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From the Lady's Book for January. RETRENCHMENT.

" Many different causes are assigned by politicians and political economists to account for the present distress of the commercial part of the community in particular, and which through them em-barrase all classes in our country, except perhaps, the farmers. We hear it ascribed to the banks, the government, the failure of the crops in Europe, the stoppage of the trade with China, &c. &c. till the people bewildered by so many which they are told conspire to ruin them, scarcely think it worth inquiring whether, as individuals, they have

bad any share in their own undoing. "The times—the hard times," effect all the mischief. Not a man is ruined by his own folly; nor does a woman dress berself, or arrange her establishment in style beyond what she is absolutely obliged to do, to maintain her station in soci ety. All have done the best they possi bly could, but the times—the hard times.

What nonsense! The times in our own country were never better, if peace, health, and abundance of all things, (except money,) would satisfy us. whole, or certainly the great part of this money pressure, so loudly complained of, is the effect of the vanity and extravagance of our people. Almost every man knows he has, for the last few years, lived beyond his actual income, and women -they are too busy with the expenditures to trouble themselves about the re-

Self-accusation is always an unpleasant task, yet there is a crisis when self-flattery proves fatal- If Americans are not convinced that most of the embarrass ments they now suffer, are the effect of their own foolish and wicked haste to be rich, or of their pride and extrivagance, they will never apply the only remedy which can effectually remove the evilnow pressing on the community. It is not that talismanic word 'Economy,' that will do it. The wildest extravagances, as well as the most paltry meannesses are practised under the name of economy.

As it is commonly undersood, it only means the art of saving appearances, substituting one extravagance for another less obnoxious to the public censure; or at best it is only thought a necessary virtue for the poor to practise, or those who

wish to amass a fortune.
"Feonomy is not a pleasant word to one, excepting a politician or philosopher; and as ladies are not permitted to become politicians, and rarely encouraged in the study of philosophy, how can they be admirers of economy?

"They have not, or but few unbng them have, enjoyed the advantages of a rational education, and a romantic economist is usually the most extravagant wo-

man in society. "It would, therefore, be useless to urge on the attention of the ladies any rigid system of economy as necessaty, oven under the embarrassments so louddo more; they may gain to themselves a tages!

so mischievous as that of personal display-the display of dress; because it cannot, for the present, be expensively and prosperity of foreign countries to he

courage ingenuity and the arts, and thus in dress and luxurous living.

hands of a few—but the reasoning does of a few—but the reasoning does of a few—but the reasoning does on the miss, who is sent to school loss the miss, who is sent to school loss of the miss, who is sent to school loss. wrought in America; consequently, all by outshining her companions in dress, that is paid for such articles, beyond the that she cares little for being called a ing sort of a town, built upon a hill side, price of the original material, goes to for dunce.

bor in the cultivation of cotton and other could realize a sufficient profit to pay the foreign manufacturer of gauzes, muslins. silks, &c., for their products, there would be no good reason why we should not conthe purchasing and wearing such operfluities in reality affording encourgement to our own productive industry,

and thus adding to national wealth as well as affording individual gratification. " But when such profits are not realized, when like the simple Indian, we are giving not only our productions, but our ands for beads and baubles, (it is calculated that American merchants now owe sixty millions for foreign manufactures,) is it not high time to consider whether we cannot better dispense with the finery than with the means of living?

"This revolution in fashionable sentinent can be brought about by the ladies. Indeed it must be done by them, if it be accomplished at all; for they are the arbiters of taste, and in a great measure of public opinion. And it has been they who have been the patrons and purchasers of all showy luxuries, and thus have become the accessaries of merchants who introduce a love for these silly superfluities among us.

"No one doubts the patriotism of our omen. They would, were the republic in danger from a foreign foe, submit heerfully, as they did in the war of the Revolution, to any privation or suffering which the public good required. But to give up their costly jewels and rich silks merely because the country is not rich nough to afford such expensive array s horrid volgar.

" Make it genteel, and the difficulty s vanquished. And if our tashionables our belies, would only appear in simple costume, such would be considered mo-They fear, if they would de this, that the difference between the rich and the poor would not be sufficiently Almost every female could aford to follow such a fashion.

"How stands the difference now watches, and an imitation at least, of all the "mouth of Missouri," it may be of the ornaments which grace the daughters of our most opulent citizens. And it is chiefly the extravagance of those who station or employment, follow the fash-ions, which makes the danger of introdueing an expensive style of dress, and the luxury of costly furniture, as the standard of fashion and necessary concountant of wealth, taste, and respectability.

"It is not to be expected nor even wished, that the rich should forego the advantages which wealth, bonestly acquired or inherited, affords-that they should practice the self demal which pov erty imposes, while the means for gratification of every wish is at their command.

"They ought not to be required, even by the most rigid interpretation of repub-lican principles, to do this. But they tween the mouth of Missouri and St. should be censured when their influence, the man..er in which they expend their wealth, operates to introduce among us the love of idle extravagance in dress, expensive luxuries in living, and that effeminacy in mind and manners which al ways follows in the train of sensual indulgencies.

"Let the rich, and those who affect to be rich, (much the largest number,) and who would, therefore, be the distingues of society, raise their ambition to a high er display than this outward show which may so easily be imitated. Let them make refined and exalted intellectual attainments the standard of rank, if they wish for a distinction permanent as well ly complained of. Few would attempt as conspicuous. They have the means to practise it, and fewer still would be of collecting libraries, leisure for readmany other points in like suspense. benefitted by it. But yet it is, in my o- ing, opportunities of travel, and a thous- From this point several railroad lines in the power of our accon- and other advantages of mental culture radiating into the interior, are to be built plished women to check, in a very great and refinement which those who must la- some day or other. degree, the present ruinous entravagame | bor for a living cannot command. | What which pervades all classes. They may a pity they do not improve these advant- ed in the lead trade; -but upon the whole

permanent influence and a respect, which the distinction of leading in the present to be lamented, that the children of rich be about eight thousand. frippery can never confer. Let then u- parents, though furnished with every faaite to give a new diversion to fashioza cility for learning, are rarely among the best scholars at our schools. best scholars at our schools and codleges. "There is no ambition in our republic This does not happen because they are naturally dull; it is because they have received wrong impressions of the value of an education. They have not been indulged, without fostering the industry taught to consider it absolutely necessary to their character and success in the world, but chiefly as an accomplishment

"This may be true, or partly so, in the wealth, will not think it essential that he rich and over peopled portions of the old should toil in his studies, like the poor world, where wealth is chiefly in the man's son who must live by his profes-

fabrics and stuffs, with which our ladies ded with ornaments, fancies herself a "laving up" here during the season of form their fashionable dresses, are not young lady, and her vanity is so flattered low water and scant business.

"Now these faults of the children are river. Many of the buildings are of brick,

domestic training; and the mischief h s. agricultural products, and raw materials, nine times in ten, been wrought by the mother. She has permitted them to know that the display of wealth was her chief concern, her idol : this has made her sons dandies and spendthrifts, and her daughters coquettes and worshippers of fashion.

"When the fortune, which imparted this self-consequence, has been expen-ded as it often is to support it, these gandy, superficial, useless fine ladies and gottlemen, are the most insignificant, helpless, and miscrable beings in ou Such reverses are not only country. Such reverses are not only probable in theory, but they are of very nmen occurrence. One would think t at the f ar of such misfortune would be sufficient to check the pride which is fostered merely by wealth; and would fill the heart of every mother capable of reflection, with anxiety for her children in proportion to the temptations to exravagance and indolence by which they may be surrounded.

"Let the mother, then, train her offspring to feel that they can claim the first station in society, only because their wealth gives them greater advantages to acquire knowledge, and more leigure to cultivate and refine their taste; that, consequently, they, will be expected to ex-cel in intellectual pursuits as well as in e graces of behaviour; and that the me discrity in science and general intelliless favored, will be a deep and indelli-ble reproach to them. Teach young persons to feel and reason thus, and there is danger that riches will corrupt

For the Greensborough Patriot. SKETCHES OF WESTERN CITIES. Continued.

ALTON. - The point from which Altor first seen when approaching by the river is about the mouth of Missouri twelve or fifteen miles north of St. Louis. From this place it is still some five Many of the factory girls wear gold or six miles distant.-While mentioning interest to describe it more minutely:-The Missouri connects itself with the Mississippi by several mouths, the prinwill, in our country, whatever is their cipal or upper of which comes in very nearly at right angles and sweeps it muddy water entirely across the Missis sippi, mingling with and tinging its clear waters with a brownish bue. nel here is of great depth, and owing to the immense body of mater rushing out of the Missouri, when flooded, the opposite, Illinois, shore has already lost many acres of hand. A house which now stands perhaps thirty or forty yards back from the shore was formerly situated where now is the main channel of the nver. The owner has thrice been compelled to move back in consequence of these encroachments made upon tos farau

Louis is low and marshy. Alton is built upon a very un-beautifu not of ground, being between two high hills, or bluffs, with a narrow opening to the country in the rear; — the river also is here playing a sad freak upon them by forming a sand bur in front of the fown There is quite a respectable show of bu smess here generally, and along the wharf there are several blocks of large stone houses. One or two hotels and sev eral churches show conspicuously from the river. There is also the State penitentiary-a dirty, confined, and, I think badly managed concern

The inhabitants are in expectation of having the "National Road" cross the

Much capital from this place is invest largely. Its population at present may

There is a steam ferry here-and regular packet boat plies daily to St. Lou is and back.

In Alton are issued several weekly and one or more monthly publications, ali of which are respectable.

CAIRO-at the Mouth of Ohio .- The natural advantages of this location must be apparent to all, by glancing for one mement on the map; - and there is little ever such places are to be found, thither

Several steam saw-mills are now it operation here; some twelve or fifteen buildings, besides one hotel, erected; and

and showing to great advantage from the

"But still, if our citizens, by their la- entirely owing to an erroleous system of and large warehouses line the wharf .confined affair.

There is one theatre here, occupied

in the winter season by part of Scott & Thorne's company from Cincinnati.-Several churches also embellish the town. Two papers are published here. The Whig" is pretty fair, but the "Senti-

nel" (tory,) like the town in the summer eason, is rather a sickly concern. The opposite shore (in Louisiana) is low and marshy;—a steam ferry-boat

plies back and forth. Population of the

own, about 10,000 or 12,000. NATCHEZ - Here is " Naichez w the hill," and Natchez proper, or "Natchez on the hill," which latter is not seen from the river. Natchez proper is situ ated upon a beautiful, level, high bluff; -a neat, airy town, boasting of one of the largest and best conducted hotels in the country, a railroad branching out in to the interior, and as good society as is to be found in the West. Natchez under the hill was formerly the abode only of blacklegs, robbers, prostitutes, negroes and all manner of low-lived animals, but has of late somewhat improved. It yet looks very suspicious, however.

