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MISCELLANY.

A Beautiful Extract.

From the 3d vol. of Bancroft's History of the United States.

"The mountaineers of aboriginal America were the Cherokees, who occupied the upper valley of the Tennessee river, as far west as muscle shoals, and the highlands of Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama—the most picturesque and most salubrious region east of the Mississippi. Their homes were enriched by blue hills rising beyond hills, of which the lofty peaks would kindle with the early light, and the overshadowing ridges envelope the valleys like a mass of clouds. There the rocky cliffs, rising in naked grandeur, defy the lightning, and mock the loudest peals of the thunder-storm; there the gentler slopes are covered with magnolias and flowering forest-trees, decorated with roving climbers, and ring with the perpetual note of the whip-poor-will; there the wholesome water gushes profusely from the earth in transparent springs; snow-white cascades glitter on the hill-sides; and the rivers, shallow, but pleasant to the eye, rush through the narrow valleys which the abundant strawberry crimsons, and coppices of rhododendron and flaming azalea adorn. At the fall of the leaf, the fruit of the hickory and chestnut is thickly scattered on the ground. The fertile soil teems with luxuriant herbage, on which the roebuck fattens; the vivifying breeze is laden with fragrance; and daybreak is ever welcomed by the shrill cries of the social nighthawk and the liquid carols of the mockingbird. Through this lovely region were scattered the little villages of the Cherokees, nearly fifty in number, each consisting of but a few cabins, erected where the bend in the mountain stream offered at once a defence and a strip of alluvial soil for culture. Their towns were always by the side of some creek or river, and they loved their native land; above all, they loved its rivers—the Keowee, the Tugelo, the Flint, and the beautiful branches of the Tennessee. Running waters, inviting to the bath, tempting the angler, alluring wild fowl, were necessary to their paradise. Their language, like that of the Iroquois, abounds in vowels, and is destitute of the labials. Its organization has a common character, but etymology has not yet been able to discover conclusive analogies between the roots of words. The 'beloved' people of the Cherokees were a nation by themselves. Who can say for how many centuries, safe in their undiscovered fastnesses, they had decked their war-chiefs with the feathers of the eagle's tail, and listened to the counsels of their 'old beloved men?' Who can tell how often the waves of barbarous migrations may have broken harmlessly against their cliffs, where Nature was the strong ally of the defenders of their land?"

Tears of the Hero of Asterlitz.—Who forgets the anecdote of Napoleon and the village bells of Brentz? He was riding late one day over a battle field, gazing stern and unmoved on the dying and the dead that strewed the ground by thousands about him, when suddenly "those evening bells" struck up a merry peal. The emperor paused to listen; his heart was softened; memory was busy with the past; he was no longer the conqueror of Asterlitz, but the innocent, happy school boy at Brentz; and dismounting from his horse, he seated himself on the stump of an old tree, and to the astonishment of Rapp, who relates the circumstance, burst into tears. The rock was smitten and the living waters came gushing forth from it.

An Able Court.—A case was tried recently at New Orleans, as we learn from the American, involving the question of the ownership of six geese. So contradictory was the evidence, that the venerable judge in order to settle the question ordered the geese to be turned into the street, and appointed two officers of the Court to watch their motions. If the geese went to the house of the plaintiff he was to be considered the owner; if to the defendant, then the case was to be decided in the defendant's favor. The geese, on being let out, made their way to a neighboring mud-puddle, where they regaled themselves all day, and the latest intelligence was, that they had not yet reached the domicile of either party.

Public Buildings.

The new edifices at Washington, for different departments of the government, are planned for convenience and safety, and when completed, will constitute additional ornaments to the United States. The Treasury building of freestone, is about 300 feet long, with a wing in the rear 100 feet long.—It has a superb colonnade in front, comprising 32 gigantic pillars. The corridors (or passages) are paved with beautiful squares of variegated marble, and its several extensive flights of stairs, hanging as if in the air, are constructed from the finest white marble.

The new Patent Office, just being completed, is also a superb pile of architectural taste and skill. It is built of a like material with the Treasury department: is about 260 feet in length and 70 in width. The second story consists of one room 250 by 70 feet, canopied and surrounded by magnificent arches and alcoves, is designed as the future depository of patents. In the story immediately below, the west half consists of one room about 125 feet in length, superbly arched, and decorated with beautiful pilasters. This apartment is now fitted up with splendid glass cases, of huge dimensions, and filled with specimens of articles patented. The east end of this story consists of two rows of elegant apartments for the commissioner of Patents and his clerks, separated by a corridor of 20 feet in width.

The General Post Office is a marble structure 200 feet long with two wings, and is to be three stories high. It is designed when completed, to accommodate the Post Master General and about 100 clerks. It will be, it is said, the handsomest edifice in the Union. It will be decorated in front and at the ends with fluted marble columns which are exceedingly graceful. It is supposed that the building will not be completed under one or two years more.—*American Traveller.*

Dark Days.—On the 19th day of May 1789, an uncommon darkness took place all over New England, and extended to Canada. It continued about 14 hours, or from ten o'clock in the morning till midnight. The darkness was so great that people were unable to read common print, or tell the time of the day by their watches, or to dine, or to transact their ordinary business without the light of candles. They became dull and gloomy, and some were excessively frightened, the fowls retired to their roosts. Objects could not be distinguished but at a very little distance, and every thing bore the appearance of gloom and night.

Similar days have occasionally been known; though inferior in the degree or extent of their darkness. Among the most remarkable of these in the northern States, were Oct. 21, 1716; August 9th, 1732; Oct. 9th, 1763.—The causes of these phenomena are unknown, they certainly were not the result of the eclipses. Many have supposed them to be produced by layers of vapors, some ascending, and others descending, so as to intercept the rays of the sun in their passage to the earth.

The winter before the great dark day, was the severest winter ever known in New England. Snow lay about four feet deep, nearly the whole time from the middle of November to the middle of April.

To Apprentices.—The only way for a young man to prepare himself for useful ness, is to devote himself to study during the leisure hours. First be industrious in your business. Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness and it will become a habit, that will make you respected by your employer and the community. Make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own. Second, be industrious in your studies. Few apprentices can complain of a harder master than was Franklin; yet Franklin laid the foundation of his greatness upon an apprenticeship. Success depends not while the amount of leisure you have, but upon the manner in which it is improved.

Tailors Defined.—A tailor, instead of being the main part of a man, possesses the nine qualities combined, as follows:

1. As an economist, he cuts his garment according to his cloth;
2. As a gardener, he is careful of his exchange;
3. As a cook, he provides himself with a hot goose;
4. As a sheriff's officer he does much at spouging;
5. As an executioner, he furnishes many gallowses;
6. As a general, he brandishes not a sword, but a bare bodkin;
7. As a sailor he shears off whenever he thinks necessary;
8. As a lawyer, he attends to many suits;
9. As a Christian and Divine, it is his chief aim to form good habits for himself and others.

