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LADY JANE GREY.

Monday, the 12th of February, 1554, the fatal day destined to terminate Jane's earthly sufferings at length arrived. Excepting a couple of hours which she allowed to rest, at the urgent entreaty of her companions she had passed the whole of the night in prayer. Angela kept watch over the lovely sleeper; and the effect produced by the contemplation of her features during this her last slumber was never afterwards effaced. The repose of an infant could not be more calm and holy. A celestial smile irradiated her countenance; her lips moved as if in prayer; and if good angels are ever permitted to visit the dreams of those they love on earth, they hovered that night over the couch of Jane.

Thinking it cruelty to disturb her from such a blissful state, Angela let an hour pass beyond the appointed time. But observing a change come over her countenance—seeing her bosom heave, and tears gather beneath her eye-lashes, she touched her, and Jane instantly arose.

"Is it four o'clock?" she inquired.
"It has just struck five, madam," replied Angela. "I have disobeyed you for the first and last time. But you accused me so happy that I could not find in my heart to waken you."

"I was happy," replied Jane, "for I dreamed that all was over—without pain to me—and that my soul was borne to regions of celestial bliss by a troop of angels who had hovered above the scaffold."

"It will be so, madam," replied Angela, fervently. "You will quit this earth immediately for heaven, where you will enjoy your husband in everlasting happiness."

"I trust so," replied Jane, in an altered tone, "but in that blessed place I searched in vain for him. Angela, you let me sleep too long, or not long enough."

"Your pardon, dearest madam," cried the other, fearfully.
"Nay, you have given me no offence," returned Jane, kindly. "What I meant was that I had not time to find my husband."

"Oh, you will find him, dearest madam," returned Angela, "doubt it not.—Your prayers would wash out his offences, if his own could not."

"I trust so," replied Jane. "And I will now pray for him, and do you pray too."

Jane then retired to the recess, and in the gloom, for it was yet dark, continued her devotions until the clock struck seven. She then arose, and assisted by Angela, attired herself with great care.

"I pay more attention to the decoration of my body now I am about to part with it," she observed, "than I would do, if it was to serve me longer. So joyful is the occasion to me, that were I to consult my own feelings, I would put on my richest apparel to indicate my contentment of heart. I will not, however, so brave my fate, but array myself in these weeds"—And she put on a gown of black velvet, without ornament of any kind; tying round her slender throat (so soon, alas! to be severed) a simple white falling collar. Her hair was left purposely unbraided, and was confined by a caul of black velvet. As Angela performed these sad services, she sobbed audibly.

"Nay, cheer thee, child," observed Jane. "When I was clothed in the robes of royalty, and had the crown placed upon my brow—nay, when arrayed on my wedding day—I felt not half so joyful as now."

"Ah! madam!" exclaimed Angela, in a paroxysm of grief, "my condition is more pitiable than yours. You go to certain happiness; but I lose you."

"Only for a while, dear Angela," returned Jane. "Comfort yourself with that thought. Let my fate be a warning to you. Be not dazzled by ambition.—Had I once yielded, I had never thus perished. Discharge your duty strictly to your eternal and your temporal rulers, and rest assured we shall meet again—never to part."

"Your counsel shall be graven on my heart, madam," returned Angela. "And oh! may my end be as happy as yours!"

"Heaven grant it!" ejaculated Jane, fervently. "And now," she added, as her toilet was ended, "I am ready to die."

"Will you not take some refreshment, madam?" asked Angela.
"No," replied Jane; "I have done with the body."

The morning was damp and dark. A

thaw came on a little before day-break, and a drizzling shower of rain fell. This was succeeded by a thick mist, and the whole of the fortress was for a while enveloped in vapor. It brought to Jane's mind the day on which she was taken to trial. But a moral gloom likewise overspread the fortress. Every one within it, save her few enemies, (and they were few indeed,) lamented Jane's approaching fate. Her youth, her innocence, her piety, touched the sternest breast, and moved the pity even of her persecutors. All felt that morning as if some dire calamity was at hand, and instead of looking forward to the execution as an exciting spectacle, (for so such revolting exhibitions were then considered,) they wished it over. Many a prayer was breathed for the speedy release of the sufferer; many a sigh heaved; many a groan uttered; and if ever soul was wafted to heaven by the fervent wishes of those on earth, Jane's was so.

It was late before there were any signs of stir or bustle within the fortress. Even the soldiers gathered together reluctantly, and those who conversed, spoke in whispers. Dudley, who it has been said was imprisoned in the Beauchamp Tower, had passed the greater part of the night in devotion. But towards morning, he became restless and uneasy, and unable to compose himself, resorted to the customary employment of captives in such cases, and with a nail which he had found, carved his wife's name in two places on the walls of his prison. These inscriptions still remain.

At nine o'clock the bell of the chapel began to toll, and an escort of halberdiers and arquebussiers drew up before the Beauchamp Tower, while Sir Thomas Brydges and Feckenham entered the chamber of the prisoner, who received them with an unmoved countenance.

"Before you set out upon a journey from which you will never return, my lord," said Feckenham, "I would ask you for the last time, if any change has taken place in your religious sentiments—and whether you are yet alive to the welfare of your soul?"

"Why not promise me pardon if I will recant on the scaffold, and silence me as you silenced the duke, my father, by the axe?" replied Dudley, sternly. "No, sir, I will have nought to do with your false and idolatrous creed. I shall die a firm believer in the Gospel, and trust to be saved by it."

"Then perish, body and soul," replied Feckenham, harshly. Sir Thomas Brydges, I commit him to your hands."

"Am I to be allowed no parting with my wife?" demanded Dudley, anxiously.
"You have parted with her forever," heretic and unbeliever!" rejoined Feckenham.

"That speech will haunt your death bed, sir," retorted Dudley, sternly. And he turned to the lieutenant, and signified that he was ready.

The first object that met Dudley's gaze, as he issued from his prison, was the scaffold on the green. He looked at it a moment, wistfully.

"It is for Lady Jane," observed the lieutenant.

"I know it," replied Dudley, in a voice of intense emotion. "I thank you for letting me die first."

"You must thank the queen, my lord," returned Brydges. "It was her order."

"Shall you see my wife, sir?" demanded Dudley, anxiously.

The lieutenant answered in the affirmative.

"Tell her I will be with her on the scaffold," said Dudley.
As he was about to set forward, a young man pushed through the lines of halberdiers, and threw himself at his feet. It was Cholmondeley. Dudley instantly raised and embraced him. "At last I see one whom I love," he cried.

"My lord, this interruption must not be," observed the lieutenant. "If you do not retire," he added to Cholmondeley, "I shall place you in arrest."

"Farewell, my dear lord," cried the weeping esquire—"farewell."

"Farewell forever!" returned Dudley, as Cholmondeley was forced back by the guard.

The escort then moved forward, and the lieutenant accompanied the prisoner to the gateway of the Middle Tower, where he delivered him to the sheriff and their officers, who were waiting there for him with a Franciscan friar, and then returned to fulfil his more painful duty. A vast crowd was collected on Tower Hill, and the strongest commiseration was expressed for Dudley, as he was led to the scaffold, on which Mauger had already taken his station.

On quitting the Beauchamp Tower, Feckenham proceeded to Jane's prison. He found her on her knees, but she immediately rose.

"Is it time?" she asked.

"It is, madam—to repent," replied Feckenham, sternly. "A few minutes are all that now remain to you of life; nay, at this moment, perhaps your husband is called before his Eternal Judge. There is yet time. Do not perish like him in your sins."

"Heaven have mercy on him!" cried Jane, falling on her knees. These,

And no withstanding the importunities of the confessor, she continued in fervent prayer, till the appearance of Sir Thomas Brydges. She instantly understood why he came, and rising, prepared for her departure. A most blinded by tears, Angela rendered her the last services she required. This done, the lieutenant, who was like wise greatly affected, begged some slight remembrance of her.

"I have nothing to give you but this book of prayers, sir," she answered—"but you shall have that, when I have done with it, and may it profit you."

"You will receive it only to cast it into the flames, my son," remarked Feckenham.

"On the contrary, I shall treasure it like a priceless gem," replied Brydges.

"You will find a prayer written in my own hand," said Jane—"And again I say, may it profit you."

Brydges then passed through the door, and Jane followed him. A band of halberdiers were without. At the sight of her, a deep and general sympathy was manifested, not an eye was dry; and tears trickled down cheeks unaccustomed to such moisture. Jane fixed her eyes upon the prayer-book, which she read aloud to drown the importunities of the confessor, who walked on her right, while Angela kept near her on the other side. And so they reached the green.

By this time, the fog had cleared off, and the rain had ceased; but the atmosphere was humid, and the day lowering and gloomy. Very few spectators were assembled; for it required firm nerves to witness such a tragedy. A flock of crows and ravens attracted by their fearful instinct, wheeled around over head, or settled on the branches of the bare and leafless trees, and by their croaking added to the dismal character of the scene. The bell continued tolling all the time.

The sole person upon the scaffold was Wolffitt. He was occupied in scattering straw near the block. Among the bystanders was Sorrocoold, leaning on his staff; and as Jane for a moment raised her eyes as she passed along, she perceived Roger Ascham. Her old preceptor had obeyed her, and she repaid him with a look of gratitude.

By the lieutenant's directions, she was conducted for a short time into the Beauchamp Tower, and Feckenham continued his persecutions, until a deep groan arose among those without, and an officer abruptly entered the room.

"Madam," said Sir Thomas Brydges after the new comer had delivered his message, "we must set forth."

