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EGYPT.

BY E. JOY MORRIS, ESQUIRE.

From "Notes of a Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Arabia Petrea, to the Holy Land."

I was now upon the Nile; the imagination kindled at the associations connected with this mysterious stream. I thought of its shores covered with historic glory, of the Pyramids, Thebes, Denderah, and Memphis, whose majestic ruins still strike the traveller with amazement, as in the days of Herodotus. The names of Moses, Cambyzes, Sesostris, Napoleon, at once sprung to the lips, and as the turbid stream rolled on, I thought of its undiscovered fountains which have lain hidden in the inaccessible regions of the South to this day. There is an air of mystery hanging about this singular river, from its connection with the earliest history of man, the hoar antiquity of the cities that cover its banks, the remarkable mixture of the fabulous and real in every thing touching it, the dependence of the valley of Egypt upon it as a barrier against the incursions of the desert, and the silent and almost imperceptible rise and fall of its waters, that strongly interests the mind, and invites it into an illimitable field of speculation. Our musings were suddenly interrupted by a sharp breeze that filled the drooping sails, and urged us upward against the current with great velocity. The river had been falling about four months, so that it had sunk considerably below the banks. It was still turbulent and muddy, but the current had lost much of its force. The water, when filtered, has a pungent, fresh, and cool flavour, that is exceedingly agreeable to the taste.

On the evening of the fifth day, at twenty-five miles from Cairo, we saw the sun set behind the Pyramids. At that distance their lofty summits were distinctly visible. A favorable breeze during the night brought us next morning to Boulac, the port of Cairo, where, after a farce of custom house examination, which the Arab instructors, collectors, &c., willingly abandoned for a few piastres, we mounted donkeys, and rode to Cairo, a mile inland. We found an English hotel of Mr. Hill. The next morning we set off to visit the Pyramids. The invaluable donkey was here again our companion.—We rode down through old Cairo to the Nile, and there crossed the river to Gizeh. On our way across the river, we stopped at the island of Rhoda to examine the Nilometer. It is a tall square column of marble enclosed in a stone house divided into cubits and inches, for ascertaining the rise of the river. It stands in a large square basin, into which there is a descent by steps. On these steps Moses is said to have been discovered by the daughter of Pharaoh, in the ark of bulrushes. The island of Rhoda lies in the channel of the Nile, between Cairo and the opposite village of Gizeh. It is laid out as a garden, in groves, bowers, and pleasant walks, by an Englishman, who resides upon it with a handsome salary, from its proprietor, Ibrahim Pasha.

On landing at Gizeh, the Pyramids, though several miles distant appeared to be directly before us. In three hours, after a ride across the intervening plain, we arrived at the base of the rocky elevation on which the pyramids are erected. Here begins the desert, the pyramids making the limit of cultivated land. A number of Bedouins, who lived around the pyramids, come running to us and offering their services as guides. Ascending the rocky foundation of the pyramids, we stood at their base, and here, for the first time, we had some idea of their immense mass and size. Standing at the base of the great pyramid of Cheops, and looking up its sides, it seemed to lean against the sky; we were too eager to scale the summit to stand long at the base. We ascended at one of the corners; a Bedouin, mounted upon the stone above, extended his hand to the person ascending, while another aided him with a lift of his shoulders from below. The pyramids being built with reeding layers of stone, a ledge of about three feet in width is left upon each layer, which affords a secure landing place. In this manner the ascent was easily made in fifteen minutes. Instead of an apex hardly wide enough to stand upon, we found the apex of the pyramid of Cheops, a flat square at least fifteen feet broad. A large stone is in the centre, indicating that the original sharp apex of the pyramid has been destroyed, which of course has diminished its height. According to Herodotus, the pyramids were originally covered with a smooth coat of cement, which rendered it impossible to ascend them. The broken jagged sides of the pyramids show that several attempts have been made to destroy them, a labour which one of the Arabian caliphs found a task only equal to the power of those who built them. The view from the top of the pyramids extends over the whole breadth of the valley of the Nile, from the Mokattam mountains back of Cairo, to the Libyan desert. While we were on the pyramids the sun went down; my companions descended to sleep in tents at some distance on the plain, while I remained on the top of the pyramid, having resolved to pass the night there. I retained the Shiek of the Bedouins and two of his men, and sent down another to bring up the pipes and coffee I had brought from Cairo. The promise of a backsheesh silenced their protestations and fears. The Bedouins kindled a fire with charcoal under the lee of the stone, and made me some excellent coffee after their manner. Washing the coffee down with a bumper of claret to the memory of old Cheops, we lit our pipes, the Bedouins leaving me to contemplate the darkening landscape, while they, gathered in a group, indulged in suspicious surmises as to my object in sleeping on the

pyramids. The last rays of light were gradually fading from the horizon, and the landscape was every moment becoming darker and darker. On one side stretched a green plain, dotted with villages and clumps of palms, the bright crest of the Nile, gleaming in the expiring rays of the sun, and meandering through it in gentle curves, relieved the dark green of the landscape. Beyond, the minarets of Cairo, were indistinctly seen tipped with the departing light. Turning to the north, the eye ranged over the great desert of Libya, which stretched away a black expanse of sand, upon which not a human being was to be seen. The solitude was as profound as that which reigned within the chambers of the pyramid beneath us.—Across the plain, as day declined, the villages were indicated only by flitting lights and the baying of dogs.—By midnight the moon was in the zenith, and the heavens presented a brilliant host of planets and stars, such as the old astronomers had probably gazed upon from this very spot. The Bedouins were all asleep, so burying myself in the folds of a Greek capote, I turned my back against the stone, and fell asleep. The bull Apis, Cheops, the transmigration of souls, with speculations on Egyptian theology and oology, occupied my dreams, and I was engaged in a very interesting dispute with Herodotus, touching the architects of the pyramids, when the Bedouin Shiek awoke me, and told me the sun was rising. The earth was yet robed in the twilight of morning. The horizon in the quarter of the sun was streaked with pencilings of light, while the rest of the heavens were almost perfectly dark. As the sun approached the edge of the horizon, light shot around it; in a moment more the top of the sun's orb was visible, and instantaneously afterwards he wheeled up with a majestic bound, and poured a flood of light over heaven and earth. It was as magnificent as the first sun that rose upon the first morning—"God said let there be light, and there was light." Immediately afterwards I descended, and rejoined my companions, with no other unpleasant effects from my night's sleep on the top of the pyramids, than a purse lightened by a liberal backsheesh, and a rather uneasy appetite.

Having made the ascent of the pyramid of Cheops, we next turned our attention to the interior. This pyramid stands on a platform of rock a hundred and fifty feet above the surrounding desert, and near fifty more above the valley of the Nile. We found the entrance in the centre of the north side. Several Arabs accompanied us as guides.—We clambered up to it about thirty feet above the base. We proceeded down the passage, crouching and groping our way along, each preceded by a guide, holding a taper. Having descended this passage to some depth, we struck another passage which ascends into the body of the pyramid at a rather sharp angle. We followed this until our way was obstructed by a rock, which overhangs the mouth of the well. Climbing over this impediment we came to the point whence a long horizontal gallery branches off to the Queen's chamber; we continued our way however up the passage leading with a gentle inclination to the King's chamber. After considerable toil, we arrived at the great chamber of the pyramid. The guides had brought with them a large quantity of tapers, but their united illumination gave us but a faint idea of the size and appearance of the chamber. We could see however, that the ceiling and walls, like the passages we had just traversed, were lined with immense slabs of Syene granite and porphyry polished to an extraordinary brilliancy. They were so compactly joined together, as to present a surface of uniform smoothness, having the appearance of one entire block of stone. This chamber being in the centre of the pyramid, is supposed to communicate with other apartments. The entrance if there be any, is hermetically closed, and nothing less than an earthquake will ever rend it open.—In the middle of the apartment we observed the sarcophagus, broken and mutilated. This apartment is thirty-seven feet two inches long, seventeen feet two inches wide, and near twenty feet in height. One of the Arabs discharged a pistol while we were in it; the reverberation was deafening. The sound seemed to gather force, as it rolled thro' the many chambers of the pyramid; echo followed echo, until the din became appalling; now lulling, then again breaking forth into a louder roar, as it rushed into some new chamber. At last with one explosive peal of thunder, it burst its way out and ceased. These multiplied echos indicate that there are other chambers in this pyramid, not yet discovered.

The Queen's chamber, which is directly beneath the one we had just visited, is of smaller dimensions but finished with the same compact masonry, and polished granite, as that of the King's. These were the only chambers we entered, the access to even these being attended with much difficulty.—We were obliged to grope our way along in the dark, on our hands and feet, half choked with the dust which our progress excited, not knowing whither we were going, but following blindly upon the heels of our Bedouin guides. A new chamber was discovered several years ago, directly above the King's, of small dimensions, by Mr. Davidson, the British Consul at Cairo; and, in 1836, Cavaglia opened three new chambers directly above this, the largest of which is more than thirty-eight feet long. The chambers, as far as opened in this pyramid, are directly above each other, the object of which succession Colonel Vyse supposes to have been to lessen the superincumbent weight of one upon the other. The well, the mouth of which we crossed at the termination of one of the galleries has been descended to the depth of one hundred and fifty five feet, without attaining the bottom.—Cavaglia found a shaft which conducted towards the foundation of the pyramid, where he entered a large chamber sixty feet long. This chamber is in the centre of the pyramid directly beneath the upper chambers. In it is the mouth of a well which has not been opened, but is supposed to lead below the level of the Nile, to subterranean passages, or probably to some canal which connected with the Nile, and served as an auxiliary in the religious solemnities enacted in these subterranean caverns. Cavaglia found many passages leading

from this chamber, in different directions, sealed up, however, at some distance from the opening by blocks of stone. Should a perfect exploration ever take place of the wells of the pyramid, and these passages, it would be found that they communicate with the adjoining pyramid of Cephrenes, and as there are the same kind of subterranean galleries in that pyramid of an equally intricate and labyrinthine course, it is not unreasonable to conjecture that they communicate with the neighboring pyramid of Mycerinus.

The whole rock beneath the pyramid is excavated into subterranean galleries and caverns, which once, probably opened upon the great avenue of stone which conducted to the Nile, at the head of which stood the Sphinx. We know enough to conclude that the pyramids were erected for a triple object, as mausolea for the kings—astronomical observatories—and for the celebration of the religious mysteries; and in my humble opinion, their founders had in view the combination of these three objects. A few facts are sufficient to sustain this hypothesis. The sarcophagi found in them are evidence of their destination as royal sepulchres. The exact position of the four corners of the pyramids with reference to the four cardinal points of the compass—the uniform angle of 26 deg. of the sloping channels of entrance, and the observation made by Cavaglia that the polar star during his exploration of the pyramid of Cheops was to be seen from the bottom of the first gallery, and that it passed over it during his stay at the pyramid,—all these facts indubitably prove the adaptation of the pyramids to astronomical purposes. That they were in some manner connected with the religion of the Egyptians, is reasonable to conjecture from the mysterious nature of that religion; its dark and secret ceremonies, secluded from the eye of the vulgar in gloomy temples and hidden caves, and the perfect adaptation of the subterranean chambers, vaults, and galleries beneath the pyramids, to its rites and ceremonies.

