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MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF LUTHER.

The following incident is related in M. D'Aubigne's History of the reformation. It occurred while Luther was on his journey from the Wartburg, the scene of his solitary captivity, to resume the dangerous duties of a public life at Wittenberg. Luther rode slowly on in the direction of Wittenberg. It was Shrove Tuesday, and the second day of his journey. Towards evening a terrific storm came on, and the roads were flooded. Two young Swabians, who were traveling the same way, were hesitating for shelter to the city of Jena. They had studied at Basle and were attracted to Wittenberg by the renown of its University. Journeying on foot, tired and wet through, John Kessler, of St. Gall, and his comrade quickened their steps. The town was in all the haste and confusion of the carnival; dances, masquerades, and tumultuous feasting engrossed the thoughts of the inhabitants, and the two travellers on arriving, could find no room in any of the inns. After a while they were directed to the Black Bear, outside the city gate. Harassed and depressed, they repaired thither. The landlord received them kindly. Ashamed of their appearance, they sat down near the open door of the public room, unwilling to go farther. Seated at one of the tables was a solitary man, in the habit of a knight, his head covered with a red cap, and wearing small clothes, over which hung down the skirts of his doublet. His right hand rested on the pommel of his sword; his left grasped the hilt; a book lay open before him, and he seemed to be reading attentively. At the noise made by their entrance, the stranger raised his head, and saluted them courteously, inviting them to approach and take a seat with him at the table; then offering them a glass of beer, he said, alluding to their accent, "You are Swiss, I perceive; but from which of the cantons?"

"From St. Gall."

"If you are going to Wittenberg, you will there meet one of your countrymen, Dr. Schuff."

Encouraged by so much affability, they enquired, "can you kindly inform us where Martin Luther now is?"

"I know for certain," answered the knight, "that Luther is not at Wittenberg, but probably he will be there shortly.—Philip Melancthon is there. If you'll be advised by me, apply yourselves to the Greek and Hebrew, that you may understand the Holy Scriptures."

"If our lives are spared," observed one of the Swiss, "we will not return without seeing and hearing Dr. Luther; it is for that purpose we have made the journey. We hear he wants to abolish the clergy and the mass and as our parents always intended to bring us up for the church, we should like to know on what ground he is acting."

The knight was then silent for a moment and then inquired, "where have you been studying hitherto?"

"At Basle."

"Is Erasmus still there? What is he doing?"

They answered his questions, and a pause ensued. The two Swiss knew not what to make of their new acquaintance. "How strange," thought they, "that the conversation of a knight should be all about Schuff, Melancthon and Erasmus, and the advantage of knowing Greek and Hebrew."

"Tell me, my friends," said the stranger, suddenly breaking silence, "what is said of Luther in Switzerland?"

"Sir," replied Kessler, "opinions concerning him are greatly divided, as is the case every where. Some extol him, and others pronounce him an abominable heretic."

"Ay ay, the priests, no doubt," remarked the stranger.

The knight's cordiality had put the students completely at their ease. Their curiosity was excited to know what book he had been reading when they came in. The knight had closed the volume.—Kessler's comrade ventured to take it up: what was his surprise at finding it to be the Hebrew Psalter! Laying it down he said, as if to divert attention from his freedom, "Gladly would I give my little finger to understand that language."

"You will surely have your wish," was the stranger's reply, "if you will take the pains to acquire it."

A few minutes after, the landlord's

voice was heard calling Kessler. The poor Swiss began to fear something was amiss; but the host whispered, "I hear you want to see Luther; well, this is he who is seated beside you."

Kessler's first thought was that he was jesting.

"You surely would not deceive me," said he.

"It is he himself," answered the landlord, "but don't let him see that you know him." Kessler made no answer, but returned to the room, and resumed his seat, eager to communicate the information to his companion. To do this was not easy; at last he leaned forward, as if looking towards the door, and stooping close to his friend's ear, whispered, "The landlord says it is Luther himself."