Jane made a motion of assent, and the party issued from the Beauchamp Tower in front of which a band of halberdiers was drawn up. A wide open space was kept clear round the scaffold. Jane seemed unconscious of all that was passing. Preceded by the lieutenant, who took his way toward the north of the scaffold, and attended on either side by Feckenham and Angela as before. She kept her eyes steadily fixed on her prayer book.

Arrived within a short distance of the fatal spot, she was startled by a scream from Angela, and looking up, beheld four soldiers carrying a litter covered with a cloth, and advancing towards her. She knew it was the body of her husband and unprepared for so terrible an encounter, uttered a cry of horror. The bearers of the litter passed on, and entered the porch of the chapel.

While this took place, Mauger, who had limped back as fast as he could after his bloody work on Tower Hill—only tarrying a moment to exchange his axe—ascended the steps of the scaffold and ordered Wolffitt to get down. Sir Thomas Brydges, who was greatly shocked at what had just occurred, and would have prevented it if it had been possible returned to Jane and offered her his assistance. But she did not require it.—The force of the shock had passed away, and she firmly mounted the scaffold.

When she was seen there, a groan of compassion arose from the spectators, and prayers were audibly uttered. She then advanced to the rail, and in a clear, distinct voice, spoke as follows:

"I pray you all to bear me witness that I die a true Christian woman, and that I look to be saved by no other means except the mercy of God, and the merits of the blood of his only son Jesus Christ.—I confess when I knew the word of God I neglected it, and loved myself and world, and therefore this punishment is a just return for my sins. But I thank God for his goodness that he hath given me a time and a respite to repent. And now, good people, while I am alive, I pray you assist me with your prayers."

Many fervent responses followed, and several of the by standers imitated Jane's example, as on the conclusion of her speech, she fell upon her knees and recited the Miserere.

At its close, Feckenham said in a loud voice, "I ask you, madam, for the last time, will you repent?"

"I pray you, sir, to desist," replied Jane meekly. "I am now at peace with all the world, and would die so."

She then arose, and giving the prayer book to Angela, said—"When all is over, deliver this to the lieutenant. These,"

she added, taking off her gloves and collar, "I give to you."

"And to me," cried Mauger, advancing and prostrating himself before her according to custom, "you give grace."

"And also my head," replied Jane.—"I forgive thee heartily, fellow. Thou art my best friend."

"What ails you, madam?" remarked the lieutenant, observing Jane suddenly start and tremble.

"Not much," she replied, "but I thought I saw my husband pale and trembling."

"Where?" demanded the lieutenant, recalling Dudley's speech.

"There, near the block," replied Jane. "I see the figure still. But it must be fantasy."

Whatever his thoughts were, the lieutenant made no reply; and turning to Angela, who now began, with trembling hands, to remove her attire, and was trying to take off her velvet robe, when Mauger offered to assist her but was instantly repulsed.

He then withdrew, and stationing himself by the block, assumed his hideous black mask, and shouldered his axe.

Partially disrobed, Jane bowed her head while Angela tied a handkerchief over her eyes, and turned her long tresses over her head to be out of the way. Unable to control herself, she then turned aside, and wept aloud. Jane moved forward in search of the block, but fearful of making a false step, felt for it with her hands, and cried—"What shall I do?—Where is it?—where is it?"

Sir Thomas Brydges took her hand and guided her to it. At this awful moment, there was a slight movement in the crowd, some of whom pressed nearer the scaffold, and amongst others Sorrocoold and Wolffitt. The latter caught hold of the boards to obtain a better view. Angela placed her hands before her eyes, and would have suspended her being, if she could; and even Feckenham veiled his countenance with his robe. Sir Thomas Brydges gazed firmly on.

By this time, Jane had placed her head on the block, and her last words were, "Lord into thy hand I commend my spirit!"

The axe then fell, and one of the fairest and wisest heads that ever sat on human shoulders fell likewise.

AMERICAN NAVAL VICTORIES.

War was declared between England and America in June, 1812. Peace was signed at Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, and proclaimed by the President Feb. 18, 1815.

There were fifteen actions between English and American vessels of war.—In eleven battles, fought by single ships, the Americans conquered; in four only the British triumphed—two of which were by single ships, viz: Chesapeake, of 47 guns, taken by the Shannon, 52; and the Argus, 16 guns, taken by the Pelican 20. The other two British captures were two to one and four to one against us.

During the war, there were captured from the British on the Ocean, three frigates and fifteen sloops of war, and small vessels; and on the Lakes, thirteen, several of them brigs and sloops. The whole number captured by the Americans was thirty-one. The British took from us, and destroyed at navy yards, but twenty-three armed vessels, viz: three frigates (Chesapeake, President, and Essex,) twelve sloops and gun brigs and eight schooners.

Of the commanders who fought the naval battles there have died:

Decatur, who took the Macedonian, October, 25, 1812.

Bainbridge, who took the Java, Dec. 29, 1812.

Lawrence, who took the Peacock, February, 24, 1813.

Burrows, who took the Boxer, September, 5, 1813.

Blakely, who took the Reindeer, June 28, 1814. Also the Avon, Sept. 7, 1814.

Perry, of the Lawrence; Almy, of the Somers; Conklin, of the Tigress; Senett, of the Porpoise; and T. Holdup Stevens, of the Trippe, of Commodore Perry's squadron, that captured the British squadron of six ships on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

Macdonough, of the Saratoga, and Henley, of the Eagle of Commodore Macdonough's squadron that captured the British squadron of four vessels on Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814.

Allen, of the Argus, taken by the Pelican, Aug. 14, 1813.

The surviving naval commanders, in the last war, who achieved victories, are: Isaac Hull, who took the Geurriere, August 20, 1812.

David Porter, who took the Alert, August 13, 1812, and fought the ships Plambe and Cherub at Valparaiso, March 28, 1814.

Jacob Jones, who took the Frolic, October 18, 1812.

Levis Warrington, who took the Epervier, April 20, 1814.

Charles Stewart, who took the two sloops Levant Cyane with the Constitution, February 20, 1815.

Jesse D. Elliott, who commanded the Niagara in Perry's victory.

Daniel Turner, who commanded the Caladonia.

Stephen Champlin, who commanded the Scorpion.

Stephen Cassin, of the Ticonderoga, in Macdonough's victory.

Of the surviving commanders, all are Post Captains except Commodore Champlin and Captain Porter.

There are many survivors still on the list of our gallant naval officers who were distinguished by bravery and good conduct, in the war, under the command of superiors; but the above are all the survivors of those that had immediate commands. The catalogue presents thirteen deceased and nine living.

Fragments of an Antedeluvian Diary.

Reflections of Methuselah in his Youth, in Middle Age, and in Old Age.—To day I am an hundred years old. How blissful are the feelings of boyhood! My senses are acute as the tree with the shrinking leaf. My blood bounds through my veins as the river pours through the valley, rejoicing in its strength. Life lies before me like another plain of Shinar: vast, unoccupied, inviting. I will fill it with achievements and pleasures! In about sixty years it will be time for me to think of marrying; my kinswoman Zillah, will by that time, have emerged from girlhood. She already gives promise, I hear, of comeliness and discretion. Twenty years hence I will pay a visit to her father that I may see how she grows; meanwhile I will build a city to receive her when she becomes my wife.

Nearly three centuries have passed since my marriage. Can it be! It seems but yesterday since I sported like a young antelope round my father's tent, or climbing the dark cedars, nestled like a bird among the thick boughs; and now I am a man in authority, as well as in the prime of life.—I lead out my trained servants to the fight, and sit at the head of the council, beneath the very tree where, as an infant, my mother laid me to sleep.—Jezel, my youngest born, a lovely babe of thirty summers, is dead; but I have four goodly sons remaining. And my three daughters are fair as their mother when I first met her in the Acacia grove where now stands one of my city watch-towers. They are the pride of the plain, no less for their acquisitions than their beauty. No damsel carries the pitcher from the fountain with the grace of Adah, none can dry the summer fruit like Azubah, and none can fashion a robe of skins with the skill of Mileah. When their cousin Mahaleel has seen another half century, he shall take the choice of the three.

My eight hundredth birthday! And now I feel the approach of age and infirmity. My beard has become white as the blossoms of the almond tree.—I am constrained to use a staff when I journey, the stars look less bright than formerly, the flowers smell less odorous; I have laid Zillah in the tomb of the rock; Mileah has gone to the dwelling of Mahaleel; my sons take my place at the council in the field; all is changed. The long future is become the short past.—The earth is full of violence, the ancient and the honorable are sinking beneath the vicious. The giants stalk through the length and breadth of the land, where once dwelt a quiet people; all is changed. The beasts of the field and monsters of the deep growl and press us with unthoughten fury; traditions, visions, and threatening are abroad. What fearful doom hangs over this fair world I know not, it is enough that I am leaving it. Yet another five or eight score years and the tale will be complete. But have I in very deed, trod this earth nearly a thousand years? It is false I am yet a boy. I have had a dream—a long, long, busy dream; of buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage; of building and planting; feasting and warring; sorrowing and rejoicing; loving and hating; but it is false to call it a life. Go to! it has been a vision of the night, and now I am awake, I will forget it. "Lamech, my son, how long is it since we planted the garden of oaks beside the river? Was it not yesterday?" My father, dost thou sport? Those oaks cast broad shadows when my sister carried me beneath them in her arms, and wove me chaplets of their leaves. "Thou art right my son, and I am old. Lead me to thy mother's tomb, and there leave me to meditate. What am I the better for my past being? Where will be its records when I am gone? They are yonder, on all sides. Will those massy towers fall? Will those golden plains become desolate? Will the children that call me father forget?—The seeds that utter dark sayings upon their harps, when they sing of the future, they say our descendants shall be men of dwindling stature; that the years of their lives shall be contracted to the span of our boyhood. But what is the future to me? I have listened to the tales of paradise, nay in the blue distance I have seen the dark tops of its cedars. I have heard the solemn melodies of Jubal when he sat on the sea shore, and the sound of the waves mingled with his harping. I have seen angels the visitants of men: I have seen an end to all perfection, what is the future to me?—Spirit and Manners of the Age.

ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

From Inattention, Carelessness, or Ignorance of Danger. By James Mease, M. D., Vice President, Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Read before the Society.

Every subject connected with the welfare, health, or life of the Farmer, ought to find a place in a newspaper so extensively read as the Telegraph. A useful paper might be written on the prevention of the numerous accidents (and often loss of life) to which the agricultural laborer is exposed; but among these it would be necessary to caution them against acts, the very admission of which would imply a want of common sense and intelligence on the part of those to whom the cautions were addressed, which might give serious offence. The reader would probably say, does this writer suppose country people are such fools as to require cautions against acts, the danger of which any one might be aware of? Such advice may be proper enough for city folks, but we in the country know better. I will therefore just mention a few of the causes of death from the causes alluded to, which have occurred, and chiefly in the country.

1. Blowing into the muzzle of a loaded gun: In one case the man attempted to cock the gun at the same time by means of his foot—two deaths.

2. Dragging a loaded gun by the muzzle out of a boat, or across a fence; two deaths; a third in June 1841. Or out of a sleigh, as happened at Springfield, Mass., last winter.

3. Leaving loaded guns within reach of boys or children—two deaths; a third at Westford, Massachusetts, 1841.

4. Picking the flint of a loaded gun when lying across the knees, in a common sitting room containing members of the family—one death.

5. Discharging guns near the house when returning from hunting or bird shooting. In one case the ball glanced from a fence, and killed a girl.

6. Taking a loaded gun to foolish militia trainings, and snapping it without a previous examination. In this way a person was shot at Portland, in Maine, in September, 1840.

7. Men handling and snapping a gun without examination, in a room with others; one death in July, 1841.

8. Permitting a tea-kettle with scalding steam issuing from the spout, to be placed within the reach of children, who may apply their mouths thereto, and inhale the steam—two deaths.

9. Permitting tubs or buckets of boiling water to be in a room in—or to which children are, or have access—two deaths.

10. Putting medicines in drawers or closets unmarked, and taking the wrong medicines, as for instance Oxalic Acid for Epsom Salts—one death. A child was recently killed in Philadelphia county, from giving it laudanum for Godfrey's cordial. The phial probably was not labelled.

11. Giving thick laudanum, instead of the clear tincture—three deaths, a few years since.

12. Using arsenic mixed with corn meal, to kill rats; the rats with the compound adhering to their feet, running afterward over plates of salt, or over meal or flour in a pantry; a trap is the proper implement wherewith to catch rats.

13. Leaving a rum bottle within reach of a child, one death—another from a child drinking gm in New York, in March 1841.

14. Leaving laudanum in the same situation. During the past month, (July) a child five or six years old, gave a teaspoonful of laudanum to an infant three months old, in Philadelphia. All medicines ought to be marked, and kept under lock.

15. Eating food baked in an earthen dish, glazed with red lead, the usual substance employed. A family were thus poisoned in Salem New Jersey, in June, 1841.

16. Pouring spirit gas into a lamp, with one hand, while the other holds a light. The vapour will take fire at the distance of three feet from a lamp or candle. One death, and a serious burning in N. York, August, 1841.

17. Carrying carboys of spirit gas spirit of turpentine, or varnish on board of steamboats. On August 9th, 1841, the steamer Erie, Capt. Titus, from Buffalo to Chicago, was fired from the explosion of a carboy of varnish, which had been placed near the boiler, and upwards of two hundred passengers were burnt or drowned. The inflammable liquids mentioned, ought never to be taken on freight when passengers are on board.

18. Stowing carboys of oil of vitrol (sulphuric acid) aqua fortis, or marine acid, in salt. A few years since a vessel with a cargo of salt from Liverpool, had a number of carboys of the first article in the salt. The explosion or breakage of one carboy would have occasioned such an extraction of marine acid gas, as to suffocate all on board. The vessel was bound to Philadelphia, and had many passengers.—Such an act ought to subject a master of a vessel to the Penitentiary.

19. Loading and firing cannon by persons entirely ignorant of the art; upwards of twenty deaths or corporal mutilations have taken place on the occasion of mil-

electing General Harrison's election, and on the 4th of July last.

20. Attempting to jump on the platform of a rail road car, when in rapid flight, or even after it has commenced moving. The silly people who trifle with life, by thus wantonly plunging into danger, after the numerous deaths and mutilations, which have occurred from the act, must be left to their fate.

21. Employing self-taught Doctors, purchasing medicines of Apothecaries not regularly bred, and buying medicines of Thomsonian Doctors, or wives of Thomsonian Doctors.

22. Not a year passes without the statement of deaths taking place from persons going down wells, and inhaling the carbonic acid, or choke damp, which had settled there. The danger of the act, and the means of ascertaining the danger, have a thousand times been brought before the public in newspapers, and almanacs. The mode of expelling the noxious air, may be seen in my edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, article "Well," and in my paper "On the Diseases and Accidents of Farmers," in the Memoirs of the Agricultural Society, Vol. 5, p. 230. To the latter are added the means of recovering persons who have inhaled the noxious gas. No one should go down a well, without the previous use of the simple test of lowering a lighted candle or lamp down it, to ascertain whether the flame can be supported; if not, death will follow a descent. This test must be repeated even if it had been used an hour before, provided the well has in the meantime not been worked in; for the late Thomas Dixey, of Philadelphia, a well known pump maker, informed me that he had known the choke damp to collect during the hour that his labourers had been absent at dinner.

The cause of death in the following case, is unusual, and not likely to occur in the Middle States of the Union, unless in the coal region; but it is highly probable it may again take place in the Western States, where inflammable gas springs are very common—so common as in one instance to rise in and spread over a wide creek, and when inflamed, causing the remark of "a river on fire." The unfortunate person resided in October, 1840, in Coitsville, Tiffin county, Ohio. The notice may possibly meet the eye of some Western man, and save a life.

"Mr. Hill was engaged in digging a well for a Mr. Young, of Weathersfield, and had sunk the shaft to the depth of fifty feet, with every appearance of being near water. To ascertain the fact, he drilled a hole in the middle of the well, and heard a rumbling noise, but could not tell whether it was above or below him—supposed, however, to be running water below. He then ascended to the top to make preparations for walling up the well the next morning. The noise still continued; about seven o'clock in the evening, he again descended for the purpose of bringing up his tools, carrying a candle with him. When let down about twenty feet, the candle coming in contact with carburetted hydrogen mixed with common atmospheric air, occasioned a powerful explosion, threw the windlass from its rigging, and enveloped the whole cavity in a blaze of livid fire. The flames shot up in the air to the height of thirty feet.

"The windlass was righted as soon as possible, and a rope let down to the unhappy sufferer, who after falling thirty feet, was still struggling in the flames.

"He seized hold of the rope, fastened it to the bucket that fell with him, and was brought out of the well literally burned up. His clothes, except the vest, were all consumed. He survived from Wednesday, the day on which the melancholy event occurred, until Saturday evening, at which time he died, leaving a wife and seven small children to mourn his untimely end."

As in the case of common water wells, a lighted candle or lamp is the test for safe descent in wells partially filled with inflammable gas. In the first, the light will be extinguished, because the fixed air, if present, cannot support combustion. In the latter, the gas takes fire, and an explosion follows. It is the same gas that often inflames in coal mines in England, and destroys the lives of the miners.—*German Town Telegraph.*

Since the world began, genius has accomplished nothing without industry—but industry has worked wonders without a spark of genius to assist it. No error can be more fatal to young men than that indolent self complacency which rests on the supposed possession of exalted genius. It is more often found to make them blockheads than wise men.

Avarice.—A certain farmer, having a choice apple-tree in his orchard, made an annual present to his landlord of the fruit that grew on it. The landlord was so fond of the apples, that nothing would serve him but to have the tree transplanted into his own garden. The tree, upon the removal, withered and died.

Children.—Every romp with them is death to a score of gray hairs. Their games, moreover, present a contrast to the rougher contest of bearded children, in the game of life, where money, power, and ambition are the stake, that it is refreshing to look at them and mingle with them, even were it only to realize that human nature yet retains something of its divine original.

The love of praise, however concealed by art, shines more or less and glows in every heart. It is a passion to grow in, and to endure. The modest man, it is said, is the only one who can be trusted.

Congressional Whig Meeting.

At a meeting of the whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 27th Congress of the United States, held in the city of Washington on the 11th September, 1841—

The Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, of Rhode Island, on the part of the Senate, and the Hon. Jeremiah Morrow, of Ohio, on the part of the House, were called to the chair, and Kenneth Rayner, of N. Carolina, Christopher Morgan, of New York, and Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to publish an Address to the People of the United States, containing a succinct exposition of the prominent proceedings of the extra session of Congress, of the measures that have been adopted, and those in which they have failed, and the causes of such failure; together with such other matters as may exhibit truly the condition of the whig party and whig prospects.

