

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
BY SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The following is a report of the closing scene in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, June 15. The reported proceedings present many such edifying passages:

The question again recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Wise as amended by the proposition of Mr. Adams, in the words following:

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House, and that until such committee make report, and the same shall be finally acted upon, the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, except the 21st, shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House.

Mr. Botts moved the previous question thereon.

And there was a second.
Mr. Wise asked the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, which were ordered, and, being taken, were yeas 111, nays 99.

So the House decided that the main question should be now taken.

Mr. Wise asked the yeas and nays on the main question, which were ordered.

And the main question (being on the adoption of the original resolution) was then taken.

Before the vote was announced, a number of gentlemen rose and desired that their names might be called.

Mr. Stanly wished to inquire of the Chair whether these gentlemen were changing their votes. If so, he should like to know it.

Mr. Wise. Order. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Stanly. I don't care if you do.

[A voice. Put him out.]

Mr. Stanly. Try it, boys.

[Loud cries of order—order.]

The Speaker called the House to order.

Mr. Stanly. I shall submit my inquiry to the Chair, let who will call out order.

Is it in order, Mr. Speaker, to ask if these gentlemen have changed their votes?

[Great noise in the Hall.]

Messrs. Wise and Gilmer called Mr. Stanly to order.

The Speaker said the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanly) had a right to put an inquiry to the Chair, if it was proper for information.

Mr. Stanly. I inquire, then, whether these gentlemen changed their votes?

Mr. Wise. I ask the Speaker if that inquiry is in order?

The Speaker said it was not.

Mr. Wise. Then I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Stanly. I have asked the question, and I have triumphed so far, at least.

Mr. Wise. Order.

Mr. Stanly. Order back again.

The Speaker called both gentlemen to order, and then announced the vote—yeas 106, nays 110.

Some portions of the debates, during the attempts of the House to organize, were in themselves entertaining. We make space for two or three extracts from the proceedings on Wednesday, the 16th, on the discussion of the proposition of Mr. Stuart to effect a compromise on the vexed 21st rule:

Mr. Stuart, of Virginia, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, not superseded by any rule or resolution adopted at the present session and now in force, be, and the same are hereby, adopted for the regulation of the House at the present session; and that the Select Committee upon the Rules, heretofore raised, proceed to revise and amend the rules hereby adopted and that they have leave to report at all times.

Mr. L. Williams moved the previous question; but withdrew it on the pledge of Mr. Stuart (as the reporter understood) to renew it.

Mr. Stuart then proceeded to say that his great object in offering it to the acceptance of the House had been to endeavor, if possible, to effect a compromise of this great difficulty, which had agitated it for the last two weeks. The resolution did not decide the question in dispute either one way or the other; it left the question on the right of petition just where it now stood. The effect of the resolution would be only to postpone the further agitation of the subject.

ing the present called session. It provided, substantially, that all the rules of order adopted at a previous Congress, which were not superseded by the action of the present House, should continue during the extra session; thus deferring all further debate on the matter until the regular session in December next. It would have the beneficial effect of allaying excitement, arresting discussion, and enabling the House to proceed, to the performance of those high and important duties prescribed to it by the expression of public opinion. Some days ago, the House had adopted a proposition reported by the Committee on the Rules, which Mr. S. would ask leave to read. [He then quoted the report.] Thus it would be perceived that all abolition memorials, and all petitions relating to any other subjects than those which pertained to the special objects of this extra session, were to be postponed to the regular session in the fall. Might he now appeal to the patriotism of that House and ask gentlemen on both sides to rally as brethren under this rule? He asked them if it was not expedient, and their solemn duty, to postpone these questions to other matters of paramount importance? they had been convoked for the consideration of the miserable condition of the country, growing out of the State of the currency, embarrassed as it was by the action of the fast Administration. The eyes of the whole nation were now fixed upon Congress with the most intense anxiety; the people were calling impatiently for a sound currency and a uniform system of exchange. They were demanding

Here Mr. Floyd, of New York, called Mr. Stuart to order, on the ground that these remarks were not relevant to the subject in hand.

Mr. Stuart said he had no idea of making a speech upon these topics.

Mr. Floyd inquired of the Chair whether it was in order to discuss the subject of the currency on this resolution respecting rules for the government of the business of the House?

Mr. Stuart said he should give gentlemen no trouble on questions of order. He was willing to close his remarks here, trusting the fate of his resolution to its intrinsic merits. He could not admit, however, that he had been out of order; on the contrary, the gentleman who interrupted him was: his remarks were strictly relevant to the adoption of the resolution he had offered; but he would not embarrass the House: he had not come here to enter into disquisitions upon the primary principles of Government; he had come to do business: he would therefore forbear all further remark, and close by moving the previous question.

Mr. Marshall said that he knew this question had been discussed at great length over and over again, ever since the commencement of the session, and therefore he would not detain the House any longer than was absolutely necessary to enable him to say what he desired on this occasion. After stating what he supposed to be the real state of the question before the House, he went on to say that, if any thing stronger than another could be urged in favor of this resolution, it was the fact that both the gentlemen from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and Virginia (Mr. Wise) were opposed to it *in toto*.

The gentleman from Massachusetts voted against it because it violated his principle, and the gentleman from Virginia did so for the same reason. And both having thought so, it must be right. [Laughter.] Mr. M. having here stated the character of the different resolutions which had been before the House, and the state of the question then pending, went on to remark, in a jocular vein, that if the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Virginia had been left out of this House, this question as to the presentation of abolition petitions would have been settled long ago. Now, in making this remark, he meant no disrespect to either of the gentlemen. And he would say here that no man on that floor admired the gentleman from Virginia more than he did.

Mr. M. here traced the history of the various motions in respect to the twenty-first rule, and then went on to say that gentlemen might stir up this abolition question as they pleased, but there were questions far more important to be disposed of; and there were gentlemen on that floor who cared no more about abolitionism than they did for the paring of his nail, and they would vote either way. And for what? To destroy the action of this House, for the purpose of disgracing this House and the party, and throwing the odium upon those who brought the late President into power. But our living President would not be responsible for it. He had been told, without mentioning names, that there are certain friends of the living President of the United States, made by the act of God, and not so by the aid of his (Mr. M.'s) constituents, for they voted for Tip as sure as you are born, who have prophesied that this session would come to nothing, and that it was all humbuggery.

[The Speaker called to order. Cries of

"Go on, go on."] Mr. M. continued. He had seen in the Virginia papers a remark that he had spoken too much already, when, in fact, he had said but very little. Now, he had not risen to speak from any vanity that he had to gratify, nor from the attention which the House was pleased to bestow on his remarks, as was manifested by the gathering round him of crowds of members. [Much laughter.] He was perfectly astonished that any gentlemen on that floor should wish to place Congress in the situation in which it then was; and yet here was a minority voting to stop all its proceedings. These men would boast, when they got home, that they had done all they could do *per fas aut nefas*, to baffle the majority. Heavens and earth! had we reached this point of affairs, no matter to what party we belonged, as representatives of the American People! Had we come to this—that, no matter what measures were proposed here, the minority were determined to throw every obstacle in the way? And for what? To disgrace Congress and the country.

Every gentleman present had taken the oath to support the Constitution and laws of the country; then, he would ask, how any man could sit there and act as he had indicated, viz. to thwart, baffle, and bring disgrace, if possible, upon the party now in power, and that merely for the purpose of gaining a party triumph? God in his infinite mercy forbid such a state of things as this! Now, he would say that if there was a proposition upon earth in which the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from Massachusetts could agree, then he [Mr. M.] would go for it. [Laughter.] He would tell the gentleman from Massachusetts that he would forgive him, if he would go along with him and assist in organizing this House. In the name of our common country, [said Mr. M.] let us postpone this abolition question until the regular session in December next, when we will have ample time to discuss this and other important and exciting questions. And if the gentleman would forego the further discussion of this question until that time, he would meet him upon it, and he had no doubt, notwithstanding all the learning and talent of the gentleman from Massachusetts, that he would defeat him on that occasion. Mr. M. would vote for this proposition or any other that would result in the organization of this House.

Mr. Stanly (of whose remarks the following is but an imperfect sketch,) having obtained the floor, said, in substance, that he was quite satisfied that the country could now see who was responsible for the delay of the public business. In the first place, Massachusetts must bear her part; she could defend herself; he had nothing to say in her favor. But, sir, (continued Mr. S.) the House and the country will remember that after the rules were adopted, a question for reconsideration was made; and from whence came the motion? Not from a Whig, but from a member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Ingersoll.) Yes, sir, one of the allies and friends of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) and my colleague, (Mr. Rayner.) [Here Mr. S. made several remarks upon Mr. Ingersoll's course.] He was one for whom the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had moved that the House adjourn, to hear him (Mr. Ingersoll) take "higher ground," as he said, than any Southern man had taken. He did take higher ground. He went so far above the subject that no Southern man could see the higher ground. But I was amused to see how the friends of the member from the South were tortured before he finished. I remember it well.

But let me first say that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) had, in commenting upon Mr. Adams's course, pointed to the fact that he presented a petition from negroes, as an act of great atrocity, worthy of especial reprehension. And sir, his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) said distinctly that he would present a petition from negroes! This one of the friends of the South! Another member from Pennsylvania had a resolution yesterday which directly proposed to admit petitions and lay them on the table, (Mr. Charles Brown.) [Mr. Wise shook his head.]

Mr. Stanly said, I am right, sir. The proposition which was presented by the gentleman this morning was not the same as that of yesterday. But take that one to-day; he admits petitions from this District and Territories; and, if so, shall we not have the whole subject open upon us? But sir, both the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Messrs. Ingersoll & Brown) voted with the four gentlemen (Messrs. Adams, Slade, Gates, and Giddings,) to strike out the 21st rule, and yet they vote to reconsider. Yes, sir, vote any way to serve the party and prevent organization of the House.