Upon the verge of the bluff is a light house for the aid of boats stopping in the night to see how to approach the misera ble wharves and wharf-boats, and to aveid the wilderness of rufts and flatboats most generally to be found directly in front of the town-also, I imagine more properly as a kind-of beacon light or "land mark," as it may be seen a great distance, owing to the town's being situated at the point of a long and

abrupt bend in the river.

Population of the whole town, about

The Natchez theatre is open during the winter to performances by part of Scott and Thorne's company from Cincin-

Natchez is 100 miles below Vicks burg 300 miles above New Orleans:

Nazareth -In our todsome progres

ence taught us what shall be blessedness of the promise-" Violence shall no more ed his spirits. he heard within thy land."-Isaiah, lx. 18. We had reached the foot rather late in the day. Fearing therefore, that we might lose the magnificent view from the summit if we did not use all speed, we did not go round by the regular policy. He wisely employed a portion path, but pressed up through bushes and ocks with great difficulty to the top. We had time to see where Christ, hid red a weight and importance among his from the eyes of all others, is believed o be transligured before his three deciples, and to look down on the vast and splendid plain of Esdraelon, where the for s of Israel & of God are yet to be gath. ered to the slaughter-but sunset forced me to hasten down, without making the circuit of the hill. At the foot, on the other side, we came upon a company of villagers, who were watching their heaps of corn; and from them we leareed, that amply in consequence of our taking a trackless path, and then hast ning down, were lurking on the hill, and had plundered and killed several persons the before. On reaching the village Debe rah, where our baggage was, we found our servants, who had gone before us, despairing of our safety. But he that keepeth Israel preserved us, and put a song of praise into our lips. We felt a bitle of the force of Psalm xxvii., 5 when safe again in our tent, praising the Lord. Next day, a similar peril and deiverance awaited us. We reached Nazareth early, and having surveyed the ci ty where the Redeemer lived, as a root out of dry ground, proceeded onwards by Sophia .- Missionary Record.

An Emblem of the man who gains the world, and loses his soul. - It is said that Xerxes, leaving Athens, came to a city called Eion, on the banks of the Strymon Alton is too near St. Louis to flourish Hence he proceeded no farther by the land: but entrusting the conduct of his orces to Hydarnes, with orders to march them to the Hellespont, he went on board Phoenician vessel to cross over into

Asia. After he had embarked, a heavy and tempestuous wind set in from the lake, which, on account of the great number of Persians on board attendant on Xerxes, made the situation of the vessel extremely dangerous. The king. in an emotion of terror, inquired aloud of the pilot if he thought they were safe. "It is often urged that the rich, by expending their income in the luxunes which taste and fashions prescribe, enhad wealth sufficient to lead the fashions a money making place too;—and wherhad wealth sufficient to lead the fashions a money making place too;—and wherhad become a money making place too;—and where the mone Persians, let me now see which of you courage ingenuity and the arts, and must render a greater benefit to society than they could do by any other method of disbursement.

This may be true, or partly so, in the wealth, will not think it essential that he wealth. perish, he cut off his head.

A hog, residing near Frederick, Mary-

home as lively as pigs usually are.

Anecdote of a favorite Dog .- The onapproach to had teelings which I ever discovered in Rover, was a slight disposition to jealousy; but this in him appeared more a virtue than a vice; for it gle instance will suffice to show the manner in which he expressed this feeling. One day a little strange dog attached himself to me, and followed me home .took him into the house, and had him fed, intending to keep him till I could discover the owner. For this act of kindness the dog expressed his gratitude in the usual way. Rover, although he used to play the truant, from the moment the little stranger entered the premises, never quitted us tell he saw him fairly off. His manner towards us became more ingratiating than usual, and he seemed desirous, by his assiduities and attentions, to show us that we stood in no need of any other favorite or companion. But, at the same time, he displayed no animosity towards his supposed rival. Here was reason and refinement too.

He had formed an attachment to my gardner, and would frequently follow him to his home where he was caressed by the poor wife was taken ill, and died .husband was seriously afflicted, and showed a freling above the common.-At this time, I observed that Rover had quite lost his spirits, and appeared to one. Seeing him in this state, one day, in company with the widower, and think ing, in some measure, to divert the poor fellow's thoughts from his own sorrow, I remarked to him the state that Royer was in, and asked him if he could guess the cause. "He is fretting after poor Peggy," was the reply, giving vent at the same time to a flood of tears. He then went on to tell me that, while his wife was ill, Rover was constant in his visits to the cottage, when he would get upon her bed, he by her and lick her face; and when she was borne to the grave, he was we crossed Mount Tabor, where experi- foremost in the funcial procession. It was sometime before he entirely recover-

Lake most little dogs, Rover had a great soul; yet, as must have been expected, he was no match for the generality of his species. But what he wanted in physical strength, he made up for in of his riches in subsidizing his poorer but stronger neighbors; and thus acqui own race in the village, to which he could not otherwise lay claim. In plain lan guage, Rover kept a dog in pay to fight his battles for him. This I discovered. by observing that whenever he got a bonwhich he could not compass, he immedi ately hid it, and then went off in search of the baker's mastiff, whose more potent jaws soon demolished the provision This I at first set down to generosity, or a natural love of patronage, till I ascertained the true motive, by observing that, whenever he was attacked by a larger we had escaped a band of Arabs, who dog than himself, he forthwith set off in search of his Swiss, the said mastiff, to whom he delegated the work of thrashing his opponent.

A Misapprehension. - We recollect once being very much amused at the re-lation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very amiable, and withal a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt of Nature, leaving her his sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate his brother, and a process was served uphappened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused at that time to the forms of law—though in the protracted law suit which followed she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience—she tus suspended in his park, he had dis-was much alarmed; and meeting, just af. covered that a driving fog sweeps in master the departure of the sheriff, with a ses, alternately, negatively, and positivefemale friend, she exclaimed, with much agrication, "What do you think! Sheriff tion of the electric fluid in a fog was so Price has been after me!" "Well," said great, that there was an incessant stream the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man." "But, of which would have struck an elephant he says he has an attachment for me," re- dead. plies the widow. "Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you, my dear." "But you dor.'t understand-hsays I must go to court." quite another affair, my child: don't you go so far as that; it is his place to come

Philadelphia, Jan. 25. Sudden and Extraordinary Death .-In a letter from one on whose statemen a perfect reliance may be placed, the following account has been transmitted to the publishers of the Ledger: A Mr. themselves before him, and leaped into Black, residing in Ontario county, State the sea. The vessel having been thus of New York, had been observed for hightened, Xerxes was safely landed in some time to live on terms of disagree-Asia, As soon as he got on shore, he ment with his wife, giving the neighbors warded the pilot with a golden crown some reason to suspect that he had fixed for preserving the life of the king; but his affections on another woman, viz. a as he had caused so many Persians to widow who dwelt in the same village. Some time in last autumn Mrs. Black dud. Mr. B. often visited the widow's both before and after the death of his wife. land, was buried twenty-two days in the and recently he became un inmate of the

snow, and, being disinterred, walked widow's dwelling, in the character as wo suppose, of a boarder. He had remark-ed to some of his friends, two or three months ago, that if this woman refused to wed him, he would drop dead at her feet. This prophetic assertion was literally fulfilled. On Sunday evening last, about 9 o'clock, he made proposals in due sprang entirely from affection, and had form, and was rejected, when he immenothing mean or malicious in it. A sin-diately fell dead! By direction of the coroner, the body was opened by a phy-sician, and the sudden decease of Mr. Black was found to have been caused by the rupture of a large bloodvessel near the heart. Powerful emotion may account for this singular event .- Ledger.

> The Amistad case .- Judgo Judsov has, at length decided on the case of the blacks of the Amistad, who murdered tho captain and other persons on board the schooner. He sets them free. Had they been whites they would have been tried and executed as pirates. The following are the grounds of the decision

> 1. That the district court for Connecticut has jurisdiction, the schooner having been taken possession of, in a legal sense, on the "high seas."

> 2. That the libel of Thomas R. Gedney and others, is properly filed in the district court of Connecticut.

3. That the seizers are entitled to salvage, and an appraisement will be ordered, and one-third of that amount and cost will be decreed just and reasona-

4. That Green & Fordham of Sag Harbor, who claim to have taken original possession of the vessel and cargo, cannot sustain their claim, and therefore their libel is dismissed.

5. That Ruiz and Montez, through the Spanish minister, have established no title to the Africans, as they are unfoubtedly Bozal negroes, or negroes recently imported from Africa, in violation

of the laws of Spain.
6. That the demand of restoration, to have the question tried in Cuba, made by the Spanish minister, cannot be complied with, as by their own laws it is certain they cannot enslave the Africans, and therefore cannot properly demand them for trial.

7. That Antonia, being a Creole, and egally a slave, and expressing a strong wish to be returned to Havana, a restoration will be decreed under the treaty

to the President of the United States, under the 2d section of the act of March 3. 1819, still in force, to be transported to Africa, there to be delivered to the agent appointed to receive and conduct thom nome .- Journal of Commerce.

The Charleston Courier states that he Court of Equity in that city has been engaged in the trial of a case of deep inerest, arising out of a suit instituted beween the representatives of the late II. S. Ball and lady, of that city, two of the unfortunate victims in the explosion and we ch of the steam packet Pulaski, in o:der to settle the question of survivorship between the husband and wife, who shar ed an ocean grave on that appalling occasion. All the harrowing incidents of the dreadful catastrophe were disclosed by the evidence, so far as they could be collected from the sufferers; and a beautiful model of the hoat was placed before the Chancelor, to illustrate the evidence and the argument.

Electricity .- In a lecture at Taunton, England, Mr. A. Crosse illuminated 400 feet of iron chain, hung in festoons about the room; the whole extent being britliantly lighted at the same instant, by the battery, and several feet of wire were melted. Mr. Crosse gave the results of many experiments on thunder clouds, and mists. By means of a wire apparaly electrified; and once, the accumulafrom his conductor, of sparks, each one

Kentucky .- A resolution was recently passed in the Legislature of this State, that the Government should order a national salute to be fired on the 8th of January, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans. The resolution was passed, and passed with this interesting amendment; "Resolved, That the connon captured faom the British on the 5th of October, 1813, at the battle of the Fhames, by General W. H. Harrison, and his brave companions in arms, be alone used by his Excellency, in firing the foregoing salute."