The pyramid of Cephrenes, is several hundred feet distant from the great pyramid. This pyramid was opened by Belzoni. It contains several chambers of great beauty. It is better preserved than the pyramid of Cheops; part of the original cement on the outside still remaining. Beyond this again, on the same level, is another pyramid, and several miles distant, nearly in a line with the pyramids, of Gizeh, on the edge of the desert, are the pyramids of Sakkarah and Abousir. The pyramids of Sakkarah are quite inferior structures to those of Gizeh being loosely built of small stones of very meagre dimensions in height and extent.—The pyramid of Cheops towers above all, while the others gradually diminish in height as they recede from the great pyramid. Cavaglia is of opinion that all these pyramids are connected by subterranean galleries. The hollow sound which the earth gives back to the footsteps, between these pyramids would seem to give a show of plausibility to such an opinion. This underground communication would traverse a distance of nearly ten miles! Connect this reasonable hypothesis, and the time and labor necessary for the excavation of such immense works beneath the earth, with the absence of hieroglyphs, or any signs of writing in the pyramids, and you may have some idea of the prodigious antiquity of the pyramids and their yet undeveloped mysteries.

In the midst of all this mystery and confusion sits the gigantic figure of the Sphinx, smiling placidly and benignly, and seeming to exult in the baffled curiosity of the bewildered traveller. The head and neck alone remain above the sand, a height of thirty feet. The face has been so much marred by the iconoclastic Mahomedans, that the features are left of almost all their original beauty. The outlines of the face indicate it to be sculpture of much merit, though it may be justly doubted whether it ever possessed so much beauty and expression as is ascribed to it by the ancient authors. With the aid of a ladder we ascended to the head where four of us sat down together to breakfast. The whole figure of the Sphinx was cleared of the sand which now surrounds it, by Belzoni. Between the legs he found a tablet and an altar which appeared to be stained with blood of sacrifices. On one of the paws of the legs, which stretched out fifty feet from the body, he found a temple. This gigantic figure when thus fully exposed to view, must have been very imposing. A doorway is said to have anciently existed between the legs of the Sphinx, which gave entrance to the subterranean vaults beneath, which formed part of the labyrinthine chambers and galleries that traverse the earth between the pyramids.

The pyramids are surrounded by an immense number of mummy pits, which stretch over the desert for several miles. We descended into one of them which was filled with jars containing the bones of the Ibises, and other sacred birds. At Thebes these jars contain the mummy of the Ibises, swathed in linen, well preserved; but here the bones alone are preserved in the jars. We penetrated with much difficulty, into a mummy pit where were piled up vast numbers of human mummies, which we crushed at every step, filling the narrow cave with dust, and almost stifling ourselves with the perfumed exhalations. The earth above, was strewn with the legs and skulls, and bodies of ancient Egyptians, which the ruthless Bedouins had dug out of the pits, and stripped of their covering, in their search for treasure. The jackalls burrow in the mummy pits, but the sapless bones of the mummies are left undisturbed by them. In approaching one of these pits, we were suddenly startled with the apparition of a troop of Arabs, men, women, and children, who issued out of it, and came running at us, each holding up in arm, leg or skull of a mummy which they were emulously screaming to us to buy of them. A naked little urchin, who was tugging along with the body of one of Cheops' subjects on his shoulders, most vociferously demanded of me to buy his prize, and when I refused, impudently broke it over the head of my donkey. Neither our guides nor servants manifested any sympathy for us, so we were obliged to compound with the beggars by the distribution of a few piasters as backsheesh, which we left them contending about like so many hungry dogs.

On our return to Cairo we diverged from the direct route to examine the site of ancient Memphis, now occupied by the village of Mitrahania. Positively nothing remains of the mighty Sesostris but the colossal statue which is arbitrarily called the statue of Sesostris. It is prostrate upon its face, but the earth is sufficiently excavated around to show the features, which are mild and handsome, more resembling the face of a woman than a man. We found the Arabs of the village very civil, but cautiously watching our movements lest we should chance to find some treasure which had escaped their duller perceptions. They were so poor as to smoke straw in their pipes; we gave them some good Latakia tobacco, for which they were abundantly grateful. Our way after leaving this village was through a forest of date palms near sixty feet high, which with their tall, columnar trunks and graceful crown of foliage, spreading out like a bunch of ostrich feathers, had a most majestic appearance. They were planted in rows, with wide echoing walks between. The vast Necropolis of her common dead, and the stupendous sepulchres of her kings, are the only existing memorials of Memphis. Never was a city more utterly obliterated from the face of the earth. Could the count less generations of her ancient inhabitants which now rest beneath the pyramids and the desert, burst their cerements, and walk the earth with its present tenants, they would more than quadruple the whole of the actual population of Egypt. Millions upon millions are heaped together in that great Necropolis which stretches along the edge of the desert for more than ten miles extent. No where can the traveller see such an example of the vanity of human glory as in the naked plain once covered with the temples and palaces of Memphis, and in the countless tombs of those who once animated it with busy life and action.

The sun had set before we reached Cairo, and the gates were closed, but a few piasters lodged in the hand of the guard, had as much effect as the open sesame upon the gates of the Cave of the Forty Thieves.

Romantic.—On waking in the morning, to find a bad bug perched on a stool at your bed side, picking his teeth with your jack-knife.

Juvenile Precocity.—"Pa, has lightning got fists?" "No, my child." "I guess it has, Pa, for I read in the paper that the lightning struck a man and knocked him down."

MR. ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE VETO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—AUGUST 16, 1842.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States returning to this House the act, which originated in it, "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," with his objections to it, with instructions to report thereon to the House, have attended to that service, and respectfully report:

The Message is the last of a series of Executive measures the result of which has been to defeat and nullify the whole action of the Legislative authority of this Union, upon the most important interests of the nation.

At the accession of the late President Harrison, by election of the People, to the Executive chair, the finances, the revenue, and the credit of the country were found in a condition so greatly disordered and so languishing, that the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress to provide a remedy for this distempered state of the great body politic. It was even then a disease of no sudden occurrence, and of no ordinary malignity. Four years before, the immediate predecessor of General Harrison had been constrained to resort to the same expedient, a special session of Congress, the result of which had only proved the first of a succession of palliatives, purchasing momentary relief at the expense of deeper seated disease and aggravated symptoms, growing daily more intense through the whole four years of that administration. It had expended, from year to year, from eight to ten millions of dollars beyond its income, absorbing in that period nearly ten millions pledged for deposit with the States, eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, from five to six millions of trust funds, and as much Treasury notes; and was sinking under the weight of its own improvidence and incompetency.

The sentence of a suffering People had commanded a change in the Administration, and the contemporaneous elections throughout the Union had placed in both Houses of Congress majorities, the natural exponents of the principles which it was the will of the People should be substituted in the administration of their Government, instead of those which had brought the country to a condition of such wretchedness and shame. There was perfect harmony of principle between the chosen President of the People and this majority, thus constituted in both Houses of Congress; and the first act of his administration was to call a special session of Congress for their deliberation and action upon the measures indispensably necessary for relief to the public distress, and to retrieve the prosperity of the great community of the nation.

On the 31st day of May, 1841, within three months after the inauguration of President Harrison, the Congress assembled at his call. But the reins of the Executive car were already in other hands. By an inscrutable decree of Providence the chief of the People's choice, in harmony with whose principles the majorities of both Houses had been constituted, was laid low in death. The President who had called the meeting of Congress was no longer the President when Congress met. A successor to the office had assumed the title, with totally different principles, though professing the same at the time of his election, which, far from harmonising, like those of his predecessor, with the majority of both Houses of Congress, were soon disclosed in diametrical opposition to them.

The first development of this new, and most unfortunate, condition of the General Government,

was manifested by the failure, once and again, of the first great measure intended by Congress to restore the credit of the country, by the establishment of a National Bank—a failure caused exclusively by the operation of the veto power by the President. In the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, the Executive is not only separated from the Legislative power, but made dependent and responsible to it. Until a very recent period of our history, all reference in either House of Congress to the opinions or wishes of the President, relating to any subject in deliberation before them, was regarded as an outrage upon the rights of the deliberative body, among the first of whose duties it is to spurn the influence of the dispenser of patronage and power. Until very recently, it was sufficient greatly to impair the influence of any member to be suspected of personal subservience to the executive; and any allusion to his wishes in debate was deemed a departure not less from decency than from order. An anxious desire to accommodate the action of Congress to the opinions and wishes of Mr. Tyler had led to modifications of the first bill for the establishment of a National Bank, presented to him for his approval, widely differing from the opinions entertained of their expediency by the majority of both Houses of Congress, but which failed to obtain that approval for the sake of which they had been reluctantly adopted. A second attempt ensued, under the indispensable necessity of a fiscal corporation to the revenues and credit of the nation, to prepare an act, to which an informal intercourse and communication between a member of the House, charged with the duty of preparing the bill, and the President of the United States himself, might secure by compliance with his opinions a pledge in advance of his approval of the bill, when it should be presented to him. That pledge was obtained. The bill was presented to him in the very terms which he had prescribed as necessary to obtain his sanction, and it met the same fate with its predecessor; and it is remarkable that the reasons assigned for the refusal to approve the second bill were in direct and immediate conflict with those which had been assigned for the refusal to sign the first.

Thus the measure, first among those deemed by the Legislature of the Union indispensably necessary for the salvation of its highest interests, and for the restoration of its credit, its honor, its prosperity, was prostrated, defeated, annulled, by the weak and wavering obstinacy of one man, accidentally, and not by the will of the People, invested with that terrible power, as if prophetically described by one of his own chosen ministers, at this day, as "the right to deprive the People of self government."

The first consequence of this Executive legislation was not only to prostrate the efforts of the Legislature itself, to relieve the People from their distress, to replenish the exhausted Treasury and call forth the resources of the country, to redeem the public faith to the fulfilment of the national engagements, but to leave all the burdens and embarrassments of the public Treasury, brought upon it by the improvidence of the preceding administration, bearing upon the People with aggravated pressure. The fatal error of the preceding administration had been an excess of expenditure beyond its income. That excess had been an average of eight millions of dollars a year, at least, during the four years of its existence. The practical system of its fiscal operations had been a continued increase of expenditures and diminution of revenues, and it left as a bequest to its successor no effective reduction of expenses, but a double reduction of revenue to the amount of millions, to occur, of course, by the mere lapse of time, unless averted, within fifteen months, by subsequent legislation.

By the double exercise of the Presidential interdiction upon the two bills for establishing a National Bank this legislation was prevented. The excess of expenditures beyond the revenue continued and increased. The double reduction of revenue, prescribed by the compromise of 1833, was suffered to take its full effect—no reduction of the expenditures had been prescribed; and, in the course of eighteen months, since the inauguration of President Harrison, an addition of at least fifteen millions to the enormous deficit already existing in the Treasury at the close of the last administration, is now charged upon the prevailing party in Congress, by those who had made it the law, while the exercise of the veto power alone disabled the Legislature itself from the power of applying the only remedy which it was within the competency of legislation itself to provide.

The great purpose for which the special session of Congress had been called was thus defeated by the exercise of the veto power. At the meeting of Congress, at the regular annual session, the majorities of both Houses, not yielding to the discouragement of disappointed hopes and baffled energies, undertook the task of raising, by impost duties, a revenue adequate to the necessities of the Treasury, and to the fulfilment of the national obligations.