Bottomless Lake.

The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable pond, in Sussex county, New York. If the following account, which is taken from the Troy Mail, be true, it discloses a curious natural phenomenon.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill in the town of Still-water. It is nearly circular. It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of a milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable.

From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but all perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodical uprisings; and the whole soil for several rods on every side of the lake, is composed of these shells, broken or discomposed by the action of the weather. In the centre of the lake, bottom has never been found, although it has been sounded to the depth of several hundred feet.

Where then is the grand deposit from which has been swallowed up since the memory of man these countless myriads of untenanted shells? Is it possible that though far remote, at an elevation of several hundred feet above them, this bottomless well may, by some subterranean communication, be connected with the grand shell marl deposit in the eastern part of the State?"

Quotations from ecclesiastical writers, and masters of the art of verse, wherein imagination is tasked in emblems and comparison, to express the infinity of the future state, are frequently made at the present day by puppet orators. These, says the Philadelphia Gazette, have not the impression usually supposed, because the finite apprehensions of men have no power to grasp them. The extract subjoined, from one of the "Patent Sermons," of which a series is now publishing in a New York periodical, is as bold a flight in computation, as any that we have seen lately, even in these cases of intense religious enthusiasm: "Take care of your moments," says this preacher, "moments are the small change of time—small in their individual accounts, but of immense importance in forming days, months, years and ages. You own nothing here; you are only tenants of this lower world; and the rent is enormous! Think of eternity. Why, you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I neither, hardly. It is forever and ever, and five or six everlasting ages atop of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions, billions, and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would then be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time!"

To keep bacon barrels in summer.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel, and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Pickled Beef and Pork. In the south and west, is apt to sour. Take it out and dry it—throw away the old pickle, or cleanse it by boiling. Smoke the barrel thoroughly and repack the meat.

Lard never spoils in warm weather if it is cooked enough in frying out.

Wash your Butter thoroughly in cold water, and work out all the butter-milk; pack it in a stone jar and stop the mouth air-tight, and it will keep sweet forever.

Sweet or Olive Oil is a certain cure for the bite of a rattlesnake. Apply it internally and externally.

To cure Scratches on Horses.—Wash the legs with warm strong soap suds, and then with beef-brine. Two applications will cure the worst case.

Something extraordinary.—Yesterday morning, as we were returning home from our office, about two o'clock, we were suddenly startled by an explosion immediately over our head. On looking up, we discovered in the air, large fragments of fire, flying in different directions—each of which looked to us as if they were particles of a star that had burst asunder. The moon became black as ink, and the stars all seemed as if they had dwindled away, and naught could be seen but the fiery fragments flying about the sky. These burst for a few moments, and then gradually died away, until they could be seen no more. A few moments after the explosion took place, the earth shook like an aspen, and the moon, when she again shone forth, seemed trembling from the effects of the shock. What could have been the cause of this wonderful occurrence? Can any of our great astrologers throw any light upon the affair?—*Cincinnati Ledger*, Nov. 11.

Newspapers.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that the most substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family, being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency.

Children amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a grog-shop, which ought to have been spent in reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly have spent thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Weekly newspapers can be had at from one to three dollars per year, being from two to five cents per week. Each paper costs the printer before it is printed, a bout one cent. He therefore obtains from one to four cents for editorial duties, and for printing, distributing, composition, &c. Thus the readers of newspapers get the cheapest of all possible reading.

Anecdote of Lafayette.—On one occasion during the war a white flag was sent to the enemy's camp, by Lafayette, with dispatches from the Commander-in-Chief for Sir Henry Clinton. In return Sir Henry directed his dispatches to Mr. Washington. Taking it from the hands of the messenger, Lafayette remarked the address, and immediately returned word that the dispatch was directed to a reputable planter in Virginia, which would be promptly delivered at the close of the war, till which time it should not be opened. A second dispatch was returned addressed to "His Excellency, General Washington."

Golden rule in Agriculture.—A practical husbandman, of the highest authority, assures us that the golden rule of agriculture is to use such manures as will make heavy land lighter, light land heavier, cold land hotter; and hot land colder—must never be lost sight of. He who knows and follows this rule, and he only, is a farmer.

Steam Locomotion on common roads.—A locomotive for ordinary roads has been brought to such a state of perfection in England, that in a recent experimental trip it repeatedly turned corners at a speed of about twelve miles an hour, and at a pressure of only about 40 to 45 lbs. upon the square inch. The machinery of this locomotive is so boxed in, as to be entirely concealed from view, which prevents horses, when the carriage passes them, from being frightened.

Tyre.—A letter from an officer of the English fleet writing from Tyre, says: "the town of Tyre is small and low, built upon a neck of land, or rather of sand, which is almost insular. The ruins of the ancient Tyre are now literally what the Prophet Ezekiel foretold: 'Like the top of a rock—a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea.'"

When we first came into the harbor, such as it is, a party of fishermen were actually spreading their nets over the ruins that are still above the sea. The country for some five or six miles around is flat and covered with ruins."

The Horrors of War.—A Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, advertising to the progress of events in Algeria, furnishes this frightful picture:

"A strong column of 5000 men marched to reinvigorate the garrison of Miliana and when they arrived they found that, out of 1250 men who had been left there in June, 400 men were dead, about 400 were sick, and 57 only were capable of supporting the fatigues of the march back to Algiers. Of the 400 sick, the half were too ill to be removed, and the others were conveyed to the hospitals of Boufarick. This destructive work was effected within four months. They were even in want for every necessary. The flour was spoiled and full of worms.—They had neither wine, brandy nor salt. The water of the wells had been rendered putrid by the bodies of the Jews whom the Arabs had thrown into them for that purpose on evacuating the city. There remained but eleven oxen, and the men had been on quarter rations for a month past. They would in fact inevitably have starved if their numbers had not been thinned by numerous deaths. They had employed the first month in making fortifications, but a raging hot wind arose and carried off great numbers. The stock of flour and medicine, which had been laid in upon a cal-

culation for one hundred patients, was entirely exhausted." The town had been constantly blockaded by the Arabs until the arrival of the troops. The latter were harassed on their march by continual attacks, but they always repulsed the enemy, and finally reached their destination with a loss of only 300 killed and wounded, while that of the Arabs was estimated to amount to 1200."

General Assembly.

SPEECH OF T. L. CLINGMAN, In the Senate, on the 3rd instant, on the bill to construct the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road.

Mr. Speaker: It was not my purpose originally to detain the Senate with a speech at this time. The Senate is not one well calculated to invite the debater. There are no great principles involved in its discussion, no constitutional points for the metaphysician to elucidate; nor does it afford a field for the exercise of the passions, or the play of fancy. It is a plain matter of fact, detail and calculation. It would have been more agreeable to me not to have addressed the Senate in the present stage of the bill.—But as it was my fortune to report it, and as it was unaccompanied by any written statement of the views of the committee, I feel it incumbent on me to explain the object of its several provisions and to state some of the reasons in favor of its passage.

