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CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE, AUGUST 19.

THE VETO.

After two successive disappointments, on previous days, from votes to postpone, the question at last came up at 12 o'clock, on considering the Executive communication containing the President's objections to the bill chartering a Fiscal Bank.
Mr. Clay addressed the Senate in a very eloquent speech in vindication of the course of the Senate in relation to the bill, and particularly that in respect to the 16th or compromise section, against which the objections of the President were expressed with peculiar emphasis. [As a full report (says the *Intelligencer*) of this speech and some of those which followed it in a course of preparation by our Reporter, we must defer even an outline of the speech for the present.] After going through with an examination of the several positions taken in the Message, and replying to the President's objections, Mr. C. adverted to the fact that some of his friends round him were engaged in the preparation of a new bill, and, without pledging himself to any course respecting it until he should see its precise form, Mr. C. expressed his hope that they would go on, and render it as perfect as possible. And he concluded with congratulating the country on the many important measures which had been carried through both Houses during the present extra session, and expressing his hope that, if not now, at the regular session something might be done to put the currency of the country on a satisfactory basis.

Mr. Rives followed in a speech vindicating the course of the President, on which he passed the highest eulogiums. He seemed inclined to treat Mr. Clay's speech as an attack on the President for treachery to the country and to his party. But, in repeated explanations which passed between the two Senators, Mr. Clay disclaimed all such purpose, and resisted what he considered as misrepresentations (though unintentional ones of course) of most of the points he had taken.

Mr. R. concluded by expressing an earnest hope that no new bill would be brought in, but that the question would be referred over to the People. If, however, such a bill should be reported as he could conscientiously support, it should have his vote.

Mr. Clay rejoined in a second speech, (which became unusually impassioned toward the close,) and in which he warmly repelled the imputation of having attacked the President, or charged him with treachery. He adverted to their long personal friendship, declared it to be unimpaired by what had transpired, and his desire for its long continuance; but adverted to a certain cabal, which claimed to be the President's friends *par excellence*, and who surrounded and sought to guide him as a sort of second Kitchen Cabinet—whose object was the dissolution of the Whig party, the dissolution of Congress, and a change in the whole face of the affairs of the country. These might whisper suspicions into his ears, and endeavor to pour poison into his heart, with a view to separate him from Mr. C. If the President should choose, though Mr. C. was sure he could not, to lend his ear to such advisers, and to separate himself from him, he should deeply regret it for the sake of their common country.

Mr. Rives also spoke again, with much animation and earnestness, still taking the ground that Mr. C. had attacked the President. (Mr. C. still disclaiming and correcting his representations of what had passed.)

Mr. Clay said a few more things, in a more playful spirit than before, in reply to Mr. R.'s last remarks.

Mr. Archer made an effort to bring Mr. Clay to a disclaimer of any allusion to his colleagues in the House of Representatives in what he had said about a kitchen cabinet.

Mr. Clay denied that he had asserted the existence of such a cabal; he had stated the existence of such a rumor, and asked Mr. A. if he had never heard of it. As to his colleagues being implicated, that was Mr. A.'s own inference, not Mr. C.'s assertion.

After several inquiries and replies had passed, in the last of which Mr. C. refused to go further in his disclaimer—

Mr. Berrien stated to Mr. Archer what Mr. Clay had said; with which Mr. A.

professed himself satisfied and the inquiry dropped.

The question was then (at past 5 o'clock) taken anew upon the passage of the bank bill, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodridge—25.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McKim, Roberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—24.

There not being the constitutional majority of two-thirds in favor of the bill, which would be requisite to entitle it to be sent to the House of Representatives for the like concurrence there, the bill remains finally rejected.

The Senate then, after an exhausting session of seven hours, adjourned.

House of Representatives, August 20.

FISCAL CORPORATION.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, in the chair.)

On motion of Mr. S. the committee took up House bill No. 14, being a bill reported from the Select Committee appointed by this House on the subject of Currency, entitled "A bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States."

Mr. Sergeant said that he would state to the committee what he meant to propose to them. The Committee would undoubtedly recollect the nature of the bill which had been reported by this Committee on the Currency some considerable time ago, and which was numbered "fourteen." His intention was now to move to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting what he would send to the Chair. His intention, further, was to ask, upon this motion being made and certain amendments which he intended to propose being presented to the committee, that the committee should rise, in order that he might, in the House, move the printing of those amendments that they might be laid before the members of the House. And then, as soon as that was done, he would ask the House to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of taking up the subject.

Mr. Wise rose and expressed his wish that, before any action should be taken on the amendments, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) would state the contents of them as briefly and succinctly as he could.

Mr. Gilmer rose, he said, merely to ask that the amendments might be read before they were ordered to be printed. He would then be very glad to hear any explanation the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) might think proper to make.

Mr. Charles Brown said that it would be necessary to read the bill and amendments from beginning to end before ordering the amendments to be printed.

The Clerk then read bill No. 14, with the amendments proposed by Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Sergeant said that, as several inquiries had been made of him with regard to this bill he would now proceed to make a short statement, to show in what respects it differed from that recently before this House. He would say, first, that there are two or three verbal errors in this bill, and there were words, in two or three places, which he thought had better have been left out, and which were intended to have been omitted by the committee. There were several gentlemen in the present Congress who entertained extreme hostility to the word "bank," and, as far as he was concerned, he felt every disposition to indulge their feelings, and he had therefore endeavored throughout this bill to avoid using the word "bank." If that word anywhere remained as applicable to the thing it was proposed to create by this law, let it go out—let it go out. Now, the word "corporation" sounded well [laughter], and he was glad to perceive it gave pleasure to the House. At all events, they had a new word to fight against. Now, the difference between this bill and that which passed this House some days ago would be seen by comparison. The present differed from the other principally in three or four particulars, and there were some other parts of the bill which varied, in minor particulars, from that which had been before the House a few days ago. Those differences gentlemen would have no difficulty in discovering and understanding when the bill should have been printed. He would now proceed to answer the inquiries of gentlemen, in reference to this bill. Mr. S. then stated the following as the substantial points of difference between the two bills:

1. The capital in the former bill was thirty millions, with power to extend it to fifty millions. In this bill twenty-

one millions, with power to extend it to thirty five millions.

2. The former bill provided for officers of discount and deposits. In this there are to be agencies only.

3. The dealings of the Corporation are to be confined to buying and selling foreign bills of exchange, including bills drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another. There are to be no discounts.

4. The title of the Corporation is changed.

Mr. Wise raised the point of order that this bill was, in substance, the same as that which had yesterday been rejected, and that it could not, therefore, be taken up; otherwise the constitutional provision ought thus be evaded.

After some conversation, the chairman overruled the objection, on the ground that the measures were not the same, though parts of them might be similar.

No appeal being taken, the motion of Mr. Sergeant was put, and agreed to.

And the committee rose and reported progress on the bill.

Mr. Sergeant moved that the amendments offered by him in committee be printed.

Mr. Williams, of Md., moved to amend that amendment by adding, "and that every part of the amendments which is not literally contained in the original bill proposed to be struck out, shall be printed in italics."

Mr. Wise moved to amend the amendment by adding, "and that the Veto Message be printed for the use of the members of this House."

Mr. Lewis Williams said that the House had not got the Veto Message, and could not, therefore, order the printing of it.

And the speaker so decided.

After some conversation, Mr. W. C. Johnson moved the previous question on the motion to print.

And there was a second.

And the main question (being on the printing) was ordered to be taken.

The amendment of Mr. Williams was voted down.

And the motion of Mr. Sergeant was agreed to.

So the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Bankrupt Law.

