

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

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[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

REMINISCENCES OF L.—E.

A portion of my juvenile days were spent in the small town of L.—, where I attended a classical school. My favorite Latin author was Virgil; and I especially admired the description of Eneas's descent to Hades—the horrible personages and shapes "if shapes they might be called that shapes had none," with all the indistinct and gloomy localities of that infernal region.

Virgil has amplified with much beauty and interest upon the regions of Erebus. He excites a lively interest for many of his spirits. One of his greatest beauties, I conceive, is the meeting of Eneas and Dido, and his apologetic address to the unhappy Queen. Most certainly her conduct, as justly observed by Dr. Johnson, is not true to nature. Dr. Johnson accuses Virgil of imitating Homer in this admirable scene. The conduct of Ajax as represented by Homer, when he encountered Ulysses below, is perfectly in nature. Ajax *miserus ante diem*, perpetrated suicide when overcome in a contest with that invincible man Ulysses; and when they met in the nether world, Ajax being a stern haughty warrior, with great propriety held his eyes fixed upon the earth and stood immovable as a block of Parian marble.—But Dido was not Ajax—they differed in sex, in character, conduct and feelings; and when she is made to assume the contemptuous dignity and silence and hauteur of Ajax, we feel it is sadly out of character—that such would have become him, but not her. It is inconsistent with the conduct of woman, and inconsistent with her own previous conduct in the upper world.—

Observe her querulous, though just complaints—her indignation against her lover throughout the fourth book of the *Eneid*, when, by supernatural command, he, after having stricken her with love's cruel dart, deserted her shores and left her to despair,—and then say with what propriety her spirit is made to assume the stern, haughty and silent reserve, when she meets with Eneas in the mourning fields of death,
"Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat," &c.

But these criticisms aside—how beautiful, how affecting is the whole scene! and how touching is Eneas's address to her—

"Infelix Dido!
Funeris heu tibi causa fuit per sidera iuro,
Per superos, invitus tuos de litore cessi," &c.
"Siste gradum—quæne fugis."

Indeed the whole of this interview is replete with feeling and beauty.—But I have gone into an unnecessary digression, and will return to the immediate subject of this essay.

In the said village of L.— at the time referred to, lived a gentleman named L.—. He was a bachelor and in years—possessing many peculiarities of conversation and conduct. He occupied a small house, at the east end of main street, on an eminence which commanded an extensive view of the Dan—the morasses and fields beyond. The walls of his house were hung round with weapons of various kinds—of the best temper and highest polish: here were muskets, fowling pieces, rifles, pistols, knives, swords, sabres, &c. He was not a sportsman, and why he kept so many arms of the finest quality, was a mystery to all; whether they were kept to defend himself from *sub-stantial* or *unearthly* visitors, no one could tell. From the fatal result to an antagonist in a contest of early days, some conjectured these arms were to defend himself from *corporeal* enemies. But it was reported among the matrons of the village that his firearms were always charged with *silver* for the destruction of those well-known and officious dames,

witches. Be this as it may, the point can never now be elucidated. He had a faithful servant, Jo; he had two large fierce yellow dogs, equally faithful,—one was called Blood—the other Thunder. Good heavens!—Blood and Thunder!! The very names are enough to frighten a man of ordinary nerves. No man dare enter the gate without a word of recognition from their master—and a bare word was sufficient; with this they would slink away as quiet as Cerberus after receiving his *sop*. These were the only living inmates of his solitary dwelling. A narrow, winding path led through small trees and undergrowth down an almost perpendicular declivity to the edge of the river Dan. Here was a light and fragile bark kept for the accommodation of the proprietor and his visitors (who were few) in riding upon the stream and occasionally wafting them across to the ulterior bank; thence they would survey the morasses and swamps where serpents and slimy reptiles lurked; thence they would view the more pleasant portions of the wide field where flowers of every scent and hue—rare as beautiful—gemmed the earth. After a satisfactory reconnaissance they would return to the bark—be wafted back—their portitor always Jo. What their conversation and pastime were when returned, has remained inscrutable—a blank to me.

This situation then and ever since, with its persons, things and scenes, has in my mind borne a strong resemblance to the place referred to in Virgil. The comparison may have been rather malapropos and indistinct, yet by no effort of my mind could I stave off the similitude: it may have been catachrestical or far-fetched, yet the thought of one always suggested the other. Mr. L.— himself—notwithstanding he dwelt on the exterior side of the stream—(and without disparagement to the gentleman,) was to my juvenile mind, *Pluto*: in his dwelling grief and vengeful cares dwelt,
"vestibulum ante ipsum, luctus et
Ultrices postere cubilia curæ."

Here too was the identical path spoken of, and the Dan to which it led was Tartarean Acheron,—

"Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert
Acherontis ad undas."

Here was Jo, alias Charon and his boat,
"Portitor ille Charon has aquas
Et flumina, servat, terribili squalore,
Ipse ratem conto subigit."

The comparison is still sustained by the two dogs which my imagination simulated to Cerberus,

"Cerberus ingens recubans immanis
In antro."

Having arrived on the bank of the stream—"ad ripam irremediabilis undæ"—the different fields and groves appear occupied by various classes of the departed;—here to my imaginative mind were the "fields of mourning,"

"Partem fusi monstrantur in omnem
Lagentes campi."

Farther forward are seen the fields of joy—

"Locos letos, largior hic campos Æther
Et lumine resit purpuræ," &c.

The parallel is here complete, and here I shall cease to institute farther comparison. Many years have elapsed since that gentleman was gathered to the tomb. He was buried on the ulterior bank in my imaginary Elysian fields and in plain view of his former dwelling which still stands, though I believe unoccupied. He died of a fever attended towards its close with delirium; in his ravings he was frequently heard to use the expressions "blood and thunder," "salt mountains," &c., and none could guess the train of thought which occupied his mind, or to what circumstance those expressions referred; but

"he sleeps well
On the lone shore whereon he loved to dwell."

His remains were wafted across the stream by his own ferryman, in his own boat, perhaps; but of this I am not certain. His dogs and boat are long since gone, and I know not what has become of his "portitor ille Charon." Time has changed these scenes and wrought its havoc upon the narrator; but it can never obliterate them altogether, nor destroy their associations till I am also gathered to the grave.

MARCUS.
"Ned has run away with your wife," said one friend to another. "Poor fellow, I pity him," was the reply.

Why should the Spirit of Mortals be Proud?

Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud? Like a fast fleeting meteor, a met flying cloud A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave, He presses from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade—
Be scattered around and together be laid,
The young and the old, and the low and the high,
Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The hand of the king that a sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that a mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depth of the grave.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasure; her triumphs are by,
And the memory of those who beloved her and praised,
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsmen who climbed with his goats to the steep—
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven—
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish—the guilty and just,
Have quickly mingled their bones in the dust.

We are the same things that our fathers have been—
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen—
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And we run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking on, they too would think;
From the death we are shrinking from, they too would shrink—
To the life we are clinging to, they too would cling,
But it spels from the earth like a bird on its wing.

Yes, hope and dependence, and pleasure and pain
Are mingled together like sunshine and rain,
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye—'tis the draught of a breath—
From the blossom of youth to the paleness of death—
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud!

AN INCIDENT AND A MORAL.

The following paragraphs are the climax of an amusing article in the New York Mirror:

On a certain day—a day never to be forgotten by me—news arrived in town that the Governor was dead. No sovereign, prince, pontiff, or potentate on the face of the earth ever appeared so gigantic and formidable to my childish eyes as that harmless gentleman, the Governor of Massachusetts. Imagine the shock occasioned by this announcement! Straightway the bells began tolling, people collected in groups, quidnuncs scoured from place to place, gossips chattered, children gaped in dumb astonishment, and old women with disinal faces ran about creaking "the Governor is dead!" To me these things seemed to betoken the general wreck of Nature; for how the order of the universe could subsist after the death of the Governor was beyond my comprehension. I expected the sun and moon to fall, the stars to shoot from their spheres, and my grandfather's mill-pond to upset. The horrible forebodings under which I lay down to sleep that night are not to be described, and it was a long time ere I closed my eyes.

In the morning, I was awakened by a dreadful rumbling noise. The Governor is dead! I exclaimed, starting up in a terrible fright. The noise continued. I listened and discovered it to be nothing more than my old grandmother grinding coffee.

The effect of this prodigious anti-climax can hardly be imagined; never in my life was I so puzzled and confounded as at the first moment of this discovery.—

"What!" said I to myself, "is the Governor dead, and yet the people grind coffee! Then it seems we are to eat our breakfast, just as if nothing had happened! Is a great man of no more consequence, than this?" A new ray of light broke in upon me.—I fell to pondering upon the occurrence, and five minutes pondering completely demolished the power supreme with which many a pompous owl had stalked through my imagination. From that moment governors, town-clerks, selectmen, representatives, justices of the peace, and great people of every degree, lost nine-tenths of their importance in my eyes, for I plainly saw the world could do without them.

How often in after life have I applied the moral of this incident! How much moving eloquence and dire denunciation have I passed by with the remark, That is a great affair, no doubt, but it won't stop a coffee-mill.

No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of connubiality without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, bake a loaf of bread, roast a joint of meat, boil a stake, and make a pudding.

The Fight in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPS., Sept. 9.

The subject in debate was the bill making appropriations for the salaries and outfits of diplomatic agents. On the subject of a mission to Naples, Mr. Wise, among others, had taken occasion to speak in favor of such mission—

Mr. Stanly congratulated the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) on the very proper and patriotic course he had pursued on this occasion in favor of the Neapolitan mission; but he must be malicious enough to remind him of the very different course he had pursued, last session in reference to the mission to Mexico, when he had moved to strike out the appropriation for a minister to that Government, or to reduce it, and Mr. S. had opposed the motion.

Mr. Wise here turned round and addressed to Mr. Stanly a reply in explanation of his course the last session, in which the Reporter understood him to say that he had not moved to strike out the item for a mission to Mexico, but only to reduce it from the salary of a full minister to that of a charge. He concluded by observing that he could not but regard the mention of that circumstance, on the present occasion, as evincing some small degree of malevolence.