It is well known, sir, that an impression prevails very generally, that the present is an unfavorable time for the presentation of such a project. It is a period of almost universal depression and distress. There is an unparalleled scarcity of money, a great cessation of travelling, and a general stagnation in business. By consequence, some of the public works in progress have been suspended for a time, while those already completed have yielded far less profit than their projectors anticipated. Several of our sister States having heretofore embarked in extensive schemes of internal improvement, and having borrowed large sums of money to perfect them, now find themselves deeply involved in debt, and almost overburdened by their past engagements. Notwithstanding these seeming difficulties, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that this is the safest and best time for the consideration and adoption of such a measure as that proposed by the bill now under consideration. In the fulness of health and vigor, we often overestimate our strength. In periods of great general prosperity, when property is highest, commerce most flourishing, and money most abundant, we often greatly overrate the ability of our powers and the extent of our resources. Under the influence of feelings excited by such a condition, individuals and States are apt to embark in magnificent enterprises, which they have not the means to accomplish. They are then in danger of being arrested in their career by the first obstacle and overwhelmed by adversity. But if, on the other hand, we begin at the period of the greatest depression, if we take our place at the bottom of Fortune's wheel, then we have least to apprehend—any change must be for the better. The danger then is lest we should be too timid to attempt anything. North Carolina has in these matters ever erred on the side of caution. If, therefore, the task now is so great for our strength, if we can only begin to move, we may feel assured that our vigor will increase as we progress, and the burden become lighter with each step. Can we then, sir, under existing circumstances, accomplish what this bill proposes? I expect to show, sir, that we can do so without additional taxation, without borrowing, and without curtailing any of our present expenditures, whether for education, or for other purposes.

Let us, Mr. Speaker, in the first place examine the different provisions of the bill. It proposes that the road shall be at this place. Raleigh is the capital of the State, the termination of one Rail Road, and in the vicinity of another, which must ere long reach it. It is near the centre of the State between the Northern and Southern boundary, and in the line of travel between the East and the West. The termination of the road is to be on the Tennessee line, or at the town of Asheville. It is in the alternative for this reason. If the road should take its course through the North West ern counties, it ought unquestionably to be continued to Tennessee. But if, on the other hand, it should take a route through the middle or Southern counties, which it appears to me, for reasons that I will presently state, will be the most eligible location, then it must inevitably pass through Buncombe county. In that event, on its reaching Asheville, it will find the better route from thence on to Tennessee, already occupied by the Buncombe turnpike. That road, even now the best in our State through the Alleghany range, can be greatly improved, by giving the company an extension of the term of its existence and requiring it as a condition precedent to improve their road. Besides, sir, without even this, it may be compelled by the courts,

to keep the road up to the specifications of the charter, which is frequently not its condition. This, the large profits of its stockholders will enable them to accomplish without any hardship. Such being the state of things, there is no need that the road from this place to the west should extend further than Asheville. The termini being thus established, the bill is intentionally silent as to the route between them. This has been complained of. It has been said to me, "why do you not show your hand? Come out and let us know how you propose to locate the road, and we shall then know whether to support it or not." There are two reasons, sir, why I deem it inexpedient to designate in the bill any particular line for the road. In the first place, it is impossible for any one, without an accurate knowledge of the ground, to be acquired only by a survey, to undertake to determine which is the best route. By simply looking at a map of the State, no one can tell at what portions of the country present surfaces least broken, and soils best adapted to the structure of a turnpike. Nor can he ascertain, without an extended examination, what location will confer the greatest benefits on the citizens of the State. In one word, sir, to combine utility in the highest degree with economy, will require much time and observation. In the second place, if, disregarding these considerations, I should fix the route, the measure must be defeated on this floor. The Senators representing the counties off the line, believing, as they perhaps might well do in many instances, that their counties afforded a route as favorable as that proposed, would exclaim against that unfairness and injustice, by which their constituents were, without a trial, cut off from all chance of receiving the greatest benefit. But if after a full examination, the best route is selected, we should all acquiesce. Nature has then decided against us, and we feel it to be our duty to submit to her decrees. This, sir, is the only mode by which success in such a measure can be attained. Let us, then, be content with fixing the extremes, and leave to the Board, after a careful examination, to select that intermediate route which will, at the smallest expense, furnish the road most beneficial to North Carolina.

But again, Mr. Speaker, it is urged that the work is too extensive to be undertaken at once; that we ought to be content with a section only of one third or one half the distance. If a rail road were proposed, the completion of which even to the Yadkin would cost about two millions of dollars; then, sir, I should concur with the objectors. If the work could not be executed for the whole distance without involving the State in debt, then we should, as we have been heretofore, be willing to bide our time. But as the measure proposed in this bill is entirely within our present means, as from its character it can be completed as easily in two years as in any longer time; and especially as it can be most useful only when it is finished, why should we not go on to the full extent? The West is the region most in want of the road, the West will be most benefited by it, and it is the West which has been most neglected. If therefore with the means in your hands to relieve us, you delay it without reason, your conduct will seem churlish and illiberal.

Is the work, Mr. Speaker, of such a character that the State ought to execute it? To establish the affirmative of this, it must, in the first place, be made to appear that the measure is a beneficial one, and secondly that it will not be carried through by individuals. As I shall have occasion presently to discuss the first of these propositions, I will for the present assume the utility of the enterprise. Will individuals, then, execute the work? It seems to me, sir, that there is no reason to hope it. At the rate of tolls provided by the bill, they would not receive a fair return for their investment. Should the toll be so raised as to attempt to make the stock profitable, is it not probable that the travel would be driven from the road?

Even if this effect should not follow, is a value to our citizens would be greatly diminished. I desire that this road shall be a great State work for the benefit of our citizens, a central thoroughfare between the east and the west; and the advantages resulting therefrom to North Carolina will amply repay her for the expenditure.