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, established throughout the United States a uniform system of bankruptcy as follows: All persons what-so-ever, residing in any State, District, or Territory of the United States, owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a list of his or their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights, a credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified by oath, or, if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, by solemn affirmation, apply to the proper court, as hereinafter mentioned, for the benefit of this act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of this act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of such court. All persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars, shall be liable to become bankrupts within the true intent and meaning of this act, and may, upon the petition of one or more of their creditors, to whom they owe debts amounting in the whole to not less than five hundred dollars, to the appropriate court, be so declared accordingly, in the following cases, to-wit: whenever such person, being a merchant, or actually using the trade of merchandise, or being a retailer of merchandise, or being a banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, shall depart from the State, District or Territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors; or shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested; or shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his goods and chattels, lands, or tenements, to be attached, distrained, sequestered, or taken in execution; or shall remove his goods, chattels, and effects, or conceal them to prevent their being levied upon, or taken in execution, or by other process; or make any fraudulent conveyance, assignment, sale, gift, or other transfer of his lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, credits, or evidences of debt: *Provided*, however, That any person so declared a bankrupt at the instance of a creditor, may, at his election, by petition to such court within ten days after its decree, be entitled to a trial by jury before such court,

to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy; or if such person shall reside at a great distance from the place of holding such court, the said judge, in his discretion, may direct such trial by jury to be had in the county of such person's residence, in such manner and under such directions as the said court may prescribe and give; and all such decrees passed by such court, and not so re-examined, shall be deemed final and conclusive as to the subject-matter thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all future payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by any bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any creditor, endorser, surety, or other person any preference or priority over the general creditors of such bankrupt; and all other payments, securities, conveyances, or transfers of property, or agreements made or given by such bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, to any person or persons whatever, not being a bona fide creditor or purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and a fraud upon this act; and the assignee under the bankruptcy shall be entitled to claim, sue for, recover, and receive the same as part of the assets of the bankruptcy; and the person making such unlawful preferences and payments shall receive no discharge under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all dealings and transactions by and with any bankrupt, bona fide made and entered into more than two months before the petition filed against him, or by him, shall not be invalidated or affected by this act: *Provided*, That the other party to any such dealings or transactions had no notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, or of the intention of the bankrupt to take the benefit of this act. And in case it shall be made to appear to the court, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, that the bankrupt, his application being voluntary, has, subsequent to the first day of January last, or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankruptcy law, by assignments or otherwise, given or secured any preference to one creditor over another, he shall not receive a discharge unless the same be assented to by a majority in interest of those of his creditors who have not been so preferred: *And provided*, also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to annul, destroy, or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any liens, mortgages, or other securities on property, real or personal, which may be valid by the laws of the States respectively, and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of the second and fifth sections of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the property and rights of property, of every name and nature, and whether real, personal, or mixed, of every bankrupt, except as is hereinafter provided, shall be declared to be a bankruptcy within this act, shall, by more operation of law, ipso facto, from the time of such decree, be deemed to be divested out of such bankrupt, without any other act, assignment, or other conveyance whatsoever; and the same shall be vested, by force of the same decree, in such assignee as from time to time shall be appointed by the proper court for this purpose; which power of appointment and removal such court may exercise at its discretion, rates quotes; and the assignee so appointed shall be vested with all the rights, titles, powers, and authorities to sell, manage, and dispose of the same, and to sue for and defend the same, subject to the orders and directions of such court, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same were vested in, or might be exercised by, such bankrupt before or at the time his bankruptcy was declared as aforesaid; and all suits in law or in equity, then pending, in which such bankrupt is a party, may be prosecuted and defended by such assignee to their final conclusions, in the same way and with the same effect, as they might have been by such bankrupt; and no suit commenced by or against any assignee shall be abated by his death or removal from office, but the same may be prosecuted or defended by his successor in the same office; *Provided*, however, That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of three hundred dollars; and also, the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every bankrupt who shall bona fide surrender all his property and rights of property, with the exception before mentioned, for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be passed by the proper

court, and shall otherwise conform to all the other requisitions of this act, shall (unless a majority in number and value of his creditors, who have proved their debts, shall file their written dissent thereto) be entitled to a full discharge from all his debts, to be decreed and allowed by the court which has declared him a bankrupt, and a certificate thereof granted to him by such court accordingly, upon his petition filed for such purpose; such discharge and certificate not, however, to be granted until after ninety days from the decree of bankruptcy, nor until after seventy days' notice in some public newspaper, designated by such court, to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear at a particular time and place, to show cause why such discharge and certificate shall not be granted; at which time and place any such creditors, or other persons in interest, may appear and contest the right of the bankrupt thereto; *Provided*, That in all cases where the residence of the creditor is known, a service on him personally, or by letter addressed to him at his known usual place of residence, shall be prescribed by the court, as in their discretion shall seem proper, having regard to the distance at which the creditor resides from such court. And if any such bankrupt shall be guilty of any fraud or wilful concealment of his property or rights of property, or shall have preferred any of his creditors contrary to the provisions of this act, or shall wilfully omit or refuse to comply with any orders or directions of such court, or to conform to any other requisites of this act, or shall, in the proceedings under this act, admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall not be entitled to any such discharge or certificate; nor shall any person, being a merchant, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, be entitled to any such discharge or certificate, who shall become bankrupt, and who shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act; nor any person who, after the passing of this act, shall apply trust funds to his own use: *Provided*, That no discharge of any bankrupt under this act shall release or discharge any person who may be liable for the same debt as a partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety, or otherwise, for or with the bankrupt. And such bankrupt shall at all times be subject to examination, orally, or upon written interrogatories, in and before such court, or any commission appointed by the court therefor, on oath, or if conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, upon his solemn affirmation, in all matters relating to such bankruptcy, and his acts and doings, and his property and rights of property, which, in the judgment of such court, are necessary and proper for the purposes of justice; and if in any such examination he shall wilfully and corruptly answer, or swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punishable therefor in like manner as the crime of perjury is now punishable by the laws of the United States; and such discharge and certificate, when duly granted, shall, in all courts of justice, be deemed a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of such bankrupt, which are provable under this act, and shall be and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatever, and the same shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of such bankrupt, unless the same shall be impeached for some fraud or wilful concealment by him of his property, or rights of property, as aforesaid, contrary to the provisions of this act, on prior reasonable notice specifying in writing such fraud or concealment; and if, in any case of bankruptcy, a majority, in number and value of the creditors, who shall have proved their debts at the time of hearing of the petition of the bankrupt for a discharge as hereinafter provided, shall at such hearing file their written dissent to the allowance of a discharge and certificate to such bankrupt, or if, upon such hearing, a discharge shall not be decreed to him, the bankrupt may demand a trial by jury upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, at such time and place and in such manner as the court may order; or he may appeal from that decision, at any time within ten days thereafter, to the circuit court next to be held for the same district, by simply entering in the district court, or with the clerk thereof, upon record, his prayer for an appeal. The appeal shall be tried at the first term of the circuit court after it be taken, unless, for sufficient reason, a continuance be granted; and it may be heard and determined by said court summarily, or by a jury, at the option of a bankrupt; and the creditors may appear and object against a decree of discharge and the allowance of the certificate, as hereinafter provided. And if upon a full hearing of the parties, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, or the jury shall find, that the bankrupt has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, as by this act required, and has in all things conformed to the directions thereof, the court shall make a decree of discharge, and grant a certificate, as provided in this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all creditors coming in and proving their debts under such bankruptcy, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, the same being bona fide debts, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and effects, pro rata, without any priority or preference whatsoever, except only for debts due by such bankrupt to the United States, and for all debts due by him to persons who, by the laws of the United States, have a preference, in consequence of having paid moneys as his sureties, which shall be first paid out of the assets; and any person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of any bankrupt shall be entitled to receive the full amount of the wages due to him for such labor, not exceeding twenty-five dollars: *Provided*, That such labor shall have been performed within six months next before the bankruptcy of his employer; and all creditors whose debts are not due and payable until a future day, all annuitants, holders of bottomry and respondentia bonds, holders of policies of insurances, sureties, endorsers, bail, or other persons, having uncertain or contingent demands against such bankrupt, shall be permitted to come in and prove such debts or claims under this act, and shall have a right, when their debts and claims become absolute, to have the same allowed them; and such annuitants and holders of debts payable in future may have the present value thereof ascertained, under the direction of such court, and allowed them accordingly, as debts in present; and no creditor or other person, coming in and proving his debt or other claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, but shall be deemed thereby to have waived all right of action and suit against such bankrupt; and all proceedings already commenced, and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be surrendered thereby; and in all cases where there are mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, the balance only shall be deemed the true debt or claim between them, and the residue shall be deemed adjusted by the set off; all such proof of debts shall be made before the court decreeing the bankruptcy, or before some commissioner appointed by the court for that purpose; but such court shall have full power to set aside and disallow any debt, upon proof that such debt is founded in fraud, imposition, illegality, or mistake; and corporations to whom any debts are due may make proof thereof by their president, cashier, treasurer, or other officer, who may be specially appointed for that purpose; and in appointing commissioners to receive proof of debts, and perform other duties, under the provisions of this act, the said court shall appoint such persons as have their residence in the county in which the bankrupt lives.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the district court in every district shall have jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy arising under this act and any other act which may hereafter be passed on the subject of bankruptcy; the said jurisdiction to be exercised summarily, in the nature of summary proceedings in equity; and for this purpose the said district court shall be deemed always open. And the district judge may adjourn any point or question arising in any case in bankruptcy to the circuit court for the district, in his discretion, to be there heard and determined; and for this purpose the circuit court of such district shall also be deemed always open. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred on the district court shall extend to all cases and controversies in bankruptcy arising between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy; to all cases and controversies between such creditor or creditors and the assignee of the estate, whether in office or removed; to all cases and controversies between such assignee and the bankrupt, and to all acts, matters, and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of the bankrupt and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said courts shall have full authority and jurisdiction to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent the circuit courts may now do in any suit pending therein in equity. And it shall be the duty of the district court in each district, from time to time, to prescribe suitable rules and regulations and forms of proceedings in all matters of bankruptcy; which rules, regulations, and forms shall be subject to be altered, added to, revised, or annulled, by the circuit court of the same district, and other rules, and regulations, and forms substituted therefor; and in all such rules, regulations, and forms it shall be the duty of the said courts to make them as simple and brief as practicable, to the end to avoid all unnecessary expenses, and to facilitate the use thereof by the public at large. And the said courts shall, from time to time, prescribe a tariff or table of fees and charges, to be taxed by the officers of the