By the assiduous and unremitting labors of the committee of both Houses charged with the duties of providing for the necessities of the revenue, and for the great manufacturing interest of the Northern, Central, and Western States, which must be so deeply affected by any adjustment of a tariff, to raise exclusively a revenue adequate to the necessary expenses of the Government from duties on imports, a tariff bill believed to be nearly, if not wholly, sufficient for that purpose, was elaborated and simply discussed through a long series of weeks in both branches of the Legislature. The process of gestation through which alone such a complicated system could be organized, necessarily consumed many months of time; nor were the committees or the House exempted from severe reproach, which the purchased presses of the Executive Chief are even yet casting upon Congress, without rebuke or restraint from him. The delays were occasioned by the patient and unweary investigation of the whole subject by the appropriate committee. As the period approached when the so called compromise tariff was to be consummated,

leaving the Government without any revenue and... the ordinary expenditures of the Government is believed to be a system of fiscal management unwisely impulsive, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House provides that they shall not be appropriated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole nation. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the purchaser, but an exchange of equivalents scarcely more burdensome to the grantee than if he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the sales to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government is to waste and destroy the property. This property is held by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving away the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring it to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures is to give it up to dilapidation and waste. It is in political economy precisely the same as if an individual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its proceeds in the payment of his household expenses. The first principles of political economy necessary for a nation is to raise by taxation within the year the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year. Every departure from this principle is a step in the path of national bankruptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the Treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year, and not by the dissipation of the common property.

And now, to crown this system of continual and unrelenting exercise of Executive legislation by the alternate gross abuse of constitutional power and bold assumption of powers never vested in him by any law, we come to the Veto Message referred by the House to this committee. A comparative review of the four several vetoes which, in the course of fifteen months, have suspended the legislation of the Union, combined with that amphibious production, the reasons for approving and signing a bill, and at the same time striking, by judicial construction, at its most important enactment, illustrated by contemporaneous effusions of temper and of sentiment divulged at convivial festivals, and obtruded upon the public eye by the fatal friendship of sycophantic private correspondents, and stripped to its naked nature by the repeated and daring assumption both of legislative and of judicial power, would present anomalies of character and conduct rarely seen upon earth. Such an investigation, though strictly within the scope of the instructions embraced in the reference to this committee, would require a voluminous report, which the scantiness of time will not allow, and which may not be necessary for maturing the judgment of the House upon the document now before them.

The reasons assigned by the President for returning to the House of Representatives, with his objections, the bill to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties and for other purposes, are preceded by a brief dissertation upon the painful sensations which any individual invested with the veto power must feel in exercising it upon important acts of the Legislature. The paragraph is worded with extreme caution, and with obvious intent to avoid the assertion, made in such broad and unqualified terms in the letter read at the Philadelphia Independence-day dinner party, that Congress can enact no law without the concurrence of the Executive. There is in this paper a studious effort to save any individual from the imputation of asserting the unequal independence of the Executive upon the Legislature, and the impotence of Congress to enact any law without him. That assertion, made in so explicit and unqualified terms, in the Philadelphia letter, is here virtually disclaimed and disavowed. The exercise of some independence of judgment, in regard to all acts of legislation, by any individual invested with the veto power, is here curtailed and narrowed down to the mere privilege of not yielding his well considered, most deeply fixed, and repeatedly declared opinions on matters of great public concernment, to those of a co-ordinate department without requesting that department seriously to re-examine the subject of their difference. The co-ordinate department to the Legislature is no longer the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. The power of Congress to enact a law without the co-operation of any individual Executive is conceded, not merely by unavoidable inference, for the closing paragraph of the message, recurring again to the same troublesome reminiscence, observes, that after all, the effect of what he does is substantially to call on Congress to reconsider the subject. If, on such reconsideration a majority of two thirds of both Houses should be in favor of this measure, it will become a law notwithstanding his objections. The truism of this remark may perhaps be accounted for by the surmise that it was a new discovery, made since the writing of the Philadelphia dinner-party letter; and the modest presumption ascribed to the constitution that the executive can commit no error of opinion unless two thirds of both branches of the Legislature are in conflict, with him, is tempered by the amiable assurance that in that event he will cheerfully acquiesce in a result which would be precisely the same whether he should acquiesce in it or not. The aptitude of this hypothetical position may be estimated by the calculation of the chances that the contingency which it supposes is within the verge of possibility.

The reasons assigned by the President for his objections to this bill are further preceded by a narrative of his antecedent opinions and communications on the subject of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. He admits that at the opening of the extra session he recommended such a distribution, but he avers that this recommendation was expressly coupled with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed the rate of 20 per cent. provided by the compromise act of 1833.

Who could imagine that, after this most emphatic coupling of the revenue from duties of import with the revenue from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, the first and paramount objection of the President, to this bill should be that it unites two subjects, which, so far from having any affinity to one another, are wholly incongruous in their character—which two subjects are identically the same with those which he had coupled together in his recommendation to Congress at the extra session? If there was no affinity between the parties, why did he join them together? If the union was illegitimate, who was the administering priest of the unhallowed rites? It is objected to this bill, that it is both a revenue and an appropriation bill. What then? Is not the act of September 4, 1841, approved and signed by the President himself, both a revenue and an appropriation bill? Does it not enact that, in the event of an insufficiency of import duties not exceeding twenty per cent. ad valorem, to defray the current expenses of the Government the proceeds of the sales of the lands shall be levied as part of the same revenue, and appropriated to

the same purposes? The appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to defray the ordinary expenditures of the Government is believed to be a system of fiscal management unwisely impulsive, improvident, and unjust; and it is precisely for that reason that the bill now before the House provides that they shall not be appropriated. The public lands are the noble and inappreciable inheritance of the whole nation. The sale of them to individuals is not a tax upon the purchaser, but an exchange of equivalents scarcely more burdensome to the grantee than if he should receive it as a gratuitous donation. To appropriate the proceeds of the sales to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government is to waste and destroy the property. This property is held by Congress in trust. Mr. Tyler speaks of the distribution as if it was giving away the property. It is precisely the reverse. It is restoring it to the owner. To appropriate the proceeds to defray the current expenditures is to give it up to dilapidation and waste. It is in political economy precisely the same as if an individual landholder should sell off, year after year, parcels of his estate, and consume its proceeds in the payment of his household expenses. The first principles of political economy necessary for a nation is to raise by taxation within the year the whole sum required for the expenditures of that year. Every departure from this principle is a step in the path of national bankruptcy and ruin. The daily demands of the Treasury must be supplied by the income derived from taxation by the year, and not by the dissipation of the common property.

The second reason of the President for objecting to the passage of this bill is not more ponderous than the first. It is the destitute and embarrassed state of the Treasury, and the impolicy, if not unconstitutionality, of giving away a fruitful source of revenue which it retained may be seized by the Government and applied to meet its daily wants. But the President had just told us that this fruitful source of revenue was a subject wholly dissimilar in its character from that of revenue raised by duties of import—so dissimilar that the union of them formed in his mind an insurmountable objection to the passage of the bill. "I most respectfully submit (says the message) whether this is a time to give away the proceeds of the land sales, when the public lands constitute a fund which all others may be made most useful in sustaining 'the public credit.' And how could it be made thus useful? Precisely by giving them away. By giving them away forever! For if the principle be once established that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be substituted in the place of revenue by taxation to defray the ordinary annual expenses of the National Government, never more will the people of any State in this Union have the benefit of one dollar from this richest of mines of inexhaustible wealth, bestowed upon them by their bountiful Creator for the improvement of their own condition. But given away—yes, to the last cent given away, forever, to pamper the reckless extravagance of a Government forever preaching retrenchment and economy, and forever heaping million upon million of annual expenditures 'to suckle armies and feed nure the land.'"

The committee submit to the House their unhesitating opinion that the appropriation of any part of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to the ordinary annual expenditures would be the only effectual and irrevocable giving away of that great and inestimable inheritance of the American People. That, if once that growing and inexhaustible fund shall be doomed to form the whole or any part of the ways and means for the annual estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the National Government, the People may bid farewell, a long farewell, to every hope of ever receiving a dollar's useful improvement from that gift of God to them, thus cruelly and perfidiously wrested from their hands.

Nineteen of this States of the Union, in the ardent, perhaps, in some cases, inconsiderately ardent, pursuit of this improvement of their own condition, have become involved; some of them heavily involved, in debt. The greatest portion of this debt has been contracted for the accomplishment of stupendous works to expedite and facilitate the intercourse of travel and of trade between the remotest extremes of this great Republic, swarming from year to year, with redoubting millions of population. It is no exaggerated estimate of the value of these works to say, that the saving of time, of labor, and of expense to individual citizens of the Union, enjoying the benefit of these public works, more than repays, in every single year, the whole cost of their construction.

But, while these immense benefits have been thus secured to the People, as a community of individuals, the States which authorized them have contracted a burden of liabilities heavier than they are able to bear. They need the assistance of a friendly and powerful hand, and where should they find it but in the sympathies of the National Government? In their fidelity to the trust committed to their charge in this immense and almost boundless public domain? The application of the proceeds of the public lands to alleviate the burden of these debts pressing upon the people of almost all the States, is, if not the only, the most unexceptionable mode of extending the mighty arm of the Union to relieve the People of the States from the pressure of the burden bearing upon them—a relief consisting only of the distribution among them of their own property—a relief furnishing them the means of paying to the United States themselves no inconsiderable portion of the debts due from the States to them; so that by one and the same operation the People of the States will be relieved from the intolerable pressure of their debt, and the common Treasury of the Union will receive back in payment of debt no small part of the same allotted to the States as their respective portions of the distribution.

The committee regret that the shortness of the time which they have allowed themselves for the preparation of this report constrains them to pass over numerous other considerations amounting to the clearest demonstration that the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands will be infinitely more conducive to the ends of justice and to the relief of the People from their embarrassments, than the devotion of the same funds to be swallowed up in the insatiable gulph of the ordinary annual expenses of the Federal Government—to perish in the using like the nine millions of the fourth instalment promised to the States, the seven or eight millions of stock in the Bank of the United States, and the five or six millions of Indian trust and Navy pension funds,

all sunk, during the Van Buren administration, without leaving a wreck behind.

This review of the reasons of the President for objecting to the passage of the bill might be extended far more into detail, and all leading to the conclusion that they are feeble, inconsistent, and unsatisfactory. It remains only for the House to take, by yeas and nays, the question upon the final passage of the bill, and as the majority of the committee cannot indulge, even hypothetically, the absurd hope of a majority either in this or the other House of Congress competent to the enactment of the bill into a law, they leave the House to determine what further measure they may deem necessary and practicable by the legislative authority in the present calamitous condition of the country.

They perceive that the whole legislative power of the Union has been for the last fifteen months, with regard to the action of Congress upon measures of vital importance, in a state of suspended animation, strangled by the five times repeated stricture of the Executive cord. They observe that, under these unexampled obstructions to the exercise of their high and legitimate duties, they have hitherto preserved the most respectful forbearance towards the Executive chief; that while he has, time after time, annulled by the mere act of his will their commission from the People to enact laws for the common welfare, they have borne even the expression of their resentment for these multiplied insults and injuries—they believed they had a high destiny to fulfil, by administering to the People in the form of law remedies for the sufferings which they had too long endured. The will of one man has frustrated all their labors and prostrated all their powers. The majority of the Committee believe that the case has occurred in the annals of our Union, contemplated by the founders of the Constitution by the grant to the House of Representatives of the power to impeach the President of the United States; but they are aware that the resort to that expedient might, in the present condition of public affairs, prove abortive. They see that the irreconcilable difference of opinion and of action between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government is but sympathetic with the same discordant views and feelings among the People. To them alone the final issue of the struggle must be left. In the sorrow and mortification under the failure of all their labors to redeem the honor and prosperity of their country, it is a cheering consolation to them that the termination of their own official existence is at hand; that they are even now about to return to receive the sentence of their constituents upon themselves; that the legislative power of the Union, crippled and disabled as it may now be, is about to pass, renovated and revived by the will of the People, into other hands, upon whom will devolve the task of providing that remedy for the public distempers which their own honest and agonizing energies have in vain endeavored to supply.