Mr. Stanly, in reply, said something of Mr. Wise's frequently manifesting himself, a small malevolence, but in what Mr. S. had said he had owned openly that there was a little malice aforethought, if the gentleman pleased. It had been said by a gentleman some time ago that he was sure a measure must be right because the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) were both opposed to it: the same remark might now be turned the other way, and it might be said that this mission to Naples must be right, since both those gentlemen were in its favor. Mr. S. should vote for this appropriation because it was recommended by the Executive; although he did not know whether he should hereafter support President Tyler's Administration or not; he thought it not improbable he should go against it before long. But he could not vote to strike this item from the bill when both the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Virginia told him it was right. His position was now for the first time in his life somewhat equivocal: but as long as he remained in it, he would not vote against appropriating for a mission approved by the President and by the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, who was perfectly familiar with all these matters, and he might almost say with every thing else in the world.

The gentleman from New York—he meant the gentleman from the city of New York—he who went away for two or three weeks, and as soon as he got back talked on every subject before the House—that one (Mr. McKee) had brought up the subject of Mr. Enos T. Throop—a subject in regard to which a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Jones) had said that Mr. S. referred to it last session twenty-five times. Well, it was true: Mr. S. had held it up repeatedly as a reproach to the administration of Martin Van Buren; and he had so presented it at home to his constituents. And that very case of re-warding a man who had so grossly betrayed his trust, was of itself enough politically to damn Martin Van Buren and his administration to all eternity. He wanted no more to prove that, than the report of the Investigation Committee which had been made by the gentleman near him, (Mr. Dawson.) [Mr. S. here quoted the report in reference to Mr. Throop's conduct, stating that for a period of nine years he had utterly disregarded the law prescribing the duties of his office and the orders of the Treasury Department, and had rendered the very object of his appointment nugatory; and that through his neglect Mr. Swartwout's defalcation had gone on accumulating for years.] Nor let it be said that this was a mere *ex parte* statement, dictated by party spirit, for it had received the sanction of an honorable gentleman from Virginia, who stood high in the political party with Mr. Throop himself, and with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. McKee.)

Mr. S. here quoted Mr. Hopkins's endorsement of the report. Yet, with this report, the truth of every word of which the gentleman from New York would not after this deny, staring him in the face, Mr. Van Buren suffered this man to revel in luxury at Naples, and for two years to draw his \$4,500 out of the Treasury.

Mr. S. observed, in conclusion, that if John Tyler should veto a hundred bank bills, he would excuse him on the ground of obeying his conscience; but if he could so far forget his duty, if he could so far listen to the whisperings of a depraved ambition, as to keep an officer like this in an honorable and lucrative station, he would deserve the contempt and execration of every honorable man. He rejoiced to learn that this Enos T. Throop was to be recalled.

Mr. Fillmore said he was informed that Mr. Throop had been recalled, and was on his way home—

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was in the midst of a sentence, the Reporter (who had noticed Mr. Wise cross over to the seat of Mr. Stanly, and had observed those two gentlemen in conversation apparently of a very excited character) saw Mr. Wise raise his hand violently and aim a blow at the face of Mr. Stanly, who as instantaneously met or returned it. A violent fight followed, and, in less time than it can be described in this report, a scene of mingled uproar and fight, such as the Reporter in many years' experience has never witnessed on the floor of the House, ensued. Messrs. Wise and Stanly were lost to the sight of the Reporter in the general rush, whilst Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, and Mr. Butler, of Kentucky, were noticed in a violent personal struggle, striking at and grappling with each other. Mr. Dixon H. Lewis and Mr. Gilmer, and others, were seen in the midst, endeavoring to quell the disturbance, which had now reached a point at which it seemed impossible to arrest its progress. The members had rushed from all parts of the Hall, some rushing over and others standing upon the tables, literally piling themselves one on the other, and several canes were seen by the Reporter raised up as if in the act of striking. The Speaker during this time had resumed the Chair informally, but no one paid the least regard to his voice, and he called in vain on the officers, none of whom were observed by the Reporter, with the exception of the door keeper, who was endeavoring to close the doors and windows against the crowd without, who attempted to rush within the hall.

The general melee (of which the Reporter was taking notes) continued for two and a half to three minutes. It then subsided, as it appeared, though by what direct process the Reporter could not understand; but he heard the voice of Mr. Wise, who had returned to his seat, addressing the Chair.

[The Reporter thinks it proper to remark, that the entire statement under the head of "Breach of Privilege" is given by himself, according to his own notes, and that no part of it has been submitted to revision.]

Something like order having been restored—

Mr. Wise said he had risen for the purpose of apologizing to the House in the most humble manner, and of asking its pardon, as he most sincerely did. He had in its presence, under the excitement of the moment, violated its order—an excitement which he could not repress.—The House had witnessed what had passed between the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) and himself, in the course of the debate, and had heard the language used by that gentleman towards him. He (Mr. W.) had passed over to that gentleman's seat, in order to remonstrate with him in a friendly and private way. The gentleman from North Carolina was excited, and he (Mr. W.) becoming so, they were soon engaged in very hot words. Our friendly relations, continued Mr. W., were interrupted. I will not state to the House circumstantially all that took place; but he repeated to me what he had said, and I gave him warning that he had not met me in the spirit in which I—

Mr. W., at the close of the sentence which was thus lost to the Reporter, was interrupted by

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, who said that he objected to the gentleman going into the facts, which he hoped would be ascertained by a committee of persons wholly uninterested.

Mr. Wise. I have but a few words to say. [Cries of "Go on, go on."] In the warmth of my excitement I used harsh language, and the gentleman returned to me a word which I could not brook, either here or elsewhere. Never, whatever may be the consequences, will I brook that word. I struck him. I have offended against the House; I humbly ask its pardon, and I submit myself to any penalty which it may please to impose.

Mr. Stanly then took the floor, and said he had not risen to ask pardon of the House. If he had offended against it—if he had been guilty of any violation of its rules, he would submit to any penalty the House might impose—even to be expelled, or to be forced to resign. But (continued Mr. S.) I believe I have done what any other man on this floor would have done under similar circumstances.

The honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) whose insolence I will not say is notorious, came round to my seat, not, as he says, to remonstrate—no, not to remonstrate—but to scold, to lecture, to browbeat me, as he does every body who presumes to differ with such a high-born Virginian as he is. I could not tolerate it. I told him what I understood him to have said, and what I had said in reply. He then said, "I want to warn you." To which I replied, "No, I will not take your warning." He then said, "Come out of the Hall with me," and started towards the door. I replied, "No, sir; you have heard what I said; you can take your own course; I have nothing more to say." He then said, "You deserve my contempt;" and I said, "Sir, you are a liar."

Mr. Wise. That is not the fact.

Mr. Stanly. That is the state of facts. I assert it before my constituents, before this House, and before the world.

The gentleman then raised his hand and struck me; and if the members of the House had, not interfered, I would have given him the severe punishment which he deserves for his insolence.

Mr. Ingersoll rose and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the encounter on the floor of this House between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly, members of this House, and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, said that at the last Congress a committee had been appointed on a similar subject when a similar occurrence had taken place. How that investigation ended every body knew. He was opposed to the appointment of a committee. He considered the former occurrence disgraceful to the House, as he considered this. He thought the two members engaged deserved to be expelled, and he believed they should be expelled now, upon the spot, and without further delay.

[Cries in many parts of the House, "Agreed—agreed."] There was no other way in which the House could vindicate its character and its dignity. The committee appointed in a similar case at the last Congress had done nothing—had recommended nothing and the indignity which had been offered to the House and the country went unpunished and unrebuked. He was for no committee—it would be a mere whitewashing affair—a mere humbug, such as we had heretofore had.

Mr. Hopkins (after a remark which the Reporter could not hear) moved the previous question.

Mr. Andrews moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll on the table, with a view, he said, if that motion prevailed, to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Henry A. Wise, a member of this House, having this day, by his own confessions on the floor of the House, while in session in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, committed an assault on the Hon. Edward Stanly, be therefore expelled the House.

Mr. Andrews moved to lay the resolution on the table, for the reasons above stated by him.

Which motion was rejected.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Hopkins for the previous question.

And there was a second.

And the main question (being on the resolution) was ordered; and being taken—

The resolution, by yeas 124, nays not counted, was adopted.

And the committee was ordered to consist of seven members.

Discussion on the second Veto.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Sept. 10.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the House proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, being the Veto Message yesterday transmitted to the House by the President.

Mr. Botts said that but for the peculiar position he occupied before the House, and before the country, he should let the Veto Message pass without further remark; but his position was such as to present irresistible claims upon him to place himself in his true position, and to answer the challenge of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Cushing) for an argument.

Mr. B. said he had applied harsh epithets to the President—he had charged him with perfidy and with treachery; and having done so, he held himself under obligation to make good the charge; and if not cut off by the hour rule he would make it good, or would take upon himself all the odium of having made a false charge. If any disinterested person, after hearing what he had to bring forward, would say that he had not made good the charge, he was ready to take back every word and to make to the President the most ample atonement and apology.

He must first advert to the character of the message. Mr. B. it would be remembered, had predicted that this bill would not receive the sanction of the President; yet he was at a loss, and felt a strong curiosity as to what possible ground his refusal would be placed upon. The bill had come back without the President's signature, accompanied by what the President chose to style his objections to the bill, but without one solitary reason which would operate for a single moment on any intelligent mind. Mr. B. said he had examined the bill, and had taken from it the points. As the Constitution limited the President to "objections," he should consider all the points made by him as so many items of constitutional objection to the bill.

The President commenced with expressing his regret that he could not sign the bill. His second point was, that this was a bill for a National Bank *per se*—Mr. B. said he had occasion, once before, to tell the House that he was no lawyer; but when he was at school he had learned

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eda little Latin, and if he did not mis- understand, *per se* meant "by itself." And what National Bank was there which was not a National Bank by itself? What was the distinction between a National Bank and a National Bank *per se*?