"Perhaps," returned his companion, "he said Hutter?"

"Probably so," said Kessler, "I may have mistaken one name for the other, for they resemble each other in sound."

At that moment the tramping of horses' feet was heard outside: two travelling merchants, asking a night's lodging, entered the room, laid aside their spears, and threw off their cloaks; and one of them deposited near him, on the table, an unbound book, which attracted the knight's notice. "What book may that be?" asked he?

"It is a Commentary on the Gospel and Epistles, by Dr. Luther," was the traveller's answer; "it has only just appeared."

"I shall get it shortly," answered the knight.

Conversation was interrupted by the landlord's announcing that supper was ready.—The two students, not wishing to incur the expense of a meal in company with the Knight Ulrich Hutter and two thriving merchants, took the landlord aside, and asked him to serve them with something apart.

"Come along, my friends," said the innkeeper of the Black Bear, "sit ye down beside this gentleman; I will let you off easy."

"Come, come," said the knight, "I'll pay the score."

During supper, the mysterious stranger made many striking and instructing remarks. Both merchants and students listened in silence, more attentive to his words than to the dishes before them.—In course of conversation, one of the merchants exclaimed, "Luther must be either an angel or a devil from hell!" and he followed up his exclamation by the remark, "I would give ten florins for an opportunity of meeting him and conferring with him."

Supper being over, the merchants rose from their seats; the two Swiss remained in company with the knight, who, taking up a glass of beer, and raising it to his lips, said gravely, after the custom of the country, "Swiss, one glass more, for thanks." And as Kessler was about to take the glass, the stranger, replacing it, handed him one filled with wine: "You are not used to beer," said he.

This said, he rose from his seat, threw over his shoulder a military cloak, and extending his hand to the students, said, "When you reach Wittenberg, salute Dr. Jeromachurff from me."

"With pleasure," replied they, "but whose name shall we give?"

"Do you tell him only that he who is coming sends him greeting."

With these words he departed, leaving them delighted with his condescension and kindness.

Luther—for he it was—continued his journey. It will be remembered that he had been placed under the ban of the empire; whoever met him might therefore seize his person. But in that critical moment, engaged as he was in an enterprise replete with dangers, he was calm and serene, and conversed cheerfully with those whom he met with on his way.

Brief rules for the government of all who write for newspapers.—Write legibly. Make as few erasures and interlineations as possible. In writing names of persons and places, be more particular than usual to make every letter distinct and clear—also in using words not English. Write only on one side of the paper. Employ no abbreviations whatever, but write out every word in full. Address communications, not to any particular person, but to the Editors.—Finally, when you sit down to write don't be in a hurry. Consider that hurried writing makes slow printing.—*Commercial.*

Ridicule.—The fatal fondness for indulging in a spirit of ridicule, and the injurious and irreparable consequences which sometimes attend the too severe reply, can never be condemned with more asperity than it deserves; not to offend is the first step towards pleasing; to give pain is an offence against good breeding; and surely it is as well to abstain from an action because it is sinful, as because it is impolite.

Physical Necessity of the Sabbath.—A correspondent of the English Railway Times, says Dr. Farr, one of the first physicians in this or in any other age or

country, pledged (before a committee of the house of Commons,) his professional character to the declaration, that the Sabbath law is stamped no more imperishably in the Decalogue, than it is on the constitution of man and beast; and that though, of course, no mere physical investigation could determine the precise amount, or the particular times and seasons, much less the day of suspension, there was wrought into the fabric and frame work of organized life, a necessity for periodical suspension even of healthful toil; and that the suspension actually ordained by the Sabbath law, or its equivalent, could never in the long run be violated without present retribution.

RAIL FENCE.