Resolved, That a committee of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, be appointed to prepare such Address, and submit it to a meeting of the whigs on Monday morning next, the 13th September, at half past eight o'clock.

And the question being taken on said resolutions, they were unanimously adopted. Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Messrs. Berrien, of Georgia, Tallmadge, of New York, and Smith of Indiana, on the part of the Senate; and Messrs. Everett, of Vermont, Mason, of Ohio, Kennedy, of Maryland, John C. Clark, of New York, and Rayner, of North Carolina, on the part of the House.

When, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday morning.

MONDAY, September 13, 1841.

The meeting assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following

ADDRESS:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The extra session of Congress has at length been brought to a close. The incidents which belong to the history of this session, and especially those which have marked its termination, are of a nature to make so strong an impression upon the country, and to excite so much interest in the future action and relations of the whig party, that the whig Representatives in both Houses of Congress have thought it their duty, before separating, to address their constituents with a brief exposition of the circumstances in which they conceive themselves to be placed by the events which have recently transpired.

This session of Congress was called as almost the first measure of that illustrious and lamented citizen whose election to the presidency was no less significant of the general sentiment of condemnation of the acts of the preceding Administration, than it was expressive of a wish for an immediate and radical change in the political policy. The improvidence of those who had just been expelled from power had rendered it inevitable; and the country hailed the meeting of a new Congress as the sure pledge of relief from all those evils which the disastrous incompetency of the men at the head of affairs had brought upon it.

The people desired the early adoption of the policy which had been promised them by the whig party. That policy had been brought to the consideration of the country throughout a contest of nearly twelve years' duration, maintained with unexampled devotion; and its principles were illustrated by the precepts and practice of the most eminent and patriotic of our citizens in every form by which they were able to address themselves to the intelligence of the people. No one misapprehended these principles; they were identified with the labors of that great party whose unparalleled success was both the token and the reward of the general confidence of the nation. They promised reform—

1st. In the restraint of the Executive power and patronage;

2d. In the wholesome regulation of the currency and the advancement of the interests of industry; and

3. In the establishment of an economical administration of the finances.

They proposed to accomplish the first of these objects by limiting the service of the President to a single term; by forbidding all officers of the Government from interfering in elections, and by a voluntary self denial, on the part of the Chief Magistrate, in that excessive use of the veto power which had recently become so offensive to the country as an instrument of party supremacy.

They hoped to achieve their next object by the establishment of a National Bank; by an adjustment of the system of duties upon a moderate and permanent scale, adapted as nearly as practicable to the interest, and conformable with the views of every portion of the Union; by the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy; and by the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States—a measure recommended not only by considerations of justice to the States themselves, but also by a sad experience of the embarrassment produced in the currency resulting from the administration of a fund of such variable amount as an item in the ordinary revenues of the Government. The establishment of an economical administration of the finances they expected to attain by cutting down all useless offices; by enforcing a

strict accountability of the public agents, and more conspicuously, by making exact and adequate provision for the ascertainment and eventual liquidations of that public debt which the past Administration had created by permitting their expenditures to overrun their receipts, and which they had concealed from public observation by the easy device of repeated issues of Government notes.

These were the prominent points to which the policy of the Whig party had been directed, and which constituted the great issues before the country in the recent Presidential election. We are aware that our adversaries in that contest now deny these issues, founding their denial chiefly upon the fact that no formal manifesto was put forth to declare the terms upon which we insisted. We chose rather to appeal to the widely diffused knowledge of our principles which had been impressed on every man's mind in that long struggle of years gone by; with which one party had been identified, and of which its very name was an exponent.

It need not be said that, in a representation spread over a territory of such extent as that comprehended by our Union, and exhibiting interests so diversified, what might be called the characteristic principles of the whig party, throughout this wide sphere, should be subject to occasional modifications, dependent upon local influences; and that it was incumbent, therefore upon the party to move together in a spirit of mutual concession and accommodation of sectional differences of opinion. It need not be told that, in the system of measures which we have enumerated, conflicting views might naturally exist between the Representatives of distant portions of our Republic, and that only by the yielding of minor interests to the establishment of the general good, entire harmony was to be obtained in the action of Congress.—This was natural, and to be expected.—But we felt a proud consciousness that in the patriotism of the party, all such difficulties would vanish, and that the demands of an enlarged welfare would be met and fulfilled, through the virtue of that spirit of compromise and forbearance, that liberal and comprehensive sentiment of self-denial and concession, which rests at the heart of our confederacy, and which constitutes the living principle of our Union. Before the appointed day arrived for the meeting of Congress, and at the expiration of but one short month from the date of his inauguration our beloved President was snatched from us by the grasp of death; too soon for the happiness of his country, but not too soon to awaken in our bosoms a deep and awful sense of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the deprivation of a great and good man—not too soon to convince us how long and how bitterly our country is doomed to deplore this heavy misfortune. In this our calamity, we hoped to find consolation in the character and principles of him whom the Constitution had designated to fill the office of the departed chief. It is true, that towards that individual, even at the moment of his selection for the Vice Presidency, no very earnest public attention had been directed; and it is equally true that but a passing regard was bestowed upon the current of his previous life and opinions. We only knew him as one professing to be a member of the whig party, and as seeking to identify himself with those great leaders of that party whose opinions and principles were deeply engrained in the most conspicuous acts of our political history, and were read and understood by every citizen in the land. In this connection, where he had sought to be prominent, we discerned what we conceived, and what doubtless he meant, to be a pledge of faithful adherence to the cardinal doctrines for which we struggled, and with which the hopes of the country were indissolubly bound up. We hoped to find consolation also in the fact that his accession to the Presidency brought him into communion and intimate political fellowship with the chosen vanguard of the whig party—the first selection made by General Harrison of a Cabinet, distinguished for its paramount ability, integrity, and fidelity to the glorious cause in which we had conquered—a Cabinet eminently crowned with the public confidence, in whom all men trusted as in the very embodiment of the principles of the party to which they belonged; who were inseparably associated with its glory, and in whose generous and honorable relation to the President we had the security of wise and prosperous counsels, and the pledge of a co-operation which should enable him to accomplish all that the nation desired. These hopes were still further enlivened by the encouraging tone in which the President referred, in his first address to the nation, to the "ever glorious example" afforded him by the fathers of the great Republican school, and the declaration of his determination to walk in the path which they pointed out.

In the indulgence of these hopes, Congress entered upon its labors. By adopting rules for the despatch of business conformable to the emergency of an extra session, and in view of the great amount of legislation which the times required, we have been enabled to achieve all, and even more than all, that our constituents could have demanded at our hands. The leading and great measures of this session have been under discussion, in Congress and out of it, for many years past, and little remained to be said beyond a repetition of former debates. There was nothing in the circumstances or position of either party in Congress to require, or

even to justify, protracted discussions; and the majority therefore felt themselves entitled to give to the extra session the character of a Congress of action and decision, rather than one of debate; and we feel assured that in this effort we have done no more than respond to the just expectations of the People.

First in urgency amongst the bills passed during the session, and that to which the public command most imperatively drew the notice of Congress, was the repeal of the sub-Treasury Law. Our next care was the enactment of the Land Bill. This was followed by an act converting the debt which the preceding Administration had entailed upon the country into a loan of twelve million of dollars, which is limited for its redemption to a period of three years. Associated with this measure was the Revenue Bill, rendered necessary not only as a provision towards the extinguishment of the loan, but also as indispensable for the supply of means to meet the ordinary and necessary appropriations of the year. The Bankrupt Act, so earnestly and so long solicited by a large and meritorious class of our citizens, has been passed under circumstances which cannot but reflect the highest honor upon the Representatives of many sections of the country. As a measure standing alone, it might perhaps have been destined to a further delay; but being brought as it was, into that series of measures which were supposed to embrace the scheme of relief which the nation at large required, it met from a whig Congress that support of which the chief argument and highest value are derived from the respect which every one felt to be due to a comprehensive policy, whose scope should include every interest in the nation. It is a trial for the benefit of the country, and remains to be altered or improved, as the public wants may hereafter be found to require. The importance in the present posture of our affairs, of attending to the national defenses suggested the measures of establishing a Home Squadron, of repairing and arming the Fortifications, of providing for the defence of the Lakes; and of bringing the nation at large into a state of readiness against hostile aggression—in regard to which measures, as great unanimity prevailed in Congress, we may safely assure ourselves they will meet the undivided approbation of our constituents throughout the whole Union.

This rapid review, fellow-citizens, will exhibit what we have done. What we have failed to do remains to be told.