Mr. Wise asked Mr. S. if he did not think those Northern members of the Opposition who voted with him on this question, and did not thank them for passing the rule by their votes last year?

Mr. Stanly said: No, sir; I never did, and do not thank them. They are enti-

pled to no thanks. The hypocritical wretches voted for party purposes. I said so last year; my reported speech will show it.

Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, here rose and asked Mr. S. if he intended to apply such epithets to the party with which he (Mr. B.) acted in this House?

Mr. Stanly said he apologized if he had said any thing to the House which he ought not to say; but the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Brown) might take it to himself if he pleased, out of the House. Let the gentleman understand it was meant for himself. He (Mr. S.) was at his service.

I do not thank them, for the Globe said they were forced to vote as they did. And they have not stuck to us. We had fewer this year than we had last. Does this deserve great gratitude? I cannot trust them. I know they are not sincere; I have proved that, and can do so again.

And these are the friends of the South for whose valuable service the gentlemen from Virginia and North Carolina (Mr. Wise and Mr. Rayner) are so overwhelmed with gratitude! The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Ingersoll) will present abolition petitions; and the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Brown) says he is in favor of the rule!

And now (said Mr. S.) I wish to say a few words to my colleague, (Mr. Rayner.) I think, Mr. Speaker, that, though my colleague exhibited his usual ability in his speech, to which I listened with great pleasure, it was better calculated, with the tasteful political quotations, to please a lady's ear, than to enlighten this deliberative body.

Mr. Dawson called Mr. Stanly to order.

Mr. Rayner here said he hoped to reply to his colleague; he was ready to meet him on this question; he would not flinch from it.

Mr. Stanly said he would flinch, at any time, from meeting his colleague; he admitted his superior powers.

Mr. Dawson insisted on his point of order.

The speaker said the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. Stanly said he would pass from that to some other point. He had wished to say a few words to his colleague, but if out of order he would not make the attempt further.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a word to another gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Gilmer.] He told us that, in this matter, "he knew no party." Well, sir, upon several matters of great importance no party knows that gentleman. So, then he and parties stand about even.

Here Mr. Riggs called to order.

Well, said Mr. Stanly, I will say a word to another Virginian, [Mr. Wise.] I am glad to see my friend from Virginia—personal, not political friend, I mean; for, after his declaration, a few minutes since, I do not recognise him as a political friend. I part with him; if he embarrasses and opposes his friends as he has for the past fortnight, we had better not have his help.

Mr. Wise said he had never been the political friend of that gentleman.

Mr. S. Mr. Speaker, I think that a matter of little consequence, but I have now excommunicated him first.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Rayner remarked that if he was now united with men who had differed with him heretofore, it was because he did not choose to desert the path of duty because other men who had heretofore differed with him might be found voting on his side.

SECRET GOVERNMENT OFFICERS!

We shall find out after a while whether some of the money has gone which has been spent in such profusion under the Van Buren dynasty. The people have not been aware of the full number of the office-holders they have had to contend with in every part of the country. It has just been discovered that there is a *custom house officer* stationed in the town of Weld, on the west side of mount Blue, probably to watch the navigation of Webb's Pond. This officer is Ezekiel P. Eastman, who has drawn a salary from the government for some time wholly unknown to his neighbors. They knew he was very busy in electioneering for Van Buren and Gov. Fairfield, talked loudly of federalism and so forth, and aided in the circulation of *Loco Foco* papers, but never suspected he was a government officer under pay. How many more such may be discovered remains to be seen.

The people of this country can hardly yet realize what a band of political janizaries they have broken up, but they have discovered enough to enable them to understand why it is that such dismal howls are heard all around them as soon as the work of reform makes any progress.—*Kennebec Journal.*

"John Julius says you said you never said what I said you said, what did you say?" "Nuff said."

THE DISINTERRED CITY.
Travels of Stevens and Catherwood in South America—their researches—City of Palenque.

Messrs. Stevens and Catherwood, our readers have been apprised, have recently returned to New York from a tour among the antiquities of South America. Palenque was the great object of their journey. These ruins were at first discovered, or at least noticed, by the Spaniards, in 1750, and are the principal subjects of Lord Kingsborough's publication upon American Antiquities in 1822. Palenque is about one hundred miles from the Gulf of Mexico, in the Province of Chiapas, on the banks of a small river, near a range of mountains, and its ruins are of larger dimensions than any which they had previously visited. The principal is a palace, standing upon a pyramidal or terraced structure, 300 feet long and 250 feet wide at the base, and 60 feet high. The building upon the summit is 220 feet long and 180 feet wide, the front on the east. This front consists of fifteen piers, 9 feet high and 7 feet wide, and distant from each other 7 feet, forming doors of the same dimensions from the piers. Above the piers, the cornice or wall rises about 16 feet, making the whole structure about 25 feet high. The roof is of the Cyclopean order, consisting of stones approaching each other gradually to the summit, by the projection of each superincumbent for a small portion of its length over the one beneath it, and therefore totally different from the arch. Each pier is ornamented with figures in stucco, elaborately sculptured and painted. A gallery or corridor, 9 feet wide between the piers and inner wall, and 20 feet high, extends all around the building. Within the building is a court or yard, 80 feet long and seventy feet wide, accessible by descending steps, flanked by figures in stone, each 13 feet high. This court is surrounded by piers, each ornamented with figures in stucco, like the outer piers of the building. Some of these figures are like those described in other ruins, a human figure standing upright, clad in a leopard's skin, with a complicated head dress of leaves and feathers, and the figure of a bird, and holding a staff about as long as the person, the top of which is ornamented with leaves. At the feet of each standing figure are two others, one before and one behind it, in kneeling postures, with the heads bowed. The bodies of these figures are painted red, or of the Indian complexion. Within the building is another court, 80 feet wide, encumbered like the other, with large trees, stones and rubbish, the piers surrounding which are ornamented like the others. In the interior of this court is a tower, 80 feet square and forty feet high. In the same building is a narrow chamber about 70 feet long, in which is a large stone tablet, richly sculptured; and near these are three galleries or corridors, each 180 feet long, extending through the entire breadth of the building. These corridors contain stone tables about 6 feet long. It contains many other rooms most of which are ornamented with figures in stucco and painted.

Besides the palace, they found other buildings supposed to be temples, all of which, like the palace, stood on the summit of terraces. One of these measured 76 feet in front, upon a terraced or pyramidal base, 110 feet in front upon the ground. The walls are ornamented with figures in stucco, most of which are hieroglyphics, and some of them are figures of a woman with a child in her arms. In the interior of this building were stone tables, about 13 feet long and about 6 feet wide, each covered with hieroglyphics, disposed in 240 squares. The other structures similar to this contained tables covered with human figures and ornaments. In one of them is an altar, bearing a large stone table, on which are sculptured several human figures, one of them apparently supported by two others making offerings to it. On each side are rows of hieroglyphics. All the human figures yet found among these sculptures have a small facial angle, rarely exceeding forty five degrees, the heads resembling those of the Flat-headed Indians. Mr. Catherwood exhibited a plaster cast of one of these tables of hieroglyphics. Another of these buildings stood upon a terraced mound of some stone work, 60 feet high, accessible by about ninety steps. The interior of the building is richly ornamented, and contains niches, in which are tables covered with ornaments and hieroglyphics. Among these ornaments is a cross, but with no resemblance, says Mr. Catherwood, to the cross of the Christians. He did not specify its difference, and we cannot imagine any, since all crosses must resemble each other, excepting in two points, the angle at which the bars cross each other, and the points of intersection. But if this cross consist of bars intersecting at right angles, and the point of intersection be at any distance above the centre of the perpendicular bar, it must resemble the cross of the Christians. In this place they dug up a statue ten feet long, which, he said, resembled some of the Egyptian statues in its general proportions; which we can readily conceive,

as all statues of the human figure, which are not monstrous, must have the same general proportions.

Near the place was an aqueduct, which was 12 feet high, 6 feet wide, and, as far as they explored it, 200 feet long, and a large stream of very fine water still running through it. Near these structures were several smaller buildings, which were not minutely examined; for the density of the forest, consisting of mahogany, India rubber and other trees, in which all the ruins of Palenque are embedded, renders exploration very difficult.

The Steamship President.—A meeting was convened on Saturday, in New York, at the Consulate of Her Britannic Majesty, to ascertain the condition of the President when she went to sea, and elicit any particulars that might shed light on her probable fate. Her consignees in New York showed that she was seaworthy, well stored &c. The most important evidence elicited was that of Capt. Cole, of the ship Orpheus, who went to sea on the 11th of March last, with the President. His log-book showed a tremendous gale on the second day out; and he stated that when he last saw the President rising on top of a tremendous sea, she appeared to be pitching heavily and laboring tremendously. She was then situated in that dangerous part of the Atlantic Ocean, about midway between the Nantucket Shoal and the St. George's Bank; just where the Gulf Stream strikes soundings, and where the waves rise almost straight up and down, and as high as a four or five story house. That the President then most have been shipping seas heavily and fast; that probably these large bodies of water worked through into the engine room, or fire room, and extinguished the fires, in which case the steamer would have been comparatively helpless; that the storm was terrific all that night; that next morning the wind shifted suddenly from N. E. to S. E. knocking up a still more tremendous sea, and that the gale continued with unabated fury until midnight of the 13th. And that it is his belief that the President did not survive that gale, but foundered with all on board, and that all perished before sundown on the 13th, or in less than twenty-four hours after he last saw her; and most probably in the terrific night of the 12th of March.