In many parts of the country, where rocks are not plenty, farmers are obliged to make wooden fences, and the time of cutting them is important. Posts, in particular, in some kinds of soil, are very expensive as they require to be renewed once in four or five years. In clayey ground, they will stand a dozen years, and in wet meadows, fifty. When posts are used, they should never be put in the ground in a green state, notwithstanding they will last longest in wet ground.—Constant wet from water, will not hurt them, but the fermentation of the natural sap in the wood is injurious. When posts with three rails are wanted, it is good economy to purchase, or to make them a foot longer than the common length so as to admit of their being sharpened at each end. They will last twice as long when so cut; and their cost a trifle more than that of the common kind.

Posts are so liable to rot and break off, that in some parts of the country, where timber is plenty, crooked or worm fences are made of rails without posts. An oblique angle is made in each length of the fence, and the rails are placed one upon the other as children build cob houses; the smallest rails being placed at the bottom, and the largest at the top; five rails are thus placed one upon another. When heavy rails are placed at the top, they will often remain in place, without staking up, but is more common to set a pair of stakes at each angle, and tie them together at the top, with a withe, or a little yoke. The Virginians have very generally used their rails in this manner; and at the north, it is called Virginia fence.

In speaking of the importance of letting timber for posts become dry, before it is put into the ground, we ought also to name in connection with it, the importance of softening the sills of a house and other buildings, to become dry before they are used. It is true we now set buildings higher than we formerly did, and we take smaller timber for sills; and both of these practices tend to favor the durability of the timber—yet we are often obliged to put in new sills; and this labor may be saved. In ancient times, the largest sticks of timber that could be found, were placed at the bottom, on the principle of pyramid building; it seems to have been supposed that this gave the building strength. And it is not uncommon to find on pulling down ancient meet-houses, sills, twelve inches square. There was no need of such timbers, in such a position, but they were not worth half so much as timbers of half their size.—When the building was set low, the sill would never become dry, and the sap would ferment in it, until it would cause decay. Many of these old houses are found to have rotten sills. A stick of timber, eight inches square, is better for any building, as a sill, than a stick twelve inches square; and the first has not half the number of square inches.

Effects of Gambling.—We do not remember ever to have seen the malignant consequence of this vice presented in stronger colors than in an account of the late of a great body of gamblers at Hamburg, originally published in a German gazette, by an intelligent spectator, as the result of his attentive examination during a period of two years. Of six hundred individuals, who were in the habit of visiting gaming houses, he states that nearly one half not only lost considerable sums, but were finally stripped of all means of subsistence and ended their days by self-murder. Of the rest, not less than one hundred finished their career by becoming swindlers, or robbers on the highway. The remnant of this unfortunate group perished; some by apoplexy, but the greater part by chagrin and despair.

The brave Gen. Charles Scott, of the old Revolutionary Army, even amid the scenes of war, could never lay aside the politeness and hospitality indigenous with the Virginia gentlemen of the olden time. At the battle of Princeton when the British were retreating from the College, as they were overtaken, their officers turned about and offered their swords saying, I am Capt. or Lieut. so and so, of his Majesty's such and such regiments. Scott being in the advance, grasped their hands with "Good morning, sir, very happy to see you—very sorry that I have nothing to offer you to drink this cold morning."

N. C. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Presbyterian Church of this City, on Tuesday night last. The Rev. Mr. Deems, an Agent of the Parent Society, was present, and gave a eloquent and interesting account of the origin and progress of Bible Societies, the present condition of the cause and the efforts making to speed its success, concluding with a searching appeal to all engaged in the great work.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz. William Peace, Esq. President; Hon. D. L. Swain, L. L. D. and Bishop Van Vleck, of Salem, Vice Presidents; William Hill, Esq. Treasurer; Weston R. Gales, Secretary; Hon. Duncan Cameron, Hon. Lewis Williams, Rev. E. Mitchell, Rev. Drury Lacy, Rev. B. T. Blake, John D. Eccles, Jesse Brown, John Hinton, B. B. Smith, Charles Dewey, William Peck, Thomas J. Lemay, Dabney Cosby, N. B. Hughes, Rufin Tucker, James M. Towles, T. H. Selby and George Simpson, Esquires, Managers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Extract.—It is a popular error to suppose that courage means courage in every thing. Put a hero on board a ship, or at a five barred gate, and if he is not used to hunting, he will turn pale. Put a fox hunter on one of the Swiss chasms, over which the mountaineer springs like a roe, and his knees will knock under him.—People are brave in the dangers to which they accustom themselves, either in imagination or practice.—*Bulwer.*