The power of the present Congress to enact laws essential to the welfare of the People has been struck with apoplexy by the Executive hand.—Submission to his will is the only condition upon which he will permit them to act. For the enactment of a measure earnestly recommended by him self he forbids their action unless coupled with a condition declared by himself to be on a subject so totally different that he will not suffer them to be coupled in the same law. With that condition Congress cannot comply. In this state of things he has assumed, as the Committee fully believe, the exercise of the whole legislative power to himself, and is levying millions of money upon the People without any authority of law. But the final decision of this question depends neither upon legislative nor executive, but upon judicial authority, nor can the final decision of the Supreme Court upon it be pronounced before the close of the present Congress. In the mean time the abusive exercise of the constitutional power of the President to arrest the action of Congress upon measures vital to the welfare of the People, has wrought conviction upon the minds of a majority of the Committee that the veto power itself must be restrained and modified by an amendment of the Constitution itself, a resolution for which they accordingly herewith respectfully report.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JNO. M. BOTTES, JAMES COOPER, K. RAYNER, THOS. J. CAMPBELL, THOMAS SMITH, F. GRANGER, H. S. LANE, JEREMIAH MORROW, J. A. PEARCE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring therein, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in the seventh section of the first article, be recommended to the Legislatures of the several States, which, on the adoption of the same, by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall become part and parcel of the Constitution:

Instead of the words "two-thirds," twice repeated in the second paragraph of the said seventh section, substitute, in both cases, the words "a majority of the whole number."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by this Tribunal since our last:

Per Ruffin, C. J. in *Wilkinson v Bracken*, from Orange; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Stapleford v Brinson*, from Craven; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Slade, Adm. v Washburn*, from Rutherford, reversing the judgment and ordering a *retrite de novo*. Also, in *Lea v Gauze*, from Brunswick; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Green v Deberry*, from Montgomery; declaring that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in *Blackledge v Clark*, from Buford; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Hogg & Bell v Booth & Porter*, from Craven; affirming the judgment.

Per Daniel, J. in *Smithwick v Ellison*, from Martin; directing a new trial. Also, in *Garris v Portsmouth & Roanoke R. R. Company*, from Northampton, directing a new trial. Also, in *Jones v Jason*, from Greene; directing a new trial. Also, in *Mixon v Coffield*, from Chowan; directing a new trial. Also, in *Bradley v Jones*, in Equity, from Northampton.

Per Gaston, J. in *State v Smith*, et al. from Rockingham; directing a *retrite* as to S. Smith's sentence upon the verdict against G. & W. Smith. Also, in *State to the use of Evans, Horne & Co. v*

Lightfoot, et al. from Chatham; directing a new trial. Also, in *State to the use of McRae's Adm. v Wall*, et al. from Richmond; affirming the judgment. Also, in *State to the use of Sattle v Wall*, from Richmond; affirming the judgment. Also, in *State, to the use of Little v Powell*, et al. from Richmond; affirming the judgment. Also, in *Mount v Blount*, in Equity, from Pasquotank. Also, in *Barnes v Calhoun*, in Equity, from Edgecomb dismissing the Bill.

The following are the yeas and nays on the reconsideration of the last Revenue bill, vetoed by the President. The question being "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" the vote stands—

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Appleton, Arnold, Ayer, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birds eye, Blair, Boden, Botts, Brockway, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Crittenden, John C. Clark, James Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, Garrett Davis, John Edwards, Everett, Fillmore, A. L. Foster, Gentry, Goggin, Granger, Green, Hall, Halsted, Howard, Hudson, J. R. Ingersoll, W. W. Irwin, James, W. C. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Linn, McKennan, Thomas F. Marshall, Mathiot, Matlocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Pearce, Pendleton, Pope, Benjamin Randall, Alexander Randall, Randolph, Rodway, Rodney, William Russell, Salmon, Shepperd, Truman Smith, Sellers, Sprigg, Stanley, Stratton, A. H. H. Stuart, John T. Stuart, Sumners, John B. Thompson, Richard W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Triplett, Underwood, Van Rensselaer, Washington, Edward D. White, Joseph L. White, Thomas W. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Yorke—91.

Nays.—Messrs. Arrington, Atherton, Beeson, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, John Campbell, Cary, Casey, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton, Coles, Colquitt, M. A. Cooper, Daniel, R. D. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Doan, Doug, John C. Edwards, Egbert, John G. Floyd, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Wm. O. Goode, Gordon, Gwin, Habersham, Harris, Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Houck, Houston, Hubbard, Hunter, C. J. Ingersoll, C. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Andrew Kennedy, King, Lewis, Littlefield, Abraham McCallan, Robert McClellan, McKay, McKee, Mallory, John Thompson, Mason, Mathews, Medill, Miller, Newhard, Payne, Pioneer, Profit, Read, Reding, Reynolds, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Sanford, Saunders, Shaw, Shields, William Smith, Snyder, Steered, Sumter, Sweeney, Jacob Thompson, Turner, Van Buren, Ward, Watterson, Weiler, James W. Williams, Wise, Wood—87.

So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, as required by the Constitution of the United States, the bill was rejected.

ILLINOIS.

The St. Louis Republican, of Saturday week, speaking of the Illinois elections, says:

"From the complexion of the returns, so far as received, we presume the Locofocos have elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. We will not regret it if such is the result; for, in truth, we wish to see the Locofocos stand godfather over the difficulties into which they have plunged the State. A Locofoco Legislature created the State debt which now lies like an incubus on the people. We want to see how they will attempt to bring the people out of the difficulty. A Locofoco Legislature created the State Bank; and Locofoco Legislatures revived and extended the charters of the Bank of Illinois and the Cairo Bank; and we want to see how they will deal with their own offspring, now that they are all exploded and broken. We want to see what panaceas they have for the diseases they have brought on the country, and we trust their majorities in the Legislature will be so decisive that they will have no apology for not carrying out their measures."

"From all the information we have, we believe the question of a convention to amend the Constitution has been carried in the affirmative."

BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE.

WE would return our thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage we have already received. And from the increasing demand for our medicines, we flatter ourselves that many are becoming more enlightened on the Botanic system. All it wants is a fair trial, to prove its superior efficacy. Truth is mighty and will prevail. We have just received a new supply—cheap for cash.

Cayenne	Sleepy Elm	Oil Sassafras
Balmory	Spice Bitters	" Helioch
Berber	Uconra	" Anis
Bitter Root	Blue Cohosh	" Lavender
Birch Root	Black do	Syringes
Compositum	Sassafras	Catheters
Conserve	Lobelia (green)	Bitter-sweet
Columbo	do (brown)	Gray's Ointment
Ginger	Anti-bilious Pow-	Rhubarb
Woman's Friend	ders	Gumbece
Lady's Bitters	Antidyspeptic pills	Ague Pills
Diaphoretic Pow-	Anti-bilious pills	Cancer Plaster
No 6	No 6	Pink Root
Hemlock	No 4 Bitters	Tooth Powders
Hoarhound	No 3	Sumac
Nervine	Blood Root	Jalap
Pond Lilly	Mandrake	Manna
Pleurosy Root	Cloves	Queen of the meadow
Poplar Bark	Cinnamon	Seneca Snake Root
Pipsaw	Gum Myrrh	Juniper Berries
Prickly Ash	Cough Powders	Fever few
do do Berries	Cough Syrup	Ginseng
Vernifuge	Balsam Fir	Green Osier
Stomach Restora-	Healing Drops	Lavage
tive	Cholera Syrup	Annis Seed
Spikenard	Dysentery Syrup	Caraway Seed
Rheumatic Tinct.	Dandelion ex.	Quinine
White Hazel	Campbor	Lupuline
Clary	Holland Gin sup.	Cleavers
Jewel's Liniment	Oil Lemon	Wild Lettuce
Castor Oil	" Cassia	Lobelia Tinct.
Cassia	" Cloves	Alexandria Senna
Skunk Cabbage	" Peppermint	Virg. Snake Root
Liquorice Root	" Tanzy	Healing Salve &c. &c.
Barberry	Spearmint	Dr. Howard's Works, Dr. Thompson's new Work, Dr. Curtis on Midwifery.

67-77 All applications for medicine or medical services will be promptly attended to.

H. T. WEATHERLY & CO. Greensboro' Guilford County, N. C., Aug. 1842. 27-4

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, A Fresh Supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c. Also—A lot of between 2 and 3000 feet of Davidson pine PLANK, principally 1 1/4 inches, suitable for flooring. RANKIN & McLEAN. Aug. 19, 1842

LOOK HERE, IF YOU PLEASE. FOR SALE OR RENT.—The undersigned, having purchased the Lot and Houses formerly owned by Jesse Hinchaw, in New Salem, Randolph county, N. C. The lot contains a large TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and other small houses suitable for a hatter or other mechanic shop. Also, a large STORE HOUSE, and a Two Story House adjoining the Store House, suitable for a small family. There is also a good well of water on the lot. There being but one store in the place, it is a first rate stand for a store. Any person wishing to buy or rent, will call soon, as we are determined to sell or rent. JOHN BRANSON, JESSE WALKER. New Salem, Aug. 15, 1842. 25-3

REGIMENTAL MUSTER.

THE commissioned, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Volunteer and the 57th and 58th Regiments of Guilford Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro' on Thursday the 6th day of October, at the hour of 11 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill parade and inspection. And the day following, Friday the 7th, you will appear with your respective companies at the same place, at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection. GRAVENER MARSH, Col. Vol. Reg. FRANCIS L. SIMPSON, Col. 1st Reg. J. A. HOUSTON, Col. 2nd Reg. August, 1842.

ROOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the house on east street, formerly occupied by Albright & Lee.—They confidently assure the public that their work shall be made of the best materials, and for neatness and durability of workmanship not inferior to any. All orders will be thankfully received and executed with the utmost despatch. They respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage. J. & H. KIRKMAN. Greensboro', Aug. 1842. 28-9

ATTENTION!

THE field staff and commissioned officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 8th Brigade and 9th division of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade in the town of Greensboro' on the 7th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection.—The Captains will have their troops armed and equipped ready to parade at 10 o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM GILBRETH, Col. Com. By DAVID McLEAN, Adjutant. N. B. The Captains are notified to make and forward their returns forthwith. W. G. C. C. August 18th, 1842.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of JAMES N. ROSS, of Guilford county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next. WILLIAM P. LINDSAY, of Guilford county, carriage maker, to be declared a Bankrupt at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday the 19th day of September next. By order of the Court, H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. August 12th, 1842. 28-4

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS.

HAVE bought and fairly tested the quality of E. P. NASH'S PIANO FORTES, and hold themselves ready to recommend them to those who may be in want of the article. Don't pay for the Piano until you see what it is, and then you are sure of not being imposed upon. The Subscriber offers his Instruments upon trial. E. P. NASH, Seller of Books and Pianos, Petersburg, Va. July 1842.