In this opinion Capt. Waite, and the other nautical gentlemen, seemed to coincide.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Webster.—The American Sentinel (opposition) says, it is proud of this masterly correspondence of our Government. It is full of power, yet it is full of simplicity. It speaks the language of truth with a potency that commands it to every one. Our Government, in this great state paper, stands upon grounds that is impregnable. It will be read with deep interest every where. It will manifest to the English at home and to all Europe, how ably this Government can sustain the rights of our people. Indeed, one cannot peruse this powerful argument without feeling that the pen is as powerful as the sword. A just and deserved compliment voluntarily paid to the Secretary of State, and one which has been acknowledged by every impartial man of every party.

"Patent Sermons of Dow, Jr."—Here him discourse upon Dandies:

"They are mere walking sticks for female flirts, ornamented with brass heads, and barely touched with the varnish of etiquette. Brass heads, did I say? Nay, their caputs are only half ripe muskmelons, with monstrous thick rinds, and all hollow inside, containing the seeds of foolishness, swimming about with a vast quantity of sap. Their moral garments are a double breasted coat of vanity, padded with pride, and lined with the silk of self-complacency; their other apparel is all in keeping and imported fresh from the devil's wholesale and retail ready-made clothing establishment. Tinkered up with broad cloth, finger rings, safety chains, soft sodder, vanity and impudence; they are no more silver than a plated spoon is solid silver. I detest a dandy, as a cat does a wet floor. There are some vain fools in this vain world, who, after a long incubation, will hatch out from the hot bed of pride a sickly brood of fuzzy ideas, and then go strutting along in the path of pomposity, with all the self importance of a speckled hen with a black chicken. Have an antipathy to such people."

Minister to England.—The *McLeod Correspondent* of the Philadelphia Chronicle, writing from Washington under date of the 9th inst.; says:

"It is now positively known that the appointment of Minister to England has been offered to the Hon. John Sergeant of Pennsylvania. It is not yet known if he will accept it."—The same writer also observes: "It is, stated on good authority that the British Minister and the Secretary of State are at it (the McLeod controversy), we presume, again."

CONGRESSIONAL.

The late President's Family.

From the debate on the bill making an appropriation of a year's salary to Mrs. Harrison, we select some remarks of Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, Mr. Dean, of Ohio, and Mr. White, of Indiana, as possessing paramount interest. The cold blooded remarks of Mr. Dean drew forth several withering replies, and next day he was fain to take back whatever might have been construed into personal disrespect of the late President.

The bill having been read at the Clerk's table—

Mr. ADAMS moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of \$25,000.

[Cries in various part of the Hall of "agreed," "agreed."]—

Mr. A. said that this sum, as far as he understood, was in correspondence with the prevailing sentiment of the joint committee raised on this subject, and of which the gentleman now in the Chair had been a member. There had been some difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the sum which it would be proper to appropriate, and, also, on the part of some gentlemen as to the constitutionality of the act itself in any shape. There had been more objection to the constitutionality than there had been as to the sum to be granted. So far as there had been any discussion in the committee, it seemed to be the general sense of those composing it, that some provision ought to be made for the family of the late President, not in the nature of a grant, but as an indemnity for actual expenses incurred by himself first, when a candidate for the Presidency. It had been observed in committee, and it must be known to all members of the House, that in the situation in which General Harrison had been placed—far from the seat of Government, and for eighteen months or two years exposed to a heavy burden of expense which he could not possibly avoid—it was no more than equitable that he should, to a reasonable degree, be indemnified. He had been thus burdened while in circumstances not opulent; but, on the contrary, it had been one ground on which he had received so decided proofs of the People's favor, that through a long course of public service he remained poor, which was in itself a demonstrative proof that he had remained pure also. Such had been his condition before leaving home to travel to the seat of Government. After his arrival here, he had been exposed to another considerable burden of expense, far beyond any amount he had received from the public purse during the short month he had continued to be President. His decease had left his family in circumstances which would be much improved by this act of justice done to him by the People, through their Representatives. The feeling was believed to be very general throughout the country, and without distinction of party in favor of such a measure. Application had come from the most respectable sources, and, among others, from the city of Charleston, a portion of the country where the support given to Gen. Harrison as a political candidate had not been so strong as in many others: with a magnanimity which that city had often manifested, its citizens had come forward and petitioned Congress that this sum should be appropriated as an indemnity. There had, he believed, been other petitions of the same character offered during this session. He would thank the Clerk to state whether such had not been the case.

The Clerk, through the Chair, responded to the inquiry, and stated that there had.

Mr. A. said that a gentleman from Pennsylvania, near him had just suggested that he had in his hands a petition praying for a much larger grant than that he had moved, and which he would read when he came to speak to the resolution. The reason why Mr. A. had moved to insert this sum was, that, as far as he could understand what the public opinion was, this was the sum which was preferred by a great portion of the American People. A larger or a smaller sum might be proposed; in which case the question by usage of the House would first be put on the largest sum.

The grounds and reasons for this appropriation had been so long and so fully discussed in the papers and journals of the country that he presumed the minds of all the members of the House were made up in regard to it; he should not therefore, add any further remarks.

Mr. DEAN, of Ohio, said he was opposed to voting any sum whatever. There was something so extraordinary in the proposition, that the moment he heard it he was startled at the views of the ruling party. Congress had been convened for an extraordinary purpose, but was it for the purpose of granting relief to the heirs of Gen. Harrison? Was it for a purpose like that that the country had called upon them to assemble? Was this to be the first measure proposed for their public action? Mr. D. said he had no disposition to speak here of the acts of the deceased; he did not at this time desire to review the history of that man; he was willing that in his case the usual fate of men should be reversed. Let the evils he had done be buried with his bones, and let the good only which he had done for his country live after him. Mr. D. should set that aside, until some gentleman should get up and attempt to ex-

press an eulogy upon the valor, patriotism, and public worth of William Henry Harrison; should any thing like this be attempted, Mr. D. would then claim the right of expressing his views as to the merits of that man as a distinguished and illustrious patriot. In the meanwhile, he had serious objections to this bill, and such as came home to his bosom. The passage of any such act was barred by the principles of this Government and the restrictions of the Constitution. That instrument vested them with no authority to throw away the treasure of the country. By which its clauses was Congress empowered to give away the public money gratuitously? He asked nothing for precedents. It was said that Congress had made a still larger grant to Lafayette: But Mr. D. never could find any sound reason or constitutional principle which justified them in conferring a gratuity upon any man. He was opposed to all gratuities. They had come here, as it was alleged, to relieve the distress of the country. Yes; this "distress of the country" had been rung in the ears of the people from Georgia to the Lakes. Nothing was heard from a certain set of politicians but public distress and impending ruin; and there must be a called meeting of Congress to seek out some mode to allay the distress. Now, Mr. D. must say that in his section of country there was no distress and no ruin; there was no derangement in the currency but such as was beyond the action of this House to remedy. Mr. D. was no believer in these distresses of the dear people. There was no distress in his district, and he had come here, not to make gratuities, but to discharge his constitutional duty according to the will of his constituents. It was not their will that any such bill as this should pass. If the question could be put to the vote among the people of his district, there was not a man, unless it might be some distressed Whig or old Federalist, who would give one farthing of his money. No, there was not one, not one man that would raise his voice in favor of making this donation to the widow and heirs of William Henry Harrison. Mr. D. said he had been astonished at the remark of the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Adams] when he had stated, as one reason in favor of making this donation, that Gen. Harrison had made large expenditures in an electioneering campaign. What! was Congress to remunerate men for expending large sums of money in building log cabins? Was it indeed so? For himself, he had no doubt in the world that money had been poured out like a flood for electioneering purposes. He did not doubt that the Treasury had been emptied, had been drained, to effect electioneering purposes.

[Here Mr. D. was interrupted by loud laughter and cries of "Who doubts it?" "Very true," & "Who had the treasury?"] Mr. D. resumed. And not only so, but that the pockets of individuals had been emptied likewise. If the House should vote this donation, it would be shown and proved that individuals had improperly drawn money from the Treasury to be employed in this election.

[Here the laughter was renewed, mingled with cries of "No doubt of that?" "we all know that."]

Mr. D. said that he knew personally that the West had been flooded with documents which had come free of expense, and had been spread in profusion all over the land. If gentlemen knew of these corrupt practices, why had they voted down a resolution which sought to bring them out to light? Were he permitted openly to repeat in his place a remark which had been made within his hearing, he could give a very fair reason why that resolution had not been voted down.

[Cries of "Give it"—"give it"—"let us have it."]

Mr. D. said he was not to be deterred by any noise or confusion which gentlemen might choose to get up from giving his views of this bill. It was an attempt to work upon the better feelings of men to make them do wrong; but both honor and policy should place men above all such influence. When had such a proposition ever been heard of in any deliberative body? When had it ever before been asserted that because a man's expenses had been immense in getting into a public office, therefore \$25,000 must be granted to his widow?