Swiftness of Men.—It is said that men who are used to it, will out-run horses, by holding their speed longer. A man will also walk down a horse, for after he has travelled a few days, the horse will be quite tired but the man will be as fresh for motion as at the beginning. The king's messengers walk to Ispanan, 108 miles, in 14 hours. Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and savages who hunt the elk, tire it down and take it; they are said to have performed a journey of 8,600 miles in less than six weeks.

A Law for Wives.—The State of Louisiana guards the rights of women with kind and paternal care. The husband cannot alienate the property, even by the consent of the wife; and even the money given by the parents, either before or after marriage, is as much the separate property of the wife as the land or personal property. She can even make the husband her debtor, and sue him in a court of law. Dashing young fellows used to go and marry the beautiful women of the Territory, and spend their property in a short period, leaving them to penury. It is said that it was to guard against this conduct on the part of the unprincipled adventurers, that the enactment of this law was found necessary by the prudent and kind hearted of that hospitable region. It will be recollected that in some of the other States, efforts have been made, at different times, to procure the enactment of a similar law.

Georgia Penitentiary.—The number of convicts in prison on the 30th Sept. 1840, was 105. Number received during the past year 58, total 213. Of these, there have been discharged, by expiration of sentence 31—Executive pardon 12—Legislative pardon 1—suicide 1—escaped 4, total 53. Leaving within the Penitentiary on 4th Oct. 1841, 160 convicts.—Their increase for the year is 5. Since the organization of this institution in 1817, there have been received 720 prisoners; of those 263 have served out the time of their sentence; 220 have been relieved by pardon, either by the Executive or Legislature; the balance by escape or death.—*Hamburg Journal.*

Jewish Synagogues in the United States.—In the State of New York there are nine, Pennsylvania six, Maryland four, Virginia four, Ohio eight, North Carolina four, South Carolina five, Alabama three, Louisiana three, Kentucky five, Tennessee one, Georgia two, Florida three, Rhode Island one—in all fifty-nine. Belonging to the above there are about forty-two thousand Jews.—There is supposed to be in the United States about ten thousand more who do not belong to either of the above congregations. In 1805 there were only five Synagogues, and about four thousand five hundred Jews.

The loss of property by the destruction of Steam boats on the Mississippi, is estimated at \$700,000 for this year; a very large proportion of which arises from snags and sawyers.

A convenient day.—When Charles Fox stopped payment, his creditors had a meeting, as is usual, and desired him to name a day when he would be able to settle with them. They offered him his own selection, and he chose the day of judgment.

"That," said the creditors, "will be too busy a day with us."

"Well, then," said Fox, "let us name the day after—that'll suit all parties!"

A Yankee Whig Governor.—A late number of the London Courier contains the following extract of a letter from an English gentleman travelling in America.

"I am travelling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, and have not seen a person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two, a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont."

There has lately been a large emigration from Massachusetts to the Island of Jamaica—farmers and silk manufacturers. Mr. Whitmarsh, late of Northampton, is at the head of the enterprise. Not one half of the valuable lands of the Island are under cultivation. The experiment of white free labor is to be tried.