3. The third point admits that the veto power ought to be very cautiously used, &c. On this point Mr. B. believed all were agreed; and he was extremely sorry the President had not practised upon his own theory.

4. The President's next point was that the veto never could be exercised, save when a bill had passed, both Houses by a constitutional majority; he presumed most gentlemen knew that, before the President stated it as one of his objections to the bill.

5. In the fifth point the President came back to the *per se* bill, and objected to its title. The title of the bill formed one of the President's constitutional objections to it; and his particular objection seemed to be that it had the term "public revenue" in it; the word "public" being put in italics. So it appeared that if it had been for private revenue, the objection would have been obviated. Was that the President's meaning? Now Mr. B. did not know if it was true but references were made to rumor—he did not speak of that two-legged rumor which sometimes stalked about the Capitol, but of rumor with a thousand tongues—but rumor said that this very title was in the President's own handwriting, and that its terms were suggested by himself. The President objected that it should be denominated "a bill for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue;" but what bill, in the name of God, could have passed on the subject which would not have been entitled to such a title?

6. The next objection was, that the provisions of the bill did not contradict its title. A very strange objection! First the President objects to the title of the bill; and then that the bill does not contradict its title!

7. His seventh objection was that it provided that Congress should not charter another bank within the next twenty years. So he presumed that if Congress would only pass half a dozen banks of the same character, it would at once remove this constitutional objection.

8. But the next objection was, that the bill excluded the power of discounts. Now let it be borne in mind that the strong objection to the first bank bill had been that it authorized discounts; but the present bill, with an express view to meet and remove the President's objections, had been so drawn as to exclude that power.

These, he presumed, were the constitutional objections of the President to this bill. After stating them thus generally, the President came down to details, and they were not of such a description as recommended them to Mr. B.'s approbation. One of them was, that the bill did not provide for regulating the rates of exchange. Now Mr. B. imagined it would somewhat trouble the President's ingenuity to frame any bill that would, especially for twenty years to come.—The other was a most remarkable objection, indeed; after objecting to the bill because it excluded discounts, his last objection was, that the bill did not authorize discounts in the District of Columbia! Would the President's objections to the bill be removed if Congress should pass a bill to charter a second bank? Mr. B. remembered to have heard the project suggested in Virginia, of having two national banks, one a Northern and the other a Southern bank; and the scheme was, for a time, a great favorite with the sky-scrapers in that State. In conclusion, the President begged, prayed, supplicated Congress for a little more time. The President of the United States, a man who had filled all the highest stations in the country; who had been Governor of his own State; a Senator of the United States; who had, for a short time, filled the office of Vice President, and was now the Chief Magistrate of this Union, wanted further time to consider the subject of a National Bank, after that subject had occupied Congress and the country for these three months past! He asked for more time—more time to consummate his wicked (if he had such) and his mischievous designs with the Opposition party.—The President spoke of the peculiarity of his position. What was its peculiarity? The President had come into power with a larger number of votes than any man since the foundation of this Government, save the ever to be lamented chief whose name stood at the head of the ticket. He had come to Congress and told them he was prepared to give the Administration of that man his cordial support; he came backed by a great and triumphant party, with an overwhelming majority; but, inspired by a mad ambition, that same man, within the short space of twenty days, with a view to secure his own re-election, detached himself from his friends and his party, and threw himself into the arms of the Opposition; defied all the obligations under which the Whigs had come into power in relation to the subject of the currency; trifled with the most eager wishes of the nation; equivocated for three months; and then—just at the close of the session, he asked their compassion and forgiveness. He found no compassion in Mr. B.'s bosom; nor did he think he merited it from any man who knew what his course had been.—But the President said that he had signed all the bills sent to him for every other object—why should his friends complain because he differed from them on this

one poor, little, trifling, insignificant question of the currency? True; he did sign the other bills—and why? Nothing but the deepest, the most unqualified committal of himself, both in the Legislature and in his opening Address, had induced him to sign the Land bill; and if rumor spoke the truth, in regard to that bill he hesitated long. The message concluded in the most self complacent style; the President was entirely satisfied with himself, and confident that he had followed the foot-steps of his "godlike predecessors." Who the godlike predecessors were to whom he alluded, Mr. B. was not, perhaps, as well advised as some other gentlemen. He knew, indeed, who the two godlike men were whom Mr. Tyler had referred to when attacking Gen. Jackson for the removal of the deposits: he then referred to Jefferson and Madison. [Here Mr. B. quoted the language referred to from a speech of Mr. Tyler in the Senate.] Of these, one (Mr. Madison) had been called to act upon a bill for a National Bank sent him from both Houses of Congress; and had President Tyler followed the illustrious, the glorious example of Mr. Madison on that occasion? No—he had rejected it.

As to the style of this message, God only knew whether the President had written it or not. When Mr. B. read some of the passages in it, he had been ready to suspect that somebody connected with the Herald had had a hand in it. Be that as it might, this he would say, that if his own boy of fifteen had written him a letter with as much tomfoolery in it, he should have taken him from the school and sent him to the plough.

Mr. B. said he should proceed to examine the course of the President with mildness; let no gentleman laugh, as if that was impossible; Mr. B. could be mild sometimes. General Jackson used to say it was sometimes policy to be rash and violent, and Mr. B. did not know but this would be a fit time for such a course; but he should treat the matter with all moderation and mildness, for, in truth, he felt very little excitement as to this Bank bill now: he had watched its progress as one friend watched the lingering death bed of another, until his excitement had passed away; but his indignation was only increased.

Mr. B. said he would now lay down a proposition which could not be denied; and that was, that the great and all absorbing question which had divided the two great parties in this country for years past was the currency question. This lay at the foundation of everything. Mr. B. was not going to be so ridiculous as to say that that was the only issue made before the People in all portions of the country during the late election. The questions discussed were various. This of a Bank was one; but it was not the only one. The sub-Treasury was another; neither was that the only one. The House case was one, but it was not the only one. The Whigs had not deemed it proper, it was not good policy, to drive from them those who were ready to join their ranks on other questions because they did not agree with them about a bank; but it evinced gross ignorance to affirm that this was not the great and most important of all the questions.—The Whig party had then sent delegates to Harrisburg, and Mr. Tyler went there as one. A confidential friend of his in the Senate (Mr. Rives) had said, for Mr. B. had heard him, that the nomination at Harrisburg turned on the question of "Bank or no Bank?" and but for Mr. Clay's known committal to a Bank of the United States, he would have been nominated; but that as Harrison was not so committed, he obtained the nomination. Did the Senator, in that remark, express the sentiment of his friend, the President? Mr. B. presumed he did. And if he did, in what attitude did it place the President? After he got to Harrisburg he recommended Mr. Clay; and, if rumor again was true, he wept and cried over the result. Yes; he cried to think that the bank man had been superseded by the anti-bank man! Now, every body knew that during the interval between Gen. Jackson's veto of the bank bill and the Convention at Harrisburg thousands and thousands of men had changed their opinion in reference to a National Bank, from the results of experience which had passed under their eyes. Mr. B. admitted, in its broadest sense, that from Mr. Tyler's first entrance on public life to the date of his appointment to the Harrisburg Convention every sentiment of his mind had been hostile to a bank; but when he went there, had not the Public reason to believe that his sentiments had undergone a change? Certainly they had. But, further than that, Mr. B. said he knew such to be the fact. He had travelled with him on board a steamboat, and had heard him more than twenty times declare that a National Bank was necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that we could not get on without it.

Mr. B. rose and said: "Will my colleague"—[Here his voice was lost to the Reporter, amidst cries of "No! no! Go on! go on! Don't yield the floor! Go on! Order!"]

Mr. B. said he had stated precisely what Mr. Tyler had said; and he was prepared to prove Mr. T. had gone to Harrisburg under the influence of these sentiments; nor had he changed them until within about twenty days from the time he came to Congress. He had been addressed by a committee appointed in the county of Henrico, Virginia, as to his sentiments in relation to a bank; and in his reply Mr. T. had tried to be as much

"non-committal" as he could, but he told the committee that he agreed with the sentiments of Gen. Harrison in his Dayton speech. Now the newspapers, when referring to that Dayton speech, were too much in the habit of quoting only one portion of it. Mr. B. would read the passage which was usually omitted, and which went fully for a bank as a matter of necessity. (Mr. B. here quoted from the speech.) These were the sentiments endorsed and adopted by Mr. Tyler in relation to a bank. And what did that same speech say as to the exercise of the veto power? (Mr. B. here quoted a very strong passage against the propriety of setting aside the will of the People, &c.) How, alas! had the President practised on these sentiments of the Dayton speech? He had twice exercised the veto power on bills substantially his own. He would take the liberty to tell his colleague (Mr. Wise) that twice during the election the President publicly employed the same language. He was invited to attend a Whig Convention in Ohio. He accepted the invitation, and travelled all the way up from the fish bone country in Virginia into the State of Ohio for the purpose of attending. When in the Convention, he was treated with marked respect. On his way he stopped at Wheeling; and what was the language of a paper published on the spot? [Here Mr. B. quoted from a paper which described the speech of Mr. Tyler, in which he had shaken an empty purse at the people, ridiculed the hard-money humbug, and declared that he preferred good United States Bank bills to gold and silver. Mr. B. also quoted another account of a speech at Grave Creek, Marshall county, and stated that a private letter, fully confirming the account, had been written to a distinguished member of that House, who was ready to produce it.]

Let not gentlemen roll up the whites of their eyes at the accusation of perfidy. He could tell gentlemen who happened not to be familiar with President Tyler's past history, that this was not the first time that perfidy and treachery had been charged against that gentleman, and proved upon him. In 1827, he had been Governor of Virginia. John Randolph was then a candidate for the Senate.—Mr. T. deprecated all opposition to his election, and declared himself ready to throw himself into the breach sword in hand. Yet then, as now, he had listened to the Opposition party, and by means of their votes had defeated his friend. Mr. B. was, to be sure, in a position to reap the benefit of the treason, and so could not say much in the way of complaint; but it had certainly been far from raising his opinion of John Tyler. He had in his hand a letter which exposed the history of the whole transaction. A large dinner was given to General Floyd and Mr. Giles, to which Mr. Tyler had not been invited, and Thomas Ritchie had then spoken of him in the following language. [Here Mr. B. quoted from the Richmond Enquirer.]

