and the Chinch Bug. They are surely regarded as separate and distinct species of insects. We are not sufficiently acquainted with entomology to say whether the Chinch Bug may not be a successor of the Hessian Fly—a link in that endless variety of forms which some tribes of the insect race assume; but we are confident that where both are known they are considered as distinct species. The remarks above correspond with our reminiscences of the Hessian Fly. It is the generally received opinion that this pest was introduced into the country (we believe first in New Jersey) by the Hessian soldiers, in the time of the Revolution.

We have frequently inquired, why the name of Chinch Bug? and have been uniformly answered that no other reason for its application is known but their disagreeable scent, resembling that of the sweet little yellow that infests bedsteads so much to the annoyance of the votaries of Morpheus.

The Reporter publishes a communication on the habits and peculiarities of the Chinch Bug, and pointing out some remedies worthy the deep attention of every farmer whose crops have been subjected to the ravages of this truly formidable insect. We shall copy it into our farmer's department next week.

**BRUTAL OUTRAGE.**—The editor of the Washington (N. C.) Whig was recently assaulted and beaten in the street by Wm. L. Kennedy, for some remarks in the Whig which applied to Mr. Kennedy. The editor was defenceless, but bystanders interfered and prevented any serious injury being done his person. The matter is to undergo judicial investigation.

**ANOTHER, AND A BLOODY AFFAIR.**—We are exceedingly pained to learn, by a letter received from Edenton by a gentleman of this place, that Mr. Bland, editor of the Edenton Gazette, has been drawn into an affray by a Mr. Benbury, and stabbed, so that his life is despaired of. Benbury is represented to be a man of high passions, and was intoxicated at the time of his assault. He is imprisoned.

**VERMONT.**—It is stated on the authority of the Boston Atlas that the whig majority in the legislature of this State, on joint ballot, will be fifteen. The election of Jennison, the whig candidate for governor, is considered pretty certain. Maine has probably gone for the

There is no duty, says John Q. Adams, (in a letter of his recently published,) more impressive upon the Legislature, than that of accommodating the exercise of his power to the spirit of those over whom it is to operate. Abstract right, deserving as it is of the profound reverence of every ruler over men, is yet not the principle which must guide and govern his conduct; and whoever undertakes to make it exclusively his guide, will soon find in the community a resistance that will overrule him and his principle.

These are the sentiments of a philosopher, and peculiarly applicable to the practical and useful statesman. Yet Mr. Adams himself seems disqualified by his nature to act upon his own maxims. Hence his want of success in the legislative halls. His notions of "abstract right," made up from profound observation and laborious application through a long series of eventful years, however correct they may be, are too stern and unyielding. He is too proud and too conscientious to permit what he feels to be right in the abstract to bend to the imperious demands of circumstance. Surrounded by his severe principles, his panoply of proof, he addresses himself before the mere wayward march of the people like a rock of adamant.

Mr. Clay, perhaps, possesses more of those qualities which render the statesman useful to his country, while they adorn, than any other man now in the higher walks of public life. Displaying all the brilliancy of genius—his mind is eminently practical. He is firm, yet actuated by the noblest spirit of compromise and concession. His tact enables him peculiarly to accommodate himself to the ever-varying circumstances which attend the administration of a republican government.

**ANOTHER VACANCY.**—The Hon. John P. Richardson, for several years past a member of congress from South Carolina, has resigned on account of ill health, and writes for a new election have issued.

## ITEMS.

**Best sugar manufactory.**—A gentleman sailed in the Liverpool steamer to bring out machinery from France for an extensive best sugar manufactory, about to be established at Boston.

**Indian corn.**—An exchange paper contains a history of some experiments made in order to ascertain the best method of gathering corn, from which it appears that by topping, the crop loses in weight about one-fifth. There is no doubt but that the sap continues to circulate and nourish the grain much longer than is generally supposed.

**The value of a province.**—Canada, within the last two years, has cost the British government the neat little sum of £1,653,000 sterling—nearly five millions of dollars.