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, said that were he to suffer such remarks as those which had been made by the member from Ohio to pass without a word in defence of the illustrious dead, he felt that he should be doing injury to the State and to himself. This Representative Hall was the last, the very last place where he had expected to behold a man whose head was whitening for the grave, use language to the disparagement of a patriot hero, in comparison to whom that man was but a dross. What? to represent a man whom this entire nation had delighted to honor as a thief and a robber of the public treasury. God forbid that such things should ever be uttered in the face of honorable men! Talk of bounty? Who asked for bounty? No man or woman in the name of William Henry Harrison. The appropriation was but a part of that tardy justice which had slept too long. The People vote against it! The People were clamorous for the measure. The whole Union demanded it as with one voice. When Mr. W. saw gray hairs, he beheld them with reverence, because he was ready to think that each of them was a memento of some honorable or virtuous deed in a well spent life; but when the influence of the hoary head was brought but as a paper to party infamy, he lost his respect for age itself in the contempt he felt in witnessing its prostitution. Let any man travel in that part of our country which was Mr. W.'s honor to represent, where Harrison's old soldiers were to be found—those who had stood with him shoulder to shoulder in the defence of their country's liberties—and then let him utter imputations such as had been made here to-day and he who made them, if he escaped their animadversion, would be sure to receive their curses on his name. Go to these veterans of the West and ask them if they approve of a bill like this, and you will see in a moment the fire of their early days kindling in their cheek and flashing from their eye. They would stand erect and proud that the justice of their country was about to place one more wreath upon the tomb of their loved commander. Every hill, and every valley was instinct with but one feeling. He wished the member who had spoken such things could have been in Mr. W.'s State when the news of Harrison's death was first received. He himself was riding at the moment in company with an aged man, but one who well merited the title of an old Roman—a man of iron nerves and lion heart—a man who, perhaps, had never shed a tear since his childhood; but when the doleful sound entered his ears that Harrison was dead, he wept like a boy; they were manly tears—the tears of mourning patriotism. Did the member from Ohio ever shed such?—There was in this act of appropriation the beauty of retributive justice. When a similar appropriation had been moved for another, Wm. Henry Harrison had stood up on the floor of Congress, and the tones of his clear and manly voice made its walls re-echo as he advocated the justice of the deed. And were the base feelings and views of party to be brought in upon the sacredness of an hour like this? What was party but that fiend accursed which was destined to rend asunder our union and strength, which, if it could but accomplish a momentary triumph, cared not, though it should lay a nation in ruins? Mr. W. recognised no such influence, he would belong to no party that did. He worshipped at the altar of his country alone. He would appeal to gentlemen of opposite political sentiments and would say to them, consent but to go with us now, nor mar the unity of this act, and I will go with you for almost any thing you ask. Forget for a moment your party feelings, do this act of justice to the memory of a man who loved and served his country, and fear not but the nation will sustain you.

Proposed Bank of the U. States.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the Currency, &c. of which Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, is Chairman, as read by him in the Senate on the 21st. instant:

The committee to which was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to a uniform currency, and a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection, and disbursement, and security of the public revenue, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report:

That, after the most attentive and anxious consideration of the state of the currency, and the finances of the Government, in all their interesting and important bearings, the committee have arrived at the same conclusion with the Secretary of the Treasury, that a sound and just policy requires the establishment of a Bank of the United States with as little delay as practicable.

The committee have neither time nor inclination to enter into a discussion of the question of the power of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to establish a National Bank. After all that has been said and written on that question during the long period of half a century, nothing remains to be added that would be likely to shed much new light upon it. It ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be regarded as a settled question—settled by the approbation and judgment of the people, by the authority of the Legislature, by the sanction of the Executive Department of the Government, and by the solemn adjudication of the Judiciary. If it be not regarded as a decided question, when, in the collisions and conflicts among men, arising out of diversity of opinion and judgment, is a controverted matter to be considered as terminated and quieted?

Nor do the committee deem it necessary to discuss the question of the expediency of establishing such an institution as a Bank of the United States. On this there is even less contrariety of opinion than on the former question. On both, it is the deliberate conviction of the committee that a vast majority of the people of the United States concur; and that they are now looking, with anxious solicitude, to the deliberations of Congress, under the confident hope that a Bank of the United States will be established at the present extraordinary session of Congress.

Passing by therefore those two questions as being unnecessary to be further argued, and assuming what the committee verily believe, that a National Bank is indispensably necessary, they will proceed at once, to the particular form, powers, and facilities with which it may be expedient to invest such an institution. And here the committee have no hesitation in saying that, confiding in the experience of forty years, during which the nation has enjoyed the benefit of a National Bank, and during the greater part of which it has realized every reasonable hope and expectation in the operations of such an institution, they came to the conclusion that it would be wise to discontinue all experiments, and cling to experience and assume the last charter granted by Congress as the basis of a new bank, engraving upon it such restrictions, guarantees, amendments, and conditions, as have been found necessary by actual experience.

The Secretary of the Treasury came to a similar conclusion; and in his report, and the

taken as his model the charter granted by Congress in 1816. On that he has suggested a great many valuable improvements, most of which the committee have incorporated in the draught of a bill which they now report to the Senate. On this draught they wish to offer to the Senate some brief explanations and observations.

The committee have adopted Washington city, proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as the place of location of the principal bank. They believe the place of its location is a subordinate question; but there are many advantages from the proximity of the Bank to the Government. The distribution of the capital of the Bank among the several commercial cities, in proportion to their respective wants and magnitude, is what they naturally desire, and what will doubtless be done. But to guard against the exercise of any undue Government or official influence, or the imputation of any unworthy transactions, the committee have thought it expedient to deprive the parent Bank of all power to make discounts or loans whatever, except laws to Government, authorized by express law. In order to ensure the command of the best financial abilities of the country, the bill provides that the Directors of the Parent Bank which is to consist of nine members, shall be paid for their services by the Corporation, and all compensation to the Directors, in the usual form of bank accommodations, is utterly prohibited.

Thus, the Directors of the Bank at Washington will become a Board of Control, superintending the branches, supplying them with a currency and banking exclusively through the agency of their offices of discount and deposit.

The capital of the Bank, proposed by the Secretary, is retained; but a power is reserved to Congress to augment it by the addition of twenty millions, making the aggregate amount ultimately fifty millions of dollars, it that should be found to be necessary.

To guard against undue expansion of the currency by the operations of the Bank, various restrictions and securities are introduced.

1. The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid to the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid in the Treasury. If the dividends fall below seven per cent. during any year of the charter, the deficiency is to be made good out of the surpluses previously paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and inviolable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.

2. The debts due to the Bank are required not to exceed the amount of the capital stock actually paid in, and 75 per cent. thereon, which is a greater restriction than usual.

The total amount of debts which the Bank is authorized to contract, over and above the deposits, is not to exceed twenty-five millions of dollars, which is also a greater restriction than was placed upon the late Bank of the United States.

3. The publicity which is required of the general condition of the Bank, and the full and complete exposure to committees of Congress, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, which is amply secured, of all the books and transactions of the Bank, including private accounts.

4. The prohibition of the renewal of any loan; thus putting an end to all mere accommodation paper, as far as practicable, and confining the Bank to fair business transactions.

And 5. The Bank is prohibited from making any further discounts or loans whenever its notes in circulation exceed three times the amount of specie in its vaults.

To protect the community and the stockholders against mismanagement of the Bank, several provisions have been inserted which it is hoped may be effectual.

1. No paid officer of the bank is to receive loans or accommodation in any form whatever.

2. Securities are provided against abusive use of proxies, such as that no officer of the Bank can be a proxy; no proxy can give more than 200 votes; no proxy to be good which is of longer standing than ninety days, &c.

3. A prohibition against the Corporation's transacting any other than legitimate banking business; excluding all dealing in stocks, and all commercial operations.

4. A requisition that a majority of the whole number of the Board of Directors shall be necessary to transact the business of the Corporation.

5. Ample power to make the most thorough examination into the condition and proceedings of the Bank, down to the accounts of individuals, by totally removing from the Secretary of the Treasury and committees of Congress the veil of secrecy.

And 6. By denouncing and punishing as felony the crime of embezzlement of the funds of the Bank when perpetrated by any of its officers, agents, or servants.

Concerning entirely in the sentiment expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury, that many wise and patriotic statesmen, whose opinions are entitled to consideration and respect, have questioned the power of Congress to establish a National Bank; and that it is desirable, as far as possible, to obviate objections and reconcile opinions, the committee have attentively and earnestly examined the provision, incorporated in the draught of the bill of the Secretary, in regard to the branching power of the Bank, and they would have been happy if they could have reconciled it to their sense of duty to adopt it. But after the fullest consideration, they have been unable to arrive at that result.

It was not without some hesitation that the committee agreed to the location of the bank in the District of Columbia. This they did because they believed that the utility of the Bank did not so much depend upon the place of its location as upon the capital, facilities, and powers which should be given to it. But to isolate it in this District, without giving it any other branching power than such as it might derive from the consent of particular States, would be to create an enormous District bank, devoid of effective national character. Such a bank would be a bank only of the District of Columbia, and its offices of discount and deposit would be nothing more than banks of the State which might allow them to be placed within their respective limits. For all national purposes Congress might as well recharter one of the existing District banks, enlarge its capital, and give it authority to establish offices of discount and deposit in any State that would permit it to be done.

The committee believe that the capital of

a bank so constituted would never be taken; and that, if taken, the institution would be wholly unable to accomplish the great and salutary purposes for which it is desired and should be designed.

But the question of establishing a bank thus to be restricted and circumscribed involves higher and graver considerations than those of mere expediency. The General Government has or has not the power to establish a National Bank. If it has the power, it derives from it the existing grants in the Constitution of the United States. The committee believe it has the power, and ought to exercise it. But after a contest during the last ten or twelve years in respect to the constitutional power of Congress, which has been marked by so much animation and bitterness, a forbearance to exercise the power would be a virtual surrender of the power. If a bank were to be created, whose operations within the limits of the States were dependent not upon the will of Congress, but upon the will of each State, separately announced, the creation of such a bank would add another to the list of disastrous experiments, and would be tantamount to a relinquishment of the national power, and it could never be resumed.

The power of the Federal Government is only to be found in the grants of the Constitution. If they are inadequate to the fulfilment of the great purposes of its establishment, they can only be increased in the mode of amendment, which the instrument itself has prescribed. They cannot be augmented by the grants or consent of any State or States short of the number of two-thirds, whose concurrence is necessary to give validity to an amendment. A derivation of power to the General Government from the consent of particular States would be unsound in principle, and the committee apprehend dangerous in practice. Admit such consent to be a legitimate source of power, the Government would not operate equally in all the States, and the Constitution, losing its uniform character, would exhibit an irregular and incongruous action.