NOTICE.

A I.I. those indebted to C. N. McAdoo and George Nicks, Esq., for George Nicks, dec'd, who do not pay up by February Court will find their accounts in an officer's hands will find their accounts in an object of for collection,—as we are not justificate negiving any longer indulgence.

C. N. Mc VOO, Ex's

GEO, NICES, 6 Jan. 16, 1840

From the Mudisonian. THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commanded from their soveral authors by the lofty patiotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. Harrison, long before he was named for the Prestdeacy, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to beat down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war-worn and time honored patriot and soldier.

The authorities we present against the puny attacks of Loco-Foco Federalism, and which we shall stereotype as an impregnable barracade against all opposition, are no less than the Congress of the United States, the Legislature of Indiana, and of Kentucky, James Madison, James Monroe, Col. Richard M. Johuson, Anthony Wayne, Langdon Cheves, Simon Suyder, Gov. Shelby, Com. Perry, Col. Croghan, Col. Davies, and others, including in the illustrious catalogue even Thomas Ritchie hunself!

We begin with the testimony of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Now Vice President of the United States.

Col. Johnson said, (in Congress)-" Who is Gen. Harrison? The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who spent the greater part of his large fortune in tedeeming the pledge he then gave, of his ' fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country.

" Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak-the history of the West, is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

" During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other General officer; he was, perhaps, of cher in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

James Madison, in a special message to Congress, Dec. 18, 1811, said,

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 6th ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit of fortitude victori ously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an oceasion requiring the atmost exertions of valor and discipline.

James Madison, in his message to Congress, Nov. 1812, said,

An ample force from the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Penns Ivania, and Virginia, is placed with the addition of a few regulars, under the command of Brigadier General Harrison, who passesses the entire confidence of his fellow soldiers, among whom are citizens, some of them volunteers in the ranks, not less distinguished by their political stations than by their personal merits.

In Mr. Madison's message of Dec 1813, the compliment was extended as follows:

The success on Lake Erie having o pened a passage to the territory of the one my, the officer commanding the North western army, transferred the war thith er, and, rapidly pursuing the hostile troops, fleeing with their savage associ ate, forced a general action, which quick ly terminated in the capture of the Brit ish, and dispersion of the savage foc.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared.

The following tribute of praise was paid to General Harrison, in 1811, by cleven of the officers who fought under his banner at the battle of Tippecanoe

"Should our country again require our services to oppose a civilized or a savage foe, we should march under General Harrison with the most perfect confidence of victory and fame.' Joel Cook, R. B. Burton, Nathan Ad-

ams, A. II wkins, II. Burchstead, Hosen Blood, Josia Sneeling, O. G. Burton, C. Fuller, G. Gooding, J. D. Foster.

who was killed at the battle of Tippecapoc, Aug. 24, 1811:

"I make free to declare, that I have imagined there were two military men in the West, and Gen. Harrison is the first Lastly w

Message of Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, Dec. 10, 1813.

"Already is the brow of the young warrior, Croghan, encircled with laurels, and the blessings of thousand of women and children rescued from the scalping knife of the ruthless savage of the wilderness, and from the still more savage Proctor, rest on Harrison and his gallant ar-

12th Nov. 1811, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Gen. Wm. Johnson, thus addressed Gen. Harrison:

" Sir .- The House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents,

those exertions, we cannot, for a moment withhold our meed of applause."

Legislature of Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1812. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky in the late campaign against the Indian upon the Wabash, Gov. William Henr larrison has behaved like a hero, a pat riot, and a general; and that for his cool deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country

Gen. Anthony Wayne, in his Letter to the Secretary of War, giving an official ecount of his sanguinary Indian battle, in 1792, savs :

" My faithful and gallant Lieutenan Harrison, rendered the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction, and by his conduct and bravery, exciting the troops to press for

Resolution directing the medals to be struck, and, together with the thanks of Congress, to be presented to Major General Harrison, and Governor Shelby, and for other purposes.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Major General William Henry Harrison, and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky, and, through them to the officers and men under their command, for their gallantry and good conduct in defeating the combined British and Indian forces under Major General Proctor, on the Thames, in Upper Canada, on the fifth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, captur ing the British army, with their baggage, camp equipage, and artillery; and that the president of the United States be requested to cause two gold medals to be struck, emblematical of this triumph, and presented to General Harrison and Isaac Shelby, late Governor of Kentucky.

H. CLAY. Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore

April 4, 1818.—Approved.
JAMES MONROE. Gov. Shelby to Mr. Madison, May 18. 1814, says:

"I feel no hesitation to declare to you that I believe Gen. Harrison to be one of the first military characters Lever knew." Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors, but under one [Harrison] altogether at the end of the second. In came the Greencastle Band, who did who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harri-

son, August 18, 1817, says: "The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a night DEGREE of MILITARY TALENT. I concur with the venerable Shelby in his general approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon, Langdon Cheves, of the importance of the victory of the Thames, and the bravery of Gen. Wm. H Harrison.

The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman G neral in the best days of the Republic, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the War in the uppermost Canada."

Sentiments of the Hero of Fort Stephenson, Col. Croghan, now of the War Department.

"I desire no plandits which are be stowed upon me at the expense of Gen. Harrison.

"I have felt the warmest attachment for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an able commander remains unshaken. I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me ample justice; and nothing could give me more pain than to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike; and as long as he continues, (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done.) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious dispo-

of Thomas Ritchie, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, the leading organ of the Coalition in the South, who now brandishes his old "chapeless sword with two broken points," and threatens devastating not understand the scheme, (& I confess war upon the conquerer of the British and Indian Coalition of the West! The Richmond Enquirer said:

"General Harrison's letter tells us every thing that we wish to know about the officers, except himself. He does justice In the Legislature of Indiana, on the to every one but Harrison-and world must therefore do justice to the man, who was too modest to be just to himself."

Emigrants for Africa .- One hundred expenses of his economical government and fifteen emigrants, from Kentucky, if such schemes as these are carried into most cordially reciprocate the congratu- Virginia, &c. we are informed are now execution. lations of your Excellency on the glori- waiting at Norfolk, Va. to embark for ons result of the late sanguinary conflict the American colony at Liberia as soon determined by the "sink or swim" sup with the Shawnee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him; when The greater part of these emigrants have of the purse and sword is necessary to we see displayed in behalf of our coun- ing been but recently emancipated, by constitute a proud Republican Govern try, not only the consumate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; condition. This has devolved an additary are turning their attention especial

From the Richmond Whig.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. rangs over them as a people, they would gether in masses, and the garrison duty rom the dead."

I have been surprised that some com petent hand has not undertaken the task | 000 armed militia in "active service," of exposing to the public gaze the hidden leformities of this banding of mock Democracy. Although sensible of my deficiency in the art of political dissection and analysis, yet I propose to devote in hour occasionally, in my plain way, to this object, which I hope may serve at least to invite the public inspection, and possibly may stimulate others more capable, to come to my aid. It seems to me to be very easy to detect, in this paper, the design of imposing on the peo ple by professions of economy and Re publican simplicity— by plausible argu-ments, adroitly framed and addressed to their prejudices, whilst in truth it an nounces the determination to squander our countless millions, " if not more," for the pure Republican purpose of increas ing the power and patronage of the Government, and carnestly urges the adop tion of a measure, the bare mention of which would have overthrown the popularity of Washington himself.

In the Message, speaking of the report of the Secretary of War, the President says: "I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States." see what that plan is. It is substantially to have a standing army of one hundred thousand men, with a reserve of au equal number, to keep-their vacancies filled as their term of service expires.

The Secretary says: "It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number, as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of 200,000 men drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their place in the ranks, in defence of their country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader—the age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be 8 years, four in the first class and four in the reserve." One-fourth part (twenty five thousand) to leave the service every year, passing at the conclusion of the first term into the reserve, way upon the delighted ear, only to be and exempt from ordinary military duty this manner 25,000 men will be discharged from Military duty every year, and 25,000 fresh recruits be received into the service. This is the simple Republican measure which the President says he "cannot too strongly recommend" to be carraied into operation in his econo mical administration; and this too, I suppose, like the once cursed but now land. ed Sub Treasury, is to be considered an emanation of State Rights' Republicanism pe somfied in Mr. Van Buren. What would have been said had Mr. Adams endorsed such a proposition? Yea, what would have been the consequence to any President, before the establishment of the doctrine of the belief in the infallibility of the President is a test of Repubhean orthodoxy? I hazard but little in saving that he would have been hurled violently from the Presidential Chair, and that he would scarcely have been able to have saved his head. We are not told by the Secretary how these men are to be enlisted, whether by draft or voluntary enlistment-how they are to be supported, whether at the expense of the State or General Government-whether they are to reside at their own houses. or in their "permanent barracks," which he and the President so strongly recom mend-whether they are to be always in camp or not; but he says there are to be 100,000 "in active service," or in camp, in contradistinction to the 100,000 in re serve, who, I suppose, are to be permit ted to remain at home. What will be the probable expense of this "active" force of 100,000 men? The best data I tion, " My native land, farewell!"-De-Extract of a letter from Col. Davies, to was killed at the battle of Tippeca
be was killed at the battle of Tippeca
sition, which the forces under his combave to found a calculation on, is the scription can give you no idea of the House determined, shortly after, to January 1840. We will expect our mand will justify, I shall not hesitate to the public Guard at Richmond, for which I will be charged will be charged with interest and, farewell.