**Beer guzzling.**—The quantity of malt liquor which is drunk in England is enormous. A large part of the scanty income of the lower classes is expended for beer and ale, to the great detriment of their health, and of their moral and intellectual faculties. And the quantity of beer consumed has greatly increased within a few years. It appears by parliamentary returns, that up to the 5th of January, 1839, since the passing of the beer bill in 1830, no less than 762 new breweries have been erected in England, and that 44,015 beer-houses have been opened, and one million two hundred and fifty thousand quarters more malt consumed.—*Boston Journal.*

**Sixty-four whales on shore.**—The St. John (N. B.) Courier, of the 12th ult. publishes the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Shediac to his friend in that city.

On the morning of Sunday last were found lying on the shore at Reddish, in this parish, 64 whales, the largest one twenty-three and a half feet in length, from which were taken about 350 barrels of oil. Of their species, &c., I am unable to state, and as the weather for some days previous, had been uncommonly calm and fine, no opinion can be formed as to the cause of their having run aground.

Washington Irving proposes calling the State of New York Ontario, and the city Manhattan. He also thinks it would be better to call the United States Appalachia or Alleghania—he prefers the latter name.

**French embroideries.**—It is stated that the annual value of embroideries made in France, amounts to twelve million of francs, (£480,000), and at Nantez alone, with its neighborhood, 25,000 women and girls are engaged in this trade. Paris, Alencon, Lyons, Tarare, and St. Quentin are the principal seats of the embroidering art.

**Horse collars.**—An English paper states that a great improvement has recently been made on this part of a horse's harness, the collar being inflated. The success attending this improvement has been established by experiment, and has proved a wonderful relief in that valuable animal, the horse.

**Loss of steamboats in the west in 1838.**—The Alton Telegraph calculates as follows, the list of steamboats lost or considerably injured on the western wa-

ters during the year 1838. We copy an abstract:

Whole number eighty—of which, there were

Blown up,	8
Collapsed,	6
Burst steam pipe,	2
Burnt,	2
Snagged,	37
Sunk,	17
Collision,	2

Of these, 13 were lost on the Ohio, 50 on the Lower Mississippi, 5 on the Upper Mississippi, 2 on the Missouri, 2 on the Illinois, 1 on the Arkansas, 1 on Red River, 1 in the gulph of Mexico, and three in other places.

Of the eight blown up, only one, the Moselle, was on the Ohio—of the six collapsed, none—of the thirty-seven snagged, four were on that river.

The Paris, Kentucky, Citizen, says: "The grand jury, at the present term of our circuit court, found 62 indictments and presentments, of which, thirty-two were for betting on elections, and twenty-one for gaming."

**Kentucky.**—The Whig convention held at Harrodsburg, on the 20th ult., nominated Robert P. Letcher, of Garrard county, for Governor, and Maulius V. Thompson, of Scott county, for Lieutenant Governor.

**Scarcity of Money.** It is a practical commentary upon the times, that more than forty Sheriffs are yet behind, in the settlement of their Public Accounts. That number will have to make their personal appearance at the Treasury Office in this City, with the rhino, between now and the first day of October ensuing, or be amerced in a heavy fine for their remissness. They will come in crowds, however, as the month draws to a close.—*Rail Register.*

## MARRIAGES.

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

**MARRIED.** In Orange county, on the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. H. Crawford, Mr. HENRY A. SHARP to Miss CATHERINE H. FINDLEY.

## The Markets.

	FAVETTEVILLE	CHERAW, S. C.
Bacon,	11 a 12	10 a 13
Beeswax,	20 25	22 a 24
Brandy, apple,	60 70	— a —
do. peach,	160	— a —
Butter,	20 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 85	87 a 100
Cotton yarn,	24 32	— a —
Feathers,	45	40 a 45
Flaxseed,	100 a 125	— a —
Flour, new,	150 a 550	625 a 675
Iron,	350 a 600	550 a 650
Molasses,	35 a 40	45 a 50
Nails, cut,	750 a 600	7 3-4 a —
Sugar,	8 a 12	10 a 12 1-2
Salt,	75 a 90	100 a 125
Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10	— a —
Wheat,	80	— a —
Whiskey,	50	— a —
Wool,	17 a 20	— a —