It is said, however, and much stress is seems, is to be laid upon the objection, that a great waste of public money is to ensue, and that the Board will expend much more than the sum appropriated. The building of this capitol is then alluded to with an air of triumph, and we are told that it has cost just ten times as much as was anticipated at its commencement. Are the cases at all parallel? When the Legislature made the first appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the capitol, it imposed no limitation on the commissioners, and they, therefore, expended that sum in laying the foundations of the edifice. If they had been told that such a building only could be constructed as could be furnished

The width of the graded portion of the road is to be twenty-two feet. In passing the elevation of the embankment or road bed to be eighteen inches, times that, as the bill proposes to be added to the width so as to give the slope one and a half foot base to one foot elevation, together with two feet additional on each side, will make the width between the ditches thirty feet. I am satisfied that good policy does permit the road way to be narrower than this. It is, however, provided that great difficulties are encountered, as an example, deep side cutting on a hill which cannot be avoided, the graded surface may be reduced to five feet. The maximum grade for the road is not to exceed 3 degrees, or an elevation of one foot in twenty horizontal feet. That this can be obtained without any difficulty, no one will doubt. I am members that many of our rail roads are limited to a grade of 30 feet to the mile or one in 176. Though some of them have perhaps attained an elevation of 100 feet to the mile, or about 1 in 60, since the land a locomotive can climb, such a road is not more than one-third the usual one, it is deemed advisable to avoid such steep grades as practicable. It is further to be provided that the curves on the turnpike be far greater than the rail road width. To increase the draft as it may be practicable, no reasonable amount should be spared to render the turnpike level as practicable. Besides, I look forward to the time when the interest of the State will be to advance the road wholly or in part. It is desirable, therefore, that the road should be so constructed that hereafter become the foundation of an advanced road, if it should be desired to make it one. According to the plan proposed in the bill, this country will be completely provided with roads for any loss whatever of money in converting the old roads into the other. In some cases when the only object is to

where the turnpike passed through a large or other point where a number of roads come together. In that event it would be right for the Board to compensate the matter with such citizens and a part of them to work other roads, the labour of the residue might be sufficient for keeping the turnpike in repair in the vicinity. From these provisions I think that advantage would result to the citizen and to the Board. Mr. Gwynn thinks that fifty days labour will on each mile be sufficient to keep the road in repair. We have two miles on each side, we have square miles to each one in length. On the supposition that there are four hands on the four miles, or two on each square mile, (and the number will average this at least) will, at five days per hand, expend fifty days labour, an amount sufficient to keep the road in good repair.

The last section of the bill, Mr. Baker, provides for the survey of a line from the town of Fayetteville to a point on the line of the turnpike, seventy miles west of Raleigh. At the event of the main road's going south of Wiles county, it directs a line to be made from some convenient point on it to the town of Wilkesborough, that reports of each of these surveys made to the next Legislature. In support of this provision requires explanation. The State ought, it seems, to construct immediately the trunk from this point to the west. That, however, will be insisted for the wants of the State. Much western trade goes to Fayetteville, therefore, the main line is another, diverging from it, ought to be made, in the direction designated the event, likewise, of the road under consideration passing through central or southern counties of the northern tier will need a road going some where in the direction of the town. Let us, then, sir, concentrate all our energies upon the execution

result from the objection comes from western gentlemen. They say that a turnpike will not satisfy the citizens of the west; that a railroad will meet their wishes. To determine whether there is force in this objection, it becomes necessary to consider the comparative value of the different species of internal improvement. No one is less disposed to undervalue rail roads; no one is less desirous that they should exist in proper places.—But a misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our citizens as to the extent of their utility. They afford the best lines for travel, which in long, have never been found for the transportation of produce, and rail roads of England, as it has been not long since, in the London Quarterly Review, have been constructed at an average cost of nearly \$200 a mile. They are made of stone, and pass in some instances under. Formed thus of the most durable materials, once finished, it cost little to keep them in repair. In that country the most densely populated, and

Even if, however, the cost on a spike were just the same with the rail road, yet the former would be preferred by the farmers of the country. They find horses and wagons necessary to the proper cultivation of farms, and would therefore rather have them on the road than keep them well during the winter. It would be placed to authorise the Board either when the work is completed here to vary the rate of toll according to the width of the wagon tire. For example, on some roads of this character the highest tolls are paid by wagons tire under two inches in breadth; the rate diminishes as the width increases, until it reaches six inches, after which nothing is charged, under the belief that a tire of that width does no injury ever to the road bed. I have informed, sir, by one gentleman, that he used a wagon with very broad tires a short time upon ground so soft as to have been quite miry for a wagon, and that it was thus rendered compact and firm that any sort of vehicle could pass over it without the difficulty. If, therefore, the clause which this bill proposes should be amended, yet from the character of the soil over which it will generally be used with wagons of this kind on it, never probably at any season of the year be other than smooth and firm, it only be necessary for our farmers to have two sets of wheels, one for this purpose and another for common use, an expense which in the end they would avoid additional expense.

Lead is also found in many places, especially in Cherokee; but, from the difficulty of conveying it any distance, these towns are, and from the want of capital, the mines are not worked. The metal, however, which of all others attributes most to the wealth of the country containing it, iron is most extensively diffused. I hold in my hand one of the statistics of Lincoln county, by the deputy marshal during the present year. I shall, however, trouble you with but few items. There are about six furnaces for the production of iron; and eighteen bloomeries, and rolling mills, for the manufacture of bar iron. There are also fifty-four grist mills, ninety grist, and several saw mills. Is this, sir, because Lincoln has greater natural advantages than its adjoining counties? Iron is distributed throughout all the neighbouring towns. From Buncombe, where I am, there does not exist a single iron furnace, I have seen specimens, and in several different sections of the county, which are pronounced by the best qualified to judge, equal to the ores in the world. Then we have power enough, in the mountain streams to move all the machinery in the world. It is only because we have more capital, that she is in advance of other counties. From the same things, agriculture must prosper in these countries before manufactures can flourish. The necessities of life are supplied by the cultivation of the soil by first settlers, therefore, direct taxation, from necessity, exclusively. It is only when the products exceed the wants of the community, that they can be devoted to manufactures. The great cost of getting our products to market in most of the western States, we are advancing but slowly. What would, under different circumstances, be clear profit, is thus wasted. If, for example, we could reach the markets of the world at only one-half what it now costs us, no country could improve faster than ours. We would manufacturing establishments spring up more rapidly. Having

To the western part of the State, notwithstanding her greater need, have, as yet, given nothing. A million of dollars has been appropriated for internal improvements east of Raleigh, you have hitherto passed us by. We do not complain of it. We were told that the elder branch of the family would be provided for first. So far from opposing the eastern measures, in fact, they were carried mainly on our votes. For the appropriation of a hundred thousand dollars to the Cape Fear river, as also those for improvement of the Cape Fear and other rivers, the eastern delegation went almost unanimously. The appropriation of 200,000 dollars for the drainage of swamp lands—a measure pecu-

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onal in its character, was carried in the same manner. Even if the State should get back only the sum expended, without any profit whatever, yet I should regard it as a most excellent measure. It opens new lands for the occupation of our citizens of the East. The wealth of a State consists in her population, and not in uninhabited swamps and barren mountains; and North Carolina ought to make the most of her natural advantages.

And next, sir, the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, two years since—does not every one remember how it was obtained? The Western delegation rallied in a body and passed it, though gentlemen, in whose counties the road lay, voted against it, as it was said in obedience to the wishes of their constituents. How has it been with Fayetteville? For six years we have been struggling to do something for her benefit. As soon as one project failed, we at her call, rallied in support of another. At the last session, when the State agreed to take three fifths in the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, they said to us, "if we fail now we shall not trouble our friends again; but give up the matter for the present." I hope that gentlemen representing that section will remember these things. In the last place, Mr. Speaker, I address our friends from the Nags' Head region. I know that the work which they have so much at heart, the opening of the inlet, has not been effected. The proposition of the last session to appropriate three hundred thousand dollars for that object failed; but the blame does not rest on the west. It received a support which, under all the circumstances, was liberal from that quarter. The east and the middle principally defeated the measure. The appropriation for a survey was carried mainly by the Western votes. Besides, their favorite project is gaining strength with us. I trust, therefore, that their former liberality will not fail them now.