A political change ensued, and, before six years were out, Mr. Tyler was an excellent whig, and as such elected. A similar charge of treachery had again been preferred against him three years ago. Mr. B. had then been in the Legislature, and had defended him against the accusation, because he could not bring himself to believe that he was guilty. But Mr. Tyler's recent conduct had very much shaken his confidence on that subject. He did not, however, pretend even now to say that the charge had been well founded. It rested on very singular ground to the present case. Mr. Tyler had been asked whether he would accept a nomination from the party opposed to him, to which it was said he had replied by expressing his willingness to accept the nomination of any party that would give it to him. The effect had been utterly to prostrate him in Virginia, inasmuch that he could not get from the people of that State the appointment of constable. The confirmation of this was found in the fact, that when, in the Harrisburg Convention, he had been accidentally nominated, (and his nomination was the result of accident alone,) and not one of the Virginia delegation there present willing to endorse the nomination.—They could not go back to the people of Virginia, and tell them that they had supported such a man; so they excused themselves on the ground that it would be indecorous to vote for one of their own colleagues. Indecorous? Did the delegates from Kentucky esteem it indecorous to support the nomination of Mr. Clay? Did those from Ohio esteem it indecorous to support General Harrison? No such thing. The truth was, the Virginia delegation thought it indecorous to vote against Mr. Tyler, and so they did not vote at all.

There was a very remarkable speech made by Mr. Tyler in 1834, many parts of which were most admirably suited to the times; so much so, that had not Mr. B. had a speech of his own to make, he might have been content to read Mr. Tyler's, as the best commentary on the present state of things. [Here Mr. B. quoted from the speech several very remarkable passages, in one of which Mr. Tyler denounced with much warmth the idea of a President having evil advisers, who urged him to oppose the legislative will, and strongly urged the propriety of resisting all such influence, and yielding to the will of the People.] Such was Mr. T.'s language to Gen. Jackson, when the latter was vetoing the Bank bill.

Under this state of circumstances Congress assembled, and what was the President's first act? An intimation that

the currency must be reformed, and a submission to the discretion of Congress as to which of the three modes they would adopt, by which alone the object could be effected. Now, if the President at that time had determined not to sign any bill for a bank, why did he suffer Congress to go on for ten, twelve, sixteen weeks, deliberating on that measure, at the expense of five thousand dollars a day?—The Senate had called upon his own Secretary for a plan, and a project was accordingly submitted; but the Senate not adopting it, inserted in another bill a compromise clause, with the express end and aim of reconciling the President to the bill: yet that very clause was made a pretext for returning it with his veto.—They took up his own bill, and sent him that; but ten weeks after it had been the constant subject of the President's conversation, he declared he had never read the bill. He was asked what bill he would sign; and his reply was that he had not time for consideration—just as he now did in his last message; he had not had time to look into the subject.

Under these circumstances another bill was prepared for the purpose of heading the President. Yes, that was the object, and "head him or die" was Mr. B.'s maxim. He was afraid, however, before he should have time to succeed in that, the President would have headed himself. Headed he most assuredly would be, either by himself or some other person. Mr. B. did not say that he should do it. Much confidential and private conversation had in time passed between the President and Mr. B. and which he should forever bury in his own bosom.—He should not repeat private conversations or publish private letters, but there were some things which were not private. The President had expressly declared to the Ohio delegation—[A voice. You mean the whig portion of them.] Certainly. None but Whigs were then about the President, however he may now be surrounded and fawned upon by those of the opposite party. He said to the Whig portion of the Ohio delegation that he would sign Mr. Ewing's bill. He had told Mr. B. personally that he would, and added that he should sign it with pleasure, observing at the same time that it was not precisely such a bill as met his views. If left to suit his own opinions, he would prefer a bill with such and such provisions, which provisions were identically the same with those in the bill he had vetoed, with two exceptions. He said that he did not object to a capital of thirty-five millions, but thought that fifteen millions would be sufficient; in support of which opinion he had referred Mr. B. to the sentiments of Mr. Gallatin. The President had formerly drawn no distinction between foreign and domestic bills of exchange; but a change had come over the spirit of his dream, and he now held that the Bank must deal in foreign bills only, and accordingly that restriction was inserted in the bill expressly to meet his views.—But no, that bill would not do. Pray, what sort of a bill would do? Mr. B. had before said, and he now repeated, that the President had changed his opinion since this session opened just as often as the sun had risen, and it had lasted now some hundred and twenty days. [A voice. No, not over a hundred.]—Well, a hundred days, and a hundred changes of opinion were quite sufficient. And now it would be well enough to look a little into the causes which had produced this change. It was about the 20th of July when doubts began to be intimated whether the President would sign the bank bill. When Congress met, no such doubt was felt in any quarter.—Where was the man, Whig or Locofoco, who expressed a doubt about the matter? Why was the cry of repeal got up? That showed that there was no apprehension on the part of the Locofocos that the bill would not be signed, for they concurred in the plan of raising a repeal party on the express assumption that it would be signed; but before the middle of July a doubt arose, and just about that period the Richmond Enquirer began to discover that President Tyler was a marvellous proper man; that he was a patriotic, high minded statesman, and a national benefactor. Mr. Ritchie began to tickle him with "soft corn," and Mr. Tyler fattened on it like a house-pig. And what proposition was then brought forward?

[Mr. B. here quoted an article from the Richmond Enquirer, in the form of a letter to Mr. Tyler, suggesting certain calculations as to his political prospects.] Here it is, said Mr. B., open and direct. Did it take? Did President Tyler accede to it? Mr. B. insisted that from that hour the whole policy of the Administration was changed. He did not say there had been any bargain and sale. Those who put facts together would draw their own inference. What had since then been the course pursued as to removals? Mr. B. would refer but to one case. A member from Kentucky, from the Louisville district, (Mr. Graves,) had openly in the House pointed to the Reporters' desk of the Globe, and had referred to an individual who, as he said, received a salary of \$1,200 as a clerk in one of the Departments, and who, nevertheless, continued to report for the Globe. When the Whigs came into power, if rumor spoke the truth, that man was turned out of office, in company with a number of others, by the head of the Department. They immediately appealed to President Tyler, declaring themselves, though hostile to the principles of the Whig party and the election of General Harrison, to be good Tyler men. What was the con-

sequence? They were reinstated before sundown; and if the individual in question, being too proud to hold office under such circumstances, had since resigned, it did not affect the question. While this was going on at Washington, what was the case in other parts of the country? Was any remonstrance, any admonition from Whigs heeded at all by President Tyler?

Now, did any body talk of John Tyler for the Presidential succession? Yes; and who? Did the Whigs? No. Did the Locofocos? Yes. Now, was it incredible that that party would take John Tyler as their candidate without any change of opinion? They formerly opposed and ridiculed him. There must then have been a change somewhere, but the Locofocos had not changed. What was the natural inference; the plain, the obvious, the palpable inference? That Mr. Tyler had changed.

But this was no betrayal—no treachery—not at all. And why? Because it was a difference of opinion on only one point. On one point? Why Arnold and Hull differed from their brother officers only on one point, and that was, whether they should fight for or against their country. And was there any less difference here? The question there was, shall I fight for America or go over to the British. The question here, shall I remain with the Whig party, or go over to the Locofocos? Mr. B. here, alluding to the short remnant of the hour which was left him, said he must omit much that he had prepared. He would say but a word on the one-term system; and on that point he would quote a toast given by Mr. Tyler in 1839, at a public dinner in Southampton. [Here Mr. B. quoted the toast, commencing with the words "Pilgrim Presidents and travelling Cabarets," and denouncing in the strongest terms the mischievous effects of a second term.] After briefly referring to some expressions in the President's Inaugural Address, Mr. B. said he wished to correct some misapprehensions as to his letter, which had been sent, not to a grocery as had been asserted, but to one of the most respectable reading-rooms in the country. It had been said that, at the same time Mr. B. had written that letter he had addressed another to the President in terms of the warmest affection and friendship. It was due to himself to say that this assertion, come from whence it might, was an absolute falsehood. It grew out of a misapprehension. He would say it was a mistake. Six days before the veto was received, he had written a letter to the President, (and he did not know by what right the Locofocos had seen that letter,) and he would now read a copy of it openly to the House and to the country. [Mr. B. here read the letter at length, and had just concluded it when his hour expired.]

Mr. Botts has corrected that passage in the foregoing containing the expression "head him or die."

What I did say was this: Under these circumstances another bill was prepared for the purpose of pleasing the President: that it was framed with express reference to his views, and was presented to the House with his sanction and approbation, and pledge to sign it: that he had afterwards changed his mind, and that my object now was, as it had before been, "to head him in what I believed to be a corrupt coalition with our political adversaries," and "head him or die" should be the motto that I would adopt, but I thought he was pretty well headed already, for, if I had not headed him, he had headed himself; meaning thereby that whilst his course was most unacceptable to us, it was far from being satisfactory to the other party, as they would not brook his signature to the land bill, and were discontented with the apologetic tone of his Veto Message.

GOODS, and Musical Instruments.

THE subscriber has purchased and is now receiving a general assortment of merchandise, consisting of

FANCY DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell low for cash, country produce 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, (acknowledged 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. 25-1f

Clover Seed. 20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. March 23d, 1841.

Just received and for Sale, 1200 1 hoghead Sugar. Also, a quantity of good WOOL. RANKIN & McLEAN. June, 1841.

PINE SHINGLES. 6100 PINE SHINGLES, for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. June 1841

State of North Carolina. GUILFORD COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Samuel Dwiggins, vs. John H. Bennett & Stephen R. Neal. Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Stephen R. Neal is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, That advertisement be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying him the said Stephen R. Neal, to appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough on the third Monday of November next, then and there to answer, plead and demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the third Monday of August, A. D. 1841.

JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c. Pr. adv. \$5 00 30-6w.

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 Benj'n 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 that publication be made according to Law for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for 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, PAULA A. HARALSON, Clerk. August 10, 1841. Pr. adv. \$5. 25-6

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY. William Hamner vs. John Armfield & others. In Equity.

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 Armfield, Shannon Wiley, and others, to be read as evidence in the suit now pending in the Court of Equity for Guilford County 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 HAMNER. July 3rd, 1841. 24-9

AUGUST 21, 1841.

750 PACKAGES OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

EDWIN JAMES & CO. PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

ARE now receiving, by the late arrivals, their supply of FALL and WINTER Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which have been selected with great care, bought at very low prices, and have for sale about Seven Hundred and Fifty Packages, which they intend to offer by the piece or package, at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and they solicit and invite examination of all who are disposed to encourage the EFFORT to establish another Wholesale Jobbing House in this place. They are now making very large additions to their Store and Sales-rooms. By the 6th of September, their entire stock will be opened and ready for the inspection of customers, friends, and the public generally. Additional supplies will be received throughout the season, such as the demand may dictate.

On hand, a large assortment of Anchor Brand Bolting Cloth, from No. 1 to 10, inclusive, of the squareness approved quality.

TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber having determined to move from Lincoln, has all his LANDS AND LOTS FOR SALE.

To a merchant wishing a valuable situation, few can be found in the western part of the State more so.

A Lot on the Public Square, east and in front of the Courthouse door, with large and suitable buildings, a good Well of water, extensive Cellars, and suitable out-houses—one of the best situations for a Store or Tavern in the village. Also several other Lots, and 62 acres of Land, well timbered, near the village, which has plenty of building timber and firewood.

Lincolnton is pleasantly situated, with the mountains in view; unsurpassed for health; surrounded by manufacturers; the inexhaustible Iron Mines have long been a source of wealth to the county. A Cotton Factory and extensive Paper Mill near the village. The population among the most industrious, and the largest of any county in the State; in the midst of the Gold Mines;—all conspiring to make Lincolnton one of the best situations for mercantile pursuits in the western part of N. Carolina.

It is but seldom that a situation commanding so many advantages can be purchased, as is now offered. I will also sell my interest in the Beales Gold Mine and Mills, and a House and some Lands at Wilfong's Mineral Springs.

D. REINHARDT. Lincolnton, N. C. Aug. 1841. 29-8w

ATTENTION.

THE officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 8th Brigade and 9th division of North Carolina militia, you are hereby ordered to parade with your respective troops in the town of Greensboro', on Tuesday the 5th of October next, at the hour of 11 o'clock well armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection.

WILLIAM GILBREATH, c. c. c. September 3rd, 1841.

5 Pair Bedsteads,

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. June, 1841

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 21, 1841.

Congress adjourned on Monday, the 13th, after a session of over three months.

Change of the Cabinet.

The mutual disagreement and distrust between President Tyler and the members of his Cabinet have at length reached their crisis. Those able and patriotic, sound-headed and whole hearted men whom the lamented Harrison with the approbation of the country called around him, to assist him with their counsel and share with him the toils and honors of Government, have resigned their stations (with the exception of Mr. Webster) to the present incumbent. The proximate cause of this dissolution of ministry grew out of the late exercise of the veto power by the Executive. Mr. Ewing, late Secretary of the Treasury, has made public his letter of resignation; it exhibits President Tyler as having been so vacillating and capricious in mind, and having manifested so contemptuous a disregard of the counsels and labors of his Cabinet, on the last bill which received his veto, as to put it out of the question for Mr. E. to remain longer in his station with honor to himself. In fact, after reading Mr. Ewing's letter, we wonder how Mr. Webster can reconcile it to his feelings and to his notions of individual honor and independence to retain his place; it is said he keeps it in compliance with the wishes of the President and his own (Mr. W.'s) private friends.

The President made the following nominations to fill the vacancies, which were on Monday the 13th confirmed by the Senate:

WALTER FORWARD, of Pennsylvania, (late First Comptroller of the Treasury,) Secretary of the Treasury—in place of Mr. Ewing.

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, (late Judge of the Supreme Court,) Secretary of War—in place of Mr. Bell.

ABEL P. UPHUR, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy—in place of Mr. Badger.

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, Postmaster General—in place of Mr. Granger.

HUGH S. LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General—in place of Mr. Crittenden.

The Richmond Whig thus speaks of the new Cabinet:

"The materials which compose it will be far from producing public satisfaction. Judge Uphur, though a gentleman of talents and worth, is an Abolitionist, a Sub-Treasury man, and, we believe an extravagant admirer of John C. Calhoun. Judge McLean was also formerly distinguished, we think, for his devotion to that ambitious but fallen Statesman. He certainly never was remarkable for talent, but more quiet and peaceful qualities, and it seems strange indeed that such a man should be willing to relinquish the judicial emolument, for the responsible duties of the War Department, at a crisis when the foreign relations of our country are critical and dangerous. Judge McLean moreover, was always a Jackson man, and never a Whig. Mr. Forward, of Pennsylvania, is but little known out of his own State. That fact alone is sufficient objection to his filling the important department of the Treasury. Mr. Legare, the new Attorney General, is an able man and profound jurist. He was a Jackson man, and only very recently a member of the Whig party—if, indeed, he ever belonged to it strictly. He was more properly a Conservative. In truth, the new Administration is likely to become the tessellated pavement described by Mr. Burke,—here a black spot and there a white one,—a large admixture of Jacksonism,—a copious sprinkling of Calhounism,—but little or no Whiggery in the whole current."

It is a matter of regret that our columns were pre-occupied on the reception of Mr. Ewing's Letter resigning his place in the cabinet.

Mr. Tyler and the N. Y. Herald.

A circumstance connected with the last Veto—alluded to in sundry speeches in the House, spoken of in Mr. Ewing's letter of resignation, and treated of at large in the National Intelligencer—shows President Tyler to be either a man of extreme honesty and simplicity of nature, or culpably unscrupulous in the choice of the company to whom he communicates his thoughts in relation to the weighty public business occupying his mind. The veto was spoken of with all the certainty and easy confidence of a matter of course, in the *New York Herald*, three days before its announcement to the House. On Thursday the 9th the veto was sent in. The Intelligencer states that up to Wednesday evening the 8th the whigs in the capital were in a state of uncertainty as to the fate of the bill. While, on the Saturday previous, the 4th, the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* had penned and sent off to New

York a statement that the bill would be vetoed, which was printed in Monday morning's *Herald*;—and not only this—the outlines of the President's objections were also furnished by the same hand, with a precision truly astonishing, for one who had not an intimate acquaintance with his Excellency's thoughts! Now all this may have happened by means of one of those impertinent pickers-up of news, whose business it is to stick their noses into other people's business;—but truly it is a "remarkable coincidence" which unavoidably creates the unpleasant impression that the President of the United States has somehow admitted to his confidence a writer for the infamous print above named. It is impossible to suppress a feeling of mingled vexation and indignation, to think that, while Congress and the country were waiting day after day, in a state of anxious suspense, for the decision of the President,—a shameless disreputable paper, whose conductor is utterly unscrupulous in morals and disgraced in person and character, should be bandying the genuine private opinions of the Chief Magistrate of the nation!

The Whig Party.

The defection of John Tyler and his squad of particular friends, however disastrous to the prominent measure of the currency reform for the present, has left the whig party more united and more firmly resolved to persevere in the reformation of the abuses and bad policy of the Government.

At the close of the late session of Congress, a meeting of the whig members was held, and an Address, powerful in fact and in language, prepared for circulation. It shows the determined tone of our trusty representatives, and will inspire fresh energy among the whigs throughout the country.

The Address opens by recapitulating the promised measures of reform mooted during the recent canvass—

1st.—In the restraint of Executive power and patronage;—which the whigs proposed to accomplish by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding Government officers from interfering in elections; and by a voluntary self-denial, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in the excessive use of the Veto power.

2d.—In the wholesome regulation of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry;—which they hoped to achieve by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of commercial duties; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States.

3d.—In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances;—by cutting down all useless offices; enforcing a strict accountability of the public agents; and more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and liquidation of the public debt created by the last Administration.

The Address then recapitulates what has been done towards the accomplishment of these objects at the extra session of Congress,—in the repeal of the Sub-Treasury law—the enactment of the Land Bill—the conversion of the public debt into a specified loan—the passage of the temporary Revenue Bill—the Bankrupt Act—the establishment of a Home Squadron, and repairing and arming the fortifications.

Then comes the bitter portion of the Address—information of what Congress has failed to do, in consequence of the intervention of the Executive Veto. We shall not attempt an abstract of the succinct history of the two unsuccessful efforts to establish a Fiscal Agent, as the entire address will be copied at our earliest opportunity.

The Address concludes by asking, what ought to be the line of conduct of the Whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists? and places the following at the head of the duties which remain for them to perform towards their country:

First. A reduction of the Executive power, by a further limitation of the Veto, so as to secure obedience to the public will, as that shall be expressed by the immediate Representatives of the People and the States, with no other control than that which is indispensable to avert hasty or unconstitutional legislation;

By the adoption of a single term for the incumbent of the Presidential office;

By a separation of the Purse from the Sword—and with that view to place the appointment of the Head of the Treasury in Congress; and

By subjecting the power of dismissal from office to just restrictions, so as to render the President amenable for its exercise.

Second. The establishment by Congress

of a fiscal agent, competent to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys, to restore the currency, and to equalize the exchanges of the country. And

Third. The introduction of economy in the administration of the Government, and the discontinuance of all sinecures and useless offices.