E. P. NASH, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, OFFERS HIS PIANO FORTES for sale upon trial. If they are found good, to be kept, if otherwise to be returned. The prices vary from \$75 to \$600 dollars. THREE HUNDRED have already been sold and not to be had one amongst them. From 20 to 30 always on hand, at his extensive establishment in Petersburg, Va. JUST received and for sale a quantity of CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED. RANKIN & McLEAN Feb. 7 52

5,000 FEET of WEATHERBOARDING—a superior article of Davidson plank—for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON. Feb 1842

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of JOEL F. MOTLEY, of Guilford county, farmer and trader, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 19th day of September next. By order of the Court, H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. August 6, 1842. 28-4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of JOHN W. SMITH, of Rockingham county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next. JONATHAN S. BOSTICK, of Rockingham county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next. WILLIAM H. MORING, of Guilford county, dentist, to be declared a Bankrupt, at chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next. DABNEY WALKER, of Surry county, merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at chambers in Fayetteville, on Thursday the first day of September next. By order of the Court, H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. July 28th, 1842. 28-4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } In ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. } Equity

Andrew J. Lanier & Paschal Van Hook, Nancy Van Hook, Jacob Van Hook & William Van Hook, heirs at law of Aaron Van Hook, dec'd. against

Thomas L. Sharp, James Simpson & James Lanier. IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Thomas L. Sharp resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said defendant Thomas L. Sharp to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law & Equity to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1842, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte as to him. Witness, John L. Lesueur, Clerk & Master of our said court at office the 28th day of July, 1842. JOHN L. LESUEUR, C. M. E. Pr fee 85 24-6

Spices.—NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon Bark, pulp. Also—A lot of between 2 and 3000 feet of Davidson pine PLANK, principally 1 1/4 inches, suitable for flooring. RANKIN & McLEAN. Aug. 19, 1842

Bacon and Lard, at 64 cents per pound for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, August 27, 1842.

MR. ADAMS'S REPORT ON THE LAST VETO. Will be found in our columns this week. It was presented to the House on the 16th inst. by Mr. Adams. It was read in his place by the venerable author of it, and its reading was listened to with the profoundest attention by his auditory; and was adopted by the House, (separate from the resolution with which it concludes) by a majority of twenty votes. The resolution appended to the Report, proposing an amendment of the Constitution to qualify the Veto power so as to require a majority only, instead of two-thirds, of the votes of the House to repass any bill returned with objections by the President, being separately acted upon, the vote upon it was yeas 98, nays 90—a majority voting in favor of the principle. The resolution, however, of course failed, a two-thirds vote being required to pass any proposed amendment of the Constitution.

Two separate Reports were made by members of the Committee, (one by Mr. Gilmer, of Va., and the other by Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and Roosevelt,) dissenting from the Report of the majority.

Gov. Morehead's majority.—According to the returns published in the Register, Gov. Morehead's majority, as far as heard from, is 5,569;—the counties of Nash, Greene and Carteret yet remain to be heard from, which may decrease this majority some 400 or 500 votes.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Parties will be pretty equally divided in the next legislature of this State. The Indianapolis Journal of the 12th inst., gives returns from all the counties in the State but four, which present the following result: Senate, yeas 30, democrats 20; House, yeas 45, democrats 51; making 75 yeas and 71 democrats. The legislature consists of 150 members. The yeas have already, according to these returns, one-half—75; and the counties to be heard from were last year represented by 1 whig and 3 democrats. The same result now would give the yeas two majority on joint ballot.

TROUBLE IN OHIO.

A special session of the legislature of Ohio, convened for the purpose of districting the State, for the choice of Representatives to the national legislature, in accordance with the new apportionment law of Congress.—The democrats had a majority in both houses of the legislature; and instead of going to work and laying off the State, in an honest and impartial manner, into districts best adapted to the convenience and interests of the people at large, regardless of party considerations, they commenced caucussing and framing bills that would give their party the greatest advantages in future Congressional elections. The State Constitution requires that there shall be a majority of two-thirds in each house to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The yeas, after many fruitless efforts to conciliate the feelings of their opponents, in order to carry out the requirements of the Constitution and laws—finding that the majority, (representing, it is said, a minority of the people of the State,) were determined to pass a "bill of abominations"—rather than submit to such an outrage upon the rights of their constituents, resigned their seats.—leaving both houses without a quorum. What will be the end of this matter we know not. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case, to pass judgment upon the course the yeas felt it their duty to pursue; but from the accounts we have seen, it appears that they had no other alternative but to resign or basely submit to the perpetration of the most outrageous frauds ever attempted by any legislative body. Some of the particulars may be gathered from the following, compiled from the Ohio State Journal:

On the ninth instant, being the 16th day of the session, which had been wasted in fruitless endeavors, on the part of the political (Locofoco) majority, to devise a scheme of apportionment which should answer the purpose of giving them the greatest advantage in districting the State, a bill was finally introduced into the Senate, which met the views of a portion of the majority, and which the Whig minority were disposed to accept as an alternative, and it was passed. No sooner was the passage of such a bill whispered among the members in the House than they broke up in a disorderly manner and adjourned to spend the rest of the forenoon in caucussing. At the afternoon session the bill from the Senate was read in the House, when Governor Jenkins moved that it should be rejected on its first reading—a proceeding which amounted to a decision that the House would not at this session act upon the subject of apportionment at all. But the caucus went to work again that night, and the next morning another project was brought forth and introduced as an amendment to some one of the many bills previously submitted to the House. As soon as read, a motion was made to adopt it at once, without printing, and without any member's being permitted to know what it contained, except what could be ascertained out of the House, or such glimpses of its character as might be caught as it was indistinctly read by the clerk at his desk. Upon this question a very animated debate arose, confined, however, pretty much to one side of the House, and consisting of protestations against such an unheard of, unprecedented course, as that of bringing the House to a vote upon the bill—the most important bill, too, of the whole session—without allowing an opportunity for the discussion of its merits or for the consideration of amendments. Messrs. Clark, Taylor, Powell, Schenck, Hawkins, and Brown successively addressed the Chair, and finally succeeded in portraying the arbitrary character of the plan for adopting the amendment in such a light, that for once the majority took the alarm, and became convinced of the necessity of paying some slight respect to the minority on the floor who represent the rights and interests of the majority of the State. The motion to adopt the amendment was withdrawn, and the amendment was laid upon the table to be printed.

The following, among other resolutions in commendation of the course of the resigning members, were adopted at a public meeting in the city of Columbus, (the Capital,) on the 11th inst.

Resolved, That the bill reported in the House of Representatives, in the Legislature of this State, on Wednesday of this week, for dividing the State into Congressional districts, and which was intended to be engrossed for a third reading, was an open, gross, palpable and unjustifiable violation of the act of Congress providing for the election of National Representatives, and was devised for the express purpose of stifling and suppressing the true voice of the people of Ohio by such a partial, unfair, and unconstitutional arrangement of counties in the formation of the several districts as to enable a minority of the voters to elect a large majority of Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature, in resigning their seats and surrendering back to the

people the trust committed to their hands, whereby they will be empowered to adopt suitable measures for the preservation of their rights and liberties, have acted in a manner becoming the character of faithful Representatives, and are deserving of the profound gratitude and respect of the friends of civil liberty and free government throughout the country.

Resolved, That the honest and true Representatives of the people in the Ohio Legislature, who, like the Spartan band of old, have thrown themselves between the people and their direct foes to save the State from the consequences of a conspiracy for the subversion of the republican system of representation, are entitled to the warmest thanks of this meeting and of all good citizens; that their names deserve to be enrolled and published in all the Whig journals of the State, in commemoration of the act by which they have this day distinguished themselves as the defenders and conservators of the People's rights.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A table, showing the number of manufactories, the number of spindles run, the number of persons employed, and the amount of capital invested, in each of the States of the Union, copied from a compendium of the 6th census.

STATES.	No. of cotton manufactories.	No. of spindles.	No. of persons employed.	Capital invested.
Maine	6	29,736	1,414	1,398,000
N. Hampshire	5	105,173	6,991	5,523,000
Massachusetts	278	665,095	20,928	17,414,099
Rhode Island	209	518,817	12,086	7,326,000
Connecticut	116	181,319	5,153	3,152,000
Vermont	7	7,254	362	118,100
New York	117	211,659	7,407	4,900,772
New Jersey	43	63,744	2,408	1,722,816
Pennsylvania	106	146,944	5,522	3,325,400
Delaware	11	24,492	566	330,500
Maryland	21	41,182	2,284	1,304,400
Virginia	22	42,262	1,816	1,299,020
N. Carolina	25	47,934	1,219	995,300
S. Carolina	15	16,355	570	617,450
Georgia	19	42,589	779	573,835
Alabama	14	1,502	82	35,575
Mississippi	53	318	81	6,420
Louisiana	2	706	23	22,000
Tennessee	38	16,813	1,542	463,240
Kentucky	58	12,358	523	316,113
Ohio	8	13,754	246	113,500
Indiana	12	4,985	210	142,500
Arkansas	2	90	7	2,125
Total.	1,240	2,284,631	72,119	51,102,350

Remarks.—There appears to be no cotton manufactories in the States of Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan; nor in the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Florida, nor in the District of Columbia. There is one more in this State than is here reported—to wit: one at Salisbury, which has been, we presume, accidentally omitted. From the number of persons employed, capital invested, &c. in the establishments in some of the States, we may reasonably infer that they are on rather a small scale; in Kentucky, for instance, the number of factories is 58, and employing but 523 persons; of course many among the number cannot be very extensive establishments.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll and James I. Roosevelt, two of the members of the Select Committee to whom was referred the President's last Veto Message made a separate report, endeavoring to justify the President in his assumption of power. They say that "there is much of one-man power in all free governments." And in order to show that the fate of the most important measures often depend upon the will of one man, they enumerate the following facts:

"The majorities in Congress in 1774, on all the essential points and principles of the declaration of rights, were but one, two, or three. All the great critical questions about men and measures, from 1774 to 1778, were decided by the vote of a single State, and that often by the vote of one individual. The Declaration of Independence itself was so carried. The English revolution of 1688 was determined by one or two votes in Parliament. The King of France was condemned to death by a very few votes. Jefferson was elected in place of Burr, after thirty-seven trials, by one vote. The expedition in 1745, from New England, against Cape Breton, which gave peace to the world, was carried in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts by a single vote. Most of the acts of Congress, in the memorable session of 1794, were carried by the casting vote of the Vice President. The vote of New York, which finally led to the convention for forming the present Constitution, after the failure of the Virginia attempt, by which only the States were represented at Annapolis, was carried by one vote. The first Bank of the United States failed to be rechartered by the casting vote of the Vice President. The late Bank of the United States was negatived, when first proposed, by the Speaker's casting vote."

These are very interesting facts; and show clearly the absurdity of the President's taunting remark to Congress, that if they would obtain for their bill a majority of two-thirds, he would "cheerfully acquiesce in the result." If the President's veto only balanced against one vote in Congress, it would not be so fatal to legislation; but as it stifles the action of the majority, no difference how great that majority may be, (provided it does not amount to two-thirds,) it is, in effect, suspending all legislation, as the above extract abundantly proves.

Lord Ashburton, the British Minister, Plenipotentiary and Special, having accomplished the objects of his mission, left this city on Thursday last for the North. We understand it is his purpose to spend a week or two in the Northern cities, and then embark for England in the frigate *Warpite*, which waits him at New York.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the recent Army Appointments conferred by the President, with the consent of the Senate, we are happy to learn that the gallant Colonel Worth has received the well earned brevet of Brigadier General.—*National Intelligencer*

MARRIED.