Solve to be renewed or cashed; and the have to found a calculation on, is the thusiasm which prevailed. Every upper that he might vote even in his own case. unite with the army in bestowing upon him that confidence which he so richly 1839, of twenty thousand dollars. Now the fairest of the fair, and the waving of merits, and which has on no occasion been supposing each company to cost as much scarfs, handkerchiefs and white hands, as the Public Guard, and allowing one Lastly we come to the neat compliment hundred men to a company, (and I do not think there are that number in the the hearts of his country-women. Public Guard,) there will be one thousand companies at \$20,000-making the Mr. Van Buren's simple Republican measures are to my mind very complicated) that he does not mean to keep this army always in the field. The expense then would be in proportion to the time whether six months or one month. Well may Mr. Van Buren say, as he does in his message, that "the whole revenue accruing from the customs, as well as the sales of public lands, if not now, will undoubtedly be wanted" to defray the

But this is not all. Since it has been and when we take into view the benefits tional and rather an unexpected expense by to strengthening that limb of power-

reach of his outstreehed arm, ready to; drop into his clutches on the passage of "Must the earth quake," before the the Sub Treessury Bill. Mr. Poinsett people will arouse from the torpor which says: "But if the Army of the United ifficts them at the present moment? If States is to be rendered efficient, and its hey cannot now see the danger that discipline preserved, it must be kept toot believe "though one were to rise performed by small detachments, aided. in case of need, by the neighboring militia." So we are not only to have 100, but the present standing army is to 'keep together in masses," and the militia are to be called on to do the duty of garrisonirg our forts. What duty, I ask, is to be assigned to the regular army! I ask, in the name of the patriots of '76, is that to he kept as a reserve to awe into submission all rebels against the infalibility of his Majesty the President?

FROM INDIANA.

MESSES. GALES & SEATON: I yester day received the enclosed letter from a friend in Indana; it will give you some idea of the feeling in that State in regard to the nomination of General Harrison. Judge Bigger, of Rush county, and Samuel Hall esq., of Gibson, are the Whig ominess for Governor and Lieutenan Governor of the State. They are both men of high standing, men of talents, and men of inflexible integrity.

Yours, &c. January 25, 1840.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17, 1840. The Convention is over, and the gloious 16th will not be forgotten. ina has not seen a prouder day since that on which the pride and chivalry of Kentucy and the great Northwest trisupplied on the memorable 7th November, 1811. Had I the graphic powers of the friend I am addressing, I

describe the scene of yesterday and to day in such language as would cause you to exclaim, I glory in the name of air Indianiane Before night of the 15th the town was full to overflowing. Notwithday, the people poured in from every quarter of the State; crowd after crowd of delegates, "fresh from the People," came pouring in, and long before night the Hotels were overrun; and the dele gates were quartered upon the citizens who spontaneously opened their arms to receive them, as brethren of one faith. The Logansport Band, at the head of a cavalcade of about one hundred, arrived about noon, since which time the soul-stir way upon the delighted ear, only to be renewed with increased effect. Next thomselves great credit in the part as signed them in the order of the day. bout 3 o'clock P. M. the Terre-Haute Band appeared, who came up at the head of a namero s cavalcade, in a carriage drawn by four cream-colored horses, with white ostrich plumes, the collars sor mounted with flags, with the conspicous names of HARRISON and TYLER fluttering a the breeze, the troops marching to the Sleigh Waltz," performed by the band of their most immitable style; and, to

cap the chmax, next came the "Great Eastern," in the shape of our aboriginal water-craft, mounted on four wheels, train by six gray horses elegantly ca parisoned, containing about thirty dele-gates from Old Dearborn and Ripley, and a numerous train "following in its steps," bearing upon her sides and prow the name of Tippecanoe, with the flag of the Hero of Narth Bend "streaming to the journeying winds," at her mast-head. The procession formed on the morning of the 16th in front of the State house,

or, at least they began to form there, bu before the line was completed it extended below the old courthouse, a distance nearly a mile down Washington street, besides a hollow square around the State-house square. About 1,800 joined in the procession, of whom from 1,200 to 1,500 were delegates. The procession was preceded by a full-length portrait of Harrison, and six banners, with various appropriate mottoes, were placed at intervals, and in the rear of all was the bauner of Kinderhook, with the inscripgave ample evidence that the protector of the North-west was among the first in

The Locofoco Convention which assembled on the 8th, boasted that they had the greatest turn out ever known in the State; but, considering that the weather was extremely fine, and that they were unable to number 450 delegates, who came together with no other bond of unon than a common interest in the emoluments of office --- finding othing but selfishness in their own hearts, and nothing of sympathy in the hearts of others, and discovering the spontaneous and unbought "demonstration of public sentiment" emanating trom the people themselves—they seemd almost ready to give up the ship.

The nominations are entirely satisfacory to the Convention, and all are now repared to return to their homes with the determination of supporting them by very honorable means. The Whigs of honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. Indiana, in August and November, will Johnson) should be sick of this New Jer. come up to the rescue of the country and sey question. Sir, I doubt not but he the Constitution as one man, and march to the ballot-box under a banner inscribed with their favorite motto, "The union ringing in their cars, the knell of departing the Constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution and the constitution are constitution as one man, and march and his political friends will grow much worse before the Jersey question is done of the constitution and the constitution are constituted by the constitution are constituted by the constitution and the constitution are constituted by the constitution and the constitution are constituted by the constitution and the con ed with their favorite motto, " The union ringing in their ears, the knell of departof the Whigs for the sake of the Union." ed power.

ABOLITONISM.

of the administration party to affix the

stigma of abolitionism upon the Whigs, as so dishonest, disingenuous and prepos terous, that we have not perhaps treated the matter with that seriousness which such wily attempts to abuse popular credulity deserve. It is so easy to affix the public eve upon the moral and political eprosy of loco focoism, that we have always been deterred by this very fact .-Let us now however look to the party in Mass, and see who it is they have just lected Gov. OF The arowed Abolitionist Marcus Morton! Who was their candida e for Lt. Governor, until death withdrew him from the canvass-The loco-foco abolitionist Theodore Sedgwick! -Again; did they not run Gerrit Smith, one of the most notorious abolitionists in all New York, against N. P. Tallmadge for the U. S. Senate? But let us turn to our State and see who it is that manifests he utmost anxiety to divert public at tention from himself, and to direct it up-on Southern men.-Lest perchance the suspicion of rottenness upon this point might rest upon him. If the Standard is o be judged by its own rule, that a man's declarations are inadmissable and inconclusive on this subject, may we not justly suspect one who is so clamorous, of being other than he pretends-of being a wolf in sheep's clothing. The 'Stand ard' winces so, under the allegation of the 'Observer' that it will induce many to question the truth of its being " Northern man with Southern principles.' If in its attempt to cast suspicion upon the tenets and principles of those who are much less obnoxious to the imputation of abolitionism than it, it shall flave a wakened doubts as to its own honesty it has no one to censure but itself. -If he potion be bitter, even handed justice has comme ded it to its lips .- Wilming

Extract from Mr. RANDOLPH'S Speech in the House of Representatives, on the New Jersey election case.

ton Advertiser.

Mr. Speaker, since I last had the honor of addressing myself to the members here, a change has come over the proceedings of this House. The seat which you occupy has been filled; the desk beneath you, which was then filled by a mere locum tenens, who, according to his own decision, was powerless for good, but potent for evil, has been supplied with a permanent occupant, and the rative appointment of printer has, in effeet been made. New Jersey, sir, has been distranchised, and I no longer rise iere the proud Representative of a free People, enjoying equal rights and equal laws with those of other States, but rather is the mere remnant that is left to what as once my State. I feel deeply humiltion of my state degrades all her sons, and if there is any degree of shame, I, sir, feel it the more sensibly, from the prominence of the position in which I have been placed. Sir, honesty will reord the circumstances that led to the commission of the deed, and there, sir, it will be learned that the parties stood in his House 119 for the Administration; 123 with, and 118 without my five colleagues, against it; that South Carolina held the balance of power in the twentysixth, as she had in the twenty-fifth Congress. And, sir, she held the balance on the question of Speaker, and also, on the Jersey questions, and although I impeach the motives of none, yet I did suppose, from her professed principles; that in her hands the State rights of New Jersey were safe. Sir, N. Jersey, being the point on which the power of the Administration, if not its very existence dependd was doomed to be sacrificed; and whilst the gentlemen were making great professions for the people, in order ect that sacrifice, a majority of this House determined that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Naytor,) with his 800 majority, should not vote on a New Jersey question, when his vote was essential to a decision of that vote in favor of New Jersey; although a majority that he might vote even in his own case.

Sir, his was but one vote to be gained or lost, and the political power depended case of the New Acres was rejected.

December 28, 1839. not on that; New Jersey was rejected. I disagree with my honorable friend from Virginia (Mr Botts) in exonerating the Virginia (Mr Botts) in exonerating the Clerk from all blame; he was but the means, the instrument, it is true, by whom the wrong was effected, and without whom, I believe, it would not have white spots on each side of his neck supposed white spots on each side of his neck supposed. out whom, I believe, it would not have write spots on each side of mis need supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$25... substity from the party and its chief, by whom this deed was done. Sir, one of Jan. 1840. 51-8 whom this deed was done. Sir, one of the first acts of the first of the Stuarts was an attempt to extend his prerogative over the returns to Parliament. Chancellor, sir, the creature of his will, was the instrument on that occasion; but his audacity was rebuked by the House of Commons; and the same game was attempted, with more success, by Oliver ment.
Cromwell, as the Protector of the dear No. people. And these sir, are the illustrious precedents by which the returns from a It is not a matter of surprise that the 300 EARS CHINA TREE CORN.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF GOODS We have always regarded the attempts

Constwise via Wilmington. THE undersigned, long in the business of Receiving and Forwarding" for the interior counties of the State, offer their thanks to the numerous persons in that line, who have thought proper tomake us their consign-

ees, and now respectfully ask leave to notify them generally, that this part of our business at the port of Wilmington N. C. will be de-clined in future.

In order to close the many accounts which stand open in our Books, we shall be greatly obliged to those in arrears for prompt remit-tances, in any mode most convenient.

TO those who deal in produce from the in-terior, for sale or shipment hence, and for the purchase of Merchandize hera, we offer our

purchase of actions and and for Shipping, will render Wilmington a desirable port for exports and for the purchase of foreign imported articles. R. W. BROWN & SON. Wilmington N. C., 23d Jan. 1840. 510

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANO FORTES.

THE subscriber has just received a additional supply of PIANOS, of very apperior qualities, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. His assortment is full and complete as any in North Carolina; and he hesitates not to say, that the Pianos are equal, if not superior to any offered for sale in this section of country. section of country.

Amongst the collection are

2 splendid rosewood Pianes. 1 zebra wood, (striped,)

5 Mahogany.

These instruments have each two reitals a loud, and a soft, or Harp pedal.

Persons wishing to purchase, are referred to the Rev. John C. Jacobson, Principal of the Salem Female Boading School, or Gen. Davidson and John R. Alexander, of Mecklenstrate and the Salem Female Research (1884) A BOARD burg county. JOSHUA BONER, Salem, N. C. December 31, 1839. 48-5

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WISHING to bring my business to a close at this time, I offer to my old friends and customers Wholesale and Retail.