To the effectuation of these objects ought the exertions of the Whigs hereafter to be directed. Those only should be chosen members of Congress who are willing cordially to co-operate in the accomplishment of them.—Instead of striking our flag, let it be reared still higher, with a firmer hand, bearing upon its folds in conspicuous letters,

"The Will of the Nation uncontrolled by the will of ONE MAN: one Presidential term: a frugal Government, and no sub-Treasury, open or covert, in substance or in fact: no Government Bank, but an institution capable of guarding the People's treasure and administering to the People's wants."

Among the appointments confirmed by the Senate, at the close of the session, was that of EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, to be Minister to England. We confess our gratification on this appointment. An unpleasant discussion had arisen in the newspapers, and, we presume, in the Senate, in relation to Mr. Everett's position as a Northern man, and his consequent liability to be tainted with Abolitionism. In common with nearly all his fellow citizens of the North, Mr. Everett does not recognize the policy of slavery—neither does he recognize the political right to interfere with that, of any other State institution at the South. He is an American, and will represent with dignity and ability, our Republic.

The extract from the proceedings of Congress on our first page no doubt furnishes correct information of the shameful outrage in the House of Representatives, growing out of the fracas between Wise and Stanly. The quarrel, the fight, the row, and the proceedings had thereon, have all ended in smoke. A mutual friend of the parties announced that the affair was satisfactorily adjusted between Messrs. Wise and Stanly. The committee appointed to investigate this business submitted a report thereon, which report was recommitted to the committee—and there is an end of the matter.

A sketch of the scathing speech of Mr. Botts, on the second veto, appears in this paper. We had intended to put in an objection to its extreme severity of tone and harshness of denunciation; but the cool statements made by Mr. Ewing in his letter of resignation, bear out those of the speech and justify in a great degree its indignant spirit.

Thomas Ewing's letter of resignation we think is calculated to operate "per se" throughout the Union. The old "Salt-Boiler" gives his Excellency salt.

In consideration of the prominent stand and powerful efforts of a certain talented Congress-man of Virginia against the last Administration, it was said that Mr. Van Buren died of the *Botts*. This disease seems to be becoming peculiar to modern Presidents;—his excellency John Tyler is dreadfully afflicted with it just now. The probability is that it will prove fatal to the old *hoss*.

The grand jury of Grant county, Kentucky, returned nine bills of indictment for murder in the first degree, against individuals concerned in the lawless execution of Mayhew and Couch, in that county. This indicates a return to a healthy state of public feeling.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 13, 1841.

To Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: Last year's misapprehension should exist, as to the reasons which have led me to differ from the course pursued by my late colleagues, I wish to say that I remain in my place, first, because I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the late Cabinet, by the voluntary act of its own members. I am perfectly persuaded of the absolute necessity of an institution, under the authority of Congress to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.

Notwithstanding what has passed, I have confidence that the President will co-operate with the Legislature in overcoming all difficulties in the attainment of these objects; and it is to the union of the Whig party,—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People,—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I can look no where else.

In the second place, if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

For the Patriot.
"Mr. President, you may recollect the part which it fell upon me solitary and alone to sustain during the veto, the panic and the expunging session; and how I was accustomed to answer on the spot ALL the speakers of the Opposition.—My friends were often surprised at the promptitude and fullness of these replies. They have often expressed their astonishment at it."—Benton's Speech.

"Skilled to condemn, as to traduce mankind, Receive these marks; for these reserved with care To wield in judgment and at length to wear."

BENTON'S SOLILOQUY.

"No instance on the rolls of fame Can equal my devotion, When solitary and alone I set this ball in motion."

"My friends have wondered at the light And genius I could vent on Nick Biddle's bank,—and paper issues— They didn't know Tom Benton."

"Some years ago were twenty-one— In calid juvenescence— I knew the evil of a five It did not reach to twenty."

"If I desired a necklace rope Suspended from a gallows, How much deserve Nick Biddle, Clay And Webster and such fellows—"

"They pilfered thousands—I but five— I meet them on this issue— If I deserve a halter,—they Deserve of cords—a tissue."

"I am the 'Great Expunger' too, I blotted Congress' journal Because my master said to me 'Deface it, by th' Eternal!'"

"This if I disavow, may I Be tortured on the rack, Or may these marks there graven, be Recorded on this back."

So may those marks inscribed against Our sacred constitution Be symbols of the stripes which he Deserves for such pollution. J. H. M.

MARRIED.

In Georgetown, D. C. on Tuesday the 14th instant, by the Rev. JOHN C. SMITH, of Washington, Mr. ROBERT G. LINDSAY, of Greensboro, N. C. to Miss MARIANNA P. AUSTIN, of Georgetown.

DIED.

In this county on the 30th ult., Elizabeth Jane, daughter of James Miner, age 4 years and 7 months.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of

McCONNEL & LINDSAY, expired on the 7th instant by limitation. All those indebted to the firm will please call immediately and close their accounts.

W. J. McCONNEL, W. R. D. LINDSAY. Sept. 1841. 3217

ATTEND TO THIS,

If you wish to save cost!

HAVING disposed of my stock of goods in March last, it is high time that I should bring my business to a final close. All persons indebted to me by Note or on Book Account are therefore notified that if they pay me by November Court next, they will save cost. All claims remaining unsettled after that time will be put into an officer's hands for collection—NO MISTAKE—as money I am compelled to have.

JAMES McIVER, Greensboro, Sept. 20, 1841. 3214

Cash given for good Bonds.

A YOUNG MAN of from 14 to 16 years of age, of good disposition and respectable parentage, who can write a good hand, may find an agreeable situation in Greensboro, Apply at this office. Sept. 21.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers find nothing necessary to complete their FALL AND WINTER stock of

HATS, CAPS, &c. Please give us a call and examine the same—which will at least, enable you to judge better of your purchases, buy where you may. WOODHOUSE & ECKLES, Dealers in Hats, Caps, &c., Sept. 11, 1841. 3213 Petersburg, Va.

TAKEN UP.

NOTICE, that on the 6th day of September 1840, in the county of Guilford, N. C. William Strader in said county, entered a stray mare mule of a sorrel color, a star in her face, some white spots on her shoulder or neck supposed to have been made by a collar, she has shoes on her fore feet, middling large. Said Strader lives about eight miles east of Greensboro, north side of the Hillsboro road. ALEX. GRAY, Ranger. September, 1841. 3212

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of September, instant, a bound boy named James Simpson, about 11 years of age. It is believed that he went off in company with an elder brother of his. All persons are hereby forewarned against harboring said boy, under penalty of the law; and the above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me.

WILLIAM WOODLEY. Guilford co., Sept. 16, 1841. 421

COMMITTED.

TO the jail of Guilford county on the 22nd day of August last, a negro man named GEORGE, taken up as a runaway slave, says he belongs to William Davis, Chesterfield District, South Carolina, is about thirty years of age, rather black complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff. Greensboro, 16th Sept. 1841. 3216

COMMITTED.

TO the jail of Guilford county on the 22nd day of August last, a negro boy named GEORGE, taken up as a runaway. Said boy says he belongs to George E. Bogan, near Camden, South Carolina, is about twenty years of age, yellow complexion, well formed. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. JAMES W. DOAK, Sheriff. Greensboro, 16th September, 1841. 3215

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FALL STOCK 1841.

MERCHANTS intending to purchase their Fall Goods in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I invite to an examination of my stock of Hats before they make their purchases, as they will find my assortment large and entirely fresh, embracing every quality and kind (which I will not enumerate) of the different styles now worn.

I flatter myself from the care taken in giving out my orders that I shall be enabled to offer such inducements in quality and prices as will not fail to please.

CAPS.

My stock of Caps is unusually large, embracing Hair, Seal, Sablette, Coney, Muskrat, fine Seal and Otter, as well as gentlemen's and youth's Cloth Caps of various patterns, all bought exclusively for cash early in the season, since which there has been an advance in the prices. FRANCIS MAJOR, Sycamore Street, Next door to Paul, Mellwaine & Co. September 9. 3113

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

VARNUM, EGERTON & CO. Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

HAVE commenced opening their FALL and WINTER GOODS, and in the course of a few weeks their assortment will be complete, which they offer to the Merchants of North Carolina and Virginia, at the lowest possible prices. Terms—six months time to punctual customers, and five per cent. off, under all circumstances for Cash. Petersburg, September 4. 3114

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a GOOD COOK, and will give a liberal price for a likely young woman, of good disposition and character, who well understands good plain cooking. R. G. LINDSAY. Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 16, 1841. 2711

HATS AND CAPS.

FALL STOCK 1841. WOLF & DENISON, BOLLINGBROOK STREET Petersburg Virginia.

ARE now in possession of the principal part of their Fall Stock of

HATS AND CAPS.

Embracing a greater variety of styles and qualities, than they have ever before offered.

The liberal patronage heretofore extended, warrants their keeping a very extensive assortment, which will be offered upon reasonable terms.

The stock at present, consists, in part, of the following, viz:

Fash. & wide brim black Coney Hats
" " " white " "
" " " Muskrat " "
" " " black & drab " various
" " " Russia " qualities.
" " " do. do. Brush " "
" " " Mole skin " latest style.
" " " Nutria " "
" " " Beaver " "

Boys' and children's Hats, various qualities. Men's & boy's Hair Seal Caps.

" " " Sealette " assorted colors.
" " " Coney fur " "
" " " Muskrat " "
Gentlemen's fur seal " "
" " " Otter " "

Gentlemen's, boys' and children's do. embracing a great variety of patterns.

Also, a large lot of Wool Hats of different qualities.

N. B.—We would respectfully invite COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others to call and give our stock a thorough examination before purchasing, as we believe they will find it to their interest to do so. W. & D. September 9. 3113

HOUSE AND LOT

At the High Falls of Haw River FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Jesse McCaustin, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Saturday the 2nd day of October next, at the High Falls, the House and Lot lately occupied by said McCaustin, together with two other lots,—all situated upon a beautiful eminence between Haw River and Stony Creek. Also a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of a Mahogany Sideboard, 1 Bureau, 2 Dining Tables, &c., &c., a Horse, Cattle, Hogs, &c., also for sale. Terms accommodating, and made known on the day of sale. BENJAMIN HURDLE, Trustee. Orange county, Sept. 11th, 1841. 3113

BACON AND LARD.