On the 27th of July, by M. Mendenhall, Esq., Mr. Thomas Manning to Miss Rhoda White, both of Guilford county.

On the 11th of this month, Mr. Charles Mendenhall, of Guilford, to Miss Rachel Veach, of Davidson county.

In Surry county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Thos. F. Davis, J. A. Lillingston, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Kerr Williams, eldest daughter of Nicholas L. Williams, Esq., of said county.

Members of the next Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate is composed of 50 members. The democrats have elected 30, and the yeas 20, of the number. The names of the whig Senators are printed in italics.

Dis. No. 1	Perquimons	William B Shepard
" 2	Pasquotank	[A Democrat]
" 3	Camden	Whitmel Stallings
" 4	Cornwall	H G Spruill
" 5	Gates	J M S Rogers
" 6	Chowan	G C Moore
" 7	Washington	James Mitchell
" 8	Tyrrell	Jesse Cooper
" 9	Hertford	Andrew Joyner
" 10	Bertie	Samuel L Arrington
" 11	Martin	James B Shepard
" 12	Halifax	William P Williams
" 13	Nash	D Tomlinson
" 14	Wake	Weldon N Edwards
" 15	Franklin	Louis D Wilson
" 16	Johnston	John Ezum
" 17	Edgecomb	Speight
" 18	Wayne	Alfred Moyer
" 19	Greene	W B Hodges
" 20	Lenoir	James Howard
" 21	Pitt	Thomas J Pastuer
" 22	Beaufort	William Albright
" 23	Hyde	Elijah Hester
" 24	Carteret	John W Williams
" 25	Jones	David Reid
" 26	Craven	Thomas Boykin
" 27	Chatham	W S Larkin
" 28	Granville	Osten Swinson
" 29	Person	John B Pollock
" 30	Pasquotank	Robert Melvin
" 31	Pitt	Alfred Dockery
" 32	Beaufort	Abraham Myers
" 33	Hyde	W F Pharr
" 34	Carteret	John M Warth
" 35	Jones	Stanley
" 36	Craven	Bedford Brown
" 37	Chatham	Geo. D Boyd
" 38	Granville	Joseph Allison
" 39	Person	Henry B Elliott
" 40	Pasquotank	James T Morehead
" 41	Pitt	James Stafford
" 42	Beaufort	Samuel Ribelin
" 43	Hyde	John W Thomas
" 44	Carteret	Wm P Dobson
" 45	Jones	E W Jones
" 46	Craven	Alney Burgin
" 47	Chatham	Read
" 48	Granville	Thomas Allison
" 49	Person	W J Miller
" 50	Pasquotank	John Walker

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons is composed of 120 members. The democrats have elected 67, and the yeas 52, of the number; and 1, the Commoner from Hyde, claimed by both parties. The names of the yeas are marked thus (§§)

Anson	Thomas S Ashe
Ashe	John McCollum
Buncombe	George Bower
Bertie	G W Candler
Bladen	John Burges
Brunswick	James Allen
Beaufort	Geo W Bannerman
Burke	Armstrong Bryan
Cabarrus	J W Williams
Columbus	Shadrack Allen
Carteret	Samuel J Neale
Currituck	Todd R Caldwell
Chatham	W W Avery
Chowan	D M Barringer
Cornwall	N L Williamson
Craven	T Marshall
Duplin	John B Jones
Davidson	James Lawster
Edgecomb	J S Guthrie
Franklin	John J Jackson
Granville	R T Parry
Gates	John Monroe
Greene	Duncan K McRae
Guilford	Cornelius G Lamb
Halifax	Calvin Graves
Hertford	Levi Walker
Hyde	O S Dewey
Johnston	N H Street
Kent	Isaac B Kelly
Lenoir	James G Dickson
Martin	Charles Brumwell
Mecklenburg	Henry Walser
Montgomery	Joshua Barnes
Nash	Ralph E McNair
Northampton	Young Patterson
Onslow	John E Thomas
Orange	J M Stone
Perquimons	W Russell
Pasquotank	Kepp P Hill
Pitt	[A Democrat]
Rockingham	John W Taylor
Rowan	G C Mendenhall
Sampson	William Daak
Surry	Joel McLean
Stokes	S H Gee
Tyrrell	B F Moore
Wake	B A Pope
Wayne	S Sharp
Washington	Dr. Shanklin
Wilkes	Michael Francis
Yancey	Joseph P Caldwell
	J H McLaughlin
	John A Young
	D Richardson
	D Whitely
	Calvin Koonce

Lincoln	Stowe
"	White
"	Wilson
"	Yont
Lenoir	Windel Davis
Macon	Cherokee James Whitaker
Moore	Win D H Irington
Montgomery	Calvin Cochran
"	F Locke
Mecklenburg	John Kirk
"	Jos W Ross
"	Caleb Erwin
Martin	Asa Biggs
New Hanover	J Nixon
"	David McIntyre
Nash	Ford Taylor
Northampton	Thomas Bragg
"	John B Odum
Onslow	Timothy Hoskins
Orange	Julius S Bracken
"	Cal. Jones Jr.
"	John Stockard
"	Henry K Nash
Person	John D Hollaway
"	Hiram Satterfield
Pasquotank	A C Ehringhaus
Pitt	Isaac Joiner
"	J L Foreman
Perquimons	Thomas Wilson
Rowan & Davis	Alex. Brandon
"	John B Lord
"	Dr. Williams
Randolph	Alfred Brower
"	Julian E Leach
Rockingham	Richard P Cardwell
"	Peter Seale
Robeson	Neill Regan
"	Alex. Watson
Richmond	Alexander Martin
"	Elisha Bostick
Rutherford	Thomas Jefferson
"	W E Mills
"	John Baxter
Sampson	E C Gavin
"	J Herring
Surry	Taliaferro
"	Hauser
"	Conrad
Stokes	Jacob Shultz
"	A F Nelson
"	W C Mitchell
Tyrrell	Joseph Halsey
Washington	Mr. Norcum
Wilkes	Robert L Steele
"	John J Bryan
Warren	J H Hawkins
"	O D Fitts
Wayne	Curtis H Bredgen
"	Elias Barnes
Wake	N G Rand
"	D B Massey
"	G H Wilder
Yancey	S Bird

LINES

Addressed by a Lady to her Sister, on the occasion of the latter having lost by death three little Daughters at the same time.

Bright buds! ere yet their bloom disclose
The opening beauties of the rose
Snatched from th' ungenial waste of time
To bloom in Heaven's eternal prime,
Safe from the mildew, blight and death
That waits the world's cold with'ring breath.

O, let no tears for them be shed—
The greatly blest, the early dead!
Childhood in its earliest bloom
Softly sinking to the tomb,
Free from error, pain and strife,
Scaped from the blighting ills of life,
Who would not envy their deep rest,
Who now are thus supremely blest!

Tho' nature, stern, will claim her due,
And bring thy children back to view
In infant smiles and beauty drest,
As soft they slumber'd on thy breast;
And, as the fond illusions rise,
Paint the soft cheek, the bright blue eyes,
The dimpling smile, the syren tongue
O'er which in rapture thou hast hung.

Tho' o'er those memories fraught with pain
The tears will flow like summer rain,
Yet dry the sources of thy tears;
Reflect what happy fate is theirs;
Think of the sorrow, pain and woe
That wait the happiest here below—
Stern disappointment's busy train,
Turning our brightest hopes to pain;

And when to grasp with fond delight
The fairy form that greets our sight
We reach our eager hand—'tis fled—
Quick as the lightning's glance it sped,
And coldly in its place will rise
Some phantom form to blight our eyes!

Yes, Mother, dry thy weeping eyes;
Theirs is a clime of cloudless skies.
Tho' storms may howl and whirlwinds roar,
They, safely landed on that shore
Of deep, eternal, blest repose,
Heed not the storm that wildly blows;
But safely on their Saviour's breast
Live their eternity of rest!

[ORIGINAL.]

House of Representatives, Aug. 18.
Mr. Wise called for the order of the day, which was his motion to reconsider the vote upon the Resolution concluding the Report from the Committee of Thirteen.

Mr. Wise consumed his hour in a bitter speech against the Report of the thirteen, and the majority of the House for adopting the Report. Mr. Wise used harsh language, characterizing the act of the majority of the Committee and of the House by the use of epithets which created some feeling.

Mr. Kenneth Rayner hurled them back in the same language, and an explanation took place which led to the remark from Mr. Wise, that he only applied his animadversions to the Report and vote. Mr. Rayner then applied his remarks to the acts of the Tyler Administration party in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rayner proceeded to argue the question of the Veto Power upon principle in reply to Mr. Wise and Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, to the last for putting forth his report, which he regarded not only as a peculiar but as a partially scyophantic paper. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll replied to Mr. Rayner brief-

ly in the way of explanation. Mr. Davis of Ky. continued the debate in a spirited and able speech against the exercise of the Veto Power, and the assumption of legislative authority in the action of the President. Mr. Davis having closed his remarks, the debate was continued by Mr. Arnold of Tenn. He regarded the question as one of great importance—greater than a tariff, greater than Distribution, greater than all other questions. He regarded the sentiments of Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wise upon this topic, as worse than the agrarian infidel opinions of Fanny Wright, Robert Dale Owen, Brownson, and others.

Their sentiments and their bad effect upon the country were as a rush light compared to the noon day sun. Mr. Arnold proceeded in an excited and earnest speech in opposition to the Veto Power. He concluded with the motion for the Previous Question, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Colquitt of Ga., who made a boisterous and stormy speech in defence of the Veto Power, and in opposition to the Whig measures generally. The speech was of the most zealous and exciting character, and as warmly in opposition to Banks, Land Revenues for the States, and a Revenue measure for protection.

Mr. Colquitt was heard for an hour, and discussed a great many topics. When he closed, there was a regular rush for the floor, but it was now given to a member among those more disposed to act than to talk.

Mr. Granger (to whom it was given) said he was anxious to speak upon the question, and particularly to put a question to the gentleman from Virginia. But the time of the House was now too important to be spent in debate. It was necessary that something should be done. He could not, therefore, at this time, express his views upon the subject, nor would he. The Previous Question was moved and seconded, and the House, by yeas and nays, (yeas 14, nays 140) refused to reconsider the vote.

REVENUE MEASURE.

Mr. Fillmore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, a Resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in a Revenue bill. The Resolution proposed that the Committee bring in the Revenue Bill with the 27th section struck out and tea and coffee made free.

The Resolution having been read, Mr. Fillmore said it had been introduced to test the strength of the House upon the important fact whether or not this Bill could pass thus amended, or any Bill of a Revenue character. At this period no new bill could be framed, and if any Bill was to be acted upon it must be one on which the House had acted in its details.

After explanations, remarks, questions and answers, and various other preliminaries, the question was taken on Mr. Fillmore's resolution, and the resolution rejected, by a majority of 28 votes.

DIED.

In this county, on the 15th of this month, in the 64th year of his age, James Denny, leaving a wife and nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind father. He was an obliging neighbor, and had the love and esteem of all who knew him. Death seemed to have no terrors for him, although he was sensible that he would not live; and his friends have reasonable ground for a hope that he is received into heaven as one of those that were purchased by the Redeemer's blood.—*Communicated.*

On the 16th of this month, David Walfington, Jun., late of the State of Mississippi.

In this county, on the night of the 25th inst., Washington Wiley.