Entertaining these deliberate views, the committee are decidedly of opinion that no bill for the establishment of a bank in the District of Columbia will be effected which does not contain a clear recognition of the constitutional power of Congress to establish branches wherever, in the United States, the public wants, in its judgment, require them. They cannot consent that a bank, emanating from the will of the nation, and imperatively demanded by the necessities of the Government and of the nation, shall be wholly dependent for its useful operation upon the will of each and every State, distinctly expressed.

Accordingly in the draught of a bill now reported, the right is asserted to exercise the branching power of the bank independent of the assent of the States. The committee dare not allow themselves to believe that the bill is free from all defects, but they do hope that these, in a spirit of liberality, will be corrected by the superior wisdom of the Senate and of the House, and that the present session will be signalized by the establishment of a national institution, which has become a desideratum to the general prosperity.

The advantages which will flow from such an institution, in both our domestic and foreign relations, are manifest and uncontested.

It will give the people a sound currency of uniform value throughout the Union, which is just as necessary to the successful operation of all branches of business as pure air or water is to the preservation of human life or health.

It will revive and extend commercial intercourse, which, for the want of a common medium, has been almost suspended between different parts of the Union.

It will reduce domestic exchange from the enormous premiums and discounts now frequently paid to the moderate standard growing out of the mere cost and insurance on the risk of transporting specie from one to another part of the Union.

It will, consequently, save hundreds of thousands of dollars now annually lost in transactions of exchange.

It will essentially benefit the manufacturing interest by enabling it to realize sales and the proceeds of sales.

It will powerfully contribute to the resumption of specie payments by the banks, whose delinquency is the greatest source of all prevailing pecuniary and financial embarrassments.

It will greatly tend to prevent and correct the excesses and the abuses of the local banks. It will furnish a medium common to all parts of the Union for the payment of debts and dues to the Government; thus rendering duties and taxes uniform in fact as well as in name.

It is indispensable to the convenient and successful financial operations of the Government in all the departments of collection, safe-keeping and disbursements of the public revenue.

Such are some of the domestic benefits which the committee fully believe will be secured by a National Bank. Those which appertain to our foreign relations are also worthy of serious consideration. If it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or collective, must augment the power. A nation, without such a concentration of power, maintaining extensive commercial intercourse with another nation possessing it, must conduct that intercourse on a condition of inequality and disadvantage. National Banks, in other countries, beget the necessity, therefore, of a National Bank in this country, in like manner as National Governments in foreign nations must be met by a National Government in ours.

Accordingly, we have seen the influence exerted by the Bank of England upon American interests, when those interests were exposed to the action of that Bank, and were left without the protection of a Bank of the United States. The committee do not wish to be understood as intending to express any approbation of the commercial operations in which the Pennsylvania Bank, assuming the name of the Bank of the United States, engaged, when that state of things arose.

But they do mean to say that the interests and dignity of the United States demand that they should not be exposed, beyond the necessary and legitimate influence of monetary and commercial operations, to the action of a foreign banking institution. They believe that, without a competent Bank of the United States, foreign National Banks may and probably will exercise an undue and possibly pernicious influence upon our interests.

In this view of the case, the question is, whether it is better that we should be liable to be materially affected by a foreign institution, in which we have no interest, over which we exert no control, which is administered solely in reference to foreign interests, or

we shall have an American Bank, the creature of our will, subject to American authority, and animated by American interests, feelings, and sympathies?

The committee could not entertain a doubt in such an alternative. And, in reference to the foreign aspect of the Bank, the committee thought it expedient to allow it to deal in foreign bills of exchange, which are the barometers of the state of our foreign trade.

In conclusion, the committee think it proper to say that they have given due consideration to the various memorials referred to them, and to the instructions moved by a Senator from Mississippi.

They submit that whenever, in this report, the committee is mentioned, a majority of the committee is to be understood.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', April 27th, 1841.—11-11

WAGONS FOR SALE.

2 one horse WAGONS
1 two horse WAGON.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

June, 1-41.

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. 11-5

Garden Seeds.

FRESH and genuine—the growth of 1840—just received and for sale by

WEIR & LINDSAY.

Our 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.

PLUGHS—PLUGHS.

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

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Fruits, &c.

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

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

Cash Wanted.

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

McCONNELL & LINDSAY.

December 25th, 1840.

Varnishes &c.

Coach Varnish—superior quality.
Coral Varnish, do.
Black Varnish, do.
Alcohol by the gallon.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Greensboro', Aug. 1840.

A REEDY-FORK FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell a tract of land, lying immediately on Reedy-Fork, between Dr. Scott's mills and Dr. Foulkes' mill, six miles north of Greensboro'. The tract consists of 450 acres, about half of which is cleared; 50 acres or more, of Bottom land; 10 acres of excellent Meadow land; two good Orchards; two dwelling houses. The whole tract well watered and timbered. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, or to John Rankin, Esq., who resides on an adjoining place.

SHADRACK LAMBETH.

May, 1841. 15-6

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

October, 1840.

JESSE H. LINDSAY

Has for Sale

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

Dr. PHELPS' TOMATO PILLS.

SWAIN'S VERMIFUGE.

Whitall's Machine-spread STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

Feb. 1-39. 1-6

Just received and for Sale,

1200 L.B. Rio Coffee.

1 hog-head Sugar.

2 barrels LINED OIL.

Also, a quantity of good WOOD.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

June, 1-41.

5 Pair Bedsteads,

For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY.

June, 1-41.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, June 29, 1841.

CLAY'S BANK REPORT.

The report submitted to the Senate by Mr. Clay, as chairman of the select committee on the currency, on the subject of a national Bank, is copied into this paper. The plan is based upon that reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. It differs from it in giving Congress power to increase the capital, and to establish branches with or without the assent of the States; with a few other comparatively minor points of difference.—It is hoped that a liberal spirit of concession will be manifested in the adoption of details—nothing less can carry this great measure through.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The slow advances made in legislative action by this noisy and unwieldy body, has been for years the subject of remark and regret. But the worse than unprofitable commencement of the present extraordinary session has aroused unwonted feelings of mortification and indignation throughout the country. The unfruitful, puerile, continued wrangling and brawling about mere abstractions; the "scenes" which disgrace almost every day's proceedings; the absence of all regard for the interest and dignity of the country,—have aroused on the part of the press a spirit of severe rebuke, and of inquiry as to a prospective remedy for this evil.

The present evil is in some degree owing, we feel well assured, to the efforts of the minor party to prevent the success of administration measures, and to throw odium upon whig legislation. But enough is recollected of the history of the proceedings of the House to justify the conclusion that there is a general radical evil in its constitution, which requires a radical reform. The House has always been regarded as the strong citadel of our national freedom;—the people should take jealous care that it does not become weak and ineffective, and a reproach to American institutions.

The able and patriotic editor of the Lynchburg Virginian makes three suggestions, either, or all of which, if adopted and carried into operation in proper detail, we doubt not would have a powerful tendency to correct the evils complained of.

The first suggestion, however, though good in itself, we consider useless, because in the nature of things it could not be carried into effect. It is, that the people shall rebuke their representatives for their brawling, and long-winded babbling, and useless expenditure of time. It is impossible for the people to deliver such a rebuke, so as to be effective upon so large a body, representing such various interests, and actuated by such different impulses.

His second suggestion we like better; because it may be carried into effect by the due and quiet operation of law: *lessen the number of members.* The present ratio of representation is, one member to 47,500 federal population, making 242 members in the House. The proposition which has met the most general favor, since the last census, is to fix the ratio at 60,000; this would cause a small increase in the number of members, there being in that case 249. The Virginian editor suggests the propriety of fixing the ratio at 120,000, reducing the House to half its present number. It is contended, and we think very correctly, that this would introduce greater promptness and efficiency into the House, and cause men of greater talent and weight of character to be elected.—It is doubtful, however, whether this idea would be entertained by the present Congress, which is to make the apportionment, as it would close the prospects of so many young and aspiring members.

The third suggestion is the appointment of a fixed salary, instead of the present per diem allowance. He contends that this would render the despatch of the public business an object, where now it is the purpose to have long sessions and long speeches.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Columbia arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, 16th, in 12 days and 7 hours from Liverpool.

No tidings of the steamer President had reached England; it was the general belief that she was lost.

The anti-Corn-Law agitation and excitement was increasing daily throughout England. Immense meetings in favor of

"cheap bread" were every where held. Their tone was energetic and confident. News had reached London, by the overland mail from India, that the Emperor of China had refused to ratify the treaty made by his commissioner, Keshen, with the British Plenipotentiary, Elliott. He had further ordered Keshen sent in irons to Peking to answer for his truckling to the "outer barbarians"—the English. Capt. Elliott, finding the negotiation thus broken off, had attacked and taken the Bogue Forts, without the loss of a single man; the casualties resulting to the Chinese were great, and a thousand prisoners taken, who were immediately liberated. The next mail would probably bring intelligence of the destruction of the city of Canton.

The Christian provinces of the Turkish empire are represented to be on the verge of insurrection. The mountaineers of Bulgaria were under arms, in a position of open hostility.

Joseph Bonaparte, who has obtained permission to reside at Genoa, sailed for that city from London, with his suite, May 29th.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Thursday, June 17.

SENATE.—The principal business in the Senate was a further discussion of the state of the treasury, arising on a motion heretofore made by Mr. Clay to print 1,500 extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, &c. Mr. Evans addressed the Senate at great length, chiefly in answer to a speech of Mr. Woodbury, made yesterday. He was followed by Mr. Wright, who, after speaking half an hour, gave way to a motion to go into Executive session.