The Lynchburg Virginian says, that two boys of that town came to their death by intoxication, having been left in charge of a cart and contents by two young men, while they returned to town to do some business they had forgotten. They were to give the boys some gingerbread for their care, and they told them there was some spirits in a keg, they might help themselves to it if they wanted. One of the boys died almost immediately—but the other lived a day or two. The young men were arrested, but were afterwards discharged.—*N. C. Standard.*

Texas Courtship.—Hullo, gal—how's your ma?"

"Haint got none here—reckon she's dead by this time, too."

"Well—how's your pa?"

"He was hung last May."

"Humph! what are you doin'?"

"Jest looking about."

"Zactly what I'm doin. 'Sposin we hitch and proximate?"

"Zactly—but who'll pay the judge?"

"Guess I'll fiddle up one half the pro- vender, if you can go the other heat."

"Well—but I've only got a counter- feit note."

"Jest zactly my own premises. Come if we cant cheat one judge, we can another—so come on, gal—here, take my arm—we'll try any how."

Lucky Escape.—An Irishman seeing a new gallows erected, very naturally enquired who was going to swing; and was answered that it was one Vowel.—"That may be," says Pat, "but thanks to the good saints, his neither U, nor E."

New York owes about \$20,000,000.

The interest is about \$1,000,000. Her public works alone yield her \$2,000,000 annually. New York may therefore be considered exceedingly well off, notwithstanding the great amount of her debt.

The Grave Yard.—Why not plant our grave-yard with young trees? Why not try to render it a cheerful and attractive place for every body? Why not have the very chamber of death itself made cheerful and attractive, with greenness, and flowers, and sunshine, and fresh air? Why should our children be brought up to quake at the bare mention of their inevitable destiny? Why not teach them to live if they can—to die if they must—but to do both cheerfully and manfully. Are we never to throw off that insupportable and vulgar fear of death, which if it settles upon the heart for a day, settles there forever? Death is terrible enough at best; why make it more so than we need? Were we to speak of it more freely than we do: were we to ramble over church yards, with a feeling worthy of grown hearts, we should be the wiser and better for every steady look we wore in the presence-chamber of death.—*NEAL.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING.

The Locofocos of Moore county held a political meeting lately (when they do not inform us,) at which a Preamble and Resolutions two columns long, were concocted by a Committee of eight of the Solomons of the party, commencing with the following truly original propositions and inferences:—

"When the Creator, by his fiat had just called man into being there was but one human being. This teaches us that all men are brothers, and ought to live in one holy brotherhood. But when Cain slew his brother Abel, he was expelled from his happy abode, and the seal of condemnation was placed on him by his Maker. This teaches us that all evil doers should be punished, if not by their fellows, at least by their Maker. And as the freemen of the United States of America are the makers of their public officers it is no violation of the bond of brotherhood, for them to fix the seal of condemnation on those officers for their derelictions from honest and wise legislation, and to expel them from the seats which they occupy. Such expulsion is not only just, but it is absolutely necessary for the purity and stability of the body-politic.

To keep this body pure and firm it is necessary that it should have wholesome food administered to it, and that there should be no jarring in its members, for unwholesome food will corrupt the vitals and jarring will wear out its members and finally the whole body will fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony. With such views we see our country in great danger, for those officers whom the people lately chose to throw oil on the troubled waters of political discord, and administer a wholesome regimen to the political body, have raised a demon to lecture our National Constitution and poison our whole system. The Constitution stands between them and the darling of their souls, and Shylock like, they prepare the knife to shed its blood.—Yes those very officers who have taken an oath to preserve the Constitution as it now stands ask the people to elect none to Congress who will not join with them in cutting down the salutary veto power of the President."

If this is not a mess we have never seen one. In one breath they come down from the Creation to the Extra Session!—from Cain and Abel to the Whig Congressmen whetting their knives to "shed the blood" of the Constitution!—from the expulsion of Cain to physicking the body politic, lest it should "fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony!" There is much more in the same strain, and want of room only prevents our giving our readers the benefit of the hearty laugh which it has afforded to Whigs and Locos wherever it has been seen. The whole winds up with the nomination of that "sound Republican," Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor.