It is with profound and poignant regret that we find ourselves called upon to invoke your attention to this point. Upon the great and leading measure touching this question, our anxious endeavors to respond to the earnest prayer of the nation have been frustrated by an act as unlooked-for as it is to be lamented. We grieve to say to you that, by the exercise of that power in the Constitution which has ever been regarded with suspicion, and often with odium, by the People—a power which we had hoped was never to be exhibited, on this subject, by a whig President—we have been defeated in two attempts to create a Fiscal Agent which the wants of the country had demonstrated to us, in the most absolute form of proof, to be eminently necessary and proper in the present emergency. Twice have we, with the utmost diligence and deliberation, matured a plan for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursing of the public moneys, through the agency of a corporation adapted to that end, and twice has it been our fate to encounter the opposition of the President through the application of the veto power. The character of that veto in each case, the circumstances in which it was administered, and the grounds upon which it has met the decided disapprobation of your friends in Congress, are sufficiently apparent in the public documents and debates relating to it. This subject has acquired a painful interest with us, and will doubtless acquire it with you, from the unhappy developments with which it is accompanied. We are constrained to say that we find no ground to justify us in the conviction that the veto of the President has been interposed on this question solely upon conscientious and well-considered opinions of the constitutional scruples as to his duty in the case presented. On the contrary, too many proofs have been forced upon our observation to leave us free from the apprehension that the President has permitted himself to be beguiled into an opinion that, by this exhibition of his prerogative, he might be able to divert the policy of his administration into a channel which should lead to new political combinations, and accomplish results which must overthrow the present divisions of party in the country, and finally produce a state of things which those who elected him, at least never contemplated. We have seen, from an early period of the session, that the whig party did not enjoy the confidence of the President. With mortification we have observed that his associations more sedulously aimed at a free communion with those who have been busy to prostrate our purposes, rather than those whose principles seemed to be most identified with the power by which he was elected. We have reason to believe that he has permitted himself to be approached, counselled, and influenced by those who have manifested least interest in the success of Whig measures. What were represented to be his opinions and designs have been freely, and even insolently put forth in certain portions, and those not the most reputable, of the public press, in a manner that ought to be deemed of-

fensive to his honor, as it certainly was to the feelings of those who were believed to be his friends. In the earnest endeavor manifested by the members of the whig party in Congress to ascertain specifically the President's notions in reference to the details of such a bill relating to a Fiscal Agent as would be likely to meet his approbation, the frequent changes of his opinion and the singular want of consistency in his views have baffled his best friends, and rendered the hope of adjustment with him impossible.

Congress, early in the session, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of a Fiscal Agent: the result of this call was a bill which was reported in detail, with an argument in its favor, and it was as we had a right to regard it, received by all as the bill of the President. In fact, it was known to contain provisions, in reference to the assent of the States, which correspond with the private opinion of no member of the Cabinet.—This bill the President had even informed more than one member of the House he would be willing to sign if passed by Congress; yet it contained provisions for local discounting, in regard to which his Veto Message affirms his objection to be altogether insuperable. The President has subsequently declared that this was not his measure, and that when he said he would sign this bill he had not read it. The plan of an Exchange Bank, such as was reported after the first veto, the President is understood by more than one member of Congress to whom he expressed his opinion, to have regarded as a favorite measure. It was in view of this opinion, suggested as it is in his first Veto, and after using every proper effort to ascertain his precise views upon it, that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported their second bill. It made provision for a bank without the privilege of local discounting, and was adapted, as closely as possible, to that class of mercantile operations which the first Veto Message describes with approbation, and which that paper specifically illustrates by reference to the "dealings in the exchanges" of the Bank of the U. States in 1833, which the President affirms "amounted to upwards of one hundred millions of dollars." Yet this plan, when it was submitted to him, was objected to on a new ground. The last Veto has narrowed the question of a bank down to the sub-Treasury scheme, and it is obvious from the opinions of that message that the country is not to expect any thing better than the exploded sub-Treasury, or some measure of the same character, from Mr. Tyler.

In the midst of all these varieties of opinion, an impenetrable mystery seemed to hang over the whole question. There was no such frank interchange of sentiment as ought to characterize the intercourse of a President and his friends, and the last persons in the Government who would seem to have been entrusted with his confidence on those embarrassing topics, were the constitutional advisers which the laws had provided for him.

In this review of the position into which the late events had thrown the whig party, it is with profound sorrow we look to the course pursued by the President.—He has wrested from us one of the best fruits of a long and painful struggle, and the consummation of a glorious victory; he has even perhaps thrown us once more upon the field of political strife, not weakened in numbers, nor shorn of the support of the country, but stripped of the arms which success had placed in our hands, and left again to rely upon that high patriotism which for twelve years sustained us in a conflict of unequalled asperity, and which finally brought us to the fulfillment of those brilliant hopes which he has done so much to destroy.

In this state of things, the whigs will naturally look with anxiety to the future, and enquire what are the actual relations between the President and those who brought him into power; and what, in the opinion of their friends in Congress, should be their course hereafter. On both of these questions we feel it to be our duty to address you in perfect frankness and without reserve, but, at the same time, with due respect to others.

In regard to the first, we are constrained to say, that the President, by the course he has adopted in respect to the application of the veto power to two successive bank charters, each of which there was just reason to believe would meet his approbation; by his withdrawal of confidence from his real friends in Congress and from the members of his Cabinet; by his bestowal of it upon others notwithstanding their notorious opposition to leading measures of his Administration, has voluntarily separated himself from those by whose exertions and sufferings he was elevated to that office through which he reached his present exalted station. The existence of this unnatural relation is as extraordinary as the announcement of it is painful and mortifying.—What are the consequences and duties which grow out of it?

The first consequence is, that those who brought the President into power can be no longer in any manner or degree, justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the Executive branch of the Government; and that the President and his advisers should be exclusively hereafter deemed accountable.—But, as by the joint acts of Providence and the People, he is constitutionally invested with the powers of Chief Magistrate, whilst he remains in office he should be treated with perfect respect by all.—And it will be the duty of the whigs, in and out of Congress, to give to his offi-

cial acts and measures fair and full consideration, approving them and co-operating in their support where they can, and differing from and opposing any of them only from a high sense of public duty.

The more important question remains to be touched. What ought to be the future line of conduct of the whig party in the extraordinary emergency which now exists?

They came into power to accomplish great and patriotic objects. By the zeal and perseverance of the minorities in Congress, some of the most important of those objects have been carried at the extra session. Others yet remain to be effected. The conduct of the President has occasioned bitter mortification and deep regret. Shall the party, therefore, yielding to sentiments of despair, abandon its duty, and submit to defeat and disgrace? Far from suffering such dishonorable consequences, the very disappointment which it has unfortunately experienced should serve only to redouble its exertions, and to inspire it with fresh courage to persevere with a spirit unsubdued and a resolution unshaken, until the prosperity of the country is fully re-established, and its liberties firmly secured against all danger from the abuses, encroachments, or usurpations of the Executive department of the Government.

At the head of the duties which remain for the whigs to perform towards their country stands conspicuously and pre-eminently above all others:

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."

Rallying under that banner, let us appeal to that people whose patriotic exertions led to victory in the late glorious struggle. Let us invoke the action of the Legislative Councils of the Sovereign States of this Union. Instructed by their immediate constituents, let them ascertain and express the public will in relation to these great questions; and especially let them, within their respective constitutional spheres, exert themselves to give it their effect.

Animated by these principles, and guided by Providence, defeat is impossible, and triumphant success inevitable. We may confidently hope that vast numbers of our fellow citizens, who have been hitherto separated from us, will unite with us under such a glorious standard; and that minorities in both Houses in Congress sufficiently large may be secured to carry any measure demanded by the welfare of the nation, in spite of the interposition of the power with which any one man may have been accidentally invested. Disappointed in that, if such should be our lot, there will remain the hope of an amendment of the Constitution, curtailing the Executive power. And if that should fail, we have only to recur to the noble example of our ancestors, to recollect the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, and to bear with manly fortitude three years longer the sufferings inflicted during the last twelve years by the mal-administration of the Executive department of Government. We shall have the consolation of reflecting that, in the mean-time, if the President can prevent the attainment of all the good which Congress is desirous to accomplish, Congress may check or prevent some of the mischiefs which, under a different state of majorities in the body, he might have the power to impose.

N. McPHERSON BERRIEN,
N. P. TALLMADGE,
O. H. SMITH,

Committee of the Senate.

J. P. KENNEDY,
S. MASON,
HORACE EVERETT,
J. C. CLARK,
K. RAYNER,

Committee of the House of Representatives.

Whereupon the question was taken upon the adoption of said address, and it was unanimously adopted.

Ordered, That twenty thousand copies

of said Address be printed, and circulated among the people of the U. States.
Ordered, That said Address be signed by the members of the committee appointed to prepare the same, and that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Presidents, and countersigned by the Secretaries.
On motion, the meeting then adjourned sine die.
NATHAN F. DIXON, } Presi.
JEREMIAH MORROW, } dents.
K. RAYNER, }
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, } Secretaries.
R. W. THOMPSON, }

OFFICIAL.
To the Hon. S. R. Hobbie, Acting Postmaster General.

Sir: Information having been received in a form entitled to attention that the Postmaster at *****, Pennsylvania, and *****, Ohio, have so far violated the obligations which they impliedly assumed on taking office under my Administration, of abstaining from any active partisanship, or in any way connecting the offices with party politics, or using them for party purposes, I have to request that inquiries shall be instantly instituted into their conduct, and that if the charges against them be found to be true, they be immediately turned out of office, and citizens appointed in their places who will otherwise conduct themselves. The Post Office Department, in all its operations, should be conducted for the single purpose of accomplishing the important objects for which it was established. It should in an especial manner, so far as is practicable, be disconnected from party politics. It was established for specified purposes of equal importance to every citizen. To convert it into an engine of party, to be used for party purposes, is to make it the fruitful source of the most alarming evils. Ramified as it is, and extended to every neighborhood, the purity of its administration, and necessarily of its agents, should be particularly guarded. For a Deputy Postmaster to use the franking privilege (a privilege bestowed upon him for the sole purpose of exonerating him from oppressive charges in the necessary correspondence of his office) in scattering over the country pamphlets, newspapers, and proceedings to influence elections, is to outrage all propriety, and must not for a day be tolerated. Let this be left to the politicians. I should be happy if one or two examples shall be found sufficient to correct an evil which has so extensively prevailed.