MY ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CHARGES!
Those wishing bargains will do well to give me a call, as they will not be disappoint-

give me a call, as they will not be disappointed. My Steck is well assorted, and was bought at the North in September last. Country Merchants wishing to procure a well assorted Stock—low—would de well to call and see.

N. B. Those having open accounts on my books will please call and close them by the 1st Junuary next;—and those having Notes in my hands will do me a favor to call and pay them off.

JAMES McIVER.

Greensboro', Dec. 16th, 1839.

44-9

AUCTION.

A GREEABLY to an order of the Justices of the County of Guilford at November Term, 1839 we, the undersigned commissioners for that purpose appointed, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the courthouse door in Greenshorough, on the 3rd Monday of Febru-

The Old Male Academy, and the valuable LOT on which it is situated. It will be sold on a credit, but terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES SLOAN,
JOHN M. LOGAN,
JOHN A. GILMER,
Commissioners
10. 49-to

January 20ht, 1540.

PUBLIC MEETING.

O' Tuesday of February Court, ensuing, meeting of the citizens of Guilford in I meeting of the citizens of Guilford is requested to be held, to take into consideration the advancement of the Fayotteville and Western Railroad,—and to give to all who desine it an opportunity to subscribe to the same. As this will perhaps be the last opportunity afforded for the encouragement of this hudable work, it is hoped a full attendance will be given. ance will be given.

JOHN M. DICK, RALPH GORRELL, JESSE H. LINDSAY, J. T. MOREHEAD.

January 21, 1840.

T. CALDWELL & SONS. LL persons indebted to this Firm will

LL persons indebted to this Firm will please call and make settlement by the first of January 1840. We will expect our

TAKEN UP.

Jan. 1840.

HAVE received and opened their FALL.

GOODS. which comprises a large and extensive assart-

November 20th, 1839.

30,000 MAMMOTH WHITE SILK

J. & R. SLOAN.

CLOVER SEED.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1840. REPUBLICAN WHIG NOMINATIONS, BY THE PEOPLE.

John M. Morehead.

FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison. John Tyler.

One Presidential Term....The Integrity of the Public Servanis....The Safety of the Public Money, and the General Good of the PEOPLE.

Exp of Vot. 1 .- This week completes one year's publication of the Patriot under "our administration." We have pursued the course dictated by our best judgment, dispensing such matter through our columns as appeared to us most likely to benefit and entertain our readers, -and the past year's practice at the editorial desk, and close application to the current history of the country, have giv. the pupils. Each of the principal stories en us increasing confidence in our ability to make the Patriot useful in the community where it circulates. The steady accession to our subscription list affords reason to believe that our labors are appreciated, and imparts the hope that we may yet feel ourselves permanently es-

Ours is a toilsome and vexatious station la life, and one which is proverbial for going unrewarded, (except where the President takes a notion to a fellow!) In thousands of instances, where the business has appeard most flattering, it has in the end proved atterly delusive. Yet. with the portion of independence, fidelity and application which we lay claim to, we have reason to expect for our labors proved, as contemplated, by the laying a fair equivalent, in the shape of some thing to cat and drink and wherewithat growth,-it will make a temporary home to clothe ourselves; -especially in a community possessing the wealth, spirit and intelligence of that which surrounds us.

As to the political stand which we bave taken, in reference to the two great parties into which the nation is divided. it accords with our early, untrammelled, uninfluenced and unprejudiced notions of republican government. We believe with a religious faith in the incorruptibility of the mass of the people, and in the power of calightened public opinion to direct our government aright. And the more narrowly we pry into the current politics of the day, the more we feel the necessity of maintaining our Opposition ground, and of exerting all the influence which our station as public jourpalists place within our reach to combat the insidious encroachments of the federal executive.

We are under no formal pledge to any political party, and never intend to be. Our opinions, whether as private individuals or as public journalists, are formed and expressed with a conscientious view to their wholesome operation upon the whole country. But in the nature of things as they now exist, every citizen is obliged to operate upon the common weal. through a party. His opinions necessa. rily go to give preponderance to one party or the other, and his votes still more directly to the same purpose. Hence our humble support is given to the Opposition or Whig party-because we believe that it combines more of the elcments of a pure republican government. Hence our opposition to the dominant party, which has been in place for the prey to the devouring element. past eleven years; which has been accumulating around its head, year after year, the powers which our revered constitution reserved to the people and to the states; which has prostrated the prosperity of the country; and which we believe to be essentially corrupt.

Thus much we have deemed it proper to say with reference to our political course; for however circumscribed may be the limits of our influence, we wish no man to be deceived as to our motives lished his appointments of assistant mar. House adjourned. or opinions.

We shall commence the labors of another year with increased confidence in the ultimate success of the cause we advocate; for we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and ability of our candidates. Gen. HARRISON has the profound respect of every noble-minded His genuine honesty, and the pure republican simplicity of his manners and modes of thinking will be appreciated by the uncorrupted people of this nation. And the practical, statesmanlike and thoroughtraor, Mr. Morenean, are destined to a- of the sufferers.

chieve a signal triumph over the disingenuous and dishonest attempts to defame his public character.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL .- The building for this institution claims the tribute of tion is referred back to the people, ar a passing remark at our hands. It forms the April Elections will turn on it. L. an ornament to the town at once handsome and appropriate, and highly creditable to the taste and enterprise of the proprietor.

The building occupies a retired, though ground, at the western part of the village. It is of brick, fifty-six feet long by thirtyeight in width; two stories, with a basement and attic; covered with tin. Te cornices, doorways, and attic windows, (which latter stand out to the view with good effect) being finished in a chaste and uniform style of architecture,-a stately and feminine appearance is imparted, which strikes the passer-by as peculiarly appropriate. The interior is arranged and fitted up in a style of neat. ness and elegance, and with a view to the health, convenience and comfort of is divided by a spacious passage, containing a flight of stairs. On the left, as one enters from the street, are the recitation rooms; and on the right, rooms of the same size, yet having large folding doors between them, which, when thrown open, give to both apartments the advantage of a spacious hall. The attic story is occupied as a dormitory, and its spacious dimensions, and airy situation adapt it well to the purpose. Connected with the main building, is a smaller one containing an apartment for the sick, a dining room, and other apartments nereseary to a domestic establishment.

When the extensive grounds surround no the School shall be enclosed, and imout of walks, and pruning the native for the pupil, the recollection of which will be called up with pleasure in all her

The progress of the School, so far, we inderstand is quite as good as was anticipated, and under the direction of its able and accomplished managers, we believe this institution is destined to provi per. Success to it!-success to the Caldwell Institute!-success to the contrinplated Female Collegiate Istitute !- and last, but not least, success to Common Published monthly, by Jas. C. Moses & Schools in our County and our State!

BURNED TO DEATH!-On the night of the 31st ult., in the western part of this county, a man named William Kersey was so badly burned that he died a few days afterwards.

The deceased we understand was attending a constable's election, where, the day being cold, a log fire was built upon the ground. Spirits-(perhaps in the form of " treats") circulated pretty freely, and Kersey became intoxicated. By night-fall, or a little after, the company dispersed & left the unfortunate deceased alone by the fire, which communicated to his clothing, burning it off, and literally roasing him alive. He lingered three or four days before death ended his sufferings.

FIRE IN NEW YORK .- On the 27th Jan. another great fire broke out in the city of New York, destroying property to the amount of from a million to a million and a half of dollars. - And shortly succeeding the above we learn that much other valuable real property fell a

Indiana .- We refer the reader to a letter in another column, giving a short detail of a Harrison convention lately held at the capital of Indiana. Such enbation by those who reside in the neighborhood af the gallant old veteran, speak volumes for him.

for the district of North Carolina has pubshalls to take the sixth census. We discover the following in this and the neighboring counties :- Guilford, John A. Smith, Joseph A. McLean ; Rockingham, Peter Scales; Randolph, Thomas Hancock, B. F. Hoover; Stokes, Robert Hill; Orange, Joseph Allison, Thomas Faucett; Chatham, Robert Woody; Da. by Mr. Webster, on the subject of amendman in the country, of whatever party. vidson, Joseph Davis; Surry, E. Hough,

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the great fire at Wilmington, N C. the Councils of Charleston authorized the Mayor of that city to forward two going qualities of our candidate for Gov- thousand dollars to Wilmington in behalt VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Legislature of Virginia has post poned, indefinitely, the election of United States Senator, after much discussion and a number of ballotings. The ques Mr. Rives now boldly come out for Harrison, if he is for him-let him show his hand, and let us know by the result of the Spring Elections, whether Virginia intends to take share in the honor of enot remote situation, on a gentle rise of Jecting a Whig President.-We can do without her, but for the sake of " Auld Lang Syne," we should like to have her n at the death of Loce Focoism .- Register.

Too Tight - An acquaintance of ours relates that he the other day saw a wouldbe-fashionable young gentleman in a rather vexatious fix, in consequence of being too tight;-not " tight" in the technical sense of the term, like liquor makes people tight-but gallowsed and strapped too tightly. His pants were stretched ike a negro's fiddle string when he goes to perform "Molly put the kittle on" on nuster day. He was about to mount his horse; had "wreathed his left hand in mane," and attempted to crook his knee for the purpose of placing his foot in the stirrup. But the thing was impracticable; there was no crook to it! the entire leg was raised to an exact, straight horizontal, and it was out of the question to retain his hold on the mane, and also to back out sufficiently far to effect the desired footbold. He now changed hs mode of operating ; let go the mane; retired "two paces to the rear;" elevaed his " left walker" as aforesaid; plaed his foot in the stirrup, and endeavored to travel up within reach of the mane s short energetic hops ;-but all of no vail-the tensity of his straps and the strong texture of his ensinct was such that the desired crook of the knee could ot be effected. -Being in a great strait he had no alternative but to climb to the top of a neighboring pannel of fence and get down upon his horse.

TENNESSEE FARMER. - This paper has been removed from Jonest oro' to Knex ville, Tenn., and passed into the bands of professor Clark. It has been enlarged and improved, and gives promise to be one of the best practical works of the kind with which we are acquainted .-Co., at \$1.50 a year, or \$1 in advance.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday Jan. 28.