## State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Catherine Isely vs. The heirs at law of Balser Isely dec'd. *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that four of the defendants, Jacob Isely, David Isely, Adam Trollinger and wife Hannah, Jacob Cline and wife Catharine, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks of the pendency of this suit, for said Jacob Isely, David Isely, Adam Trollinger and wife Hannah, Jacob Cline and wife Catharine, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday in November next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, the petitioners petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness JOHN M. LOGAN Clerk of our said Court, at office this third Monday of August, A. D. 1839.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. \$5 62 1-2. 32-6

## State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

R. D. Scales vs. William Spencer. Attachment levied on a lot of land in the town of Greensborough.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in the foregoing case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough, on the third Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead, or reply otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness JOHN M. LOGAN, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greensboro', the third Monday of August 1839.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. Pr. Adv. \$4.20. 32-6

## Money Found:

TWELVE Dollars were this day found in this place. The owner can have it by describing it accurately, and paying the price of this advertisement. Information can be had at this Office. Greensboro', Sept. 23d, 1839. 32-6

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Having completed the first volume of the Farmer's Advocate, the publisher now presents to his patrons and the public, a Prospectus for the second volume; respectfully soliciting that share of patronage, sufficient to justify devoting the time and attention, so absolutely necessary in prosecuting the work to advantage, both to himself and the reader. To those who have attentively perused the first volume, it would be measurably superfluous to enter into a minute detail of the subject matter, designed to occupy the pages of the second, further than to say, that the same general course will still be pursued. But for the information of those who may not have been conversant with the first volume, a few remarks designating the leading objects of the work, are hereby presented.

As the subsistence of the whole human family depends on the productions of the earth; and as these supplies can only be produced in proportion to the fertility of the soil, combined with the skill of the cultivator,—the first and primary object of the Advocate, will be the promotion of those two important considerations.

The Mechanical Arts, from their being so indispensably connected with the interests of the farmer, will receive a due share of attention.

Literature, and the Literary Institutions of the country, as having a direct agency in raising the dignity of the farming class to its proper standard, will also meet with a cordial support.

The Sciences, and especially those immediately connected with, and subservient to, the agricultural interest, will receive prompt attention.

In short, the Advocate is designed to furnish a convenient medium, through which the suggestions of theory, the results of experience, the productions and progress of literature and literary institutions, and the discoveries of scientific investigations, may be reciprocally communicated for the benefit of all.

## TERMS.

The Advocate will be published twice a month, or twenty-four numbers of sixteen pages each, for a year; making a volume of 384 pages, with title page and index complete for binding.

Price per year, if paid in advance, and ordered to one Post Office.

For single copies, \$1.00  
For twelve copies, \$10.00  
For twenty copies, \$15.00  
For fifty copies, \$25.00

With an additional sum of ten per cent. for every three months delay of payment.

Payments made within one month from the date of the first number received, will be considered in advance.

Remittances may be made by mail, free of postage at our risk, and a postmaster's certificate of such remittance, will be a sufficient voucher.

All letters, communications, &c., to the publisher, must come free of postage, to procure attention.

Editors and publishers, who are willing to exchange for the Advocate, will please give this prospectus a few insertions, and forward their paper accordingly.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

Jamestown, N. C., September 1839.

## A Tanner Wanted.

A TANNER, who can come well recommended as a good workman and a man of steady habits, can find constant employment in our Yard.

The public are reminded that we keep constantly on hand a good assortment of good Leather, together with other articles usually kept by Tanners in this section of Country,—all which are at their service on accommodating terms.

Cash or Leather paid for Hides and Tan Bark.

Travelling and Clothes TRUNKS, an excellent and handsome article—always on hand and for sale.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.  
Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 1839. 32-6

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

John M. Rose & others, vs. Attachment levied on land and personal property.

A. W. Scales vs. Milton Stamps

A. W. Scales vs. R. D. Scales

A. W. Scales vs. A. F. Gibson

A. W. Scales vs. Rose & Gibson

A. W. Scales vs. Gibson & Cardwell

A. W. Scales vs. A. & J. Gibson

A. W. Scales vs. A. W. Scales

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the foregoing cases is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks in the "Greensborough Patriot," for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of November next, then and there to answer, plead, or reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, 1839.