HOUSE.—It was resolved that after Saturday next the daily hour of meeting shall be 10 o'clock A. M., and that the Speaker shall adjourn the House at 3 P. M. for one week ensuing, and no longer.

A resolution was adopted raising a committee of five members to examine as to the number of officers or agents, the amount of expenditures, &c. in the several departments of the public service at the seat of government and other points, and report at the next session whether it be proper to make any reduction in the expenses of the civil list, &c.

A resolution was adopted raising a committee of five to inquire into the contingent expenses of the House, &c.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Talliaferro in the chair,) on the bill, heretofore introduced by Mr. A., for the relief of the widow of the late William Henry Harrison.

Mr. Adams moved to fill the blank in the bill, for the amount of relief, with the sum of \$25,000.

The balance of the day was consumed in debating the bill; Messrs. Adams, Cooper, Ward, Lane, White of Ia., Briggs, Pendleton and Stokely advocating it; Mr. Dean, of Ohio, and Mr. Payne, of Alabama, opposing it. The remarks of Mr. Dean drew upon him the justly severe rebukes of several members.

Friday, June 18.

SENATE.—Resolutions were presented from the legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts in favor of limiting the service of the President to one term.

Memorials were presented from various parts of the country in favor of a general bankrupt law.

The debate on the state of the treasury, (arising on Mr. Clay's motion to print 1,500 extra copies of the Treasury Report,) was continued.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—The prominent business of the day was the discussion, in Committee of the Whole, of the bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison. It was finally decided to fill the blank with \$25,000; and the bill passed in its original shape, by a majority of 56—yeas 122, nays 66. The following is a copy of the bill:

A BILL, for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late President of the U. States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Harrison, widow of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, or in the event of her death before payment, to the legal representative of the said Wm. Henry Harrison, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

Saturday, June 19.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE.—A petition from a number of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, in

favor of revising and increasing the tariff, and against a national bank, was laid on the table, 130 to 60.

Petitions were called for by the Speaker, in the reverse order of the States and Territories, and several presented.

Reports were heard from two Committees.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Executive to communicate an abstract of the census.

A string of resolutions were adopted referring the various subjects of the President's Message to appropriate Committees of the House.

Other resolutions were introduced and laid over one day under the rule.

Monday, June 21.

SENATE.—In compliance with a previous resolution, a report was laid before the Senate in relation to the recent sailing of the Mediterranean Squadron: Referred and printed.

Several memorials were presented in favor of a general bankrupt law, and two or three against it.

Mr. Clay, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the Message as related to the currency, made a report, accompanied by a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States. [A copy of the report will be found in this paper.]

The debate was resumed on the state of the treasury, (arising on the motion to print 1,500 extra copies of the Treasury Report.) Mr. Calhoun delivered his views at some length; was followed by other Senators; when the motion to print was carried.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the bill, heretofore introduced, to revive and extend the charters of certain banks in the District of Columbia.

The bill granting \$25,000 to the widow of the late Gen. Harrison was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

HOUSE.—David Levy, Delegate elect from Florida, and D. H. Lewis and Mr. Shields, Representatives elect from Alabama, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The bill from the Senate repealing the Sub-Treasury was read, and after a debate as to the proper reference, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A resolution offered on Saturday by Mr. Hunt, of New York, came up in its order, and was adopted, directing the select Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national bank on a plan furnished by the Hon. Mr. Barnard, of New York.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for his plan of a Fiscal Agent.

"A bill making appropriations for the present session of Congress" (amounting in all to \$397,666,) was passed.

Several resolutions were introduced and laid over, under the rule, for one day.

Tuesday, June 22.

SENATE.—The president pro tem. laid before the Senate a message from the Executive containing a correspondence between the President and a committee of the citizens of Cincinnati, in relation to removing the remains of Gen. Harrison to North Bend.

Mr. Huntington presented resolutions of the legislature of Connecticut in relation to the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, the establishment of a National Bank, a protective tariff, the distribution of the public lands, and a single term of the Executive.

Mr. Allen presented the proceedings of a democratic meeting in Cincinnati, remonstrating against a National Bank. Laid on the table.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the bill from the House, appropriating \$25,000 to Mrs. Harrison, &c.,—amended so that any moneys received in payment of salary by the deceased shall be deducted. Report adopted and bill passed.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for the present session, after some amendment, was passed.

After passing the bill to extend the charters of the District Banks, to a third reading, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 extra copies of the Treasury Report.

A long debate sprung up on a resolution to publish the surveys of certain inlets on the coast of Georgia. Resolution finally referred.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to

appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for granting lands to certain States. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution came up which was introduced yesterday by Mr. Campbell, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending such portions of the Sub-Treasury law as makes it obligatory on U. S. officers or agents to make payments in specie only. After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Pope moved to reconsider the act of the House referring the bill for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury to the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view of having it referred to the Select Committee on the Currency. The motion passed, after a long debate, and the bill was at last referred to the Select Committee on the Currency.

The message of the President in relation to the removal of Gen. Harrison's remains was laid before the House.

Wednesday, June 23.

SENATE.—Several memorials were presented in favor of a general bankrupt law; one memorial against the passage of such a law this session, and one against the passage of any retrospective bankrupt law.

[The business of to-day possesses little general interest.]

HOUSE.—A select committee of one member from each State was appointed on the Message of the President in relation to the removal of Gen. Harrison's remains.

A large number of resolutions were offered, some of which are highly important. They were, most of them, laid over for one day.

The House took into consideration a memorial, presented yesterday by Mr. Randolph, in relation to the operation of the present tariff laws upon the iron manufactures of the country, (laid over from yesterday on a motion to print.)

A long discussion ensued, on the general question of a tariff; and before any decision was had, the House adjourned.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 23.—Bacon 6½ a 7½, Beef 25 a 26, Butter 12½ a 15, Coffee 12½ a 13, Cotton 7½ a 10½, Corn 55 a 60, Flour \$5 a \$6, Iron 5 a 5½, Lard 7 a 8, Lime \$2 50 a \$2 75, Molasses 27 a 30, Linseed Oil 70 a 75, brown Sugar 8½ a 11, Salt 60 a 75, Wheat \$1, Wool 15 a 20.

CHERAW, June 15.—Bacon 7 a 8, Beef 22 a 25, Cotton 8 a 10½, Corn 50, Flour \$5 a \$5 25, Feathers 40 a 45, Iron 5½ a 6½, Molasses 40 a 50.

Cotton—At New Orleans, 8 1-2 to 12; Charleston, 8 to 11; New York, 9 to 11.

Bacon—at Wilmington, 7 1-2 to 9; Charleston, 4 1-2 to 8 1-2.

Corn—at Wilmington, 55; Charleston, 66 to 72; New York, 57 to 59.

Flour—at New York, \$5 12; Charleston, \$5 75 to \$6.

ITEMS.

The total number of vessels engaged in the slave trade, which have been captured under the late Spanish treaty with Great Britain, from 1838 to 1840 inclusive, amounts to seventy-nine.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered, out West, said to supersede the necessity of a military force. It is to pass round a contribution box.

Jabez says that a man who has a white swelling upon his knee is very much like another man who keeps a black servant, for he has a knee-grow.

Independence.—It is not the greatness of a man's means that makes him independent, so much as the smallness of his wants.

Did you ever see a lady take her seat, who didn't rise again to fix her dress.

Mr. Ebenezer Waters, who recently died at Waterford, Conn., at the age of 97, had taken the New London Gazette for seventy-five years, and paid for it regularly. Pass his name down to posterity.

If the Spring put forth no blossoms, in Summer there will be no beauty, and in Autumn no fruit. So if youth be trifled away without improvement, manhood will be contemptible, and old age miserable.

Wear thy old coat till thou canst pay for a new one.

Fanny Ellsler cleared \$65,000 at the south by kicking up her heels.

A man by the name of Grasse has been stealing Pigeons from Mr. Quail, in Baltimore.

Important Boxes.—We saw, two or three years ago, a paragraph with the above caption, going the rounds of the newspaper press, and running thus: 'The Ballot Box; the Jury Box, and the Cart-torch Box; the latter the denier resort of freemen.' Now we have nothing to say against the truth of this—it is all very well so far as it goes; but we think if the author of that squib had but waited till the present time, he would not have omitted to enumerate one other very 'important box.' For who, to read the flaming advertisements that occupy column after column, of our daily and weekly sheets, feebly essaying to set forth the 'wonderful,' the 'astonishing,' the 'unprecedented,' the almost 'incomprehensible' virtues of 'Brandreth's,' 'Evans's,' the 'Hygean,' the 'Indian,' and various other pills, who, we say, after reading these advertisements, together with paid for puff-blowers, could for a moment doubt, that the pill box is the box of all boxes, the genuine, the true box, on which the health, happiness and prosperity of mankind depend? Verily, as our friend Dr. Hiley saith, 'Man is a pill-taking animal.'—*Portland Tribune.*

An antiquated damsel, named Mary Brown, an inmate of the work-house of the Hamlet of Mile End Old Town, was on Thursday committed for twenty-one days from Lambeth street on the charge of twice pawning her wooden leg, which had been furnished her by the parish of St. Mary, to supply herself with gin, with which she got gloriously drunk.

Cheap Light.—Fill a tea-kettle with shavings, knots, old shoes or any thing of the kind. Close the lid so as to make it impervious to air, and place it over a fire. In a short time apply a torch to the orifice of the spout and a clear, white blaze will be the result, illuminating the whole room, and continuing perhaps an evening.

Nothing tends more to unfaithfulness than distrust: to doubt a friend, is to lose him. Believe a man honest, and you make him so.