His Accident.—For the purpose of showing to what a "chapter of accidents" Mr. Tyler is indebted for his present exalted station, a late writer in the New York Courier & Enquirer, states that the nomination for Vice President was first offered to Mr. Crittenden, but promptly rejected by the Kentucky Delegation in the Harrisburg Convention, who regarded it as a sort of compromise to atone for the rejection of Mr. Clay's claims to the nomination for the Presidency, and refused for their State any other honor than that of supporting the nominees of the Convention. Mr. Bell of Tennessee, was then fixed upon, but the Delegation from that State respectfully declined to accede to the proposition.—The nominating Committee had preceded from the first, the indecency of selecting one of their own body; but the high standing, elevated patriotism, and shining talents of Mr. Mangum of N. Carolina, attracted the attention of the Committee and they unanimously tendered him the nomination. Assuring them that he regarded a nomination as equivalent to an election, he however could not, without violating in his estimation every feeling of propriety and delicacy, accept of the proffered honor. Gov. Owen likewise refused for similar reasons, as did also Mr. Leigh of Virginia. The Committee then urged Mr. Mangum to change his determination, but without success—they appealed to his colleagues from North Carolina, to aid them; but they too were unsuccessful. Having in mind Mr. Tyler's devotion to the principles of Henry Clay—his zealous efforts to secure for that gentleman the nomination for the Presidency and the honest tears which Mr. T. shed over his defeat—the Committee proposed him as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency; and although every Delegate from Virginia voted against him, the Convention finally placed his name on the Whig ticket, with that of the venerated Harrison. So we see, according to the old saying, how much better it is to be born lucky than rich.—*Danville Reporter.*

Cruelty and Foul Death.—On last Sabbath morning, a man by the name of Peter Canble, of this county, brought in to town, to his master, Mr. B. F. Enley, a small negro boy who had been severely whipped by himself or his wife, Polly Canble, that his life was considered by the Physicians who were called in to see him, in imminent danger. A State's Warrant was taken out against Canble, who was immediately committed to jail.

This circumstance led to the discovery of one much more serious and revolting. It was known that Canble had, about a week before, buried a little negro girl, who, until now, it was supposed, had died a natural death. The little negro boy was questioned about the death of the little girl, and from him the horrible and shocking apprehension of her having been actually whipped to death was first obtained. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, being notified of it, promptly summoned a jury of inquest, the body of the child was disinterred and examined; and we are sorry to add, that it resulted in a confirmation of the boy's story. The verdict of the jury was, that the child had come to its death by violence and abuse.

Polly Canble was also immediately arrested and committed to prison, where she and her husband are to remain to await their trials.—*Car. Watchman.*

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

The President of the Senate announced the following as the Standing Committees of the 27th Congress:

On Foreign Relations.—Mr. Rives, chairman, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, Choate.

On Finance.—Mr. Evans, chairman, Berrien, Woodbury, Mangum, Bayard.

On Commerce.—Mr. Huntington, chairman, Woodbridge, King, Barrow, Wright.

On Manufactures.—Mr. Simons, chairman, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, Morehead.

On Military Affairs.—Mr. Preston, chairman, Merrick, Benton, Archer, Pierce.

On Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mangum, chairman, Archer, Williams, Choate, Bayard.

On Public Lands.—Mr. Smith, of Ind., chairman, Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington, Prentiss.

On Indian Affairs.—Mr. Morehead, chairman, White, Sevier, Phelps, Benton.

On Claims.—Mr. Graham, chairman, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge, Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Dixon, chairman, Clayton, Smith, of Conn., Allen, Cuthbert.

On the Judiciary.—Mr. Berrien, chairman, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker, Kerr.