J. HOLDERBY, Clerk. Pr. Adv. \$7.00. 31-6

## 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 YARBROUGH.  
July 30, 1839. 31-13

## NOTICE.

THE Fall Term of the G. F. C. Preparatory School, under the superintendence of Miss Judd, 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, 1839. 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, 1839. 30-26

## NOTICE.

THE copartnership 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, 1839. 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.

## NEW GOODS.

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

## GOODS.

which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Their stock consist in part of the most fashionable Cloths, Casimeres, Casinets, Satins, Silk Velvets and Vestings, together with a

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

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

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings constantly 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 invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

MCCONNEL & LINDSAY.  
June 29th, 1839. 21-17

## GOODS, GOODS.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT of SUMMER GOODS,

Neat, Fashionable & Cheap, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, Paints, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Hats, Shoes, Castings of every kind and pattern, Mill, Bench & Jack Screws, &c., &c.

J. A. MEBANE.  
April 10th, 1839. 13-17

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

J. A. M.

## IN STORE—FOR SALE.

ST. CROIX & New Orleans Brown Sugar  
Loaf, Lump, Broken & Crushed do.  
Java, Cuba, Laguira and Rio Coffee.

Chocolate, Tea, and Rice.  
Sperm and Tallow Candles.  
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses.  
Liverpool and Table Salt.

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

Linseed Oil.  
Bacon, Flour, and Lard.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.  
May, 1839.

## Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chills, Whitlows, Biles, Piles, Corns, and external diseases generally.

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

J. & R. SLOAN.

## Almanacs for 1840.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANACS for the year 1840 for sale, by the groce, dozen or single one, at the publisher's prices.

J. & R. SLOAN.

## BLANKS

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

## NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 19th of October next, there will be let to the lowest bidder, on the premises, the building of a Meeting-house 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, 1839.

## 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, 1839.

## 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, 1839.

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

DR. SCUDDER'S ACOUSTIC OIL, for Deafness.

HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles.

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

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE. Carpenter's Extract of Pink Root.

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

Jujube's Paste.

For Sale by J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839.

## Jesse H. Lindsay.

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

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

April, 1839. 11-17

## J. & R. SLOAN,

HAVE received 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.

May 8th, 1839.





## POETRY.

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

For the Patriot.

"WHY DON'T HE COME?"  
Why don't he come!—the hour has fled—  
His vow he'd break! I ne'er could dread—  
The sunbeams strike the mountain's top,  
And twilight comes, but brings him not.  
Why don't he come! O Hymen, say—  
Why don't he come! He vow'd this day;  
This day he vow'd that he would come.  
Should close his beams my life—should come.  
Can he forget? or can he change?  
It ne'er can be—and yet 'tis strange.  
'Tis strange—'tis strange—that he comes not!  
O Venus, say, am I forgot?  
Say, has this image he so praised,  
Fled as a vision—ceased to gaze.  
O tell me Cupid, has thy dart  
Never, never touch'd his heart!  
'Tis strange—'tis strange—that he comes not!

Tell me, ye gods, am I forgot?  
Say, can his memory faithful prove!  
Or treach'rous turn his heart removed!  
Impossible—O heaven forgive,  
That I should doubt or faithless live.  
Did he not press this hand and say,  
Witness, ye gods, I vow this day!  
I vow—al! heaven saw he vow'd—  
He press'd, he kiss'd this hand and vow'd—  
How can I doubt! And yet 'tis strange,  
That he comes not, nor yet has chang'd!  
O, cruel and relentless fate!  
Whom men, and gods, and devils hate,  
With all thy sternness, say, hast thou  
Forbidden him fill his sacred vow!  
Canst thou with all the gods contend,  
And all their plans forever rend!  
'Cause thou canst neither feel nor fear,  
Can there be ought to lovers dear!  
O cruel fate! what hast thou done!  
Say, will he never, never come!  
It darker grows—the stars appear—  
O, shall I hope, or shall I fear!  
Has man proved false!—shall woman too!  
Are gods and lovers both untrue!  
O constancy, and what art thou!  
Perfidious man!—a broken vow!