Hard on the Doctor.—A celebrated physician boasting at dinner that he cured his own hams, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

The annual meeting of the Guilford county Bible Society will be held in the courthouse on the 1st Saturday in August, the 7th, at 11 o'clock A. M. A full meeting is particularly requested.

The ministers of the gospel throughout the county are requested to preach in their respective churches on the fourth of July, a sermon in behalf of the Bible cause and to solicit subscriptions.

By order of the executive committee, S. C. LINDSEY, Sec'y.

We are authorised to announce JOHN M. LOGAN as a candidate for reelection to the County Court Clerkship of Guilford.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM WOODBURN as a candidate for the County Court Clerkship of Guilford.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

WE have recently received a large assortment of the genuine ANCHOR STAMP BOLTING CLOTHS of the old approved Manufactory of Dufour & Co., from No. 1 to 10, inclusive, for sale by EDWIN JAMES & CO. Petersburg, Va., June 22. 20-2

TO THE PUBLIC.

I do hereby give notice, that no person whatsoever, except Peter Adams, Esq., of Greensboro, N. C., is authorized to make any contracts for me, nor transact business of any description, without a written order from the subscriber. A. BENGIN. Salisbury, June 12, 1841. 18-3

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons indebted to the establishment are notified to call immediately and close their accounts. J. E. THOM. F. M. WALKER. June 24th, 1841.

SADDLERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that the SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS will continue to be carried on by him, on a very large and extensive scale, at the old stand opposite Townsend's Hotel—sign of the golden saddle. A large assortment of all the articles usually kept in such establishments, may be found, at all times, on hand, with prices to suit the times. F. M. WALKER. Greensboro, June 26th, 1841. 20-3

RANKIN & McLEAN

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

ATTENTION, Greensboro' Guards.
PARADE in front of the Court House on Saturday 3rd of July at 10 o'clock precisely, with arms in order for inspection. A full company is particularly desired.
By order of the Captain, WM. B. WOOD, O. S. June, 1841.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

HAVE just received 1500 lbs. prime Coffee, 1000 " nails assorted sizes, 100 " Lost Sugar, 1 hhd. Molasses, 1 bbl. Rice. Also on hand Liverpool Salt, Glauber & Epsom Salts, Copal Varnish, Spis. Turpentine, And a quantity of Sole Leather that will be sold on reasonable terms for cash. June 5th, 1841.

SPRING GOODS.

MY purchase of GOODS, for the Spring and Summer trade, made in Philadelphia and New York, has been received. All persons are respectfully invited to examine them. JESSE H. LINDSAY. April, 1841.

A QUANTITY of hemp rope of all sizes manufactured in Va., for sale low. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Quinine!!!

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

GARDEN SEEDS For Sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY February, 1841.

JUST received and for sale on consignment, a quantity of Spirits Turpentine, which will be sold at 75 cents per Gallon. McCONNEL & LINDSAY. June 20th, 1840. 19---t

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. Waver's celebrated Warm Tea and Salve. Greensboro', Aug., 1840.

WE have for sale, one first rate Iron frame Sulkey, also one splendid Boggy large enough for two persons, which will be sold low for cash or on time with approved note. McCONNEL & LINDSAY.

Clover Seed.

20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN. March 22d, 1841.

BECKWITH'S PILLS.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS At 25 cents per Box, AND BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS At 50 cents per Box.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY. November, 1839.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

HAVE just received 1 hhd. MOLASSES, 1000 lbs. NAILS, 500 lbs. COFFEE, 200 lbs. CHEESE, 1 bbl. SPTS. OF TURPENTINE, 1 hbl. EPSOM SALTS, 3 boxes Northern CANDLES, 1 box Northern SOAP, 5 bbls. TAR.

A supply of Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 14 by 20,) Shot, coil Rope, Bed-Cords and Plow-Lines.—Also a quantity of Dried Fruit,—all of which they will sell low for cash. Greensboro', Feb. 24th, 1841.

DAVIDSON PLANK.

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

FOR SALE,

Japan Varnish, Lamp Oil, Turpentine, Linseed Oil, 1 Carboy, Agnesfortis, 52 lb. 1 Carboy, Oil Vitrol, 122 lb. 1 Bbl. Gun Shellac, 129 lb. Best Spanish Indigo, 73 lb. 20 Kegs White Lead, 75 lb. Verdigris in Oil. JESSE H. LINDSAY. Nov. 30, 1840.

WOOL CARDS.

JESSE H. LINDSAY has for sale all kinds of CARDS for Wool Carding Machines. Greensboro', April, 1841.

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

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

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.

FOR RENT.

MY HOUSE and LOT adjoining Mr. S. H. Adams, is for sale. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to James Sloan. JANE ADAMS. Greensboro', June 11th, 1841. 18-3

BACON AND LARD.

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

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

BLUSH.

What is the flower of bluest dye,
That softly pleasing, strikes the eye?
It is the beautiful female blush,
That modest rose,
Which recommends the lovely blush
On which it grows.
"The love's own eloquence, which speaks
Directly to and from the heart,
Portraying on the modest cheeks,
What trembling lips dare not impart."

From the Portland Advertiser. REMOVED DRUNKARDS.

The cause of Temperance is making the most gratifying progress throughout our country. The reformation in Baltimore particularly, has been crowned with the most signal triumphs. It is said that 2000 confirmed drunkards there, have signed the pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and several of the members have become so thoroughly imbued with the importance of this glorious result to the civil and moral condition of themselves and their families and the world, that they have become apostles in this great cause of philanthropy and human happiness.

Several of these persons have visited Boston, where they have collected large crowds of moderate and immoderate drinkers, and produced upon their minds the clearest conviction of the folly and wickedness of longer persisting in the indulgence of the depraved and ruinous appetite for intoxicating liquors.

We have been deeply interested with the remarks of Mr. Hawkins, one of these missionaries, at Faneuil Hall, and beg the attention of all our readers to the extracts from his speech which will follow this article.

We will only add that Mr. Hawkins himself stated on another occasion that his family was brought to abject poverty by his excess in drink, and he pawned his coat off his back, also his time piece for \$5 which cost him \$40, his family, he said, were compelled to sleep on the floor with only straw beds, and they had only 3 chairs and a pine table left.

"I was born of respectable parents, and was educated by a minister, and then bound out to the hatting business, in as perfect a grog shop as ever existed. A few days before I left Baltimore I found the old books of my master there were the names of 60 men upon it, and we could recollect but one that did not go to a drunkard's grave. Another latter says it was just so on his books. At one time there was 12 of us apprentices; 8 of the 12 have died drunkards, one is the almshouse in Cincinnati, one in the almshouse of Baltimore, one is keeping a tavern in Baltimore, and here am I.

For a while I was prosperous, notwithstanding I drank on; I did not expect the appetite to conquer me. Well, when 22 years, in 1818, I went to the West. As soon as away from parental care, I gave way, all went by the board, and my sufferings commenced. For six months I had no shoes, and only one shirt, and one pair of pantaloons. Then I was a vagabond indeed. But I returned, ragged and bloated, to my mother's home. When I got to the edge of the town, I was ashamed even to walk on the ground of my nativity. In the dusk of the evening I crept along to my mother's and was soon dressed up decently.—My mother only said, "John, I am afraid you are bloated." I then drank nothing for a while, but it was so hard to do without, that at length I took a glass of ale, and all was over with me again; my appetite rushed on like a flood and carried all before it. And for 15 years, time after time, I rose and fell; was up and down; would quit all, and then take a little glass. I would earn \$15 a week, be happy and well, and with my money in hand start for home, and in some unaccountable way, imperceptibly and irresistibly fall into a tavern, and think one glass only would do me good. But I found a single glass of ale would conquer all my resolutions. I appeal to all my fellow drunkards if it is not exactly so—if the one glass of intoxicating drink does not annihilate, by revivals of the appetite, all resolutions to resist drinking on.

June 13th, I drank and suffered awfully—I can't tell you now much I suffered in mind—in body, every thing, but in mind more. I drank dreadfully the two first weeks of June—bought by the gallon, and drank, and drank, and was about taking life—drank all the time. On the 14th, I was a wonder to myself; astonished I had any mind left, and yet it seemed in the goodness of God uncommonly clear. I laid in bed long after my wife and daughter were up, and my conscience drove me to madness. I hated the darkness of the night, and when light came I hated the light. I hated myself—my existence. I asked myself, "Can I refrain?" "Is it possible?" Not a being to take me by the hand, and lead or help me along, and say "you can." I was friendless; without help, or light; an outcast. My wife came up stairs and knew I was suffering, and asked me to go down to breakfast. I had a pint of whiskey, and thought I would drink; and yet I knew it was life or death with me as I decided.—Moderate drinkers, beware! Take care you don't get in this condition! Well, I told my wife I would come down presently.—Then my daughter came up and asked me down. I always loved her. More because she was the drunkard's friend—my only friend.

And then she said, "Father don't send me after whiskey to-day."

peetd torture. I told her to leave the chamber and she went down crying and said to her mother, "father is angry with me." My wife came up again, and asked me to take some coffee; I told her I did not want any thing of her, and covered myself in the bed. I soon heard some one enter the room, and I peeped out and saw it was my daughter. I then thought of my past life; my degradation; misery; of my friends; and felt bad enough. So I called her and said, "Hannah, I am not angry with you and I shall not drink any more." She cried and said I did I got up and went to the cupboard and looked at the enemy, my whiskey bottle, and thought, "Is it possible I can be restored," and then turned my back upon it. Several times while dressing, I looked at the bottle but thought I should be lost if I yielded.—Poor drunkard! there is a hope for you. You cannot be worse off than I was; not more degraded, or more of a slave to appetite. You can return if you will, try it—try it.