I will take this occasion, also, to add for your instruction, that the appointment to, and continuance in the office of postmaster of any one editing a political newspaper is in the highest degree objectionable. It involves most of the consequences above stated—introduces politics into the post office—diminishes the revenue—and confers privileges on one editor which all cannot enjoy. In a word, it is my fixed purpose, as far as in me lies, to separate the Post Office Department from politics, and bring about that reform which the country has so loudly demanded.
JOHN TYLER.
September 21, 1841.

The Veto Power.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 14, 1841.
MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: Time and experience, which form the great test of every human institution, have demonstrated the propriety of modifying the power of the President to veto acts passed by the two Houses of Congress. There can be but little doubt that the framers of the Constitution would never have consented to invest the head of the Executive department with an absolute power to nullify the acts of the Legislature; and yet none will deny that the mode in which that power is adjusted makes every exercise of it by the President practically unqualified and absolute. The construction given to the Constitution, which authorizes him of his own will to remove from their places all the officers of the Government, with or without cause, has magnified him into an elective monarch, and clothed him, by the dispensation of his patronage, with an influence in both Houses of Congress that forbids all hope that there ever will be the required majority of two-thirds to overrule his veto in any case. If some modification could be devised which, whilst it permitted the President's interposition to prevent rash and inconsiderate legislation, and left him an effective defensive power against an inflamed and hostile Congress, and yet prevented him from defeating for four years the deliberate sense and will of the nation, it would be a most valuable improvement. It seems to me that this object can be effected by an amendment of the Constitution, which I intend to present to the consideration of Congress at its next session.—The principle of it will be that when any bill shall be disapproved by the President, and shall fail to receive a majority of two thirds of both Houses, it shall be laid upon the table of the House that may fail to pass it by that majority, until the first session of the next Congress: and within the first twenty days of such session the bill shall be taken up for consideration again, and, if passed by a majority of all the members elect of each House, it shall be a law. Whilst this would allow time for reason and deliberation to rule, it would substitute a monarchical feature of our Government with one more popular; it would refer the conflicts of two departments to the arbitration and decision of the People themselves; it would enable their will to prevail very often in a much shorter period than is now necessary to

assert it; and in cases where the President should be assailed by the Legislative power it would enable them to cover him with theegis of the nation.
I now make my purpose public that such members of Congress as read your paper, and choose to meditate upon the principle of my proposed amendment, may have an opportunity of doing so.
Your obedient servant. **G. D.**

Davidson Superior Court.—The Fall term of Davidson Superior Court was held this week. The two cases in which most interest was felt, viz: the case of E. Phelps, charged with the murder of Casper Walsen, on the 17th of September last; and Hope H. Sken and Joshua Deer, charged with a participation in the murder of Nathan Lambeth, sometime during the Fall of 1839, were disposed of for the present without any decisive action as to the conviction or final acquittal of the prisoners. Phelps obtained a removal of his trial from Davidson to Stokes County; and the Prosecutors for the State being unprepared to go into the trial of Deer and Sken, a *Nolle Prosequi* was entered upon the Record, and they released from prison; subject nevertheless, to be hereafter apprehended and tried, whenever the State may feel ready to prosecute.—*Car. Watchman.*

Richmond Superior Court.—Trial of Martin and Waddill.—We learn that at the above Court, last week, Judge Pearson presiding, the trial of Edmund D. Martin and Col. Thomas Waddill, for the murder of young May, took place, and resulted in a verdict of Guilty, Martin of Murder, & Waddill of Manslaughter. The Judge sentenced Martin to be hanged on Friday the 29th inst. (but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which suspends the sentence for six months,) and Waddill to be branded in the hand, which sentence was carried into execution. The trial occupied Thursday and Friday, and the Jury were out 22 hours, until Saturday. For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoners, Messrs. Toomer, Eccles, Little, Kelly and Giles. The trial had been removed from Alston county.—*Fay. Observer.*

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 12, 1841.

The political subjects embodied in this paper will command the reader's attention.

In addition to the nervous address of the Whig members of Congress, an Executive document will be found in relation to the active interference of federal office-holders with party politics. The true whig sentiment is there set forth; and if President Tyler shall impartially carry it out, without fear, favor or affection, he will preserve one green sprig among his fading laurels. What will the locofocos say to this late emanation from the executive chair, so directly in the teeth of Senator Wall's famous report?

The late abuse of the veto power has called the universal attention of the whigs to the question of its modification. See the article upon that subject.

A correspondent (of the true grit) writes—"Dr. Johnson being asked who he considered the most unhappy, replied, 'a man that cannot read of a rainy day.' Our friend continues—"Entirely acquiescing in the opinion of Dr. Johnson, and believing that every good citizen should inform himself upon the great measures likely to agitate the country; and considering your paper one from which truth may be obtained, plain and unvarnished as in these times may be had; I enclose you \$2.50 for the Patriot one year," &c. We found nothing at all objectionable in the foregoing.

The Yorkville Compiler, hitherto neutral except upon the subject of the weather, has raised the locofoco flag. Among its first acts of hostility to the Whigs is to deal the Patriot a staggering blow for daring to believe old John Q. Adams an honest man.

They have formed a society in Augusta, Ga., for the purpose of providing for all who may be out of employment.—Suppose we petition for a branch of that same society here; there are a few specimens about our streets—able-bodied fellows too—who are aching to be "provided for."

The papers have an account of a printer by the name of Adams having been murdered in New York, and packed away in a box to conceal the deed. The horrible act is charged upon a man named Colt.

SPECIE.—The aggregate amount of specie shipped from New York to Europe during the last six weeks is estimated at upwards of two millions of dollars, the whole of which was in silver coin, except about \$30,000, which was in gold.

It is seldom that we find a more sudden transition "from the sublime to the ridiculous" than in the following:

"Ye watchmen cease to roar,
Ye lamps no longer burn upon the wall;
The gospel trumpet will be heard no more,
At all—at all—at all!"

A man at Bellows Falls, Vt., advertises for 7 jour. girls, to work on coats, vests and pants, and says that none but good workmen need apply.

A confectioner of Boston had a cake in the Mechanic's fair in that city, weighing 5,000 pounds. It was so large that no one man could eat a piece of it.

The "general muster" of the three regiments of Guilford militia took place last Friday.

"The king of France with forty thousand men Marched up the hill—and then marched down again."

FLOUR.—The New York flour market is dull; the prices ranging on the 5th inst., from \$6 12 to \$6 37.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
KIDNAPPING.

Accounts have reached New York, through various channels, that Jas. Grogan, one of the Canadian refugees, who has been living for the last two or three years at Alburgh, in Vermont, near the Canada line, has been seized by a party of dragoons from Canada, and conveyed to Montreal, where he has been lodged in prison. He is by birth a citizen of the United States, but was long a resident in Canada, took part in the rebellion, and fled after its suppression. He is believed to have been an active instigator of all the border forays, burnings, &c. that have taken place since the final overthrow of the rebels. The following account of his arrest is given by a correspondent of the Express:

FRANKLIN CO. Vt., Sept. 22, 1841.
On Saturday James Grogan returned from Michigan to Alburgh. When his return was known across the line, Captain Jones, of her Majesty's service, ordered the dragoons on Sunday to go to Alburgh and capture him. Grogan that night slept at his brother-in-law's, William Brown's, who is a farmer of most respectable standing. About two o'clock on Monday morning Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make any alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bed room where Grogan slept, who, awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets, when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, and carried across the line, some two and a half or three miles distant, and from thence to Clarensville. On Monday he was carried east to Missisquoi bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

Last evening the news arrived at St. Albans. A public meeting was held, organized, and a committee appointed to examine into the transaction, and report this evening, to which time the meeting is adjourned.
I have not time to write more. In my next I will give you the circumstances, as supported by legal proof. Yours, X. Y.

The other accounts are substantially the same. Brown's house, where the arrest was made, is said to be four miles within the boundary line—that is, on the Vermont side. The merits of the transaction depend on this. If Brown's house is in fact on the Canada side, our Government can have nothing to say in the matter; if not, Grogan will of course be demanded, and no doubt given up.

One of the accounts says that the captors were not soldiers but volunteers, and acted without authority.

"No body has ever denied that all reasonable expenses should have been incurred for the decent burial of General Harrison; but we deny that Mr. Webster, or any body else, was authorized to tax the people's pockets for dressing out in mourning, the crowd of office-hunters, soap-lock dandies and loafers who swarmed about Washington at the time the President died."—*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.*

Well gentlemen, do not charge Mr. Webster with that "extravagance" in decently laying in the tomb the mortal part of the President. Those articles which have been paraded in the columns of the locofoco organs, at which certain patriotic individuals looked aghast, were purchased by the District Marshal; a strong and thorough locofoco. How does the coat fit now, ye spectres that watch over the grave, to see that not one yard too much velvet is used!—*Charlotte Journal.*

THE MARKETS.
FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 6.—Bacon 7 1/2 a 8, Butter 27 a 28, Butter 12 1/2 a 15, Coffee 10 a 13, Cotton 7 a 9, Corn 45 a 50, Flour \$5 a \$6 1/2, Iron 5 a 5 1/2, Lard 7 a 8, Lard \$2 50 a \$2 75, Molasses 27 a 30, Lard Oil 70 a 75, brown Sugar 8 1/2 a 11, Salt 60 a 75, Wheat \$1 00, a \$1 10, Wool 15 a 20.
CHERAW, Sept. 28.—Bacon 9 a 10, Beeswax 22 a 25, Cotton 8 a 10, Corn 50, Flour \$5 1/2 a \$6, Feathers 40 a 48, Iron 5 1/2 a 6 1/2, Molasses 40 a 50.