[For the Patriot.

Poetry made by hand.

When first that wholesome form of thine
Entraptured I beheld—
The soul and center of the "fair"—
With cakes and beer to sell,
And when I saw thy big grey eyes,
As candles shining clear;
Thy hardy hands that nimbly drew
Quart after quart of beer;
Thy hair, dishevelled, clustering round
That paragon of necks;
Thy chubby cheeks all dotted o'er
With lovely little specks;
Thy mouth, so like a poor man's lease;
And lips, tinged with the rose;
Extensive skillet-handle chin,
And glorious roman nose;
Thy waist, of ample hearty size,
Not cramped and squeezed in stays,
Which showed you did not vainly seek
To alter nature's ways;—
When all thy beauties I beheld,
I ventured to your cart,
Determined there my mind to speak,
And barker you my heart.
But such was the continual call
Around for cakes and beer,
I found that all would listen to
What you alone should hear.
But now the question I will pop
Most delicate and feelin',
And beg you to consider me
At your big feet a kneelin':—
My dearest dear, my loveliest love,
Come marry me, I pray;
With you I'll tarry all my life,
And never run away;
But stay at home, and cook, and nurse
Our little children dear,
While with the cart you're gone away
To peddle cakes and beer! Zen.

CHURLISHNESS.

Of all the churls I ever met with far-
mer Grumley was the very worst. A
kind-hearted, gentle and forbearing dis-
position is one of the sweetest cordials of
domestic happiness; and a churlish, over-
bearing spirit is one of the bitterest in-
gredients in the cup of worldly care. In
carrying on our intercourse with the
world we are apt to fancy ourselves called
upon to exercise a shrewdness, a sus-
picion, a tartness, to defend ourselves
from the selfish designs of those with
whom we have to do; and we sometimes
fall back for justification on the text of
Scripture which says "Be ye, therefore,
wise as serpents and harmless as doves;"
but, too often, we attach to the former
part of the text a meaning which does
not belong to it, and lose sight of the
latter part altogether, because the prac-
tice of it would be inconvenient. But
whatever we may say to justify shrewd-
ness abroad, it can never sanction churl-
ishness at home. In domestic life
churlishness is a deadly poison, to which
happiness is sure to fall a victim.

Now, it was in his own house, in the
bosom of his own family, that farmer
Grumley was the greatest churl; and against
his wife, who had the strongest claim to
his kindness and affection, his churlish-
ness appeared particularly to be directed.
Never, sure, did any man manifest a more
captious disposition. He was a bunch
of stinging nettles, a bundle of thorns, a
moving furze bush in his own habitation.

Such was farmer Grumley in health;
how, then, shall I describe him when tem-
per was soured by sickness!

I visited him one night when confined
to his bed, and from the next room heard
the following dialogue between him and
Mrs. Grumley, who was a tender hearted,
affectionate creature.

Mrs. Grumley.—And how do you feel
now, love?

Farmer.—Never mind how I feel.

Mrs. Grumley.—Let me shake up your
pillow and put your head a little higher.

Farmer.—Let the pillow alone, and be
off with yourself; I don't want you here.

Mrs. Grumley.—It is time to take your
medicine, my dear; shall I pour it out
for you?

Farmer.—I won't take my medicine,
and you shan't pour it out. I wish you
and the medicine were a hundred miles
off, plaguing me for everlastin'.

Mrs. Grumley.—Well, my love, then,
I will not pour out the medicine. Will
you take a little of the calves' foot jelly?

Farmer.—No I won't. I hate calves'
foot jelly, and should like to see it thrown
out of the window, and you after it.

Mrs. Grumley.—Will you try the sooth-
ing syrup? I will put a little in the spoon.

Farmer.—I wish the spoon was stuck
in your throat! I won't touch one of
your messes, you torment you.

Mrs. Grumley.—Don't put yourself in
a passion, my love; you will only make
yourself worse.

Farmer.—I will put myself in a pas-
sion, whether I am worse or not. You
are enough to drive a man out of his
senses. Chatter, chatter, chatter, all day
long, and no peace from morning to night.
Get away, or I'll throw the candle-stick
at your head I will.

Mrs. Grumley left the room, seeing
that her husband was so agitated; and in
a short time the farmer took his medi-
cine himself, ate a large portion of calves'
foot jelly, and asked me, when I joined
him, to pour him out a spoonful of sooth-
ing syrup.

Now, farmer Grumley manifested this
churlishness of disposition towards his
wife for more than twenty years, and the
more tractable and affectionately she be-
haved, the more brutal and overbearing
he became. The wild beast of the woods

was never more ready to rend his enemy,
nor the wolf to rush upon the helpless
lamb, than he was to upbraid and afflict
his unoffending wife.—His remains now
lie under the churchyard sod, where I
saw them deposited, but his wife is liv-
ing still.

Oh, what discomfort, uneasiness and
unhappiness, does churlishness produce!
and yet how many farmer Grumleys are
there to be found, who instead of obey-
ing the Divine injunction, "Husbands,
love your wives," Eph. 5: 25, are ruling
the n with an iron rod, and going through
the world grumbling, growling, and
spreading discord around, instead of in-
creasing in affection and dwelling in do-
mestic joy.—Old Humphrey.

Good old Deacon Jarvis sent a peck of
wheat to his neighbor, asking its worth in
bread in return, whereupon the neighbor
observed that it was the first time he
ever saw or heard of the "seed of the right-
eous man begging bread."

Jayne's Expectorant.—"Mr. Member
of Congress, can I sell you some of
Jayne's Expectorant?"
"No sir."

"Why not!—capital thing for public
speakers sir."

"May be so—but we members all ex-
pect to run ourselves."