In SENATE .- Among the memorial nd petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Young, from Joseph Smith, Rig don Highee and others, of the Mormor faith, setting forth grievences under which they labored while in Missouri and asking the interposition of Congresn their behalf. Laid upon the table tem

The petition of the Trans-atlantic and other British Steam Companies, praying to have their debenture bonds, given for coal exported and consumed by them. cancelled, was discussed and postponed

Several private bill were reported, and the bill to establish a hoard of commis sioners to hear and examine claims a gainst the United States, passed to a

House.-The debate was continued or Mr. 'Fu mpsoh's resolution touching the reception of abolition petitions, which resulted in the adoption of the following as standing rule of the House, to be numbered the 21st, by a vote of 114 to 109

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or thusiastic demonstrations of public appro- States or territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in any way whatever."

The resolution of yesterday, in relaion to the printing of the House, was re-CENSUS TAKERS .- The U. S. Marshall considered, others offered on the same subject, but no final action had when the

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

IN SENATE. - The report from the com. nittee on commerce, submitted yesterday on the memorial of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, was further discussed, and postponed.

A resolution offered on a former day ing the laws relative to steamboat navigation, was taken up and laid on the table till tomorrow.

The bill to establish a board of commissioners to hear and examine claims against the United States, was read a third time and passed.

After passing some private bills, and Alex. Gazette.

holding an executive session, the Senate |

House.-The unfinished business of yesterday,-being the resolution which the House then agreed to reconsider, dicting the Clerk to cause the printing r the House to be done at the least expense,-being before the House-

Certain questions of order arose, which the whole day was consumed, in a perfect wrangle, and nothing done.

Thursday, Jan. 30.

IN SENATE .- Among the petitions and memorials of this morning, Mr. Phelps presented certain resolutions from the legislature of Vermont, remonstrating against the ceding of the public lands to the states in which they lie.

Mr. Grundy, from the special commitee on the resolutions of Mr. Benton, in relation to the debts of the States, made a report. Mr. Benton moved the printing of 30,000 extra copies of the report. An animated debate, kept up by several senstors, consumed the day, and the report was recommitted to the same committee. without instructions.

House .- The day was consumed in a very noisy and wrangling discussion of the subject of the printing for the House. At 8 o'clock at night the election of Blair & Rives was effected. The vote was taken viva voc , and stood thus-For Blair & Rives, 110; for Gales & Scaton, 92; Scattering, 6.

Friday, Jan. 31. IN SENATE .- Mr. Grandy, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolutions of Mr. Benton respecting the state debts returned the report of vesterday to the Senate, with some portions of it stricken out or modified. The subject was extensively discussed, and passed over informally for the present.

Hover .- [We do not think of a better way to condense the proceedings of this day in the House, that to state that nothing was done. This important object

The House adjourned to meet on Monlay ensuing at 12 o'clock.

Monday, Feb. 3

IN SENATE .- After sundry memorials were presented, and the Committees had reported several bills, which are not of a generally interesting nature,-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee on Mr. Benton's resolutions respecting the gard to their assumption by the U. S. govroment. Mr. Clay of Ala. spoke at large in vindication of the report, and against he distribution among the states of any portion of the public revenue, mainly on the ground that it would now be equivaent to an assumption of the debts of the states. Mr. Crittenden replied -that he had always been in favor of a just and equal distribution of the proceeds of the ands among the states as their rightful property; and much more would be now be in favor of it, when some of them were in difficulty .- The Senate then adjourn-

House.-Mr. Briggs, from the com. nittee appointed on Friday last to count the vote then given for five members to constitute a select committee on the prices of the public printing, reported the names of three members chosen. The House then proceded to complete the c. ection. The Committee consists of Mesars. Black, of Georgia, Prentiss, of New York, Davis of Indiana, Garland of Louisiana, and Evans, of Maine.

The House then proceeded to vote for Chaplain, but without effect. [Nine reverened gentleman were in nomination.] The House then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT.

The following Opinions have been de ivered since our last notice:

Ruffin, Chief-Justice, in den on dem. of George Zollicoffer and others v. Juli us H. Zollicoffer, from Hallifax; judgment below affirmed. And, Thomas C. Green & H. Stanfield v. John H. Crockett and George W. Johnson and others, from Caswell; Decision affirmed in all respects. unless one of the parties shall choose to vary it in the manner indicated. Ap-

pellants to pay the costs in this Court. Gaston, Judge, in State v. Samuel Poor, from Guilford; judgment below affirmed. And, Samuel Spruill, Ex'ı &c v. Heirs of Zebylon Tarkinton and others from Tyrell; judgment below affirm-

Daniel, Judge, in Hutchins and Me Cauley v. Adams and McCauley, from Orange; judgment below affirmed.

After Mr. Clay had denvered his able and eloquent speech, against the Sub-Treasury, the Vice President, warmed with the power and vigor of the effort just made, exclaimed-" That's Harry in ns best days-that's Old Kentucy.

J. A. Begaum .- The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot tells the following capital joke on this gentleman:-

Mr. Bynum then took the floor, roceeded at great length to defend Martin Van Buren, "democracy," &c. en-deavoring to prove that the President was a "Northern man with Southern principles;" and that the Whigs were i dentified with the abolitionists through out the country, while the "democrats were their uncompromising enemies,— He commenced reading a list of year and nays on an abolition question which had een decided some years back, to prove that the Whigs have always voted with the Abolitionists, and when he came to the "B's" he made a sudden stop, but was called on by Mr. Granger to proceed when there appeared recorded the name of "Jesse A. Bynum," in conjunction with that of Messrs. Adams and Slade This of course created great mirth at the spense of this great defender of " nocrats and democracy," and would-be champion of the South

Judge Saunders was, as was expected. nominated by the Van Buren party to oppose John M. Morehead for the chief magistracy of North Carolina. We hope the Judge will prudently hold on to his judgeship during the contest, as he will, otherwise, assuredly find himself without un office of any kind at the close of it.

We like Judge Saunders for many reasons, among which his old gentlemanly ederalism and stern opposition to the election of Gen. Jackson are not least and although our principles impel us to oppose his election "tooth and nail," yet we will feel sorry when he experience es the thorough defeat which inevitably waits him .- Newbern Spectator.

CORRECTION.

It is not true, as asserted by the Cor-respondent of the "Standard," that we ave ever branded Judge Saunders as an Abolitionist. We choose to "define our own position;" to speak ourselves, and not have words put into our mouth. It was boldly asserted in the "Standard" that to present a Petition to Congress or the Legislature, on the subject of Slavery, was to do an Abolition deed, and that the persons concerned should be held responsible. We proved from the tried by the very test which his own friends had instituted, that he was obnox ions to the charge of having done an Abolition deed. We have no more belief that Judge Saunders is an Abolitionist than we have that Mr. Clay or Gen. Harrison are, nor have we ever so charged. But, if his friends, believing him invul nerable on this score, choose to establish certain rules by which to try others, surely they cannot complain of a want of fairness in subjecting him to the same ordeal. If he brings away with him from debts of the states, and especially in re. the crucible, the "smell of fire or his garments," his friends and they alone are to blame. - Register.

"OLD TIPPECANOE."

The Alexandria Gazette remarks, that from the notices in the western papers, the nomination of Gen. Harrison has been taken up, in the western States, with an enthusiasin that was hardly to have been

· Immense meetings of the people are held continually-and what is more, (says the Gazette,) they consist of the people in carnest-the shard fisted democracy" of the country. The wagoners on the western roads now drive their teams with the Harrison flag waving over their wagons-the ploughman offs with with his hat and hurras for Harrisonand the mechanic keeps time to the ringing of his anvil, with a patriotic song for Old Tippecanoe." This is the sort of feeling that moves the muss.

It is not worth while for Messrs. Calnoun and Benton, the leaders of opposite factions " acting" together, to quarrel about the succession. The coalition of Van Buren, Benton, and Calhoun, (what a brotherhood!) will hardly "enure" the lasting benefit of either member of the triumvirate. The people will deter-mine the question of the succession, by I friend, the farmer of North Bend. Honesty is not by any means too plenty, nowadays; and perhaps if the political schemers and intriguersthe magicians, and ball rollers, and nullifiers, who congregate about the Treasury, are made to give place to the honest man from the " log cabin," the people have a notion that it may tend bring honesty more in fashion. The bare possibility of such a result is well worth the experiment!

DEATHS.

"Earth to earth-and dust to dust!"

Dien .- In this county on the 4th ins Mr. JAMES STEWART, a Soldier the Revolution.

January 1840.

T is known that I have been in the hab of asking settlements on my Books, one a year—every January; I therefore, hereb give notice, that on all accounts, contracte previous to 1~40, that may not be closed, e ther by cash or notes during that month no again at hand, I shall invariably require inte est from the first day thereof until settled. must look into my own business at least one every twelve months, and shall require it others so far us our dealings are connected I cannot get along with safety upon any othe principle JESSE H. LINDSAY. December 1839.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received an

inditional supply of Brugs, Medicines, &C. which he offers on reasonable terms.
THE CONCENTRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA,

for purifying the blood.

The COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT of PINK ROOT

LIQUID OPODELDOC, new & valuable article for Bruises, Sprains, heumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Chilblains,

&c., &c. BULLARD'S CELEBRATED OIL

SOAP,
for Burns, Sore Lips, Chapped Hands, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous cruptions. It has also been found an efficient remedy for CORNS on the feet, by keeping them moist with the Soap a few days.

1. P. WEIR.

D. P. WEIR. November, 1839.

Punctuality is the Life of Business."

A si the season of the year has come when all men should punctually close their Accounts, one with another,—we hope that those having open Accounts with us previous to the 1st day of January, 1840, will come, forward and close them by Cash, as a little of this would be very acceptible at present Those failing to do so, may expect to conform to the rule of paying interest after that time, McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

January 1, 1840. January 1, 1840.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HIATT & JEAN, expired this day by limitation. All those indebted to the concern are requested to call at the old stand and make settlement, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOAB HIATT, WM. F. JEAN.

Greensborough, Jan. 1. 1840. 4944

Greensborough, Jan. 1, 1840.

(The Saddle and Harness Making Business will still be carried on, in al its various branches, by WM. F. JEAN.

TEETH-TEETH.

FOR SALE, at the Greensboro' Drug Store GODDARD'S Orris' Tooth-Wash,

for cleaning and preserving the teeth and gums, and purifying the breath. Prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and highly recommended by Physicians and Dontists of the first respectability.