A one horse Wagon,
For sale by
RANKIN & McLEAN.

DIED.
In this county, on Tuesday the 5th of October, **MILTON A. MEREDITH**, (only son of Jonathan Meredith,) in the 23d year of his age.

Among the cherished acquaintances who have been smitten down to the tomb in this season of affliction and mortality, for none do we confess deeper feelings of sorrow than for the death of this excellent young man. He was a youth among a thousand, for unaffected simplicity of manners, a discriminating sense of propriety, and a conscientious fulfillment of his social and moral duties. Full of youthful hope and ardor, and honorable aspirations, with an honest heart and industrious hands, he had commenced his career in an humble but useful walk of life. It hath pleased God to remove him from a scene where he gave promise of uncommon excellence; and most sincerely do the acquaintances of the departed mingle their sorrows with his bereaved relatives.—[Eds. Pat.]

In Deep River settlement, on Sunday the 3rd inst., at an advanced age, **WILLIAM LINDSAY**, after a lingering illness.

In Davidson, on the morning of the 6th instant, **MR. ZEBULON HUNT**—aged about fifty-five years. Mr. Hunt was a most worthy and valued citizen.

On the 5th instant, in Davidson county, **JACOB BRUMMELL**, in the 75th year of his age.

A large circle of relatives and friends will mourn the loss of one whose generosity, kindness, and friendly disposition, had endeared him to them, and greatly overbalanced the frailties of human nature to which all are subject. In the relations of private life few men were more truly beloved than Jacob Brummell. Sincere in his attachments, exact in his dealings, unostentatious in his character, and kind and indulgent in the domestic circle, he lived respected and died lamented, the upright neighbor and devoted friend.—[COMMUNICATED.]

In the vicinity of this place, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst. **JOHN MITCHELL**, in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. Mitchell had been about forty years a consistent and useful member of the Presbyterian church; and although he lost his sight when young, some years before he made a profession of religion, there are few men in his station of life, who would be more missed, or whose death would occasion a more sincere and heartfelt sorrow. His constant and devout attendance at the church; his fervent prayers; his meekness and humility; his kind and conciliatory manners; his universal good will, and his liberality and promptitude in relieving the needy, and in contributing to the support of the Gospel and to every religious and benevolent object, to the extent of his ability, will cause him to be remembered in his region of country with affection and gratitude, at least until the present generation shall all have passed away from the stage of action.

Although he was not wealthy, Providence had given him a sufficiency of this world, so that while he was not burdened with the care of property which he did not need, he was above the fear of want—the whole amount of his estate being about six thousand dollars, which consisted principally in money. He had an extensive connection, but no family of his own, having never married; and after making a pretty judicious distribution among all his nearest relations, he made the following bequests to different religious and benevolent objects: To the Buffalo church, of which he was a member, \$300, which is to be kept as a fund in the hands of the trustees and the interest to be appropriated for the benefit of that church in whatever way the Session might think best. To the Foreign Missionary Board of the Presbyterian church \$200, which is to be managed by the Session of the Buffalo church, and the interest paid over annually to the Treasurer of the Foreign Board. To the Caldwell Institute \$200, to be kept as a fund, and the interest appropriated annually by the managers for the purchase of Bibles to be distributed in the county.

He died as he had lived, at peace with God, with himself, and with all mankind; and in the full expectation of a blissful immortality. Every body who knew him respected and loved him. John Mitchell; and so far as the writer has been able to learn, he never had an enemy, at least since he professed religion; nor does any one recollect to have heard an unkind word spoken of him, even by the most giddy and prone. *Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*—[COMMUNICATED.]

In the county of Rockingham, N. C., on Monday morning the 27th ultimo, after an illness of only 9 days, **JOHN WYATT STUBBLEFIELD.**

In the death of Mr. Stubblefield, society has been deprived of one of its most worthy members, his widowed mother of the most dutiful son, and his two only sisters of the most kind and affectionate brother. All, indeed, who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, will feel that they have lost one of their warmest friends—for sincerity and cordiality of friendship, and the highest grade of benevolence, were distinguishing traits in his character. Unostentatious and courteous in his deportment, he seemed to make every one his friend with whom he became acquainted. But above all he was a *Christian*—death seemed to be no terror to him, for in his last moments he gave convincing proofs to those present that he looked with confidence for the recompense of his reward on High. To his afflicted mother and sisters, we would say, weep not, but endeavor to imitate the example of your departed friend, who is now, no doubt, enjoying the smiles of a reconciled Redeemer, where he will forever and ever bask in the sunshine of eternal felicity. But if they must weep they weep not as those who have no hope—for they cannot but believe that he was perfectly prepared for the awful change, and though to them it may seem a loss, yet it is his eternal gain. Departed friend, farewell! farewell! H.

LOST,
ON the road between Greensboro' and Dr. John A. Foulkes, on the last of September, a small wallet POCKET-BOOK, containing a \$20 Virginia bill, a \$10 Virginia bill, a \$1 Cape Fear bill, a \$2 bill, a few pieces of silver coin, besides various receipts and other papers. A liberal reward will be given for finding and returning the pocket-book and contents to Mr. James McIVER, at Greensboro'. **WILLIAM RUTTER.**
October 1, 1841. 35-3

BACON AND LARD.
I HAVE on hand for sale a quantity of Bacon and Lard. **JESSE H. LINDSAY.**
June 1, 1841. 35-3

GERST & LISBERGER
WILL have in Greensboro', open for sale from the 15th October till the 2nd or 3rd of November, a fine assortment of **FANCY DRY GOODS** and
Ready Made Clothing,
all adapted to the season, which will be sold at northern prices. The goods will be opened in the house on South street, opposite Sloan's store. October 7th. 35-2

FOR RENT,
A STORE-HOUSE at the well known stand Troublesome Old Iron Works, Rockingham county. It is a very desirable stand for any one wishing to embark in the mercantile business, as it possesses more advantages, for custom and trading, than any other in the county. Apply to **JAMES D. PATRICK.**
October, 1841. 35-5

LOOK HERE.
ON Tuesday of November Court will be offered for sale, at the Store of J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', two large cast-iron Master Wheels suitable for grist mills, and one Crown Wheel to work in the large wheel; one Stove and a quantity of other castings, the property of Job Reynolds. Terms of sale made known on the day.
JOHN BRANS N.
Agent for Job Reynolds.
October 4th, 1841. 35-4

\$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 25th of September, a negro man named **WESLEY**; yellow complexion, about 6 feet 2 inches high, stout made, aged about 45 or 50, his hair gray. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in jail, and any information concerning him thankfully received.
THOMAS SANDERS.
Guilford Co. Oct. 1841. 35-3

Five Cents Reward, (in silver.)
RANAWAY from me, about four weeks ago, **Jackson Simpson**, a bound boy about 15 years old. I will give the above reward to any person who will fetch him safe to me, but no thanks.
RICHARD BOWMAN.
Guilford Co. Oct. 3, 1841. 35-1

BARGAINS—CHEAP GOODS.
THE subscriber has a lot of desirable Goods which he offers at

New-York Cost,
consisting of
Cloths, Casimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Monroes, Muslins, Mouselaine de laines, Calicoes, SILKS of various colors and qualities, Bleached SHIRTINGS and Cambrics, Linen Bosoms, Stocks, Suspenders, Ladies' cotton and merino Hose of every color, Dress Hankerchiefs of superior quality, Thread Edging and Insertions of superior quality.
Besides a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertisement of this kind, which will be disposed of on time, with bond and security.
Country merchants and farmers generally will find it to their advantage to examine these goods, as bargains will be sold in them such as never may be offered again. The above Goods will be opened in the Store-room under the Lodge, on North Street, for the inspection of all who may wish to purchase, until Tuesday of our next Superior Court; and if not sold before, will be put up to the highest bidder and continue until all is sold. Those who wish to buy goods cheaper than ever they have, will call and see for themselves.
W. J. McCONNEL.
October, 1841. 34

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Postoffice in Greensboro', N. C. on the 1st of October, 1841, which if not taken out within 3 months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters.
Isaac Armfield 2
Harley Bridges
Jesse Ballard
David Cooper
John A. Cooper
Moses Carter
V. W. Coffin
Nicholas Clubb
James Clemmons, A.
Hunt & Mendenhall & Co.
Daniel Bank
Hudson Freeman
William Fyke
George Foust
Nancy Field or Jane Hanner
Nathan Guggliemier
John Harris
John N. Humes 2
Thomas Heath
Joel Ives
Ann Iddings
Samuel Ireland
T. B. Job
Miss Jane Johnson
Joseph Kirkpatrick
William Kirkman
Wm. R. Kingsworth
Asa Landreth
John McCulloch
Jesse Montgomery
James McNairy
(Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.)
I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.
Oct. 1841. 35-3

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. 32-4
(Cash given for good Bonds.)
BACON AND LARD.
I HAVE on hand for sale a quantity of Bacon and Lard. **JESSE H. LINDSAY.**
June 1, 1841. 35-3

W. R. D. LINDSAY
WOULD most respectfully say to his friends, that upon the expiration of the term of copartnership between McConnel & Lindsay, (which was the 7th of this month,) he purchased from W. J. McConnel his entire interest in all the stock of goods upon hand here, and that he continues business on his own account at the old stand south-west from the courthouse, more properly known as Humphreys' corner, where he would be glad to see and most cheerfully wait upon his friends and all others that may kindly favor him with a call. He is in anticipation of a further and
Fresh supply of Goods
soon, that will render his assortment more complete,—all of which he proposes to sell **CHEAP**—at prices adapted to the times.
Greensboro', Sept. 25th, 1841. 33-12