## RELIGION IN YOUTH.

The rapid tide of youth will soon be o'er,  
And years shall land thee on Life's busy shore,  
There with applause wouldst thou perform  
thy part,  
With Virtue's precepts now enrich thy heart:  
First at Religion's shrine devoutly bend;  
And early make her guardian God thy friend;  
She'll safely guide thee through the snares  
of youth,  
And fix thy warring steps in paths of truth.  
Not in a garb severe, with awful frown,  
Does Virtue sit on her resplendent throne.  
Benign her form—gentle and mild her sway,  
Thrice happy those who her blest laws obey.  
Should dark afflictions cloud thy early days,  
Thy sinking mind she'll ease, support and raise,  
Sweeten the bitter draught of human woe,  
And teach thy anguish'd heart resign'd to bow.  
Long may her sacred voice thy soul inspire,  
And gently chasten ev'ry vain desire,  
Calm ev'ry troubled thought, and sweetly  
show  
The placid joys that from her counsels flow.  
Kept by the hand of her unerring pow'r,  
In safety shalt thou pass each dang'rous hour.  
And when thine early days their course have  
sped,  
And all the fleeting dreams of youth are fled,  
In age mature, thy breast will calmly glow  
With peaceful joy, and all the hopes that flow  
From conscious rectitude, from Wisdom's  
ways.

## THE LOAFER'S LAMENT.

Air—Exile of Erin.

There came to the wharf a poor broken down  
loafer,  
The beard on his black chin had long been  
un-shorn  
For whiskey he sigh'd, but his last spree was  
over,  
His pockets were empty, his shin-plasters  
gone.  
But the grog-shop attracted his eye's sad de-  
votion,  
For he knew that inspired with brandy's ec-  
stasy,  
He had reeled on that floor like a ship in the  
ocean,  
As he walked to the bar for a smaller of  
rum.  
Sad is my fate, said the heart-broken loafer,  
The dog and the tom cat—to shelter can  
flee,  
But I can't get a coat my poor carcass to cover.  
And nobody cares a rum smaller for me—  
Never again, in green Washington Square,  
Can I take a sweet snooze, for the Constable's  
there—  
He'd carry me off in a style mighty queer,  
And march me to jail in a skip of a flea.  
Whiskey, my lov'd one! tho' sad and for-  
saken—  
In dreams of the bottle I joyfully come—  
But alas in a stall, in fish market, I waken.  
With the skin of my throat just as dry as a  
drum,  
Oh, cruel fate! wilt thou never replace me,  
In a grog-shop again, where no constables  
chase me!

Where the busters I know, again shall em-  
brace me,  
And call for more liquor to welcome me  
home.

Where is the tavern that stood by the market,  
Where nine times a day for a Julap I'd call,  
And we, jolly souls, all the evening would  
lark it,  
Busters and friends! we have wept for its  
fall!

No more in that temple the jolly boys meet,  
No longer we loafers each other may greet  
They tore down the tavern to make a new  
street,  
In sadness I saw them demolish the wall.

Yet all its old recollections suppressing,  
One wish alone my poor bosom will draw,  
And bequeath to that kind heart a loafer's last  
bleating;  
Who'll give me a smaller to moisten my  
craw—

Then asleep on the stall where my legs cease  
their motion,  
I'll dream that I float in an alcohol ocean,  
And quaffing its waves, sing aloud with de-  
votion,  
Whiskey, I love thee best when thou'rt raw.

**A Challenge and Rebuke.**—Mr. Whitehurst, of Florida, lately challenged Mr. Gould to fight. The challenge was very properly refused, and Mr. Gould published in the St. Augustine Herald, the following reasons for his refusal:

**A Card.**—D. W. Whitehurst, amid the other venom, he has spit at me, insinuates that I am actuated by cowardice. I confess that I am a coward upon principle—and upon oath—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education; and were not D. W. Whitehurst perfectly convinced of these facts, he would never have dared to use such language toward me.