I HAVE on hand for sale a quantity of Bacon & Lard. JESSE H. LINDSAY. June, 1841.

FOR SALE.

TWO NEGRO GIRLS, 12 and 16 years of age. Apply to J. & R. SLOAN.

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 5th inst., a negro man, named JO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black complexion, a blacksmith by trade. It is suspected that he is aiming to get to a free State in company with some free negroes. The last account of him he was in New Garden settlement; had on an old white hat, and in his shirt sleeves. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement, or delivery to me, 12 miles southeast from Greensboro. SARAH R. MEBANE. Sept. 20th 1841. 3217

WALL SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

DAVIS, LAMB & CO. having fitted up their new Hardware Store, a few doors south of the corner of Bank and Sycamore Streets, have received and are now receiving a large and good assortment of Hardware, well suited to the wholesale and retail trade. To the annexed memorandum of Goods, they respectfully invite the examination of Country Merchants and others, confident that their Stock will give satisfaction both in style, quality and prices.

A heavy Stock of Cast Steel Axes, Collins' Kings' and others; Trace, Halter, Jack and Log Chains; Stock, Pad, Chest, Cupboard, Draw and Knob Locks; Clarke's Patent, Narrow, Broad and Parliament Butt Hinges; H. Hook and Eye, Strap, Plate and Shutter Hinges; Anvils, Vices, Sledge Hammers and Smith's Bellows; Hand, Cross Cut, Pit and Mill Saws; Files of all descriptions; Spring, Blistered, German, Sher and Cast Steel; Sitters, Coffee Mills and Watering Buckets; Ground Wagon Boxes and Sled Irons; Curry Combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, &c.; Shoe Hammers, Hatchets and Drawing Knives; Castings of all kinds and of the very best quality; Spades, Shovels and Manure Forks; Nails assorted, from 3d to 60d; Window Glass of all sizes; a great variety of Looking Glasses; Brass Andirons, Brass and Steel Shovel and Tonges; Brass and Wire Fenders; Rifles, Single and Double Barrel Guns; Jack, Smoothie, Fore, Jointer, and Moulding Planes; Firmer, Socket and Mortise Chisels and Gouges; Stock and Dies and Screw Plates; Britania, Iron and German Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Brass, Flat-bottom and Tall Candlesticks; Brass, Steel and Plated Snuffboxes; Knitting Pins, Needles, Pins and Percussion Caps; Shot Belts, Powder and Flasks and Gun Bags; Fine Dressing, Ivory, pocket and wood Combs; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressing Cases; Britania Coffee and Tea Pots; Ivory Handle Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 to 53 pieces, with a variety of other Simple and Fancy Goods, all of which they offer upon the lowest terms. Petersburg, Va. Aug. 26th, 1841. 3113

FIFTY THOUSAND ACRES

OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, to whose care and management was committed by law, an appropriation of \$200,000, for making an experiment in draining and reclaiming the Swamp Lands belonging to the State, having succeeded in part, do now make known, that in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the General Assembly, a Public Sale of a portion of said Land, will take place on the premises, on the last day of November next.

The body of Land reclaimed and now offered for sale, embraces about 50,000 acres; is situated in the county of Hyde, and State of North Carolina, and divides the waters flowing into the Albemarle, from those that run into Pamlico Sound.

The drainage, conducted at different periods by two scientific Engineers, Messrs. Chas. B. Shaw, and Walter Gwynn, has been effected by two main drains, called Pungo and Alligator Canals, together with sundry Tributaries or lateral ditches.

Pungo Canal is about six and a half miles long, with an average width at bottom of 22 feet, depth of 6 feet, and fall at bottom of 12 feet.

Alligator Canal is about 6 miles long, with an average width at bottom of 30 feet, depth of 7, and fall of 10 feet.

These Canals empty into the navigable waters of Pamlico Sound, and are accessible by Vessels engaged in the Coastal Trade.

A large portion of this land abounds in Juniper, Cypress and other timber of the best kind. Another portion consists of Prairie, covered with Cane and Bamboo, and according to the Report of the Engineers above named, the soil is of surpassing fertility.

The sale will be by Public Auction to the highest bidder, in quarter sections of 160 acres each; will take place at Pungo Canal on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, next, and will be conducted by the President and Directors of the Literary fund in person.

A credit will be given to Purchasers of one, two and three years, on Bonds with approved security, and titles withheld until the whole of the purchase money be paid.

Given under my hand at the Executive Office, in the City of Raleigh, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1841.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Gov. of State, and Ex officio, President of the Board

By order, P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their Fall supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, &c. all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. They would respectfully solicit a call from Country Merchants and Physicians, before purchasing in the northern markets. Below is enumerated some of the leading articles, viz:

Lamp Oil, Cologne Water, Lavender do, Florida do, Fancy Soaps, Surgical Instruments, Superior blacking, Violin Strings, Salt Petre, Green Copperas, Gum Camphor, Olive Oil, Best Spanish Indigo, Nutmegs, Sulph. Quinine, Eng. Bils. Copiva, Fish and French, Sal Eratus, &c. &c. We are in daily expectation of a supply of the finest preparations, of our own importation, direct from London, to which we particularly invite the attention of Physicians. DUPUY, ROSSER & JONES, Wholesale Drugists, Petersburg, Va. 3113

CHEESE.

50 LBS. homemade cheese just received and for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS. September 16th, 1841.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

A large quantity of Sugar and Coffee just received and for sale CHEAP, wholesale or retail. Apply at the Factory. T. CALDWELL & SONS. September 6, 1841.

ADDRESS

To the Members of the different Christian Churches, in the State of North Carolina.

BROTHERS AND FRIENDS,—Allow me to say a few things to you, as the lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ, concerning the circulation of the Word of God. However much we may differ in our opinions of the doctrines taught in the Bible, and respecting Church Government, we all unite in the belief that the world must be saved by giving it the Scriptures of divine truth.—You are doubtless aware of the existence of the *American Bible Society*, and that for twenty-five years this National Association has been disseminating the word of God, "without note or comment" in our own country and in foreign lands. You may be pleased to know that the Society during its existence has sent forth directly from its depository about three millions of Bibles and Testaments, and that it has also furnished the means of publishing not less than 200,000 copies more in foreign tongues and foreign countries, through the Missionaries sent out by the different denominations of Christians.

But what is this, compared with the world's wants? A handful of seed scattered over a field of immense extent!—The efforts of the Bible Societies, instead of supplying the wants, have only developed the necessities of the world. The officers inform us in their late Annual Report that \$50,000 is the least sum which should be raised during the current year to answer even the calls for our foreign missions.—But let us look at our own country. Think of one State alone, Pennsylvania, having twenty thousand families destitute of the blessed Bible; of the destitution of our Western, Southern, and South-Western States; of the numerous families weekly being formed in our country; of the many thousands of children who should have the word of God put in their hands; of our sailors "who go down to the sea in ships," and should not be suffered to depart without this spiritual life-preserver; and of the more than 60,000 emigrants that arrive annually at one single port of our country, and who are to become citizens of the United States. When you shall have taken this view of the state of our country, think that we are a small portion of a world, every inhabitant of which must have the Bible and hear the name of Jesus. Recall to your minds, too, that no Christian is permitted to relax his efforts until the rich, waving harvest of our earth shall be gathered into the garner of our God, or the night of Death shall overtake the servants of the Lord faithfully at work in His vineyard.

The object of the enlightening and revolutionizing a whole world is sublime, and it cannot be attained in a day; it cannot be accomplished by a single effort. The Christian Church must bend all her might to an unremitting labor—perhaps for years,—before she can hope to hear the shout of the world's redemption.

And, now, I propose the question to your serious and prayerful attention,—What should the State of North Carolina do for this cause? Before we answer that question allow me to give you the number of communicants in only three of the religious denominations in this State;—the *Moravians*, the *Presbyterians*, and the *Methodists*. The number of members in other churches might be given if the writer had them at hand. The worthy Bishop of the United Brethren informed me that in their charge in this State there are 752 communicants. The minutes of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church give the number in the three Presbyteries of this State: the amount is \$6,697. At the last Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held last December, 16,099 white members were reported as being within its bounds. I am informed that this Conference embraces only a portion of the State. The total number of communicants in these three Churches in this State is 25,548.—Now, suppose every one of these should contribute only fifty cents a year to the Bible cause; we should give \$12,774 annually. But, it may be said, many of this number are so poor as to be able to give. What! not by the sacrifice of some indulgence to give a half dollar? I incline to believe that very few are so reduced.—And then we place over against such those of our brethren who give \$5, and \$10, and \$50: if all did their duty many would give hundreds. But let each member give on average only twenty-five cents a year—the poorest beggar could do that!—and then we should have \$6,397. Remember that this calculation is made without including what the members of other churches would do, and the assistance which we receive from philanthropists who are connected with no church.

And what did North Carolina contribute last year? The Parent Society acknowledged—for the purchase of books and for donations—from this rich, religious State, the amazing amount of—\$697!! And wherever I go the Christian friends who receive me are making their complaints loud respecting the coldness of death which seems to be creeping over the church. Is it a matter of wonderment, if we withhold from the Lord the things which are His that He should withhold from us the fulfillment of those "great and precious promises" which He has given us conditionally?

Brother, sister, lover of the Lord, when you shall have read the appeal, go before your God, in your closet; open your Bible at the 3rd chapter of the prophecy of

Malachi, commencing at the 5th verse; and with sincere hearts ask our Heavenly Father the question of the convicted Saul, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me do?" He hath promised his Holy Spirit to those who ask for it, and that Spirit shall lead you into all truth. From your knees go into the work. Assist in reviving our auxiliaries near you, stir up the members of your church in the cause; pray! cry! The destitute shall soon be supplied, the blessing of those ready to perish shall come upon you; but above all our adorable Savior will love you, and you shall soon see the flame of holy fire brightening upon your altars.