Will a Senator from any quarter whatever, tell his constituents that a bill was before him, which, if passed, would, at a moderate cost, have conferred great and lasting benefit on the western part of the State, but that because it would not have directly benefited his county, he had voted it down? I know not, sir, what may be the feelings of the people elsewhere; but if I were to return to my constituents with such a declaration, they would not send me here again. Our citizens in the West are energetic, liberal and thoroughgoing in all things; and they will only support a vigorous and enlightened policy.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am able to put this measure on higher, than mere sectional grounds. Our State is by far the longest in the Union—extending more than six hundred miles from East to West; and the interest and feelings of her citizens are as much varied as the surface of her territory. We are united by a common system of laws, and connected together by an ideal bond—the consciousness that we are all citizens of North Carolina, and we may well take pride in the thought. But in all other respects, we are estranged from each other. In the East, you stand alone in interest and feeling; in the North, your associations are with Virginia; in the South and West, we mingle with the sons of S. Carolina and Georgia; and our destiny seems united with theirs. Shall we do nothing to change all this? Shall we make no effort to bring the extremes of our State together, and unite her citizens in interest and in feeling, as well as in name? Ought not the benefits, as well as the burdens, of Government to fall on all alike? I trust, sir, that the only question which each Senator will ask in relation to this measure is, will it benefit the Old North State?

Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund shall be invested in bonds, to be hereafter issued by said Companies, and endorsed by the State.

SENATE.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill altering and prescribing the times at which elections shall hereafter be held in this State, reported two bills—one entitled a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States; and the other entitled a bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, and amendatory to the Revised Statutes concerning the General Assembly, Representatives in Congress, Governor of the State, Sheriffs, and Clerks of Courts.—These bills were read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holt presented a petition from many citizens of the County of Orange, with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Allamance, which was read the first time and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to protect Churches.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee on Internal Improvements reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

A great number of bills and resolutions passed their second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell was read the second time, and passed—Yeas, 55; Nays, 50.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition of this House, to refer so much of the late communication from the Governor, as relates to the Resolutions from Vermont, to a joint select committee; and informing that Messrs. Waddell, Edwards, and Parks form their branch of said committee.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

SENATE.

The Resolutions on internal improvements heretofore submitted by Mr. Waddell were taken up; when that gentleman delivered his views at length to the Senate, on the subject, after which they were postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Winston, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to prevent the selling of unimproved crops, reported unfavorably thereon. The said bill was read the second time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, was read the second time.

Thursday Dec. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. Worth, from the joint committee on Education made a report, accompanied with a bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The resolution on Internal Improvements were taken up; when Mr. Waddell resumed his remarks on the subject, and in a speech of considerable length and great ability and eloquence, delivered his views in favor of a liberal and judicious scheme of Internal Improvements. The resolutions were then laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mangum presented a Resolution for distributing the Revised Statutes, which was read the first time and passed. The bill to abolish the Fair at or near Laurel Hill, in the county of Richmond, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

The resolutions on Internal Improvements, were again taken up and discussed. Messrs. Speed and Cooper addressed the Senate in opposition to their adoption; after which they were laid on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Mendenhall, from the joint select committee on that subject, reported a Bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom the subject has been referred, reported against the expediency of the State's undertaking the construction of a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough at this present time, and asked that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Concurred in.

Saturday, Dec. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to establish Free Schools within the several Counties of the State, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. [Proposes to appropriate \$70,000 annually from the accruing interest of the Literary Fund, to be divided among the counties according to their federal population for the support of Free Schools; but no county to receive its rateable portion until it shall have collected an equal amount for the same purpose, which the acting Justices may levy and collect as other taxes; that at

next August election, ten Commissioners shall be elected in each county, to lay off the county into School Districts; that \$5000 be annually appropriated for the support of Normal Schools for the purpose of educating poor young men as Teachers; and that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendent of Schools who shall annually visit each county in the State, &c.]

The Resolutions authorizing the erection of a Lunatic Hospital, were taken up, and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Morehead and Moore advocated, and Mr. Edwards opposed the measure, were laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer containing the information required by a Resolution of the House, touching the expenditures made by the State, for Internal Improvements, &c. which, on motion of Mr. Barringer, was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be printed.

The engrossed bill to prevent betting on elections was read the second time and postponed indefinitely, to a vote of 62 to 44.

Monday, Dec. 21.

SENATE.

The Senate took up for consideration the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools. Mr. Shepard proposed an amendment thereto, and after some discussion, in which the proposed amendment was advocated by Mr. Shepard, and opposed by Messrs. Morehead and Dockery, the whole subject was laid over for the present.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Dock presented a bill to amend the 75th Chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled Militia; which was read the first time, passed, and on motion of Mr. D. referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, being under discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Hoke, so amended, as to make the amount borrowed on the faith of the State, payable in annual instalments of fifty thousand dollars each, till all be paid.

The bill was further amend on motion of Mr. Brogden, by adding the Governor of the State to the Attorney General, of Inspector of the deed of mortgage to be made by said Company for the benefit of the State.

The bill, as amended, was then passed by a vote of 56 to 52.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

SENATE.

Mr. Moye presented a resolution to send a message to the Commons, proposing that the two Houses adjourn sine die, on the 4th January; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Spiers, the resolutions on Internal Improvements, were taken up, Mr. Shepard moved an amendment by striking out the 5th resolution, and inserting the following:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be required to employ a competent Engineer to survey a route for a turnpike road from Raleigh to Asheville; also a route from Fayetteville to the Tennessee line by the way of Wilkesborough, intersecting the former route at some point east of the Yadkin; and that the Engineer, in making his report, shall indicate what route is preferable on account of cheapness, directness and facility of construction; and whether there is material for paving said route throughout the entire length of the road, sufficiently abundant and durable.

Resolved, moreover, That said Engineer give an estimate in his report, as accurate as he can make it, what will be the cost of paving said road per mile; and what will be the expense of said road, if it is simply graded; and in order to carry this resolution into effect, the sum of \$2,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury.

After some discussion between Messrs. Waddell and Shepard, the resolutions and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill to compel captains to muster their companies four times a year, was rejected.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The following letter from a member of Congress, proves that we did not mistake the temper of the Van Buren party, when we predicted that some of them would attempt to defeat the necessary appropriations, in order to embarrass the new Administration, and force an extra session of Congress. The Whigs do not desire an extra session. They every where deprecate it. They want peace and economy; the country stands in need of these blessings, to which it has so long been a stranger, and with which an extra session would again conflict:—

Washington, Dec. 19, 1840.