**JAMES M. GOULD.**  
This reminds us of an anecdote which is told of an eminent American Judge, who had been challenged by an upstart disciple of false honor. Upon receiving the note the Judge quietly wrapped it up, and put it in his pocket, and walked away.

"Do you intend to accept the challenge, and fight?" cried the second.  
"No," was the answer.  
"Then Mr. A. authorizes me to pro-  
nounce you a coward."  
"He knew I was a coward, or he would not have challenged me," was the prompt reply.—*World.*

The Buffalonian tells the following as a sample of Hoosier stories:

"When I'm at home I stop in the Chuekahoke diggings, in the State of Indiana. We raised an almighty crop of wheat this year. I reckon high upon four thousand bushels, and a sprinkling of corn, oats, potatoes and garden sass. You could hear the earth groan around the settlement, the crops were so heavy, and that's what give rise to the stories about the earthquakes, to hear it groan as it did; and as to potatoes, I'll be skinned alive if ever I saw any thing like it—Why any one of them warm nights, if you'd go into a little patch of fifty acres, close to the house, and hold your ear down, you could hear the ternal young potatoes quarrelling and the old ones swearing at them, because they didn't lay along and stop crowdin'. I calculate you didn't raise such crops in these parts."

"Why, one day one of our squash vines chased a drove of hogs better than half a mile, and they ran and squealed as if the old boy was after them. One little pig stubbed his toe and fell down, and was never seen afterwards."

**A Perilous Voyage.**—The negro whom we mentioned as having been swept away down Canal street by the great flood on Saturday evening last, was found next morning lodged in the top of a honey locust out at the swamp, where he was held fast by the thorns and with some difficulty extricated. When asked how he liked his trip, he replied:

"Fuss rate, all but de landin'—dat was de debil. You see dat, wen I fust started, tort I'd fetch up somewh'ar mighty quick, but den I was 'staken. De way I went ober dem bridges was rader fass dan oderwise. Goshamighty! Rader tink an alligator would had work to keep up if he'd a been tied fass. Well I went ober ebery bridge widout touchin' till I came to de lass—dat one I tort I would dibe under. But I didn't happen 'zactly to go deep enuf, my head hit de plank, and sailed along on de cominotious bil-  
lars until I fotch up in dat locus. Dad was de mos unkindest hit of all, as de poet says. Declar, if I didn't tink I'd run right into a nass of gallinippers and swainp turkles, den I'm a white man, dat all. De next time you catches dis chil-  
gwoin across Canal street wen de gutters is riz, you'll fin he's made fass somewh'ar, dat you will."—*N. O. Picayune.*

"Johnny," said an accomplished dame, "I wish you would bring me the Rich-  
ard-tionary, vulgarly called the Dick-  
tionary."

**JESSE H. LINDSAY**  
Has for Sale  
GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT  
DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.  
DR. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.  
SWAMP'S VERMIFUGE.  
Whitman's Machine-spread STRENGTHEN-  
ING PLASTERS.

Feb. 1839. 14-f

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

We intend, however, in the first place,  
that the Patriot shall perform the legiti-  
mate functions of a newspaper, as near-  
ly as our taste, our judgment, and the ex-  
cellent facilities of our location, may ca-  
pable us to make it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINDSEY SWIN,  
M. S. SHERWOOD.

February 19, 1839.

**The Raleigh Star**  
AND  
NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.  
THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

The Editor of the Star proposes to enlarge  
and improve his paper so as to render it  
1. More efficient in the cause of reform  
and our republic's institutions;  
2. More useful and interesting as a me-  
dium of news and intelligence; and  
3. The repository of all the most valuable  
information on the two important subjects  
which at present so particularly engross the  
public attention, viz. FREE SCHOOLS and  
the CULTURE and MANUFACTURE OF  
SILK. Several able and interesting peri-  
odicals, devoted to each of these subjects, ex-  
ist, but no one of them has been able to  
enable the Editor to carry his plan into execution,  
he will be able.

1. To publish a journal containing all that  
is desirable to be known on these subjects,  
combined with as much political and miscel-  
laneous matter as can be found in any other  
newspaper printed in the Southern country.