Your servant in the Lord,
CHARLES M. F. DEEMS,
Agent of the American Bible Society,
For the State of North Carolina.
August 23, 1841.

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.
Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste.)
Gold-Mine Balsam, for bilious and nervous affections, colds, &c.
Aromatic Extract, a liniment for indigestion, coldness in the stomach, numbness or weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.
Depurative Powder, for bilious affections, bilious fever, headache, diseases 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 tetter, ringworm, salt rheum, scaldhead, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

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 remedy.

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.
Brannock & Woolen, Wentworth, Rock'm'g.
J. & F. L. Lawson, Leesville,
John N. Brent, High Rock,
Hargrave, Gauthier & Co., Lexington.
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
Price, Dickinson & Co., Vanceville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton,
G. W. & C. Grimes, Raleigh,
In Virginia,
E. H. Atkinson, Danville.
Col. C. D. Bennett, Pittsylvania C. H.
The Medicines may be obtained from my Agents at the same prices as I sell them at my office in Richmond, Va. 25-1y

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 Bear'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.

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

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 Headache, 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! nay 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.

SWAIN'S PANACEA, Vermifuge, &c. SWAIN'S PANACEA, so long known as 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.

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.

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

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

THIS Vermifuge is so perfectly safe, and pleasant that children 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.

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, Whitlow, 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.

SPOONER'S HYGEIAN OR HEALTH MEDICINES.

The best of 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 diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent Fevers and Agues.

At the West and South, the Ague Medicine 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 Pill 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 medicine 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 single trial has ever gained them a lasting reputation!

"Dr. Spooner's Hygeian, or Health Medicines, 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 imposition."—N. Y. Star.

The experience, sterling abilities, and excellent 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."—McKinney & Eldridge, Agents, Binghamton, N. Y.

Many certificates of the highest authority have already been published—some from the most eminent medical men in New York, among whom are Doctors Hosack, Maceneven, Frances, 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 Medicines are valuable. For sale in Greensboro' by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

August, 1841. 26-1f

PLOUGHS—PLOUGHS.

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

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

BLANKS

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

RANKIN & McLEAN

HAVE received for sale,
3 bbls. Molasses,
200 bushels Liverpool Salt.
A quantity of fresh Herring.
Also a quantity of Flour, Meal, Bacon, and Lard.
Greensboro', May, 1841.

Wagons for Sale

2 one horse WAGONS,
1 two horse WAGON.
For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

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 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 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 Expectorant, 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 Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

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 respectfully 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 reasonable time and terms to punctual dealers.

RANKIN & McLEAN.
Greensboro', April, 1841. 11-8

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd., of Danville, Va. He is a tall fellow, 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 person who will deliver said fellow to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS THOMPSON.
Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C. } 24-1f
July 20th, 1831.

25,000 LBS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co.

embracing every variety of size usually demanded in this market, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. J. & R. SLOAN.
Greensboro', August 7, 1841.

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
UPON THE FAIREST 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 acquainted 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 considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

There is no necessity for any thing farther than limit of price, in any other which may be sent.

December, 25, 1840. E. P. NASH. 46-1f

Varnishes &c.

Coach Varnish—superior quality.
Copal Varnish, do.
Black Varnish, do.
Alcohol by the gallon.
For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

4 Bbls. Herrings,

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.
July 26, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

T. CALDWELL & SONS have just received a supply of
GROCERY,
Shoes, Writing paper, Straw Hats, Rice, &c.
August, 1841.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm where he now lives, in Kernersville, Stokes county, N. C., on the stage road from Salem to Greensboro', 11 miles from Salem, and also on the main road from Salisbury to Danville, Va. It is a pleasant situation, with a large frame Dwelling well calculated for a public house; a Barn 46 by 34 feet; Stables, and all other out buildings necessary; a Store-House, and counting-room with a good chimney, lumber-house, &c. All the buildings are entirely new.

And also a Farm on Reedy Fork, containing 240 acres; a large proportion of first rate bottom land in good order; a Dwelling-house; Barn, Stables, &c., and a first rate Orchard. This lies two and a half miles from Kernersville, on the stage road from Salem to Greensboro'.

As I am desirous to sell, I will sell one of both these farms on very accommodating terms. It is considered a very healthy part of the country, well situated for public business. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call as soon as convenient.

C. GURLEY.
Kernersville, 8th mo. 24th, 1841. 29-4

CASK SCUPPONG WINE.

1 do. Maderia do.
Warranted pure, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
August 7, 1841.

SALT.

JUST received and for sale, by the sack or bushel. T. CALDWELL & SONS.
August 30.

MILL STONES.

MILLERS and others interested, are informed that I have brought out from N. York, 9 pair of MILL STONES, and looking daily for 2 pair more, making 11 pair, of which 5 are sold. The remaining 6 pair I will have in Greensboro' soon, if not otherwise disposed of. I will sell them in Fayetteville where they now are, and the purchaser can haul for himself, or I will deliver them at any place that may be desired. The 6 pair are as follows:

2 pair 4 ft. Cologne.
2 pair 4 " 4 " (Holland.)
1 pair 4 1-2 ft. French Burr.
1 pair 4 ft. "

I can furnish any number and size of both the Burr and Cologne, in a short time after I receive notice. I am induced to think that those who want, will find it to their interest to see me.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
September 1, 1841.

BARGAINS.

Coaches, Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkies, Carrials, &c., &c.

ON hand, and built to order, of any quality wanted, on short notice. A large stock on hand.

Old Carriages taken in exchange; all repairs done; and prices very low. Payments required in cash, good bonds, country produce, or any thing else that can be agreed on.

Patronage respectfully solicited, and punctuality and faithfulness pledged by

THOMAS THOMPSON.
Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C. } 10-1f
ham, N. C. April, 9, 1841.

A New Business IN GREENSBOROUGH.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing 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 manufactured in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturer 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. 1-1f

PIANO FORTES, GUITARS, VIOLINS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Greensboro', and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NEWMAN & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$1.50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bagpipes, Flutes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordions, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums & Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music; and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Greensboro', and throughout the State North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.
Petersburg, Va. March 31, 1841. 13-9

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, biennial and perennial flower seeds, together with a variety of bulbous roots.

January, 1841.

Quinine!!!

PURE Sulp. Quinine. (French preparation.) For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY

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.

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, new and of the best quality, from No. 1 to No. 10. Millers and Millwrights are respectfully invited to examine them.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
October 9, 1840.

FOR SALE.

1000 LBS COFFEE,
1500 Brown Sugar,
1 bbl. Molasses,
1 bbl. Coppers,
1 " Lamp-Black,
1-2 " Alum,
1 Keg Powder,
5000 lbs. Mountain Iron,
600 " Feathers,
600 " Tallow,
150 " Candles,
200 yds. Tow Cloth.
T. CALDWELL & SONS.
August 30.

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

THE officers and musicians of the 1st and 2nd, and the volunteer regiments of Guilford militia are hereby commanded to attend at Greensboro' on Thursday the 7th of October, armed and equipped for drill parade. 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. HOURS, Col. Com. 2d Reg.
ABRAHAM CLAPP, Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
August, 1841. 25-1m

For sale by Weir & Lindsay,
Compound Fluid Extract Pinkroot,
do. do. do. Sarsaparilla.
do. Syrup of Liverwort.
Butler's Effervescent Magnesia.
Turlington's Balsam of Life.
Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.
Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

WIRE CLOTH.

I HAVE just received a lot of Wire Cloth suitable for wheat fans, rolling screens and meal sieves.

Also a lot of hand sieves for wheat, sand, lime, &c.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.
April, 1841.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Benjamin Walker, Lewis Walker, Miles Field, Edward Field, Emory Field, children of Susan Field, deceased, Riley Jones, Eli Garrett and Betsy his wife, Ruth Broadbent and Belinda, living children and heirs at law of Rebecca Jones, deceased.

vs.

Robert Walker, the three children of Charity Mosser, deceased, Simeon Radley and Alley his wife.

Petition for partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Robert Walker and Simeon Radley and wife, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for them for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying them the said Robert Walker and Simeon Radley and wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', on the 3d Monday of November next, then and there to answer the petition of the petitioners, or an order of Court will be made to make partition of said Land.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday of August A. D. 1841.

JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.
Pr. adv. 85 60. 30-6w

D. C. E. HAYNES' Anti-Dyspeptic pills

for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

Affecting, very!—The most soul stirring scene we have heard of lately, took place at Detroit.

The passengers had all got aboard the steamboat and it was about leaving the wharf, when an old gentleman came on board, crying out, "My son! my son! I must see him one moment." "Well," said the captain, "hunt him up, quick." "Aunt he came to a great old grown boy, of 18 or 19 years of age, and giving him a copper, snuffling like a little child, he cried out, "Here, my son, take this, and don't forget your dadda!"

An irregular apprentice frequently keeping late hours, his master at length took occasion to apply some weighty arguments to convince him of the "error of his ways." During the chastisement, he continually exclaimed, "How long will you serve the Devil?"—The boy replied whimpering—"You know best Sir—I believe my indentures will be out in three months!!!"

The Editor of the Chicago Democrat,

who is a bachelor, is the author of the following:

"How much happiness does the old bachelor lose! No smiling angel to stand at the door to welcome him as he returns—My dear are you come! No lisping cherub climbs his knee and in tones of love cries out, "Daddy, give me thum thugar kitheth."

The Boston Post says the following is a good illustration of a style of disputing,

which has not wholly gone out of fashion:

A. Supposing I had a ship at sea—
B. But you have no ship at sea.
A. Well,—supposing I had a ship at sea—
B. (warmly.) I tell you you have no ship at sea.
A. But supposing I had a ship at sea.
B. (mad as fury.) You lie you rascal, you have no ship at sea.

"Dighy, will you take some of this butter?"

"Thank you, Quilp, I belong to the temperance society, and therefore I cant take any thing that is strong."

A German physician has published a medical tract, in which he maintains that ladies of weak nerves should not be permitted to sleep alone. It is said this book is in great demand!

"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly make him a parson." A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, sir, from your father."