"Dear Sir: But little has been done yet by either House, except the organization of the committees; and I think the impression is pretty general that but little business will be done this session, except passing the necessary appropriation bills; and it is even doubted whether the present Congress will provide fully for the current expenses of another year, and thereby attempt to evade the responsibility of providing pecuniary means to carry out their own financial policy, and leave the new administration to bear the odium of borrowing money, and having a called session, &c. But if it should be placed in that situation, it will have an example for both in its immediate predecessor, save that Gen. Harrison will not find the nation prosperous and happy, as Mr. Van Buren's predecessor said he left it."

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 29, 1840.

Scarcely room to slip in a word of our own edgways this week. No difference—don't know that we should have said any thing to the purpose.

General Assembly.—The President's message, and other productions of paramount interest, claiming place in our paper, have for two weeks crowded out the regularly reported proceedings of the legislature. We now bring up the most important proceedings, in the order of their occurrence, and regret the necessity of omitting the multitude of small matters which divides the attention of our legislators;—they would, however, be of little interest to the reader, except so far as to show how much of nothing our law-makers are doing.

For the latest news we have the pleasure of referring to our Raleigh correspondent.

Christmas.—This annual holiday appears to have been "kept," throughout the land with great glee and hilarity, if not with due reverence. Cake, and turkeys, and candy, and egg-nog did not fare middlin' in these diggings. A portion of our folks evidently felt good, and it made the balance feel good to look at 'em,—so, much good feeling existed. We don't insinuate that any one "touched a single drop;" but still there were certain who gave splendid illustrations of Hogarth's line of beauty in their goings. An I such was the power of sympathy, that we do not believe the most stoical teetotaler in town could have "walked a crack," after witnessing the sinuous performances of those who had been takin' in. It was remarked that there were an unusual number of people in town on Christmas, enjoying "the delicacies of the season." Appearance no doubt favored this idea—some seeing double their ordinary number of neighbors. This may probably be accounted for on philosophical principles, especially by those who have studied optics. An anecdote of Sir Harry Dundas and Sir William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, will illustrate the position to a hair. Both these mighty peers, got lordly over their good cheer at a tavern one evening before going into the parliament. On taking their seats in that august body a question arose (between the two knights) whether the house was in session. At length Sir Harry fumbled on his spectacles, and peering into the misty space between himself and the woolstack, remarked—

"I can't see the Speaker, Will—can you?"

"Not see the Speaker, Harry?—I see two!"

Editors' Correspondence.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday Evening Dec. 26th.

Participating in the merriment of the Christmas holidays, I am unable to give much information in relation to the proceedings of the Legislature. On Thursday evening the House adjourned over to to-day. The Senate refused to do so, and met as usual yesterday morning. Christmas was ushered in, with great hilarity, almost every member being invited and partaking of refreshments at the various hotels and boarding houses. At 9 o'clock on the morning of yesterday, a train of cars was in readiness to conduct the legislature, with all its members, clerks, doorkeepers, &c., to Henderson Depot, to partake of a Christmas dinner with the liberal hearted citizens of Granville. Some 75 of us set out and enjoyed a delightful ride of 47 miles to Henderson—paid our respects to its citizens, and good dinner and returned to Raleigh in the evening. Is not this almost annihilating time and space, and who could have imagined such an event twenty years since!

I have understood the Senate was industriously engaged, and passed, among other things, a bill authorizing the construction of a Turnpike between Franklin in Macon and Murphy in Cherokee counties, on yesterday. To-day both houses are in session. The Senate was engaged in discussing the bill to aid the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Waddell and others advocating, and Gen. Wilson and others, opposed. An amendment was proposed by Gen. Wilson, binding the personal property of the stockholders, besides the Railroad with all its fixtures to secure the State from loss, which amendment was very correctly rejected,—it passed its second and last reading by a majority of five. Messrs. Waddell and Shepard both made excellent speeches,—and really after this I was disposed to bear with Mr. S. for his former speech, thinking it was made without reflection,—the bill has passed the Commons, and to the credit of the whigs of the west be said, with ut an exception, the Senators from west of Raleigh voted in its favor, and with but very few exceptions, the same may be said of the Commons, while but two Van Buren men in the Senate, and two in the Commons bit what were willing to see this monument of the energy and patriotism of North Carolina go down, and thus give a vital stab to internal improvement in her borders. Will not the people call them to account and can the west be now charged with illiberality towards their eastern brethren? While this great work was supported en masse by all the western whigs, some few in the eastern faltered.

I know nothing of the proceedings in the House, though they have done a good day's work.

Yours, &c.

Christmas Address.

BY THE CARRIER OF THE PATRIOT.

Two! Spring and Summer, Fall and Winter, I come, on errands from the Printer; Neath scorching suns—o'er slithering sleets, I weekly trod the village streets, Each Tuesday wand'ring up and down To bear the "PATRIOT" o'er the town.

And while the various news I'm bringing, When Christmas comes—I come a singing: Wishing good luck to every creature, Of every clime and every feature;— From Kamschatka to Singapore— From Good Hope Cape to Norway's shore— From Iceland in her dreary night To the Pacific Islands bright— From Labrador to Darien's isthmus, I wish all hands a happy Christmas!

What tho' my charity's extensive, And my good wishes comprehensive, Still I'd bestow my heart's best bounty On North Carolina—Guilford County; And more than any, I'm a stickler For good my friends in town—partic'lar— My old, familiar, hearty neighbors, Who duly prize my punctual labors;— Our able fellow townsmen, late Elected Gov'nor of the State; And he who spotless ermine wears, And justice metes in court a airs; Our Lawyers, who, when lacking law, Give guidance and jury lots of jaw; Our Doctor's too, of learned skill To minister with drop and pill; Our bustling Merchants—dealers true— Filling their tills—and ledgers too; Our faithful band of rev'rend Preachers, In word and deed our moral teachers; The tenants of the busy Shops— Our borough's most substantial props; And last—and best—our woman-kind, Of graceful air, and cultured mind On each self check the mantling rose— In each true heart affection glows.

Could wish my annual Christmas rhyme, Might greet you all a thousand times, But that the girls, I have my fears, Would grow too old in a thousand years.

The contest past—I'm glad to say, Th' elections have turn'd out "O. K." The country thinks there's no comparison 'Twixt Mr. Van and Gen'l Harrison. And now on t'other side, you know May "Chapman" flap his wings and "crow."

I'll stop—for it has been so long Since having ground a Brit or song, I find it hard to make it jingle: You'll find the rest, straight as a shingle, All in the Patriot's ample pages— And now—I'd thank you for my wages.

Calendar for the Year 1841.

MONTHS.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY:	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						
FEBRUARY:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28						
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APRIL:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30						
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DECEMBER:	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31						

One Term.—A resolution has been introduced into the House of Congress providing so to amend the constitution as to render the president ineligible to a seat after one term of four years.