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

3. And last, though not least, to engage  
the services of a gentleman of high qualifi-  
cations, to assist in the Editorial department,  
who will bring to the support of the Whig cause  
such ability, zeal and patriotism as any  
now belonging to the editorial corps, in  
any section of the country.

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

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

TERMS.—For the Star enlarged, \$3 per  
annum, if paid in advance; \$4 if not paid  
until after the expiration of the year.

Those who procure subscribers, will  
please make returns as early as practicable,  
as we desire to commence our enlarged sheet  
on the 1st of June.

## NILES' NATIONAL REGISTER, FOR SALE.

THAT the estate of the late Hezekiah 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.

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

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

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

The Mail for Danville and Lynchburg arrives every 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 Co. H. Va.  
Arrival—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 9 P. M.  
Departure—Every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 11, A. M.

**SOUTH WESTERN MAIL.**  
From Greensborough (via Lexington, Salisbury & Charlotte) to Yorkville, S. C.  
Arrival—Every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, by 12 M.  
Departure—Same days, at 11, A. M.

**THE HORSE MAIL.**  
For Pittsburgh, leaves every Thursday, at 11, A. M., and arrives every Sunday at 5 P. M.  
For Asheville, leaves every Monday, at 11, A. M., and arrives every Tuesday at 3 P. M.

**J. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.**  
Greensborough, N. C. April, 1839. 14-f

## THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

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

## THE PROPRIETOR.

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

Models of the weights can be seen at the Executive Office.  
E. B. DUDLEY.  
April, 1839. 10-f

## Moffat's Vegetable LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

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

**Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters** beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.  
For Sale by  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-f

## DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

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

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

## PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Plethoric, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhea, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-f

## WANTED.

200 BUSHELS OF CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on  
J. A. MEBANE.  
Greensborough, June, 1839. 20-f

## PROPOSALS, For publishing in the Town of Clarksville, Virginia, a weekly Newspaper, To be called the CLARKSVILLE MERCURY.

LIBERTY OF NATAL SOLUM.  
BY C. N. B. EVANS.

The undersigned, having relinquished his connexion with the Greensborough "Patriot," proposes to publish in the town of Clarksville, Va., a family newspaper under the foregoing title. His chief object is employment for himself and support for his family.

The MERCURY will be devoted to Morality, entertaining Miscellany, Agriculture, Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, &c. So far as regards Agriculture, the location of Clarksville being in the midst of a Tobacco planting people, it may be expected that no small portion of the agricultural department will be directed to that peculiar interest. Correct weekly lists of the Clarksville, Petersburg, Norfolk, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, and Milton Markets will be given. And no effort will be spared to promote the local interest of the enterprising town of Clarksville.

The MERCURY would gladly eschew party politics. But believing it the duty of every American to lend his aid, however feeble in support of the rich inheritance purchased by the blood of our common ancestors, the undersigned cannot stand aloof, with folded arms, and see impious attempts made to snatch it from us. Neutrality in politics was wisely condemned in the code of laws which Solon gave to the Athenians, from the consideration that it permitted the virtuous part of the community—being averse to strife of any kind—would avoid the elections and thus give the whole machinery of government into the hands of the vicious. Such is the natural consequence;—and no true-hearted American can, for a moment, desire neutrality on the part of any one—especially when occupying the prominent station of an editor. Entertaining these principles, the MERCURY will not fail to sound the alarm when dangers threaten our institutions—come from what quarter they may. Having set principles—the principles of the Republican party of '93—'95—as his guide, he will have but little difficulty in determining when to oppose and when to applaud. It may not be out of place to remark, that the undersigned opposed the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency—for reasons which he refrains from considering in this prospectus. But because of this opposition to his election, he does not consider himself bound, indiscriminately, to oppose all the measures which may emanate from that quarter. Candor, however, induces him to say, that nothing has as yet been accomplished by Mr. Van Buren to elicit his support for his re-election. Another, in whom he can have more confidence, and who is more clearly identified, than Mr. Van Buren, with Republican principles, will be preferred.

While the MERCURY will be thus decided in its principles, courtesy and fair dealing shall characterize its course in relation to those who differ from its conductor in opinion. Bigotry in politics is as much to be condemned as bigotry in religion. The flames of fanaticism soon burn out—the ends of truth can only be obtained by the exercise of judgment.