The Turkish Ladies.—Two firmans
have been issued, in which the Turkish
ladies are earnestly besought to abstain
from all such unbecoming as the ex-
posure of their noses and lips to the wanton
gaze of passengers. They are required to
leave only a sufficient aperture in their
veils, to see that they do not defile them-
selves by coming in contact with any
male infidels. But worse—the last issued
firman has this passage:

"It being a matter of public notoriety,
that the infidel traders of Pera have in-
creased in number, and stored their shops
with divers tempting articles, the off-
spring of Satan's inventions, whereby the
wives and handmaids of the faithful are
excited to acts of most objectionable ex-
travagance, thereby injuring their domestic
felicity, and entailing great pecuniary
injuries upon their husbands and lords;
it also being observed, that, not content
with filling their shops with these luring
creations of Eblis, the aforesaid breeders
of mischief place behind their counters
youths of comely appearance, hoping
strongly to further captivate and intoxicate
the senses of true believing women,
and thence endangering their souls as
well as their purses, it is, consequently,
ordained, in the name of the Avenger of
all incongruities, that caution and discre-
tion be inculcated by husbands and male
relatives, and that the pernicious practice
of frequenting these infidel traps of des-
truction be put an end to. Let this serve
as a warning, or all parties will eat con-
siderable dirt in this world and in the
next."

An exquisite Bull.—A Mr. Pollard, one
of the Baltimore Reformed Drunkards,
recently, in a speech before a temperance
assembly, made the following unique
bull: "Fathers," exclaimed he, with the
most ardent enthusiasm, "you have
children; or if you have not, your daugh-
ters may have."

A man in Louisiana plants cucumbers
and "waters" them with "vinegar," the
vines produce excellent pickles, the
Crescent City says.

Too Hot Entirely.—They have very
hot weather in New Orleans; so intense
has been the heat, the Crescent City says,
that the people have been compelled to
draw their breath with corkscrews.

A Wagoner's Toast.—The Fair Sex:
The Jack screw of the United States and
the Wheel-Horse of all Creation.

The New Orleans Picayune says that
mosquitoes are like doct rs—they never
"let blood" without "running up a bill."

The following is a Frenchman's defini-
tion of a Broker. Ah! me make you
discovers! Vat is de raison vat fore de
peupelle call de agent, broker? It is
because ven de persone have bizzness
wid him he becaime broke.

MILL STONES.

I AM prepared to furnish any quantity of
MILL STONES, of three different kinds:
the FRENCH BURR, the KULN, and the
ESOPUS, varying in price from \$25 to \$200
per pair, and in size from 3 feet to 5 feet. I
believe those who want, will find it to their
interest to call and see me. I ask the atten-
tion of Millers to the French Burr Stones es-
pecially, as I will sell them of the very best
quality, and at a less price than was ever
known in this part of the country.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October, 1840.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings,
Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers,
Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains
and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations,
Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's
Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetter, E-
ruptions, Chills, Whitlows, Biles, Piles,
Corns, and external diseases generally.—
Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W.
GRAY, of Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of
Richmond, Va. Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

Cash Wanted.

CALL and close your accounts in the month
of January, if you wish to save interest;
and those whom we hold bonds on must set-
tle them in that month, if they expect to keep
clear of paying cost.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
December 25th, 1840.

PROSPECTUS OF THE OXFORD MERCURY.

The undersigned intends to publish in the
town of Oxford, Granville co., N. C., a weekly
newspaper of the above title. In soliciting
the patronage of the public, he deems it his
duty to state, as well his motives for com-
mencing such a publication, as also the man-
ner in which it will be conducted. He begs
the public to rely on what he says, and to be
assured that they may certainly expect all
that is promised. In the counties of Gran-
ville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Frank-
lin and Nash, all of which are in the same
vicinity, there is not a single press in opera-
tion; and the citizens of these counties, most
of them reading men, are compelled to sub-
scribe for foreign papers, which contain none
of the home news, most interesting to the
subscribers, and to have their advertisements
and job work executed at such a distance, as
to be inconvenient in the extreme. The
undersigned has therefore thought that a pa-
per situated in Oxford, which is nearly in the
centre of this vacancy, would afford great fa-
cilities and advantages to this community,
aside from its merit of a political, miscella-
neous, and literary character. In addition
to this, the northern mail arrives here as soon,
or sooner, than it does in Raleigh, and the
paper could thus spread through the country,
the latest news from Washington, and from
the north, quicker than it could possibly be
obtained from any other periodical, or publi-
cation in the State—so that if it were to be
nothing but a mere transcript of the latest
intelligence, it would be almost as valuable
to this community as the Washington In-
telligencer or Globe, and would be besides, much
cheaper.

But the undersigned intends that it shall
be inferior to none in the State, either in
point of mechanical execution, or editorial
ability. He has made arrangements for ex-
changing with all the most valuable publi-
cations in the United States; he has type and
paper of superior quality, and printers of great
skill and ability. The editorial department
will be under the exclusive control of C. H.
WILEY, Esq., a young gentleman whose
name, to all who know him, will be a suffi-
cient recommendation. His pen is already
favorably known, and it only wants an oppor-
tunity to become the most popular in the
State. He will spare no exertions to render
the paper amusing and instructive; and with
his varied acquirements as a scholar, a writer,
and a man of extensive reading, is able, and
he is certainly willing, to afford his readers a
weekly literary treat, with which they can-
not be displeased. Mr. WILEY is also a firm
and considerate whig, and although the Mer-
cury will be by no means, what is called a
political paper, in common language, yet, it
will be ever found advocating the distinctive
tenets of the whig party, and the genuine
principles '94 and '99. Every thing, how-
ever, like party rancour, party prejudice,
and misrepresentation, will be carefully ex-
cluded from the columns of the Mercury. The
editor is one of those who believes that no party
is always right, and who is not disposed to
look on all, who differ with him in opinion, as
blinded, corrupt, &c. If all parties were as
degraded as they represent each other to be,
they would be fallen indeed, and all our
boasted free institutions, may all the restraints
of law, national, civil, and divine, would soon
be prostrated in the whirlwind of contending
passions, like rootless stubble before the
sweeping blast. While therefore, the editor
will always be found true to what he consid-
ers the orthodox whig doctrine, he will look
with an eye of respect, on those whom he
deems the wanderers from the true faith—
and though he may conceive them to be error,
he will always regard the great majority of
them, as honest in their belief. He will also,
offer them the columns of the Mercury for
the exposition and defence of their views,
convinced, that truth is only to be arrived at,
after a fair and impartial hearing of the mer-
its of both sides of every controverted ques-
tion.

With this exposition of his views and de-
signs, the undersigned now submits his Pros-
pectus to a generous public, and respectfully
solicits their patronage. The community
whom he particularly desires to be benefitted
by this paper, and for whose support he con-
fidently hopes, are evidently as intelligent,
liberal, and patriotic, as any in this or any
other State. He firmly believes that they
only want an opportunity to afford a triumph-
ant refutation of the illiberal aspersions which
some would cast upon them, by coming for-
ward and manfully sustaining all laudable
enterprise, cherishing and rewarding merit
among themselves. He is convinced that the
fact of there being no paper published among
them, does not prove their inability, or unwill-
ingness to support one; and is only an evi-
dence that no one has yet given them a fair
trial. This the undersigned hopes to do, and
he ardently trusts that his estimate of the
patriotic zeal and public spirit of this commu-
nity, will be found rather below than above
the mark. He only wishes them to try him,
and if he does not fulfil, to the letter, every
promise made in this prospectus, he will not
object to their abandoning him at once.

W. E. WRIGHT,
Proprietor.

Oxford, June 23d, 1841.

GOODS, and Musical Instruments.

THE subscriber has purchased and is now
receiving a general assortment of mer-
chandise, consisting of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, BONNETS, SHOES,
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell low for cash, country pro-
duce or on short credit to punctual customers.
He invites all to call and see if they are not
as cheap as any goods that are sold at 25 per-
cent.

He is agent for Charles Berg & Co. to sell
their Music and Musical Instruments, which
he expects to keep constantly on hand—such
as Pianos, of Nunn & Clark's make, (acknowl-
edged to be the best.) Guitars, Violins of a
superior quality, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, and
every other variety of musical instruments.
—Instructors and Strings.