CLUB MEETING will be held for Stokes circuit at Clemmonsville, to commence on Saturday the 17th of September. Brethren in the ministry traveling and local are respectfully invited to attend. August 13, 1842. G. E. BROWN.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.
One, two, and three years credit,
With good and valid titles made to purchasers, with warranty by the subscribers.

THE undersigned have become the undisputed owners of the Lands of John Bead, by obtaining titles from all those who had claims under the different sales heretofore made; and now offer for sale the following Tracts of Land, in Guilford county, on a credit of one, two, and three years. Said Lands to be sold at PUBLIC SALE at Ryan's Cross Roads, on Wednesday the 2nd day of November, 1842,

and sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. Two hundred and four acres, the home tract whereon John Bead now lives, adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others.

Forty-nine acres, the mill tract, adjoining the home tract.

One hundred and sixty acres, the John Jackson tract. Forty-four acres, the Chapel tract, adjoining the lands of Dr. Worth and others.

One hundred and fifteen acres, the Poore tract, adjoining the lands of Abner Armfield, and others.

Fifty acres, the twin tract.

One hundred acres, the Yates tract, adjoining the lands of Solomon Sullivan and others.

Fifty-six acres, part of the Swain tract, containing the low grounds.

Forty acres, the Rebecca Dillon dower tract.

Twenty-five acres, the Hiatt tract.

Forty acres, the valuable Gold Mine tract, known as the Beard & Fisher Mine. From this mine upwards of \$3,000 worth of gold has been taken the past year.

Also ninety-two acres in Randolph county, near Ashborough, known as the Bennett place.

The greater part of the above lands are in the same neighborhood, 7 miles south of Greensborough, on the waters of Hickory Creek.

Sale positive, to commence at twelve o'clock, M. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, JAMES SLOAN, ROBERT M. SLOAN.

August 22, 1842.

There will also be sold on the premises near James-town, on a credit of one, two, and three years, on Saturday the 5th day of November, 1842.

Two hundred acres, on the waters of Deep River, including the Gold Mill, and other valuable water power. ABEL GARDNER, NATHAN HUNT, Jr.

HARRY OF THE WEST.

At—Resin the Bow.
Come all ye bold lads of old '40,
Who pulled 'round Tippecanoe,
And give us your hearts and your voices,
For Harry, the noble and true.
Come, show the whole world that our spirit
Is up again "sartin and sure,"
And push right ahead for our Harry,
Great Harry—the honest and pure.
Come forth, one and all, to the battle,
Determined the country to save;
And strike for the *Former of Ashland*,
Great Harry, the great and the brave.
A leader he is who ne'er failed us,
So now we will give him our best;
Then shout for the friend of *home labor*,
The patriot, Ha' of the West.
So for home and home's friend let's buzz,
And never give over the fight,
Till the *Corporal's* Guard and the *Locos*
Are put to glorious flight.
We're engaged for the war and we'll "go it!"
You needn't believe we'll back out!
For the flag of bold Harry is flying,
And "Harry and Home" we will shout!
For Harry's the name we delight in—
O'er mountain and plain let it fly;
And when we have *President* made him,
We'll bid *Hard Times* and *Vetoes* good by!

NO FICTION.

One of my companions in early life was William Bradford. Of a company of ten or fifteen who were educated in the same school, and sat from Sabbath to Sabbath in the same sanctuary, there were none whose prospects for the future shone brighter than his. At an early period in his history he formed the habit of tarrying late at the gaming table, and indulging freely in the use of intoxicating drinks. Time passed on, and he offered his heart and hand to Susan Wilson; but through the advice of her aunt, such proposals from Bradford were not entertained. He pressed his suit with much earnestness, urging that when settled in life his habits would change for the better, and the companions of his midnight revels would be a band of the enjoyments which he fancied would gather around the domestic circle. But such arguments were unavailing with Susan; she recited the history of Anna Williams, who had made shipwreck of all her earthly happiness, by trusting to future reformation and resolved she would never run the hazard of knowing by experience the sufferings which she endured. Bradford left the house a disappointed lover; and from that hour gave free indulgence to his passions. We will not trace him in his wanderings, for the history of one inebriate is in effect the history of all. Poverty and disgrace under various forms attend him in their course. Susan was informed of his career of inebriety, and often sent upward the breathings of a grateful heart, that she was not Mrs. Bradford. Time, the fruitful mother of events, brought forth the Washington Temperance Benevolent Society. And as one of their number was soon enrolled the name of William Bradford. He soon became one of their most eloquent and popular speakers, and has ever been an ornament to the Society of which he is a member.

Eight years had passed since he had seen Susan Wilson; the circumstances of their last meeting came vividly to his mind. Having become a sober man he resolved to renew his addresses to her. Their meeting under these circumstances is better imagined than described. Suffice it to say, that it was understood that if Bradford kept his pledge for one year from the period of his signing it, they should then be joined in the holy bands of wedlock.

Bradford having tasted of the sweet enjoyments attendant upon a life of sobriety, had no desire to return to the intoxicating cup. He applied himself to his calling, health returned, and friends met him on every side. In July, 1842, the year of his probation had rolled round, and on the Sabbath evening which it expired, Susan Wilson became the bride of William Bradford. Reader the above is no fiction; the writer called on them but a few days since and a happier pair reside not in this city. By industry and economy, they are possessed of a competency, which is all that mortals can enjoy. The above is but one of many similar reformation brought about by the influence of the Washingtonian Pledge. There is virtue in it. Have you an unfortunate friend or neighbor? Lead him to the Temperance Hall.—*Temperance Mirror*.

TOUGH CABBAGE.

The reporter of the Boston Post tells the story of a severe old toper, who was in the habit of coming home late at night and taking a cold bite, which his kind and forgiving wife used to set out on the table for him.

"One night besides the usual dish of Cabbage and pork, she left a wash bowl filled with caps in starch. The lamp had long been extinguished when the staggering sot returned home, and by mistake when proceeding to satisfy his hunger, he stuck his fork into the wrong dish. He worked away at his mouthful of caps very patiently for some time, but finally, being unable to masticate them, he sang out to his wife—"O'ld woman where did you get your cabbages? they are so stringy I can't chew them!" "My gracious," replied the good lady, "if the stupid fellow aint eating up all my caps that I put in the starch over night."

"There is a vacuum in nature," as the loafer said when he placed his hand upon his empty stomach.

"I am happy, Ned to hear the report that you have succeeded to a large landed property."

"And I am sorry, Tom, to tell you that it is groundless."

"Double the steak," as the hungry man said to the cook, when he saw a lactern-jawed stranger enter the dining-room.

Our education is made up of too many words, and too few ideas. We read and hear too much, and think too little.

There is a peculiar satisfaction during a long spell of heavy rain, in trying to remember who it was that borrowed your umbrella the week before.

DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD.

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES. WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change in life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

To specify some of these diseases: Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Decline, Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Gravel, &c. The Restorer together with the *Depurative Powder*, are invaluable, and the most safe remedies for *Bilious, Scrofula, and Typhus Fever, Fever and Ague, &c.*; and after the use of a few doses of the Medicines, a degree of benefit will be perceived, and even when all other remedies have been proved ineffectual. Full directions for the treatment of Fevers are given in Doct. Kuhle's Pamphlet, page 14 and 15.

The Restorer of the Blood, which does not contain a particle of mercury, nor of any other metal, comprises in a small compass the essence of Roots and Herbs, and the Juices of Fruits, mostly of the tropic zone; and many years experience has pointed it out as being most efficacious in the above mentioned diseases. It is of an agreeable smell and taste, and in its action so mild that it may be given with the greatest confidence to the weakest old man, or the tenderest infant. It is equally powerful, and will effect a cure at one time of the year as well as another. The Restorer acts by a mild depurative of the blood, and the other secretions of the body, thus destroying and removing the primitive causes of the disease, restoring the activity of the blood, the stomach and liver, and all the other organs of the frame. In all the disease mentioned, the Restorer, is the chief remedy. These where additional or secondary medicines are required, will be found stated in Dr. K.'s Pamphlet, with directions for their use.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.
ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefited in 24 hours.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.
ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhea and Gleet, also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Price, fourth of a pint \$1.50; half pint \$3; pint \$5.
GOLD-MINE BALSM.

For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Headache, Winds, Flatulence, Coldness in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Cold, Flux & Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.

As an emollient, it facilitates the separation and discharge of bile and phlegm; and restores activity to the stomach, liver, and intestines.

As a tonic, it is an incomparable vermifuge; strengthens the stomach, removes cramps, and greatly strengthens the nerves.

It removes flux and diarrhoea, and is a powerful preventive against contagious fevers, and also against poisonous vapors from marshes, swamps, &c.

It produces a powerful reaction of the intestines, and the whole system, and is of great service to reformed drunkards.

Directions.—The dose for grown persons is 80 drops in a tumbler of water, for children less; to be taken two or three times a day, according to circumstances. As a preventive, it is sufficient to take a dose every morning, fasting, before going out into the open air, and one at night, at bed time, or before going into a sick chamber.

Treatment of Bowel Complaints, Flux, and Diarrhoea.—The dose of the Gold-mine Balsam for grown persons is 80 drops, in a little water, or gruel; for children less, to be taken three times a day. If the disease is very obstinate, take besides the Gold-mine Balsam, one or two doses of the Restorer daily. It cramps or spasms in the stomach, embroiled with the Aromatic Extract.

The diet is of great importance. Oatmeal gruel, barley water, rice, &c., in short, all that is simple and mild is recommended. The patient has to abstain from all heating food and drink; especially he has to avoid all vegetables, and fruits, beer, cider, spirits, wine, milk, and every kind of acid, and the cure will be very soon effected. Price per vial, 50 cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, half a pint \$1, pint \$2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer. \$1.

BENGAL OINTMENT, for Tetters, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. \$1.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

The Restorer, and all other above mentioned Medicines, are of Dr. Kuhle's own discovery, and are prepared by himself.

For a full and particular account of Dr. Kuhle's Medicines, their properties and nature, see Dr. Kuhle's Pamphlet, wherein will likewise be found directions for their use, and numerous testimonials, which accompany every medicine, and may likewise be had gratis, at the office of Dr. K., or of his agents, by mail.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA
Dr. N. L. Stath's drug store, Raleigh.
Brancock & Woolen, Wentworth, Rockingham.
James Brannock, Waterloo, Guilford.
Hargrave, Gardner, & Co., Lexington, Davidson.
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.
J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro, Randolph.
Price, Dickinson, & Co., Yanceyville, Caswell.
James R. Callum, Milton, do.
S. Perry, Kernersville, Stokes.
C. C. Henderson, Lenoir.
B. Oates, Charlotte.
J. F. & C. Phifer, Concord.
James I. Horne, Pittsborough.
J. & R. SLOAN, Agents, Greensboro, 28-ly.

A superior article of TOBACCO manufactured by McCorkle & Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va., for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, January 29th.

RANKIN & MCLEAN
I have just received an ADDITIONAL SUPPLY of Goods—both Dry Goods and Groceries, which makes their Stock tolerably good at this time.
June, 20, 1842

JUST received a lot of Legions and children's bonnets.
RANKIN & MCLEAN

1 doz. Foster's Corn Sythes, 2 doz. German Sythes
2 doz. Grass do, 1 do. Bramble do.
1 do. Sythe Smiths 1 do. Rowland's Spades
1 do. Rowland's Shovels 1 do. Ditching Spades
Just received and for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN, April, 1842

RANKIN & MCLEAN have just received a few barrels No. 1 trimmed HERRINGS; also a quantity of fine white LIVERPOOL SALT for summer use, by the sack or smaller quantity.
July 20.