MARRIAGES.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour Thence dwell no joy in Eden's rosy bower.

MARRIED.—In this place, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. William Paisley, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK BRANDT, to Miss LAVINIA MATILDA, daughter of the late Robert H. B. Brazier, Engineer.

SPOONER'S PATENT HYGIENIC MEDICINES.

ARE the best and cheapest family medicine general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent. They comprise the Hygeian or Family Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygeian and Extra Hygeian, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office No. 2 Astor House, New York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygeian Medicines are invaluable. For sale also by T. CALDWELL & SONS. Greensboro' Jan. 1st, 1840.

6000 lbs. of choice iron for sale by the subscribers, cheap for cash. T. CALDWELL & SONS.

K. K. M.—Nash Customers Come on!

ALL those indebted to the subscriber on book accounts are expected to come forward immediately and make settlement. Those against whom he holds bonds, given in 1839, will cash them in full or in part, or they will be put out for collection. JAMES McIVER. Greensboro', Dec. 28, 1840. 46-4f.

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 settle them in that month, if they expect to keep clear of paying cost. McCONNEL & LINDSAY. December 25th, 1840.

A SMALL quantity of fresh Mountain Butter, for sale by the subscribers for cash only. T. CALDWELL & SONS.

GRAY'S Invaluable Ointment for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the public jail of Rockingham county, on the 6th instant, a negro man who calls his name CALVIN, and says he belongs to James Battle in Cumberland county, N. C. Said boy is of dark complexion supposed to be about twenty or twenty-five years of age, weighs about 140 lbs., five feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a scar over his right eye, also several other scars on the back of his left hand. He says he left home about the twentieth September. Had on when committed to jail a pair of white cotton pantaloons, an old blue broad cloth coat with the skirts cut off, and an old black fur hat, much worn.

SAMUEL ROBERTS, Jailor. Wentworth, Rockingham co., N. C. December 23d 1840. 46-3

DR. C. E. HAYNES' Anti-Dyspeptic pills for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Classical School in Rockingham County, N. C., on Dan River, in the vicinity of Messrs. John Lesueur, Esq., James Seales, Alfred Seales and Samuel T. Spencer, on the second Monday in January, 1841.

The location is healthy; the neighborhood moral and intelligent and far removed from any place of dissipation; and yet not so remote from places of business as to be inconvenient, for it is only 6 miles from Madison, 8 from Wentworth and 10 from Leaksville.

For the qualifications of the subscriber as a Teacher, persons interested may inquire of the Professors at Chapel Hill, where he received his education, and where he taught as Tutor one year; also of any of his associates in College, or any other literary gentlemen who may know him.

Students can be prepared here for admission into any of our Colleges; but when no directions are given, they will be trained for admission into the University of North Carolina.

The year will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each.

Board can be had in the best families for \$7 a month—every thing furnished except candles.

Tuition fees:— For the Languages, - - \$15 a Session. For other branches, - - \$10 "

Post Office address, "Madison, Rockingham county, N. C."

WILLIAM N. MEBANE, A. M. Rockingham Co., N. C. Dec. 14th, 1840. 44-4

* * * The Danville Reporter will publish 4 times and forward account to this office.

800 lbs. of washed Wool, for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

WOOL ROLLS at 50 cents per pound, for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

JESSE H. LINDSAY Has for Sale GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS. SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE. Whittin's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS. Feb. 1839. 1-7



POETRY.

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

[From the November Knickerbocker.]

The Village Blacksmith.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long;
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat;
He earns what'er he can,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes,
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a threshing fl. or.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like his mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise!
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard rough hand he wipes
A tear from out his eyes.

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted—something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought,
Thus on our sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!

MILL STONES.

I AM prepared to furnish any quantity of MILL STONES, of three different kinds: the FRENCH BURR, the KULIN, 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 attention of Millers to the French Burr Stones especially, 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.

COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Guilford County, on the 23d inst., a negro man and woman, taken up as runaway slaves. The man is about 25 or 30 years of age, of a dark complexion, common size, stout made, and says his name is FRANK. The woman is about 20 or 25 years of age, common size. They say they are man and wife, and belong to Barrett Hill, who lives near Jacksonville, South Carolina. Left home last Christmas. The owner of the above slaves will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff.

Greensboro', Guilford Co., Aug. 27, 1840.

29-11

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES

I AM willing to take second-hand Pianos in exchange for new ones and allow whatever judges of the article may consider their worth; my object is not to make money in the second-hand Pianos, and would therefore either take them at their valuation, or sell them to the best advantage for their owners. I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of superior Piano-Fortes, varying in price from \$75 to \$600.

Those who favor me with their orders shall be pleased or no pay shall be required.

E. P. NASH.

Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg, Va.

November 12, 41-11

German Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution which closed on the 15th inst., will be resumed on the second Monday in November. The Trustees take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that they have again engaged the services of Mr. HANCE G. ARNFIELD, a gentleman of well known qualifications, and of sufficient experience to warrant them in saying to all who may wish to acquire a good and thorough academic education, that they cannot do better than to come to this Institution. The village is as healthy as any in this, or any other section of country. Board can be obtained in respectable families on moderate terms. As it regards Mr. Arnfield's qualifications reference may be made to Gov. Morehead, Hon. A. H. Shepperd, and Gen. John F. Ponder.

JOHN L. BITTING.

R. D. GOLDING.

C. L. RANNER.

J. S. GIBSON.

October, 1840.

37-13

IRON.

20,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, from King Mountain Iron Manufacturing Company. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

May 7th, 1840

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights.

WE have just received a large assortment of the Anchor Bolting Cloths, which we will sell lower than they have ever been sold in this country. We will say to any gentleman buying of our cloths, that we will warrant them in every respect to be the genuine Anchor Cloths. Should any of these cloths not prove what we recommend them to be, we will return the money in every instance. The time has been when mill owners would have to pay from fifty to one hundred 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 examine our cloths before you purchase elsewhere. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

December, 1840.

Jayne's Hair Tonic

FOR the growth, preservation and restoration of the Hair. This is an excellent article, and has, in numerous instances, produced a fine growth of hair on the heads of persons who had been bald for years.

Copy of a letter from Dr. S. S. Fitch, dated PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1840.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir—I feel that I can hardly say enough to you in favor of the Hair Tonic prepared by you. My hair had been falling off about two years, and had become very thin, threatening speedy baldness, when I commenced using this remedy. In about one week, it ceased to fall off. I have used it now about three months, and have as full and thick a head of hair as I can possibly desire. I have recommended its use to a number of my friends, who all speak well of it. It faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Beer's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully, yours,
S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chestnut-st.

Before Dr. Fitch used this Tonic his hair began to be gray, but now there is not a gray hair to be found on his head.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

DR. G. R. PHILIP'S

COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS.