A very fine Rosewood Piano now on hand.
J. A. MEBANE.

Greensborough, August, 1841. 25-4f

JUST received and for sale on consign-
ment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine,
which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
June 20th, 1840. 19-4f

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights

WE have just received a large assortment
of the Anchor Baling Cloth, which
we will sell lower than they have ever been
sold in this county. We will say to any gen-
tleman buying of our cloths, that we will
warrant them in every respect to be the gen-
uine Anchor Cloth. Should any of these
cloths not prove what we recommend them
to be, we will return the money in every in-
stance. The time has been when mill own-
ers would have to pay from fifty to one hun-
dred dollars—just compare them with our
present prices, and you will buy a new cloth
without any further ceremony. From No. 6
to No. 10.

All we ask of you is to call and exami-
our cloths before you purchase elsewhere.
McCONNEL & LINDSAY.
December, 1840.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Au-
gust 8th inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN,
belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel,
dec'd., of Danville, Va. He is a tall fel-
low, of black complexion, very intelligent, 35
or 40 years of age, and a coach blacksmith by
trade. It is supposed he has papers showing
that he is free; or that he is travelling by
his old permit from his master to get work;
or that he is aiming to get to a free State.—
The above reward will be given to any per-
son who will deliver said fellow to me, or
confine him in jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C. 24-4f
July 20th, 1831.

State of North Carolina, GUILF RD COUNTY.

William Hanner
vs.
John Armfield & others.

THE defendants, John Armfield and Moses
Swain & his wife Betsey, are hereby
notified, that at the office of Ralph Gorrell in
the town of Greensborough and county of
Guilford in the State of North Carolina, on
Monday the eleventh day of October next,
I shall take the depositions of David Arm-
field, Shannon Wiley, and others, to be read
as evidence in the suit now pending in
the Court of Equity for Guilford Coun-
ty in which I am plaintiff and they and
others are defendants, when and where they
can attend and cross examine if they think
proper.
WILLIAM HANNER.
July 3rd, 1841. 21-9

SEVENTEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

PETERSBURG VIRGINIA.
UPON THE FAVORABLE TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them: if
good, keep them; if not, return them
without paying for them.

As some Pianos are far superior to others,
and as purchasers generally are but little ac-
quainted with the difference in them (inside),
it seems to me that, in getting so costly an
article, too much caution cannot be observed.

Many persons are perfectly satisfied with
the instruments they have purchased, until
a friend or neighbor gets one which is consid-
ered superior, and then they wish they had
been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing farther
than limit in price, in any order which may
be sent.
E. P. NASH.
December, 25, 1840. 46-4f

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

THE following Certificate is from a prac-
tising PHYSICIAN and a much respect-
ed Clergyman of the Methodist society:
Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have been using
your Expectorant extensively in my practice
for the last three months, and for all attacks
of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs,
Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness
of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medi-
cine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of
the American Baptist, writes as follows:
New York, June 15, 1838.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made
use of your Expectorant, personally and in my
family, for the last six years, with great ben-
efit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged
by the use of this valuable medicine, un-
der the blessing of God, for several years. I
may say almost as much in the case of my
wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Timson, of the
Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough,
inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I
do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the
best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest
wish is, that others afflicted as I have been,
may experience the same relief, which I am
persuaded they will, by using your Expec-
torant.
C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

"NOT BAD TO TAKE"

HENDERSON has superior CAKES and
other wholesome eatables, with tempting
Beer to wash them down, kept for the ac-
commodation of the hungry and thirsty, at his
new establishment on South street nearly op-
posite to Sloan's store. Persons coming in
from the country, and not wishing to incur
the expense of a tavern bill, may at any time
get a refreshing snack, cheap. Try it.

HAIR-DRESSING and SHAVING con-
tinue to be done, in the most handsome and
pleasant manner, at Townsend's Hotel.

Swain's Panacea, Vermifuge, &c.
SWAIN'S PANACEA, so long known in
the cure of scrofula or king's evil, mercurial
diseases, rheumatism, ulcers, sores, white
swellings, diseases of the liver and skin,
neral debility, &c., &c.

ALSO
SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and sure
remedy for worms in children. It is acknowl-
edged by all who have tried it to be a very
desirable article in the diseases for which it
is recommended. For sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

Garden Seeds,

FRESH and genuine—the growth of 1840
—just received and for sale by
WEIR & LINDSAY.

WEIR & Lindsay also expect to receive
in a short time, an assortment of annual, bi-
ennial and perennial flower seeds, together with
a variety of bulbous roots.

January, 1841.

SPOONER'S

HYGEIAN OR HEALTH MEDICINES.

The best & cheapest family medicines in use.

THESE Medicines are the result of a life
of study and experience. The Proprietor
warrants them to effect a cure when taken
according to directions. They comprise the
Hygeian, or Health Pills; the Hygeian Tonic,
or Health Bitters—to restore the debilitated
or broken down constitution; the Uterine
Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and dis-
eases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill,
to cure intermitted Fevers and Agues.

At the West and South, the Ague Medi-
cine is effecting some of the most wonderful
and astonishing cures.

For all disorders of the stomach and bowels—
bilious complaints—diseases of children—
fevers—nervous and sick headache—general
debility, &c., the Health Pills is a perfectly
certain and admirably pleasant remedy.

The Hygeian Tonic works like a miracle
to strengthen the feeble and revive the sickly.

Of the Uterine Pill, Dr. Carter of New
York, has well said—"This remarkable medi-
cine works silently, but 'tis saving hundreds
of valuable females from an untimely grave!"

The virtues of these medicines have been
established by the most ample experience.
They will stand by their own merit. A sin-
gle trial has ever gained them a lasting reputa-
tion!

Dr. Spooner's Hygeian, or Health Medi-
cines, have established for him an enduring
fame. We have been told by distinguished
medical men that these medicines, being taken
as severally prescribed, have never been
known to fail in effecting a cure. It has ever
given us pleasure to record the triumph of
education and of talent, but at this crisis—the
age of quackery—we are doubly pleased to
find, at least, one distinguished medical man
taking a stand against this species of imposi-
tion.—N. Y. Star.

"The experience, sterling abilities, and ex-
cellent character of Dr. Spooner, make it a
pleasure for us to recommend his 'Hygeian
Medicines,' which are rapidly gaining favor
with the public."—The Sun.

"I have also used the Health Pills and
Tonic in my own family, and know them to
be very valuable medicines."—E. Briggs,
Agent, Burlington, Vt.

"People here are highly pleased with your
medicines."—McKim & Eldridge, Ag-
ents, Binghamton, N. Y.

Many certificates of the highest authority
have already been published—some from the
most eminent medical men in New York, as
among whom are Doctors: Henshaw, Macneven,
Francis, Post, Stevens, Beck, Torrey, &c.

See "The Hygeian" and "Extra Hygeian"
furnished gratis, at the Proprietor's office, No.
2 Astor House, N. Y., and by all his Agents.
These papers contain information exceedingly
interesting to the sick and to invalids, together
with twenty-five useful recipes, and a mass
of facts and certificates that must convince
every reasonable mind that the Hygeian Medi-
cines are valuable. For sale in Greensboro'
by
T. CALDWELL & SONS.
August, 1841. 23-4f

OUR SPRING SUPPLY.

THE subscribers are now receiving and
opening their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which added to their former stock, makes
their assortment very good. They respect-
fully invite all persons wishing to purchase
to give them a call and examine their stock,
and promise that every reasonable inducement
to purchase will be offered by them, as they
are determined to sell low for cash or on re-
asonable time and terms to punctual dealers.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
Greensboro', April, 1841. 11-8

DR. KUHLE'S

MEDICINES;

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whether produced by bile, phlegm, from
internal morbid matters, arising from badly
cured old disorders; from the use of mercury,
calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the
change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.
Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.

Abyssinian Mixture, (in liquid and in paste).
Gold-Mine Balsam, for bilious and nervous
affections, colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, a liniment for indiges-
tion, coldness in the stomach, numbness or
weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for bilious affections,
bilious fever, headache, spots of the eyes,
&c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for piles, which is to be
applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for better, ringworm, salt
rheum, scaldhead, eruptions of the skin, and
foul ulcers; is to be applied besides the Res-
torer.