15,000 LBS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co., embracing every variety of size usually demanded in this market, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please.
J. & R. SLOAN, Greensboro, August 7, 1841.

Perfumery, &c.
COLOGNE WATER, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Bergamot, Aromatic Salts, Fancy Soaps.
D. P. WEIR.

DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD. FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES. WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c., or (in females) from the change in life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

To specify some of these diseases: Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Decline, Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Gravel, &c. The Restorer together with the Depurative Powder, are invaluable, and the most safe remedies for Bilious, Scrofula, and Typhus Fever, Fever and Ague, &c.; and after the use of a few doses of the Medicines, a degree of benefit will be perceived, and even when all other remedies have been proved ineffectual. Full directions for the treatment of Fevers are given in Doct. Kuhle's Pamphlet, page 14 and 15.

The Restorer of the Blood, which does not contain a particle of mercury, nor of any other metal, comprises in a small compass the essence of Roots and Herbs, and the Juices of Fruits, mostly of the tropic zone; and many years experience has pointed it out as being most efficacious in the above mentioned diseases. It is of an agreeable smell and taste, and in its action so mild that it may be given with the greatest confidence to the weakest old man, or the tenderest infant. It is equally powerful, and will effect a cure at one time of the year as well as another. The Restorer acts by a mild depurative of the blood, and the other secretions of the body, thus destroying and removing the primitive causes of the disease, restoring the activity of the blood, the stomach and liver, and all the other organs of the frame. In all the disease mentioned, the Restorer, is the chief remedy. These where additional or secondary medicines are required, will be found stated in Dr. K.'s Pamphlet, with directions for their use.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.
ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefited in 24 hours.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.
ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhea and Gleet, also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Price, fourth of a pint \$1.50; half pint \$3; pint \$5.
GOLD-MINE BALSM.

For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Headache, Winds, Flatulence, Coldness in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Cold, Flux & Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.

As an emollient, it facilitates the separation and discharge of bile and phlegm; and restores activity to the stomach, liver, and intestines.

DISEASE A UNIT.

Purity of the BLOOD—the only Disease.

HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are all the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ, expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs, and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and joints, headache, &c., &c. These unpleasant companions are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth's Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or virulent according as the blood being charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fracture bruises, &c., &c., produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in the bowels, these humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the work part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Fevers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secretory excretion the fires and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it won't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, an unnatural enlargement, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth's Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed by Brandreth, M.D.

The following persons are agents for the above medicine: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. B. McBride, Chapel Hill; Young & Bailey, Mocksville; John Housley, Davidson Co.; J. M. Drake, Asheboro; Wm. H. Britton, Summerfield; J. B. Siscliff, Midway; E. W. Smith, Albemarle; Wood & Neal, Madison; John W. Borton & Co., Leesville; J. Johnson, Wentworth; J. & R. Gibson, Germantown; E. Shover, Salem.

YOUTH'S SUNDAY CASKET.
S. MADDOCK,
PUBLISHER.

H. K. ELLISON, PRINTER.

Under the above title, will be published, semi-monthly, a paper devoted to the interests of Sabbath Schools in Virginia. It will not be sectarian in its character, but adapted to meet the views of all orthodox Christians, without coming in contact with the doctrinal tenets of any. Every collision of this kind will be effectually guarded against, by having, as its Editorial corps, gentlemen from the various Sabbath Schools in this city. Each number will be embellished with one or more original engravings, from designs by some of the best artists in the country, illustrative of some Bible reminiscence, or some place or incident, calculated to interest and instruct the young. It will be issued on the first and third Saturday in each month, at 50 cents per annum, in advance.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.
Jesse H. Lindsay
Is still engaged in the sale of Bolting Cloths. He has on hand a large and fresh stock, embracing all numbers from 1 to 10. He would be glad to see all who wish to buy.
Greensboro, May, 1842.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS
GEO. ALBRIGHT & SON, have just received their SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, and are prepared to accommodate the public with almost any article usually kept in this section of country. They respectfully invite the public to call and examine their stock for themselves; assuring them that they will sell on very moderate terms, for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.
April, 1842.

1500 lbs Rio Coffee 2 Hhd Sugar
1000 lbs Hhd Molasses 1 Tierce rice
1000 lbs Rice shot 2 Doz Axes
3 Doz trace chains 1 Do Spades 1 Do Shovels
1-2 Do Forks 1-2 Do Sythes & Hoes, Legard & Fildelins
Harden's, 1500 lbs Grindstones. For sale by
G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

12 boxes 8 by 10, 5 boxes 10 by 12 Glass,
100 lb Putty, 100 lb Lampblack,
300 lb Venetian Red, 300 lb Sp. Brown,
50 Gal. Sp. Turpentine. For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
J. & R. SLOAN are receiving their Spring Supply of Goods. If purchasers wish goods cheap, and at the same time something new, fashionable, and nice, call and examine.
April, 1842.

TEETH! TEETH!!
COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orris's Tooth Wash, Rose Tooth Powder, Carbo Lignipulv, Tooth Brush, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Tooth-Picks.
D. P. WEIR.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Colonels commanding the Regiments composing the 8th Brigade of the 9th Division of North Carolina Militia:
You are commanded to parade the Regiments under your command at the usual parade grounds, armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection as follows, to wit:
60th Regiment, at Old Town, on Tuesday the 27th September, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Volunteer Regiment of Stokes, at Germantown, on Wednesday the 28th September, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.
65th Regiment, at Hampton's, on Thursday the 29th September, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.
91st Regiment, at Madison, on Tuesday the 4th of October, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.
67th Regiment, at Reidsville, on Wednesday the 5th of October, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The Regiment of Cavalry, the Volunteer Regiment of Guilford, 57th and 58th Regiments, at Greensboro, on Friday the 7th day of October, 1842, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of
JOHN M. LOGAN,
Brigadier General.



Cabinet Furniture.
THE subscriber offers his services to the Public in every Branch of his Business. Having acquired a knowledge of his Trade in the City of New York, and worked in several of the best Shops in the United States, he is confident of his ability to execute work in the most durable and fashionable style.

He has now and intends to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of MAHOGANY FURNITURE, with and without MARBLE TOPS; also Walnut, Birch, and Cherry Furniture.

The best and most fashionable work, can be procured as cheaply at this shop as from the North. Call and see, before you send from home.
PETER THURSTON,
Greensboro, July, 1842. vol 3 28th

MYSTERIOUS.
From the New York Herald.

A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been blind nearly doubly, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humble feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—though he respects his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 141 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted colds and sneezes. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixer internally, and Hairs' Nerve and Bone Liniment externally. For sale at
J. & R. SLOAN'S

RANKIN & MCLEAN
RETURN their thanks for the liberal patronage which they have received at the hands of a generous community, and promise that no pains shall be spared on their part to merit a continuance of the same. They have now a good stock of DRY GOODS on hand for the season.

Also, a good stock of GROCERIES, to wit:
2000 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
2500 " Rio, Leguans and Cuba coffee,
12000 " Sliced, English & Mountain Iron,
1000 " Nails, assorted sizes.

1500 " Nails, extra White Lead
10 boxes No. 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
2 Hhd. Molasses,
800 lbs. fresh Lard,
1 Bbl. fresh Fish.

Also, a small lot Nova Scotia Grind Stones! January, 1842

A Family Remedy, to have always on hand, and use with freedom, without any of the ordinary sickening effect of pills or potions, we know nothing equal in all colds, hoarseness, and beginning of fevers, with a bad stomach and irregularity, to Dr. Spiller's Elixer of Health. It is a truly valuable remedy, meaning that every family should keep on hand an almost sure preventive of any fit of sickness. In fact it keeps the stomach in that state that it is quite impossible for any serious sickness to occur without some great irregularity of exposure. We think families who value health, should always keep it on hand. It will be remembered that Dr. S. is the discoverer of the Huckleberry Remedy, that is so popular. For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

MILL STONES.
FRENCH BURN, and COLOGNE.

I continue to sell Mill Stones at prices less than was ever known before in this part of the country. I can furnish all sizes from 2 feet to 5 feet—varying only 2 inches. Every size from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 8 inches being delivered, if desired in a solid piece—the Stones being solid blocks of Burr, instead of being composed of separate pieces as usual.
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
May, 1842.

CASH WANTED.
THE subscribers very respectfully suggest to all who are indebted to them, that they have engagements to meet this spring that cannot be postponed, and that they have no other resource, but to collect from those who owe them. Their debtors will bear in mind that they have not urged or pushed collection for 5 or 6 years past, and consequently hope that they will use every exertion to give them all the assistance which may be in their power. They earnestly hope that they may not be driven to the very painful necessity of forcing collection.
April, 1842.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.—East India Hair Dye—Colors the Hair, and will not hurt the Skin!—This dye is in form of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or gray hair to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black.—Any person may therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a perfect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning gray will never be known to have a gray hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Dr. Comstock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public. For sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

RICE.
1 TIERCE (600 lbs.) of Rice, just received, and for sale by
RANKIN & MCLEAN.

7,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, 38 kegs NAILS, assorted sizes, just received & for sale by
January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

White Lead, Turpentine &c.
A QUANTITY of the best Dry White Lead, Spirits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Wine, Black Leather Varnish. For sale one door south of J. & R. Sloan's.
D. P. WEIR.

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 manufacturer by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be repaired here, and any orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention
Feb. 15, 1841
A. E. LYNN.

TWO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind Pines said to be incurable by external applications—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blind Piles. Facts are more stubborn than theories. He solicits all respectable physicians to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm; and it is known, that every physician who has had the honesty to make the trial, has candidly admitted that it has succeeded in every case they have known. Then why not use it? It is the recipe of one of their most respectable members, now deceased. Why refuse to use it? Because it is sold as a proprietary medicine! Is this a sufficient excuse for suffering their honest patients to linger in distress? We think not. Physicians shall be convinced that there is no humbug or quackery about this article. Why then not alleviate human suffering? If they want try it before, let them after all other preparations fail. They will find it only at J. & R. Sloan's. Physicians are respectfully requested to do themselves and patients the justice to use this article. It shall be taken from the bottles, and done up in their prescription, if they desire.
SOLOMON HAYS.

NEW GOODS.
T. Caldwell & Sons have just received their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1842.

All persons wishing to purchase with cash, are solicited to call, examine our stock, and hear our prices. But few calling will be disappointed, either in price or quality. We tender our thanks for past favors, and hope to merit, and continue to receive a liberal patronage.
May, 1842.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE SICK.

I WOULD hereby inform the public and those who live at a distance, and are afflicted with chronic diseases, that may wish to enjoy the benefit of Botanic treatment, that I am now prepared to carry out the system in all its practical operations. Good accommodations can be had convenient to my shop on reasonable terms. I am fully convinced from what I have seen, and from practical experience, that the Botanic remedies are fully adequate to the cure of all curable cases,—and nine times out of ten, will cure, when all other remedies have been tried and failed. Our medicines are innocent and safe,—powerful to remove disease, and to preserve health.
Greensboro, July, 1842. 24-ly
H. T. WEATHERLY.

12 assorted pegs, 10 doz. palm leaf hats, 3 cases hats, assorted kinds, 3 doz. cotton cards, assorted nos. 4 doz. ladies' fine kid slippers, 6 doz. common do