Well Monday night I went to the Society of Drunkards, and there I found all my old bottle companions. I did not tell any body I was going, not even my wife. I had got out of difficulty, but did not know how long I would keep out.—The 6 pounders of the society were there. We had fished together; got drunk together. You could not break us up when drunk. We stuck like brothers, and so we do now we are sober. One said here is Hawkins, the "regulator," the old bruiser; and then clapped and laughed, as you do now. But there was no laugh or clap in me. I was too sober and solemn for that. The pledge was read for my accommodation. They did not say so, and yet I knew. They all looked over my shoulder to see me write my name. I never had such feelings before. It was a great battle.

At eleven I went home. Because, when I staid out late I always went home drunk. My wife had given me up again, and thought I would be home drunk again, and she began to think about breaking up and going home to mother's. My yard is covered with brick and as I went over the brick my wife listened as she told me, to determine whether the gate-door opened, drunk or sober, for she could tell, and it opened sober and shut sober; and when I entered, my wife was standing in the middle of the room to see me as I came in.—She was astonished, but I smiled and she smiled, as I caught her keen black eye. I told her quick; I could not keep it back.—I have put my name to the temperance pledge never to drink as long as I live. It was a happy time. I cried and she cried; we could not hush it, and our crying waked up our daughter, and she cried too. I tell you this that you may know how happy the reformation of a drunkard makes his family. I slept none that night, my thoughts were better than sleep. Next morning I went to see my mother, old as I was, I must go to see her and tell her of our joys. She had been praying 20 years for her drunken son. Now she said, "It is enough, I am ready to die." It made all my connexions happy.

The next thing was to determine what was to be done. My mind was blunted—character gone—I was getting old; but, men who had slighted me came to my help again and took me by the hand, held me up, encouraged and comforted me. I'll never slight a drunkard as long as I live; he needs sympathy and is worthy of it, poor and miserable as he is; he did not design to become a drunkard; and people have two long told him he cannot reform; it is no use; he must die a drunkard. But now we assure him he can reform and need not live or die so, and we show ourselves, 2000 in one year, as evidence of the fact. The poor wretch here is crammed into the poor house or prison, and when he comes out he meets temptation at every step—he begs you to succor him; but he is led by appetite and neglect, straight to the grogshop. Drunkard! come up here, you can reform—take the pledge in this Cradle of Liberty and be ever free!—Delay not."

Steam on the Osage.—The Jefferson, Missouri Inquirer, mentions the accomplishment by the steamboat Leander, of a trip up the Osage, with about two hundred tons of freight. Another trip is contemplated. Thus the feasibility of navigating this river by steam, almost to the utmost verge of civilization, is proven, and a means of communication opened which will greatly facilitate the development of the boundless resources of that vast and fertile region, which is now dimly known as the "Far West."

Protest.—A portion of the citizens of Florida are about protesting, by petition, against allowing David Levy to take his seat in Congress. They allege he is a foreigner, a subject of the King of Denmark, and has never been naturalized.

March of Improvement.—An overland mail from Bombay to Great Britain, twice a month, is in contemplation by the East India government. This will prove quite an advantage to the mercantile interest.

"Hallo! there, boy, what are you climbing upon that ladder after?" "To spit over my dicky, to be sure," said the boy.

The report that an old lady, in her anxiety to hear a courting scene, run her head through the key-hole, is not contradicted.

"Say Pat, are the days any longer in Ireland than in this country?" "Longer I say, you may well say it; and not only longer, but there are a great many more of them."

"Well mother, the foundations of the great deep have broken up at last." "What do you mean, Timothy?" "My trowsers have got a hole in 'em, that's what I mean."

Cost of Glory.—In the last war between England and France, two millions one hundred thousand men were slain.—The cost of the same war to England, in money, was one billion and fifty-eight millions of pounds sterling, most of which is yet unpaid.

Religious Tolerance.—The Court of Sessions, in the city of New York, is composed of three judges, one a Protestant, the second a Catholic, and the third an Israelite!

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1841.
Mitchel Carter & Thomas J. Boyd,
against
Pendleton Jones, Pleasant Black, & Thomas Smith.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Smith (one of the defendants in this case) is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks successively, that the said Thomas Smith appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rockingham, at the Courthouse in the town of Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the complainant's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

JOHN L. LESUEUR, C. M. E.
June, 1841. Pr. adv. \$4 20. 19-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1841.**

Thomas S. Galloway } Petition for partition
vs.
Hugh McAn, et al. } of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants, Wm. McAn, Hance McAn, Robert Birney and his wife Lydia, formerly Lydia McAn, Greenberry Winingham and his wife Mary, formerly Mary McAn, and Arthur F. McAn, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for said defendants personally to be and appear before the Justices of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of August next, then and there to answer or demur to the petitioners' petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph Holderby, Clerk of our said court, at office, in Wentworth, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1841.

J. HOLDERBY, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$5 00. 19-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

**Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May Term, 1841.**

William W. Price } Original attachment
vs.
Stephen R. Neal } viewed on land.

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 for him for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying him the said Stephen R. Neal 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 Greensborough, on the 3d Monday of August next, then and there to reply, 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 3d Monday of May, 1841.

JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.
Pr. adv. \$4 20. 19-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURREY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1841.

Eleanor Cummings }
vs.
John Cummings } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant John Cummings is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, Carolina Watchman and Raleigh Star; that the said John Cummings appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surrey at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday of August next and answer or said petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness Winston Somers Clerk of our said Court at Rockford the 5th Monday after the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

W. SOMERS, C. S. C.
Rockford, May 5th, 1841.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1841.

Anna Millis }
vs.
James Millis } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, James Millis is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that the said James Millis appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer to the said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness Thos. Caldwell, clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1841.

THOMAS CALDWELL, C. S. C.
June 7. 1841. Pr. adv. \$1 20. 15-6

PROSPECTUS OF THE RURAL REPOSITORY,

Volume 18th, Commencing June 19, 1841.
EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.
Price only one dollar per annum.

THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be devoted to Polite Literature, containing Moral and Sentimental Tales, Original Communications, Biography, Travelling Sketches, Anecdotes, Humorous and Historical Anecdotes, Useful Receipts, Poetry, &c. The first number of the Eighteenth Volume of the Rural Repository will be issued on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1841.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgments to all Contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of this publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan and published on the same form as heretofore, and that no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.
THE RURAL REPOSITORY will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, embellished with numerous engravings, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index, the volume making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per annum, *invariably in advance.* Persons remitting us Five Dollars, free of postage, shall receive SIX Copies, and those remitting us Ten Dollars, free of postage, shall receive THIRTEEN Copies, or TWELVE Copies of this volume and one copy of either the 11th, 12th, 16th or 17th volumes. THIRTY Copies mailed to one address for Twenty Dollars, sent to us in one remittance, free of postage.

No subscription received for less than one year. All the back numbers furnished to new subscribers during the year, until the edition is out, unless otherwise ordered.

Post Masters will send money for Subscribers to this paper, free of any expense. Names of subscribers with the amount of Subscription, to be sent as soon as possible to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.
Hudson, Columbia Co. N. Y., 1841.

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.

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:

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.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

ALL persons indebted to this firm, be their accounts great or small, are respectfully invited to come forward and close their accounts, at the usual time of settlement. A little cash will be cheerfully received, as we wish to carry on merchandise. Those who will not attend to this notice, may expect to find their accounts attended to for them; as settlement must be made, or the business become ruinous.

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For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Jayne's Carmine 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 of 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.

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

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Greensborough, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNES & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from \$1 50 up to \$50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings; Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, 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 Greensborough, and throughout the State North Carolina.

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

T. Caldwell & Sons

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, their supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of a great variety of DRY GOODS, both for male and female. Also
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware & Crockery.

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

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

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

May, 1841.

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. If faithfully employed, I have no doubt of its general success. I may add that before using the Tonic, I had tried almost all the various articles employed for the hair, such as the Macassar Oil, all the different preparations of Bear's Oil, Vegetable Hair Oil, &c. &c. without experiencing much, if any, benefit.

Respectfully yours,

S. S. FITCH, No. 172 Chestnut St.

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

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

TO MILL OWNERS and Mill Wrights.

WE have just received a large assortment of the Anchor Bolting Cloth, which we will sell lower than they have ever been sold in this country. We will say to any gentleman buying of our cloths, that we will warrant them in every respect to be the genuine Anchor Cloths. Should any of these cloths not prove what we recommend them to be we will return the money in every instance. The time has been when mill owners would have to pay from fifty to one hundred dollars—just compare them with our present prices, and you will buy a new cloth without any further ceremony. From No. 6 to No. 10.

All we ask of you is to call and examine our cloths before you purchase elsewhere. M'CONNEL & LINDSAY.
December, 1840.

PINE SHINGLES.

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

A New Business IN GREENSBORO.

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 spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be repaired here, and any order from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has associated 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.

SPOONER'S PATENT HYGIENIC MEDICINES.

ARE the best and cheapest family and general medicines in use. These medicines are the result of a life of study and experience; the proprietor warrants them to effect a cure, or the purchase money will be returned by himself or travelling agent.—They comprise the Hygienic or Family Pill; the Hygienic Tonic, to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent fevers and agues. For further information the afflicted are invited to possess themselves of the Hygienic and Extra Hygienic, furnished gratis at the proprietor's office No. 2 Astor House, New York, and by all his agents. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and invalids, together with twenty-five useful receipts, and a mass of facts and certificates that must convince every reasonable mind, that the Hygienic Medicines are invaluable.

For sale also by
T. CALDWELL & SONS.
Greensboro' Jan. 1st, 1840.

BARGAINS.



Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Carryalls, &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.

Patrons respectfully solicited, and punctuality and faithfulness pledged by
THOMAS THOMPSON.

Thompsonville, Rocking-
ham, N. C. April, 9, 1841 10-4

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.