THE vegetable remedy for Diseases arising from Impurities of the BLOOD; Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all CHRONIC DISEASES;—also a substitute for CALOMEL, as a CATHARTIC in FEVERS, and all BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

FROM the extensive applicability to general diseases, which this remedy possesses, as is demonstrated in the detailed cases of various complaints, and the universal success which attends its use, the Proprietor feels justified 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 to special confidence.)

THESE PILLS having acquired an unprecedented celebrity as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC and ANTI-BILIOUS REMEDY; and this reputation being fully sustained by the high character of its testimonials, and the increasing demand for the Medicine—it is only necessary for the Proprietor to continue the Cautious, that the Public may not mistake other medicines, which are introduced as *Tomato preparations*, for the true COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS.

For a full account of this Medicine, testimonials, &c., see Pamphlets, in the hands of all who sell it.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

37-1

CASH.

The last notice.

ALL persons indebted to my Testator, Henry Humphreys, deceased, are required to make immediate payment. Every one who fails to notice this call, will find himself sued, and that quickly too.

THOMAS R. TATE, Ex'r.

Dec. 7th, 1840.

Bacon and Lard.

A SMALL quantity of nice HAMS and SIDES.

2 HAMS of LARD, put up by a first rate Harrison house-keeper.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

Nov. 11.

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,

Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,

do, do, do, Sarsaparilla,

do, do, do, Syrup of Liverwort,

Butler's Effervescent Magnesia,

Turkey's Balm of Life,

Wenger's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

WE have for sale, one first rate Iron frame

Sulky, also one splendid Buggy large

enough for two persons, which will be sold

low for cash or on time with approved note.

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Coach Materials.

A GENERAL and extensive assortment for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

November 21st, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between ROSE, McADOO & SCOTT is dissolved by mutual consent, and all those indebted to said firm will call on McAdoo & Scott for settlement, as the claims are in their hands.

ROSE, McADOO & SCOTT.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 10, 1840. 44-6.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

FOR THE CURE OF White Swellings,

Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers,

Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains

and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations,

Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's

Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, 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.

37-13

BLANKS

OF various descriptions in common use

printed neatly on good paper, and well

pressed, for sale at this office, on reasonable

terms.

PROCLAMATION.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, EDWARD B. DUDLEY,

GOVERNOR, &c.

To all whom these presents shall come—

Greeting:

WHEREAS it has been officially reported to this Department, that on the 13th day of November, 1839, one Nathan Lambeth, of Davidson county, in this State, was so beaten, bruised and maimed that he died; and whereas one JOHN GOSS stands charged with the commission of said deed; and whereas Lee Wharton, Abner Ward, Alexander Bishop, Joshua Dear and Hope H. Skeen were present, aiding and abetting & maintaining said John Goss in the perpetration of said felony; and whereas said offenders have fled and sequestered themselves from the regular operations of the Law and Justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John Goss and his accomplices in the murder, may be brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Goss, and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars each, for one or either of his accomplices, to any person or persons who will apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any or all of the offenders and fugitives aforesaid, and confine them, or either of them, in the Jail, or deliver them, or either of them, to the Sheriff of Davidson county, in the State aforesaid. And I do, moreover, hereby require all Officers, whether Civil or Military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the fugitives and offenders aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at our City of Raleigh, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1840.

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

By Command,

C. C. BATTLE, Private Secretary.

Description of the Offenders named in the

above Proclamation:

John Goss is about 34 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark curly hair, and has some specks of gunpowder in his face—stout made and quick of speech.

Lee Wharton is about 23 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair hair and complexion, his fore teeth broad and wide apart, large eyebrows, a down look, voice fine, slow spoken and is stout made.

Abner Ward is about 58 years old, and 5 feet 6 inches high, stoop shouldered, fair complexion, blue eyes, soft spoken and grey headed.

Joshua Dear is about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair skin, blue eyes, spare made, thin visage, quick spoken, hair dark colored.

Alexander C. Bishop is about 25 years old, fair and pale complexioned, sandy colored hair, quick spoken, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high and dark eyes.

Hope H. Skeen is about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion and full face, dark hair and chunky made, and speaks in the ordinary way when spoken to.

October 20, 37-11

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

PLEASENT medicine which will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys Worms; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach; increases appetite—and acts as a general and permanent tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent fevers, indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for FEVER AND AGUE of children, and what is of great importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially those in bad health.—This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young; and by removing it, it is impossible for them to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the proprietor does not consider necessary to publish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases. He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety Worms. He also gave it to his daughter, then about three years old, when it brought away thirty Worms in one night.

Joseph Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days she discharged one hundred and twenty-seven large Worms.

Mr. Joseph A. Lentz, of Penn Township Savings Institution, in this City gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose it brought away about fifty Worms at once, five and six inches long.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

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 preserve its balance, and of course 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 Mechanicsville, Davis Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$24 for the patent and spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Keay, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Simeon Foster of Davis County; Gilchrist 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.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. 37-1.

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

McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

June 20th, 1840. 19-1.

J. & R. Sloan HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FALL & WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS.

November, 1840.

Jayne's Carminative Balm

IS a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhea, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Flatulency, &c. &c., and all Spasmodic and Nervous Diseases, as sick and Nervous Headach, Hysteria, Cramp, &c. &c.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public for the cure of the various derangements of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing CHOLERA INFANTUM or Summer COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for there is "no mistake" about its being one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! my thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favor, too numerous to publish.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

PLUGHS—PLUGHS.

I KEEP constantly on hand, PLUGHS, of every size, manufactured at the shop of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co., N. C.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Almanacs for 1841.

The Farmers' & Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1841.

Published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale by the grace or dozen at publishers' prices.

October 22, 1840.

Fruits, &c.

English Currants, Filberts, Citrons, Cream Nuts, Figs, Almonds, Prunes, Soda, & Sugar Crackers, Bunch Raisins, Tamarinds, Walnuts, Candies, assorted.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

15,000 DOLLARS.

Jesse H. Lindsay would inform the Public that his STOCK OF GOODS, for the FALL and WINTER trade, bought in NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, has been received and is open to the inspection of all.

He flatters himself that he can present an extensive variety, and a handsome assortment at quite fair prices. This new purchase added to those already on hand, swells the amount to \$15,000. At New York and Philadelphia cost, now offered for sale, out of which he trusts he will be able to supply all who favour him with a call.

Greensborough, October, 1840.

Varnishes &c.

Coch Varnish—superior quality. Copal Varnish, do. Black Varnish, do. Alcohol by the gallon.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

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, general debility, &c. &c.

ALSO

SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and sure remedy for worms in children. It is acknowledged 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.

Jayne's Indian Expectoant.

THE following Certificate is from a practicing PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society.—Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1838.

Dr. Jayne:—Dear Sir,—I have been using your Expectoant 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 medicine 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 Expectoant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under 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. Tinson, 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 Expectoant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

3,000 lbs. RIO COFFEE.

3,000 lbs. T. O. SUGAR.

300 lbs. TALLOW CANDLES.

1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.