Universal, or Strengthening Plaster, for
diseases of the chest, dyspepsia, inflammatory
rheumatism, palsy, paralysis, &c.

Dr. Kuhle's Pamphlet "Treatment,"
&c., entered according to Act of Congress,
contains full Directions for the use of all the
above mentioned Medicines, and numerous
testimonials, which accompanies every reme-
dy.

Persons wishing to procure any of the
Medicines, will please to direct their orders,
with the amount, (post paid,) to Dr. KUHLE'S
OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, or to any
of the following Agents in North Carolina:

J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Guilford co.
Bramcock & Woolen, Wentworth, Rock'g'm.
J. & P. L. Lawson, Leesville, "

John N. Brent, High Rock, "

Dr. A. T. Zeeley, Salem, Stokes county.

Hargrave, Guther & Co., Lexington.

Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.

Price, Dickinson & Co., Yanceyville, Caswell.

N. J. Palmer, Milton, "

G. W. & C. Grimme, Raleigh, "

In Virginia,
E. H. Atkinson, Danville,

Col. C. B. Bennett, Pittsylvania C. H.

court or other persons for services under this act, or any other on the subject of bankruptcy; which fees shall be as low as practicable, with reference to the nature and character of such services.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all petitions by any bankrupt for the benefit of this act, and all petitions by a creditor against any bankrupt under this act, and all proceedings in the case to the close thereof, shall be had in the district court within and for the district in which the person supposed to be a bankrupt shall reside, or have his place of business at the time when such petition is filed, except where otherwise provided in this act. And upon every such petition, notice thereof shall be published in one or more public newspapers printed in such district, to be designated by such court, at least twenty days before the hearing thereof; and all persons interested may appear at the time and place where the hearing is thus to be had, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; all evidence by witnesses to be used in all hearings before such court shall be under oath, or solemn affirmation when the party is conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath, and may be oral or by deposition, taken before such court, or before any commissioner appointed by such court, or before any disinterested State judge of the State in which the deposition is taken; and all proof of debts or other claims, by creditors entitled to prove the same by this act, shall be under oath or solemn affirmation as aforesaid, before such court or commissioner appointed thereby, or before some disinterested State judge of the State where the creditors live, in such form as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations hereinafter authorized to be made and established by the courts having jurisdiction in bankruptcy. But all such proofs of debts and other claims shall be open to contestation in the proper court having jurisdiction over the proceedings in the particular case in bankruptcy; and as well as the assignee as the creditor shall have a trial by jury, upon an issue to be directed by such court, to ascertain the validity and amount of such debts or other claims: and the result therein, unless a new trial shall be granted, if in favor of the claims, shall be evidence of the validity and amount of such debts or other claims. And if any person or persons shall falsely & corruptly answer, swear, or affirm, in any hearing or on trial of any matter, or in any proceeding in such court in bankruptcy, or before any commissioner, he or they shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punishable therefor in the manner and to the extent provided by law for other cases.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court within and for the district where the decree of bankruptcy is passed, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court of the same district of all suits at law and in equity which may and shall be brought by the assignee of the bankrupt against any person or persons claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to, or vested in, such assignee; and no suit at law or in equity shall, in any case, be maintainable by or against such assignee or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest, touching the property and rights of property aforesaid, in any court whatsoever, unless the same shall be brought within two years after the declaration and decree of bankruptcy, or after the cause of suit shall first have accrued.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all sales, transfers, and other conveyances of the assignee, of the bankrupt's property and rights of property, shall be made at such times and in such manner as shall be ordered and appointed by the court in bankruptcy; and all assets received by the assignee in money shall, within sixty days afterwards, be paid into the court, subject to its order respecting its future safe-keeping and disposition; and the court may require of such assignee a bond, with at least two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, conditioned for the due and faithful discharge of all his duties, and his compliance with the orders and directions of the court; which bond shall be taken in the name of the United States, and shall, if there be any branch thereof, be sued and sueable, under the order of such court, for the benefit of the creditors and other persons in interest.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ensure a speedy settlement and close of the proceedings in each case in bankruptcy, it shall be the duty of the court to order and direct a collection of the assets, and a reduction of the same to money, and a distribution thereof, at as early periods as practicable consistently with a due regard to the interests of the creditors; and a dividend and distribution of such assets as shall be collected and reduced to money, or so much thereof as can be safely so disposed of, consistently with the rights and interests of third persons having adverse claims thereto, shall be made among the creditors who have proved their debts as often as once in six months from the time of the decree declaring the bankruptcy; notice of such dividends and distribution to be given in some newspaper or newspapers in the district, designated by the court, ten days at least before the order therefor is passed; and the pendency of any suit at law or in equity, by or against such third persons, shall not postpone such division and dis-

tribution, except so far as the assets may be necessary to satisfy the same; and all the proceedings in bankruptcy in each case shall if practicable be finally adjusted, settled, and brought to a close, by the court, within two years after the decree declaring the bankruptcy. And where any creditor shall not have proved his debt until a dividend or distribution shall have been made and declared, he shall be entitled to be paid the same amount, pro rata, out of the remaining dividends or distributions thereafter made, as the other creditors have already received, before the latter shall be entitled to any portion thereof.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the assignee shall have full authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to redeem and discharge any mortgage or other pledge, or deposit, or lien upon any property, real or personal, whether payable in present or at a future day and to tender a due performance of the conditions thereof. And such assignee shall also have authority, by and under the order and direction of the proper court in bankruptcy, to compound any debts, or securities, due or belonging to the estate of the bankrupt; but no such order or direction shall be made until notice of the application is given in some public newspaper in the district, to be designated by the court, ten days at least before the hearing, so that all creditors and other persons in interest may appear and show cause, if any they have, at the hearing, why the order or direction should not be passed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who shall afterward become bankrupt, he shall not again be entitled to a discharge under this act, unless his estate shall produce (after all charges) sufficient to pay every creditor seventy-five per cent. on the amount of the debt which shall have been allowed to each creditor.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the proceedings in all cases in bankruptcy shall be deemed matters of record; but the same shall not be required to be recorded at large, but shall be carefully filed, kept, and numbered in the office of the court, and a docket only, or short memorandum thereof, with the numbers, kept in a book by the clerk of the court; and the clerk of the court, for affixing his name and the seal of the court to any form, or certifying a copy thereof, when required thereto, shall be entitled to receive, as compensation, the sum of twenty-five cents, and no more. And no officer of the court, or commissioner, shall be allowed by the court more than one dollar for taking the proof of any debt or other claim of any creditor or other person against the estate of the bankrupt; but he may be allowed, in addition, his actual travel expenses for that purpose.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That where two or more persons, who are partners in trade, become insolvent, an order may be made in the manner provided in this act, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners; upon which order all the joint stock and property of the company, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are herein excepted; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignees shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the company, and of the separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignees, the whole of the expenses and disbursements paid them, the net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the company, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock, for the payment of the joint creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock, after payment of joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interests therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy; and the sum so appropriated to the separate estate of each partner shall be applied to the payment of his separate debts; and the certificate of discharge shall be granted or refused to each partner, as the same would or ought to be if the proceedings had been against him alone under this act; and in all other respects the proceedings against partners shall be conducted in the like manner as if they had been commenced and prosecuted against one person alone.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That a copy of any decree of bankruptcy, and the appointment of assignees, as directed by the third section of this act, shall be recited in every deed of lands, belonging to the bankrupt, sold and conveyed by any assignees under and by virtue of this act, and that such recital, together with a certified copy of such order, shall be full and complete evidence both of the bankruptcy and assignment therein recited, and supersede the necessity of any other proof of such bankruptcy and assignment to validate the said deed; and all deeds containing such recital, and supported by such proof, shall be as effectual to pass the title of the bankrupt of, in, and to the lands therein mentioned and described to the purchaser, as fully,

to all intents and purposes, as if made by such bankrupt himself immediately before such order.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all jurisdiction, power, and authority conferred upon and vested in the district court of the United States by this act, in cases in bankruptcy, are hereby conferred upon and vested in the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia, and in and upon the supreme or superior courts of any of the Territories of the United States, in cases of bankruptcy, where the bankrupt resides in the said District of Columbia or in either of the said Territories.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of February next.