ALSO,

THE COMPOUND

CHLORINE TOOTH-WASH.
This article is confidently offered to the examination of the public, as possessing in an eminent degree the virtue of neutralising all that is offensive in the mouth and breath; removing screeness are the second of the control of the contr noving soreness and sponginess of the guins; lestroying the taint of tobacco, or any other filluvia, from whatever cross. In short, this destroying the taint of tonacco, or any other effluvia, from whatever cause. In short, this preparation will be found to justify the vari-ous commendatory notices and recommenda-tions it has received. D. P. WEIR. November, 1839.

1840.

RALEIGH ALMANACS. AM prepared to sell by the gross, Dozen, or single one, the North Carolina Almanac for 1840, published by Turner & Hughes, of Ruleigh.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1839

BECKWITH'S PILLS
BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS At 25 cents per Box,

BECKWITE'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS At 50 cents per Box,
For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.
November, 1839.

20 BOXES OF CANDLES, just recoived and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

A LL those indebted on the Books of Will-iam Wallace, dec'd, are respectfully re-quested to call at the store and close them as longerl indugence cannot be given. McCONNEL & LINDSAY. July 4th, 1839.

Conch Materials.

Conch Materials.

GENERAL and extensive assortme for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

November 21st, 1838.

NOTICE.

THERE will be held an election in the town of Greensborough on Thursday of February Court next, for the purpose of electing of five commissioners and three assessors for said town. The citizens will please at JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff. JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff. January 31, 1840.

Wrapping Paper. SALEM WRAPPING PAPER for mio-at Manufacturers' prices, by J. & R. SLOAN.

Jan. 30th, 1840.

BALE ASSORTED COLORS, HEMP CARPET WARP, tor sale by J. & R. SLOAR November, 1839.

 he Markets.					
PAYETTEVILLE	CHERAW,S.C				

-	Bacon,	1		10	11		12
	Danman	23		25	20	-	
st.	Brandy apple			42	20	a	23
of	do. peacl			50	-	•	-
•	Butter,	17			1 ==		-
	Coffee,	1.1		35	15		25
-		1.1	is n	131-2		2 a	15
	Cotton,	1 7	а	8	7	R	9
	Corn,	60		65	62		
ut	Cotton yarn.	18		26	-		-
ce	Feathers,	45			40		- 50
y	Finxseed,	110		125	_		1000
d	Flour, new,	450	8	500	475	n	500
1-	Iron.	550	n	600	550	n	650
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	114	17.72	n	90	125	11	150
01		13.5	a	5			
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er	Whiskey,	40		1			
0.74	Wool.	1.7	*	00			



POETRY.

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

For the Patriot. THE LOCO FOCO'S LAMENT.

Parewell, farewell, farewell, farewell and Parewell to the spoils, speculation and trea

Farewell peculations, defalcations & frauds-Tippecanoe's nomination the country ap

Farewell to Sub-Treasury, strong boxes, speoie chuse:

Marewell to impostures, humbugs and mot laws:

Farewell, Locofocos!-Huge-Paws and Butt-Enders!-Eurewell, bastard Democrats! tyrant defend-

Farewell, little Martin, Tom Benton and Kendal: Paperimen a. deception and tricks must soon

end all: The People have slept-"Old Tip." will a

wake them!-The signs of the times, no fool can mistake

A soice from the North certain vengeand proclaims

El:hoed back by the West from her populous The South shouts in tones as loud as her

thunder, Befeat, rout and ruin to the sharers of-plun-

Spite of Benton's mint drops-Calhoun's nullifiers-

Of humbuge without end,-these coalition defiers

Will blast all our hopes, our Party undo, And bring in triumphant Old Tippecanoe! MACRIMMON.

FARMER'S HYMN. Goo of the hills and verdant plains, I bless thy ruling hand-For drifting snows and gentle rains, Are sent by thy command.

The opening Spring is decked by thee, With each delightful flower, And every leaf and bud I sees. Bear impress of thy power.

The ripening Summer's burning sun-The Winter's piercing cold-The changing seasons as they run, Thy wisdom. Lord, unfold.

The joy that centres in my cot, No less thy wisdom owns;-With raral happiness my lot, I cannot envy thrones.

Love dwells within my peaceful breast, At every morning's dawn-And when the sun sinks in the West. My cares are all withdrawn.

Although secluded from the mart, Where crowd the thoughtless gay-Where in the scenes that vex the heart, Men waste their lives away.

Beside the hill, the purling brook-Glad nature's fond retreat-With gratitude to Thee I look, And songe of joy repeat.

For lot so blest, my voice I raise, Almighty God to thee;-Thou needest not an angel's praise, Much less such praise from mo.

But I will bless thy bounteous hand, For all thy gifts bestowed;-Before my heart could understand Ten thousand thanks I owed.

FAMILY MEDICINE,

TIIS subscriber is prepared to furnish fami DRUGS, MEDICINE, &C.

Calomel. Ipicac. Calomel, Antimon'l Wine, Epsom Salts,
Aloes, Laudanum, Sw't Sp. Nitre,
Jalap, Paregoric, Ess. Pepperim't
Batemans Drops, Opodeldoc, Camphor, Batemans Drops, Opodeldoc, Magnesia, Cox's Hive Syrup, for Croup, &c. —Put up in quantities to suit purchasers.

ensonable terms.

D. P. WEIR. One door North of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's Store

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Brusse; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains Winthows, Biles, Piles, Coras, 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.

By J. & R. SLOAN.

Pr. adv. 810.

45-13.

JESSE H. LINDSAY
Ins for Sale
GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT
Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.
Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.
SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE.
Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
Feb. 1839.

1-tf
Sperm, and Tallow Country and Tallow

Almanacs for 1810. HARMARS' AND PLANTERS' AL-by the groce, dozen or single one, at the pub-lister's pixts 7. & R SLOAN.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality, and of all numbers, for sale by

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

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising from Impurivies of the BLOOD; Dyspepsia, Screfula, and all CHRONIC DISEASES;
—also a substitute for CALOMEL as a
CATHARTIC in FEVERS, and all BIL-IOUS AFFECTIONS.

FROM the extensive applicability to gen-eral diseases, which this remedy posses-ses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cures of various complaints, and the universal suc cess which attends its use, the Proprietor cess which in claiming for it, superior consideration. The numerous testimonials of its effects, from Physicians, Druggists, and distinguished individuals, place it beyond the doubtful remedies of the day, and entitle it special confidence.
THESE PILLS having acquired an un

precedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEP-TIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the in-creasing demand for the Medicine—it is only necessary for the Proprietor to continue the Caution, that the Public may not mistake other medicines, which are introduced as Tomato preparations, for the true COM-POUND TOMATO PILLS.

For a full account of this Medicine, testi-monials, de., see Pamphlets, in the hands of all who sell it. J. & R. SLOAN.

State of Norrh Carolina. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

November Term, 1839. Franklin Harriss | Original Attachment le-Absalom M. Potts. Vied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, inhabitant of this State-It is therefore or inhabitant of this State—It is therefore or dered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the Court House or Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to answer or replevy, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Test: J. HOLDERBY, Clerk.

Pr. adv. 84 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS

FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has for sale, at his Norseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multi-caulis, these are superior to cuttings withou 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 selec-tions of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated. healthy, growing condition.

and in healthy, growing condition.

I will have trees delivered in good condition, at any reasonable distrance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orderwill 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 Negarian which contains Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicant-the postage being paul. Communications will be promptly attended to. Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK. September 6, 1839.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that they are now receiving an opening for sale a handsome assortment of OODS, which they will dispose of at the most reduced prices for each or on a short credit. They stock consist in part of the most fashionable Clothes, Casimeres, Casimets, Satins, Silk Velvets and Vestings, together with a Variety of Summer Goods.

suitable for gentlemen's wear. A very near assortment of Silks, Calicoes Muslins, Stocks, Collars, Bosons, and other

fancy goods.

A fine assortment of Coach trimmings con stantly kept on hand—such as Springs, Axles, Tops, Dash-leather, Lace-fringe, &c., which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Our friends and customers are particularly in vited to call and examine before purchasin McCONNEL & LINDSAY. June 28th, 1839.

State of North Carolina,

Joseph Wolf Petition for Divorce.

Jane Wolf.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jane Wolf, the Defendant, does not reside within the limits of this State:—It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, published at Salisbury, and the Greensburough Patriot, that unless the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Stokes, at the court-house in Germanton, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or denur, or the Pe-

next, and plead, answer or denair, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set byer for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Isaac Golding, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1839,
ISAAC GOLDING, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. 810. 45-13.

DEAUTIFUL Head of helonging to the human frame. How strange ly the loss of it changes the countenance an prematurely brings on the appearance of oil age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even to shun soci-ety to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives ar quantance; the remainder of their lives ar consequently spent in retirement. In short not even the loss of property fills the gene-ous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To aver all these unpleasant circumstances, Ol DRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stor DRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stop-the hair from falling off on the first applica-tion and a tew bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whisker-prevents the hair from turning gray, maker-it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first res sectabil-ity in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Being are shown by the proprietors. shown by the proprietors.

0: Read the following:
ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be see below, to the high character of the following

The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldradge, and have found it highly ser viceable not only as a preventive against the

WM. THATCHER, senior, Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 68 North Fifth-stree

JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch street. JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race s JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st. HUGH McGURDY, 243 South 7th st. JOHN GARD, Jr. 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wear ing wigs, may not always experience its re-torative qualities, yet it will certainly rais its virtues in the estimation of the public when it is known that three of the above sign ors are more than 50 years of age, and the theres not less than thirty.

[From the Mayor.] Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia. I, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of

i, ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify P. Inglis, am well acquanted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McGurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate. that they are gentlemen of character and re-spectability, and as such full credit should be riven to the said certificate.

In wifness whereof, I have hereunto set

my hand, and caused the seal of the [L. S.] city to be affixed, this sixth day or December, &c.
ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor

Counterfeits are Abroad.

LOOKhearcfally on the splendid wrapper for the name of L. S. Comstock. Beware: as all without that name must be false. Sold by J. & R. SLOAN, Greensborough, N. C. 37-tt

State of North Carolina. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions November term 1839. Joseph A. Twitchell vs. Absolom W. Scales, Original Attachment, levied on Real & Per-sonal Property.

John M. Rose

Same as above. Absolom W. Scales.

1 P appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in these cases is not an a habitant of this State:—It is therefore or-iered by the Court, that publication be chade for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, or said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the court-house in Went-worth, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer, plead, or plevy,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him Test: J. HOLDERLY, Clerk, Pr. adv. 84 20 48-6

State of North Carolina. ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-

John Ayres Original Attachment.—
Vs. Joseph B. Wynn. Tho's W. Warmer summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State:-It is there fore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the court house in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

This invaluable Medicine may be had at the Greensborough Drug Store, one door north of Mr. J. H. Lindsay's store. D. P. WEIR.