NOTICE.
THE subscriber wishes to be employed as an OVERSEER or Superintendent of a Farm—to commence the 1st of January next. He has been the last five years in the service of Mr. Jesse Harper, and thirteen years in the service of the late William Hogan. Satisfactory recommendations can be procured from Mr. Harper and the family of Mr. Hogan. Letters addressed to the subscriber at La-Grange post office will receive attention.
WILLIAM BISHOP.
Randolph County, Sep. 24, 1841. 34-3

NOTICE.
THAT on Friday the 15th of October next, there will be offered for hire, at the courthouse in Greensboro', for the term of one year,
THREE NEGRO MEN,
belonging to the heirs of Nathaniel Kerr, deceased,—one of which hands is a first rate coach smith. Terms made known on the day of hiring, by
JAMES DENNY.
Sept. 25th, 1841. 33-3

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. 32-1

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

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

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. 27-11

SUGAR & COFFEE.
A large quantity of Sugar and Coffee just received and for sale **CHEAP**, wholesale or retail. Apply at the Factory.
T. R. TATE.
September 6, 1841. 30-11

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 in price, in any order which may be sent.
E. P. NASH.
December, 25, 1840. 46-11

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.

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.

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.

WOOL CARDS.
JESSE H. LINDSAY has for sale all kinds of CARDS for Wool Carding Machines.
Greensboro', April, 1841.
PLUGS—PLUGS.
I KEEP constantly on hand, PLUGS of every size, manufactured at the works of David Beard, Deep River, Guilford Co. N. C.
Greensboro', Aug. 1841.

From the Appomattox Bulletin.
TO NIGHT.
"To sleep is wronging such a night as this."
MARINO FALLERO.
Night is the time to walk abroad,
From cloth and slumber, fancy-free—
To gaze upon the moonlit soil—
To hear the night-breeze o'er the lea
Its dying tones rehearse, and feel
Out from its clay, the spirit steal.
The time to wander by the shore
Of the untroubled sea, and pray
For the lost ship which comes no more;
She and her crew have passed away
Among the things that were, and sleep
Full many a fathom in the deep.
Or in the "City of the Dead"
Upon each clay-built tenement,
Be tears of anguish freely shed
For them who in those chambers pent
Repose in listless sleep, on whom
The last, dread seal is set—the tomb.
Hast thou a brother resting there,
With whom thy careless youth had fled,
How recollection shall repair
The fading memories of the dead!
At this sad hour in sorrow deep
Thou wilt re-live thy youth and weep.
Or, stand upon the mountain's brow,
And look upon the stars at night,
In silent adoration bow
Beneath their wild and beautiful light,
Then turn to see "meek Dian's crest"
Peer thro' those islands of the blest.
Or, wander in the pathless woods,
Where not a soul breathes but thine own
Where not a voice but solitude's,
And the long melancholy tone
Of Pallas' bird of night—doth break
The deep repose thou canst not take.
Thy soul there mingle with the breeze
And spirit of deep silence—hold
Communion with the time-worn trees,
Whose boughs above thy head unfold—
To arrest thee from this world of man
Whose life is troublous—and a span.
It is the hour to steal away,
And cast our "sea of troubles by"—
Pass to the regions of decay
Where not a tear and not a sigh
Of friends are near to burst upon
The cold clay when the spirit's gone.
And when the final throb hath told
The spirit's passed to woe or bliss—
We need no storied urn to hold
The ashes of our nothingness:
They rest as well without a tomb,
The soul must seek another home.
N. C., Sept. 8. J. H. M.
[FOR THE PATRIOT.]
While some false friends do wish to make
Some paltry pence, and try to take
Some venal bribe to raise a stake,
I set me down
And merely ask, for friendship's sake,
How you come on?
For friendship!—did I friendship say?
You think I'm crazy, as well you may;
For look around from day to day
You'll find 'tis true
When fortune fails in every way
One's friends are few.
"Worth makes the man, and want of it"
We know will best the "fellow" fit;
And with the purse 'tis known as yet
The worth is there;
He who has most and most can get
Is worthiest far.
Reverse this picture, as 'tis stated,
Then I and you are aptly mated,
For neither look on friends, elated,
As friends indeed,
But trust to those emancipated
From selfish creed.
Fate brought me to the hour of birth,
And fate still keeps me on the earth,
And late ere long will send me forth
To rest beneath
The heavy clod, where jovial mirth
Is hush'd in death.
My soul—where could my soul have been
Before my body took it in!
And when death drives it out again
Where will it go?
Back whence it came! I tell you plain,
I do not know.
Of earthly things I never knew
Till they on earth were brought to view,
And I suspect that very few
Know little more
Till they were born as I and you
And ne'er before.
And as for that which is to come,
I own I know not much as some,
Because I never chance to roam
Aerial coasts—
To view them as they are at home
The fitting ghosts.
I'm here—that's all I know indeed,
Of what is past, or to succeed;
The present is my only creed—
'Tis all I know;
If you know more—agreed—agreed—
Then have it so.
Sept. 19th. VILLAGE BARD.

At a temperance meeting, the question was raised whether the use of brandy in pies was an infringement of the pledge. After much deliberation, it was settled that brandy in pies is eaten and not drunk, and therefore not prohibited. After this decision, it is said that some of the members had their pies made pretty strong.

Judge Tenney, of Mississippi, was killed in a duel with A. N. Rowley near Natchez a few days ago. They fought with rifles.

The New York Express states that pears of the "choicest kind" sell in that market at six cents a piece, large egg-plums at four cents a piece, and peaches at three to six cents each.

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

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

GOODS, and Musical Instruments.

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

FANCY DRY GOODS, 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**, Greensboro, August, 1841. 25-1

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

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

All persons are requested to try it, for there is "no mistake" about its being one of the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds! many 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**.

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 manufacturers by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that 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. 1-11

FOR SALE.
1000 LBS COFFEE,
1500 Brown Sugar,
1 bbl. Molasses,
1 bbl. Copperas,
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.

DAVIDSON PLANK.
I HAVE for sale a small lot of Davidson Plank: FLOORING, CEILING, and WEATHERBOARDING. **JESSE H. LINDSAY**, May 17, 1841.

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 Coasting 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 100 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. RYNDOLDS**, Secretary.

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 Chesnut 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**.

Wagons for Sale
2 one horse WAGONS,
1 two horse WAGON.
For sale by **JESSE H. LINDSAY**.

NEW GOODS.
T. CALDWELL & SONS have just received a supply of

GROCERY, Shoes, Writing paper, Straw Hats, Rice, &c. August, 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 Greensboro 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 Greensboro 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.

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

4 Bbls. Herrings, For Sale by **JESSE H. LINDSAY**, July 26, 1841.

CASK Suppering WINE, 1 do. Madeira do. Warranted pure, for sale by **J. & R. SLOAN**, August 7, 1841.

Jayne's Indian Expectoant.

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

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

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

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows: New York, June 15, 1839.

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

For sale by **WEIR & LINDSAY**.

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.

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. Kuhl'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'g'm. J. & P. L. Lawson, Lenoirville, " John N. Brent, High Rock, " Hargrave, Hatcher & Co., Lexington. Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. Price, Dickinson & Co. Yanceyville, 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

Anchor Bolted Cloths.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of BOLTED 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, 1840.

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**.

5 Pair Bedstead, For Sale by **JESSE H. LINDSAY**, June, 1841.

SPOONER'S HYGEIAN OR HEALTH MEDICINES.

The best & cheapest family medicines in use. THESE Medicines are the result of a life of study and experience. The Proprietor warrants them to effect a cure when taken according to directions. They comprise the Hygeian, or Health Pills; the Hygeian Tonic, or Health Bitters—to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and 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 imposture."—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."—M. Kinney & 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. 26-1

Just received and for Sale, 1200 LB. Rio Coffee, 1 hoghead Sugar. Also, a quantity of good WOOL. **RANKIN & McLEAN**, June, 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 Breedlove and Belinda, living children and heirs at law of Rebecca Jones, deceased.

vs. **Robert Walker, the three children of Charity Mosser, deceased, Simon Radley and Ailey his wife.**

Petition for partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Robert Walker and Simon 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 Simon 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. \$5 00. 30-6w.

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

COMMITTED
TO the jail of Guilford county on the 22nd day of August last, a negro boy named GEORGE, taken up as a runaway slave. Said boy 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**, Sh'ff. Greensboro, 16th September, 1841. 32-1

BARGAINS.

Coaches, Chariottes, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Carriages, &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

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

TO MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber having determined to move from Lincolnton, 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 manufacturing; 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 Willong's Mineral Springs.

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

10,000 lbs. of BEESWAX, WANTED.

I WILL pay, Goods or Cash, for any quantity of Beeswax, from 1 pound to 10,000, provided the quality is excellent and the price reasonable. **JESSE H. LINDSAY**, April 1, 1841.

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** Pianos, 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, to 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, Bugles, Fifes; 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**.

GEORGE 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.

THERE will be a Public Exhibition at the Brick School-house, Alamance, on the first Saturday in November next.

August, 1841.

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

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. **JAS. W. DOAK**, Sh'ff. Greensboro, 16th Sept. 1841. 32-1f