JOHN WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAM'L L. SOUTHWARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, August 19, 1841.

JOHN TYLER.

THE VETO.

North, South, East and West the Veto Message has been received every where by the Whig Press of the Country, in the same spirit. Deep dissatisfaction and disappointment is openly expressed, but there is no denunciation, no abuse no exhibition of vindictiveness or anger—no appearance of a disposition, on account of blighted hopes, to run into the arms of Loco Focism—no evidence of the perpetration of any such folly as throwing up in a pet the fruits of a twelve years struggle for victory. The Whigs decidedly condemn the act, and do not hesitate to say so, openly and above board, but their strictures partake of the sincere sorrow of a friend, not of the implacable anger of an enemy. They have given the strongest evidence that they do not recognize, in any way, the Loco Foco doctrine of Executive infallibility.—*Rul. Register.*

As I anticipated, President Tyler's veto is here to-day; and I regret to say that it has upon its face none of those significant signs of continued adhesion to the Whig party, which I still hope he intends to manifest, but which I looked for in this paper. The next step may be the resignation of the Cabinet, and upon his action in that matter will depend the character of his future party associations. If he should retain his present Cabinet, the Whigs may still hold on to him and his Administration. They ought to do so, if possible, and I see nothing in his exercise of the veto alone, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, which will justify denunciation, or division. Regret may indeed well be felt, that the Legislative and Executive Departments differ upon a point of such importance. But the act is done in virtue of a Constitutional provision, and out of regard for the sacredness of that instrument; and as good citizens it becomes us to submit with a good grace, and with feelings of respect for the man who has had the firmness to do what he believes right.

For myself I do not regret the failure of the bill at this time on its own account. I doubted the propriety and possibility of getting a bank established now. Many well informed persons here do not believe the stock would have been taken. Therefore my only regrets are at the consequences of the veto upon the state of parties, and through them upon the ultimate good of the country. I look upon any thing which may aid in bringing the late dominant party again into power, as in the last degree deplorable. Without the exercise of great prudence and moderation, such may be the effect of the veto.

There are several portions of the Message upon which I would be glad to remark; but as this letter can only reach you just as the Observer is going to press, I forbear. You will doubtless have in type the remarks of others better calculated than myself to point out its errors.

Ed. Fay. Observer.

PRESTO!—CHANGE!

The reader will see from the article in another column, headed "Tempest in a Tea-pot," that Mr. Benton seems desirous of taking the President entirely into his own keeping; and is perfectly indignant and furious that any body should treat him with disrespect.—What, insult the President of the United States!—exclaims the great bamboozler! Monstrous! Shocking!! Horrible!!! And yet, about two months ago, this veritable Champion of Executive character, absolutely denied, that John Tyler was President! and so voted! He was then, in his estimation, only Vice President, or Acting President, a mere cypher, and hardly worth noticing. But no sooner does he Veto the Bank Bill, than he becomes such a marvellous proper man in Mr. Benton's opinion, as to render any manifestation of disrespect towards him an act of the most heinous atrocity. It is absolutely sickening, disgusting, nauseating!—*Rul. Register.*

Champagne Wine.—A large bundle of some thousand champagne wine labels, lately passed through the Boston custom house, and have gone to New York: they were printed in England, in colors, expressly for the American market. Let champagne wine drinkers look out.

Bribery and corruption.—A young candidate for a seat in parliament, asked in a country town, what was most wanted, and was answered, "means to pay off the debt incurred by building our church;" he immediately wrote a check for £8,000, and the next day was elected the member from that county.

Exchanges.	
NEW YORK, August 21.	
Philadelphia,	3 1-9
Baltimore,	2 1-8
Virginia,	3 1-4 a 3 1-2
North Carolina,	3 1-4 a 3 1-2
Charleston,	1 1-4
Augusta,	4 1-2
Columbus,	16
Macon,	17
Mobile,	8 1-4 a 8 1-2
New Orleans,	4 1-4 a 4 1-2
Louisville,	7 a 7 1-4
Cincinnati,	8 1-4

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.	
Boston,	3 a 3 1-4 per cent. prem.
New York,	3 a 3 1-4 per cent. prem.
Baltimore,	3 4 a 1 per cent. prem.
Richmond,	1-2 a 1 per cent. disct.
North Carolina,	1 per cent. disct.
Charleston,	1 per cent. prem.
Savannah,	1 1-2 per cent. disct.
Augusta,	7 per cent. disct.
Mobile,	6 per cent. disct.
New Orleans,	2 a 2 1-2 per cent. disct.
Nashville,	8 per cent. disct.
Louisville,	6 per cent. disct.
Cincinnati,	6 1-2 per cent. disct.
Pittsburg,	3 per cent. disct.

PHILADELPHIA.
August 24, 1841.

Our city was in a condition of much excitement during the greater part of last week. Men's minds as well in the business as the political circles, were occupied with the Veto of President Tyler, on the Bill chartering a National Bank. The Whigs generally, and especially the commercial portion of that party, express themselves in terms of strong censure; while the opponents of the National Administration on the other hand, manifest strong feelings of satisfaction. The more moderate however, of both parties—the discriminating few, if we may so designate them, indulge a hope that good will yet grow out of this veto; and that a National Bank will be chartered, in tended to facilitate or regulate exchanges, and to disburse the public funds, without having the privilege of discounting local paper. Such a measure would unite in its favor, a large portion of the commercial community of both parties, and, it is said, receive the approbation of the President.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

NEW YORK.

Business is somewhat more active in the Commercial Emporium. Money is still easy. The Express, a Whig paper, says:—

"The veto of the President has thrown the whole commercial community into a degree of disappointment seldom witnessed. The remainder of the session will be looked to with great interest. The fall season has commenced with a very fair prospect of activity. The importation of dry goods has been quite large and abundant for any demand. Merchants are coming from all directions South and West, and begin to lay in their supplies. The state of the currency is the great barrier to prevent an active business. Our merchants generally decline sales except they are made payable in New York funds, and it is so doubtful what the rate of Exchange will be six months hence, that merchants buy cautiously.—The advance in Flour and Grain will help the wheat growing States. Both Wheat and Flour is selling at prices that will make the farmer rich."

Manna.—By a recent despatch from Van, in Turkish Armenia, an authenticated statement has been received at Constantinople of a copious fall of manna from the skies. Enough was vouchsafed to cover the earth two inches deep, and to afford food many days to the people. Specimens were forwarded to the government, which the porte intend to have chemically analyzed. The following passage, translated from the Arabic, in the Malta Times, seems to be connected with this subject.

Alippo, 3rd May. A great famine has happened in Aleppo, Malitia and Barbat, inasmuch that the people did with hunger, and sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed and fed them withal. Of the authenticity of these few words, adds the Malta Times, "extracted from an Arabic letter, we are perfectly satisfied." The seed alluded to is known in Malta, being nearly like hab or aaziz, and which being kept a little while, becomes white, like semola (very fine wheat flour.)

Steamboats.—Buffalo papers say that half a million of dollars worth of steamboat stock is now lying up at that place, out of commission. The steamboat business on the lakes has been prodigiously overdone for two or three years past.

The Glide. A small flat bottom boat drawing about ten inches water, the timbers in which six weeks ago were growing in the forest, had made two trips from Pittsburg to Beaver and one to Cincinnati, when on the 11th inst., on her second trip to the latter one of her four small boilers burst, and a Mr. Haring, a passenger, either fell or jumped overboard and was drowned.

The Germ.—The beautiful little experimental steamer Germ, commanded by lieutenant Hunter, arrived at Albany on Saturday last. It is mentioned in the Argus that lieutenant H. will probably take his Germ through the Erie canal.