November, 1930.

FOR SALE,

1580 lb. St. Crox SUGAR,
1284 lb. Porto Rico "
COFFEE, Rio, Cuba, Lagriera, and Java,
Loaf, Lump, Broken, and Crushed SUGAR,
Chocolate, Tea, and Rice,
New Orleans, and sugar house MOLASSES, Liverpool, and blown SALT. Table Salt in Boxes, Cut, and Wrought Nails,

Sperm, and Tallow Candles, Turpentine, by the gallon, Linseed Oil.

OTHS, of the first quality, above, for sale by Bacon, Flour, Lard, and Corn-Meal, generally on hand. JESSE H. LINDSAY, December, 1989.

DILES, &c., HAEMORIDES, NO. CURE NO PAY!!-PRICE \$1-DAYS' LINAMENT.-No FICTION! This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the cor-rectness of the lamented Dr. Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posterity the benefit of his knowl dge on this subject," and he therefore be-meathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon

iavs, the secret of his discovery.
It is now used in the principal hospitals, no the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the Piles and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless when its effects are not witnessed. Externally in the following

For Dropsey—creating extraordinary ab-orption at office.
All Swellings—reducing them in a few

Rheumatism-Acute or chronic giving Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds

Croup, and Whooping Cough; Externally, n over the chest. All Bruises, Sprains and Burns; curing in

few hour . Sores and Ulcers; Whether fresh or of long

tanding and fever sores.
Its operation upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxa-tion of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the Piles, is "it acts like

THE PHES.—The price \$1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay Linament for the Piles and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the agents and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful. We might insert certifi-cates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to

BEWARE!—Base attempts having bee made to counterfest or imitate this article, beside and purchase none unless with the WRITTEN Signiture of Comstock & Co

WRITTEN Signiture of Constock & Co. SOLOMON HAYS.
Sold wholesale and retad by COMSTOCK & CO. sole agents, 2 Fletcher st. near Mander Lane, one door below Pearl st. New York, and by one Druggist in every town in the United States. Also, for sale by 37-ti J. & R. SLOAN.

WHO wants better evidence !- I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary let-ters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S Life Pills & Phonix Bitters

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvencase they attest the fact, that he memoran-ience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the pa-tient, without feeling their operation, is un-versally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of a-cute suffering, great rejust is obtained in a few hour, and a cure is generally effected in

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE WEDICINES are now universally admitted. to be the most speedy and effectual cure ex-tant in all discuses of that class int in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a mos

excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of ca es where patients have come forward and re quested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the diges tive organs, and invigorate the general funcons of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing dis

case and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievious calamity of impared mental energy; in palpatations of the heart, datulence, less of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess

the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in fluence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habit are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated lumbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs

Superior Court of Law Fall Term,

1839.

Joseph Wolf

ys.

Petition for Divorce.

Petition for Divorce.

Petition for Divorce.

Petition for Divorce.

Prince and there to answer and will be control to the court of the Life Medicine and butsanic, and the plead,—otherwise judgment by default final Nervous disorders of every kind, an whatever, cause arising, fly before the of the Life Medicines, and all that the plead,—otherwise judgment by default final Nervous disorders of every kind, an whatever, cause arising, fly before the of the Life Medicines. Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadinly affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgences of the passions, this medicine is a sare, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are langued and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDI CINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most

The following cases are among the most recent curve effected, and grate-utly acknowledged by the persons benefitted:
Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was enterely cured. [Case restands of the wide and engraving in 8 dew page.] acted, with a wood engraving in a new pain

octed, with a wood engraving in a new painphiet now in press.

Case of Thomas Purcell, sen'r, 84 years of
age—was afflected 18 years with swellings in
his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42
phils in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio
rhemiatism five years—is entirely cured
his used the Life Medicines for Worms in
children and found them a sovereign remedy.

FIRKINS fresh Mountain BUTTER.

Just received and for sale by

Ce R. SLOAN.

October 25, 1859.

A LL those indebted to the firm of McConpublic are respectfully invited to
call and cash them, as it is necessary the
books should be clow. J. McCONNET.

Just received and for sale by

Living S. P. SLOAN.

July 18, 1859.

headache-niways relieved by a small desc-

now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inve terate and obstinate dispensia, and general dobility

matism, gravel, liver affections, and general crivous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman---attested by her husband

Saubel Adams.
Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unma ried woman-subject to ill-health several years-a small course of the Life Medicines

thy.
Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Tho mas—cough and symptoms of consumption— cured in four weeks. Hier sister cured of a severe attack of inflamatory rheumatism in

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. 1.—
was in a very low state or health a year and
a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T.
is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.
Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case
of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short
space of time. Directions followed strictly.
Case of Amos Davis—Affection of the Livcase of trying doctor's remedies in vain for

er-after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a periect cure in 24 hours by the use of the

Life Medicines.
Thousands of persons afflicted in like man-ner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFITT'S LAFE PILLS and PHENIX BUTTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be etter adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally according to the peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, repression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

acss of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Lee Medicines possess wonderful efficiency in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches. weakness, heavings and lowness of spirits transess of sight, confused thoughts, wonder ing of the mind, vapours and mekancholy and all kinds of hysteric complaints are grad-and all kinds of hysteric complaints are grad-ically removed by their use. In sickness of the stemach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful and as a purifier of the

blood they have not their equal in the world:
For additional particulars of the above med-cines, see Mothit's "Good Samarian," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can alway—be obtained of the different Agents can alway be obtained of the diff who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions en be obtained on application at the office, 475 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOF FAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal teduction made to those who purchase to sell

AGENTS-The Life Medicines may also e had of any of the principal Druggists in very town throughout the United States and · Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a the similie of John Moffit's signiture is upon the label of

These valuable Medicines are for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

State of North Carolina, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions-

rember Term 1839. Murphey Stegall) The Heirs at law of John Stegall. Abigaii Stegall

Same. T appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Bailey Stegall and Berry Stegall two of the defendants in the above cases, are not ababitants of this State, it is therefore ordernombitants of this State, it is therefore order-ed that publication be made for six weeks in the Green-borough Patriot, for said detend-ants personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rockigham, at the court house in Wentworth, or the 4th Monday of Pebruary next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment according to Scifa. will be entered

gainst them.
Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of ou said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of No vember 1839. J. HOLDERBY, Clerk.

Pr. Adv. 84 20

State of North Carolina, Superior Court of Law-Fall Term,

1839. Juliana Bringle Petition for Divorce.

Juliana Bringle
vs.

Casper Bringle.

I' appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that the defendant, Casper Bringle, is not
an inhabitant of this State.—it is therefore
ordered by the Court that publication be made
for three months in the Carolina Watchman,
orinted at Salisbury, and the Greensborough
Patriot, printed at Greensborough, that the
said Casper Bringle appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county
of Davidson, at the courthouse in Lexington of Davidson, at the courthouse in Lexington on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer to said Petition. or it will be read ex parte and judgment ren-dered accordingly.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said

Court, at Office, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1839.

ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C. Pr. adv. \$10.

NEW GOODS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Cleanse and purify the Body.

THE application of the principle of Purgation being allowed to be one of the greater est utility in the cure and prevention of dis-ease, it is of the greatest consequence to ac-certain what medicine is capable of producing the desired effect in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

It has now no longer to contend with the blind prejudices of the greatest portion of the public; it is only with those few who are determined to be "killed according to rule," termined to be "killed according to rule," like the people of old, who "would have" a "King to reign over them." But, thanks to the circulation of newspapers—thanks to the general diffusion of knowledge, which enables nineteen twentieths of the people to read and to judge for themselves—now we no longer believe in swallowing that deadly mineral, Morcury, professing to cure—but universally leaving us in a worse condition after its

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short of Feve

ing.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration; the printed direction only has to be observed, and they describe the just proportion of the dost-to the magnitude of the disease to be cured. Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these Pills. of these Pills.

of these Pars.

Brandreth's Pills.—This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sodorific or alterative. It stands infiniteas a sodorific of alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercery. Its pargative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these Pills may be taken daily for any period, and instead of weakening by the cathartie effect, they add strength by taking away the cause-of weakness. There is no good Mercury does, which these Pills do not likewesse. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The teeth are not injured—the bones and limbs are not parilyzed—nount in the stead of these distressing symptons. the bones and limbs are not party symptoms, but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases—they cure Inflamation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Biseatria and Stranguary! They cure Dysentary and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Four years this medicine human assistance. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States, wherever it has been introduced it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office for Virginia and North Carolina, is 195 Main Street, Richmond Virginia,—where the Medicine can be obtained at 25 cents per Box, with full directions for use,—and also at the Agencies belo v.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists

E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford, N. C. G. A. Mebane, P. M., Mason Hall, Orange, N. C.

Stedman & Ramssy, Pittsboro, Chathann N. C.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Randolph, N. G.
Joseph A. Siceluff, Midseny, Davidson, N. C.
William J. McElroy, Salem, N. C.
J. & I S. Gibson, Germanton, N. C.
James Johnson, P. M., Wentworth, N. C.
And the Medicine is also for sale at Greense
boro, N. C. by J. & R. SLOAN. N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

EASTERN, (duily.) to Raleigh, N. C.—Are, rives every day by 10 a. m.—Beparts every re day at 1 p. m.

SOUTH-WESTERN, (duily.) to Salisbury, N. C.—Arrives every day by 12 m.—Desparts every day at 11 a. m.

WESTERN, (three times a week.) via Salom to Wythe c. h., Va.—Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Seturday by 9 p. m.—Departs every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a. m.

NORTHERN, (three times a week.) to Mūton, N. C.—Arrives every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday by 10 a. m.—Departs same days at 1 p. m.

days at 1 p. m. Danville Mail arrives every Monday, Wed-

nesday and Saturday, by 4 p. m., and departs every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

HORSE MAIL, (weekly,) for Pittsborough
leaves every Thursday at 11 a. m., and arrives every Sunday by 5 p. m.—For Ashborough, leaves every Monday at 11 a. m. and arrives every Tuesday by 3 p. m. November, 1839.

To the Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which a mill will do much better than the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to receive its belance, and of course always to preserve its balance, and of courso

always to preserve its balance, and of courso there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the patent and spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill. Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'i. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance. are highly pleased with its performance L. M. GILBERT. October 25, 1839.