## TERMS.

The MERCURY will be neatly printed once a week, on a super-royal sheet, and sent to subscribers at \$2 50 cents, if paid within three months after the reception of the first number—if not paid within that time, \$3; if payment be deferred until the expiration of the year, \$3 50.

The first number of the MERCURY will be issued so soon as the number of subscribers obtained shall justify its publication—say 500. Persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, will please address their orders to Clarksville Va., free of postage.

The undersigned would respectfully submit his proposals to the public and ask the aid of all who desire the establishment of a press in Clarksville, Va.  
C. N. B. EVANS.  
August, 1839.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WILMINGTON, (DE.) June 22, 1839.  
The undersigned, Administratrix of the Estate of the late HEZEKIAH NILES, former Editor of the Register, begs leave to inform the Public that there are yet to be disposed of, on reasonable terms, a few full sets of Niles' Register, from the commencement to volume fifty, inclusive, with all the supplements and general index, all complete, comprising a period of twenty-five years, together with a number of sets including the second, third, and fourth series, from September, 1817, to September 1836, with sundry old 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 possession, and to whom application can be made for sets or parts of sets 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 late husband were so zealously given, to enable her to sustain twelve years of age.

SALLY ANN NILES, Adm'rx.

## PETERS' PILLS.

A FRESH supply of this invaluable Anti-Bilious Pill, just received from the Manufactory at New York. The immense sale of these Pills renders it unnecessary to say more in their favor than that they are found to be beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-Ache, Sea Sickness, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Plethoric, Heart-burn, Nausea, furred tongue, incipient Diarrhea, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed.  
J. & R. SLOAN.  
May, 1839. 14-f

## WANTED.

200 BUSHELS OF CLEAN HERD GRASS SEED. Call on  
J. A. MEBANE.  
Greensborough, June, 1839. 20-f

## Sir Tonson Archie.

**Look Here!**  
I propose standing Sir Tonson Archie the Fall 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 further publicly pronounce him to combine more of the Champion four mile stock than any other horse 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 throughout his whole pedigree.

He was sired by old Monseieur 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 Monseieur 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 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. g. dam by that renowned 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 Archie, Wildair, the Daredevil and the Fearnought, which no other horse has at the present day, and can be shown by any record now published in this part of the world. And no other horse has commanded as high prices,—John Bascomb's owner says he would not take \$50,000 for him, and his dam was sister to Monseieur Tonson. For further particulars, see hand bills.

Thomas McGhee, Esq., raised a filly in Person county, N. C., that sold for \$6,000, by old Tonson and her dam by old Sir Archie. This has been done in our own section of country, and shows that these two stocks when 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 forfeit 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 by several gentlemen who were excellent judges.

T. B. WHEELER.  
August, 1839. 24-f

## 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.

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.

CHAS. W. PEEPLES, Col. Com. 1st Reg.  
THOMAS C. DICK, Col. Com. 2nd Reg.  
ABRAHAM 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 containing 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 duodecimo, which cost two dollars, and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—all for six cents a number, or three dollars a year.

BROTHER JONATHAN being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivaled by any other paper, of  
Anecdotes, Facets, Quiddities,  
Amusements, Geography, Romance,  
Allegories, History, Religion,  
Accidents, Justs, Sports,  
Biography, Learning, Spectacles,  
Bon Mots, Morality, Sorrows,  
Conversations, Marvels, Sufferings,  
Crimes, Music, Tales,  
Dramatics, News, Trials,  
Drolleries, Novelties, Truths,  
Errata, Oratory, Teachings,  
Essays, Poetry, Wisdom,  
Eloquence, Philosophy, Wit,  
Wonders, &c. &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other;

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."  
The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and the latest novelties in the literary 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 controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, virtue, temperance, industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our fellow men, will be advocated and inculcated in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN.  
Three Dollars a Year in advance.  
For Five Dollars, two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

THE EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great northern, eastern and southern mails, which all close at about two o'clock, P. M.

All country newspapers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their papers to this office, containing the advertisement.

All communications and