Exchange in New York upon England eight to eight and a half; upon France 56. 21. At this rate of exchange on France specie again leaves us to pay a balance.

SUPREME COURT.

Decisions have been made by this Tribunal in the following Cases, since our last notice.

Ruffin, C. J., in Steele & Christian v. Horton and Thomas, in Equity, from Yancy; affirming the judgment below.

Stewart v. Garland, from Macon; affirming the judgment below.

Going v. Rich, from Davis; reversing the judgment below.

Daniel, J., in Fortescue v. Satterthwaite, from Beaufort; granting a new trial.

Redman v. Roberts, from Iredell; granting a new trial.

Gaston, J., in Duncan v. Duncan, from Burke; affirming the order of the Court.

Walton v. Tomlin, from Ashe; affirming the judgment below.

Davis v. Campbell, from Robeson; reversing the judgment below.

Silks.—Within the last ten years \$150,000,000 worth of silks have been imported into this country.—Where are those silks now? Have we any thing to show for what we have paid? No.

We are now 150 dollars poorer than we should have been had there been a duty on them so high as to prevent their importation. Let no one say that we need no duty, that the people must learn economy. If they are imported, the rich will have them, and the poor will follow with a perhaps laudable pride, striving to ape their more wealthy neighbors. The only remedy is to stop the supply.—*Wheeling Times.*

Cotton.—A few bales of the new crop have reached the New Orleans and Mobile markets. Sales have almost ceased for a moment, all waiting to learn the product of the season, before adventuring either to sell or buy in any quantities.—Prices at New Orleans on the 7th inst., Liverpool classifications, are ordinary, Mississippi and Louisiana, middling and middling fair 8 a 10; fair, fully fair and good fair 10 a 10 1/2; N. Alabama and Tennessee, trash, 7 1/2; ordinary to good 8 a 11.

The New Orleans Bazaar of the 7th August, says:—The cotton in the vicinity of Natchez has been greatly injured by long drought and intense heat; on the poor lands the plant has nearly shed all its forms, blossoms and bolls. The only hope of the planter in the uplands rests on the product of the second growth, and whether there will be a second growth depends entirely on the season. Nothing but early and abundant rains and a late fall will do any good.

Crops.—A review of all that we have met with in the public papers relative to the crops of grain this season, confirms the impression, that the product upon the whole, will be nearly an average. Maryland will fall considerably below an average return, and eastern Virginia also; but the year would be much above an average in which no section of the union failed. Wheat turns out much lighter than was expected in the middle states, and in New York and Ohio there will be some falling off from the average of 1839 and 1840.—Michigan and Indiana will show an excess—rye failed extensively—early oats was light—but the latter crop is good—corn recovers considerably after having suffered by drought, but the crop will fall far below an average—potatoes and other vegetables are abundant, and of good quality.

Bank of the U. States of Pa.—William Drayton having resigned, James Robinson, Esq., has been elected president of this institution. There are indications of a disposition to recall the Biddle and discard the Lippincott party from the management of the institution. Mr. Samuel Jaudon has been appointed to proceed to England to act as agent to the institution. The price of stock had declined to 14, has gone up to \$15 1/2—and discount on their notes fell from 25 to 22 1/2.

Who gave the following sensible toast?

Woman.—A mother, she cherishes and corrects us; a sister, she consults and counsels us; a sweetheart, she coaxes and conquers us; a wife, she comforts and confides in us; without her what would become of us?

And what crusty old bachelor gave this?

Woman.—A mother, she scolds and spansks us; a sister, she tells and pinches us; a wife, she frowns, pouts, frets, cries, and torments us; without her what would there be to trouble us?

Castor Oil.—A western paper states that castor oil is manufactured to a large extent in Illinois; in Randolph county alone, it is added, a thousand barrels are made annually. The castor bean is cultivated with great facility, and at little expense. When clarified the castor is said to give a much clearer light than sperm oil, and is entirely free from offensive smell.

Specie.—The Acadia steamer which left Boston on Monday last, took over \$100,000 in specie.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 23.—Bacon 7 1/2 a 8, Beeswax 26 a 27, Butter 12 1/2 a 15, Coffee 12 1/2 a 13, Cotton 7 a 9, Corn 50 a 55, Flour \$5 1/2 a \$6 1/2, Iron 5 a 5 1/2, Lard 7 a 8, Line \$2 50 a \$2 75, Molasses 27 a 30, Linseed Oil 70 a 75, brown Sugar 8 1/2 a 11, Salt 60 a 75, Wheat \$1 00, a \$1 10, Wool 15 a 20.

CHERAW, Aug. 17.—Bacon 7 a 10, Beeswax 20 a 22, Cotton 8 a 10, Corn 62, Flour \$5 a \$5 20, Feathers 40 a 48, Iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, Molasses 40 a 50.

T. Caldwell & Sons

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

consisting of a great variety of DRY GOODS,

both for male and female. Also

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware

& Crockery,

Which they will sell for cash only. By this plan we can sell at reduced prices, which no credit merchant can imitate with safety. We are compelled to take this stand from the condition of our monetary affairs. When we have no credit in Banks we can give none.

Call and examine our goods and their prices, for we have them marked as we will sell; we cannot sell them for less and we will not take more from man, woman or child. Thus we will have in our house no jewelry or speculating prevarication; and if our prices will not suit, there can be no evil inflicted on the public, for we have many stores who wish to sell on credit.

Those who in past times have contracted debts with us on the credit system are informed that the day of payment must soon come—a sorrowful day—a day difficult & distressing to both parties.—In the present condition of our Banks it is the undoubted interest of all to purchase for cash. Then come with your cash, get goods low; and if you have no money, do without goods or go where credit will be extended.

May, 1841.

Clover Seed.

20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a

first rate article, for sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

March 22d, 1841.

Just received and for Sale,

1200 L.B. Rio Coffee.

Also, a quantity of good WOOL.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

June, 1841.

State of North Carolina,

CASWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

July Term, 1841.

Joseph Brockin & wife

vs.

Zachariah S. Hooper & others.

Petition for

Heirs at law of Benjamin Hooper.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction

of the Court that the Defendants, John

Hooper, Martha Motley, and Henry Henley

and his wife Eliza, reside beyond the limits

of this State,—It is ordered by the Court

publication be made according to Law for six

weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the

said Defendants to appear at the next term of

our said court, to be held for said county,

at the courthouse in Yanceyville on the first

Monday after the fourth Monday of September,

1841, then and there to answer and defend

the said Petition, otherwise the Petition

will be heard ex parte as to them, and the

Prayer of the Petitioners be granted according

to Law.

Test, PAUL A. HARALSON, Clerk.

August 10, 1841. Pr. adv. \$5. 25-6

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

THE officers and musicians of the 1st and

2nd, and the volunteer regiments of

Guilford militia are hereby commanded to at-

tend at Greensborough on Thursday the 7th

of October, armed and equipped for drill pa-

rade. And the day following, (Friday the

8th), the captains of the companies in each of

the above regiments will appear at the same

place, with their respective companies, armed

and equipped, ready to go on parade at 11

o'clock, a. m.

F. L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 1st Reg.

J. A. HOUTON, Col. Com. 2d Reg.

ABRAHAM CLAPP, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.

August, 1841. 28-tm

A New Business

IN GREENSBOROUGH.

THE subscriber takes this method of in-

forming the citizens of Guilford and the

public in general, that he has commenced

manufacturing

Wool Carding Machines,

both single and double, and has no doubt in

saying that they will be equal to any man-

ufactured in the United States, as he has em-

ployed a first-rate workman to carry on the

business; and any person who has an idea of

purchasing can ascertain the ability of the

manufacturers by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have

two or three machines ready for the ensuing

spring crop of wool, and as he has been at

considerable expense in procuring the best

materials that old Guilford can produce, he

solicits the patronage of all those who wish

to purchase machines. Old machines can be

repaired here, and any orders from a distance

will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has connected with

his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and is

prepared to do all kinds of smithing usually

done in this country.

A. E. LYNN.

Feb. 16, 1841. 1-42

\$20 REWARD.