Mr. Mangum said, in accordance with the notice he gave yesterday, he would now present the following resolution:

Resolved, That a standing committee of the Senate be appointed, to whom shall be referred every question on printing of documents, reports, or other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, and all memorials, petitions, accompanying documents, together with all other matter, the printing of which shall be moved, excepting bills originating in Congress, resolutions offered by any Senator, and motions to print, by order of the standing committees of the Senate, of reports, documents, or other matters pertaining to the subjects referred to such committees by the Senate; and it shall be the duty of such committee on printing to report in every case, in one day, or sooner, if practicable.

Mr. Mangum said that he supposed the resolutions would lie upon the table one day. He had made some alteration in the resolution, which made an exception in favor of all the regular business, reports of bills, resolutions of the standing committees, petitions, &c. The design of this resolution was to submit to the committee, to be appointed, such matters as came from the Departments. It was not courteous to the standing committees that such matters should be referred, and for that purpose the appointment of a standing committee had been moved. The object was to cut off that branch of printing, a great deal of which was done, and which was unnecessary for the country.

Mr. King suggested that it lie over and be printed; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of the States and Territories, and were presented.

Mr. Adams (amongst a vast number of petitions) presented a petition from sundry citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio, praying the repeal of the 21st rule; which said rule is in the following words:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House or entertained in any way whatever."

Mr. Adams then moved to refer the petition to a select committee of nine members; and asked the Yeas and Nays on that motion.

Mr. Meriwether moved to lay the motion to refer on the table. Negatived 92 to 81.

The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Adams to refer the petition to a select committee.

Mr. Meriwether rose to a question of order, and submitted that the motion of Mr. Adams was not now in order, on the ground that the rule required that the petition should lie over one day.

The Speaker said that the motion of Mr. Adams to refer the petition was in order; but if the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Meriwether) avowed his wish to debate the question on the motion of reference, the petition would lie over.

Mr. Meriwether said he certainly intended to debate it.

The Speaker said the petition would then go over unless the House should otherwise order.

And after a brief conversation between Messrs. Meriwether, Adams, Briggs, and the Speaker, the petition and motion of reference were ordered to lie over one day.

Mr. Fillmore (addressing the Speaker) said he understood the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances had not yet been sent in.

The Speaker said it had not.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston, Senators from the State of South Carolina, appeared in their seats to-day.

Several notices were given by Senators of their intention to ask leave to introduce bills.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Mangum, in relation to the public printing, was then taken up.

Mr. Mangum said the resolution sufficiently explained itself, and he deemed it unnecessary to say any thing in reference to it. Its object was to economize, and there could be, he thought, no objection to it.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said he could have no objection to economize, but it was customary to receive and print such papers as emanated from State Legislatures. He would therefore, move to modify the resolution so as to include in the exceptions named "such memorials, resolutions, or other matters" as emanated from the Legislatures of any of the States.

Mr. Mangum accepted the modification, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of the Chairman of the several committees, those parts of the President's Message pertaining to them were severally referred.

And then the Senate adjourned.

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Mr. King, of Alabama, said he could have no objection to economize, but it was customary to receive and print such papers as emanated from State Legislatures. He would therefore, move to modify the resolution so as to include in the exceptions named "such memorials, resolutions, or other matters" as emanated from the Legislatures of any of the States.

Mr. Mangum accepted the modification, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of the Chairman of the several committees, those parts of the President's Message pertaining to them were severally referred.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On leave, Mr. Fillmore, from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations in part for the Civil Department for the year 1842; which was read twice, and referred to the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Fillmore said that this bill contained only provision in part for the expense of the session; and as there were no funds on hand in either House, he hoped the House would indulge him by going into committee now and passing it.

The suggestion having, without a murmur, been acceded to—

The House resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Pope, of Kentucky, in the chair.)

The bill being read, and no amendment having been offered thereto

The committee, after a brief explanation between Messrs. Fillmore and Cushing, rose and reported the bill to the House; where—

By unanimous consent, it was read a third time and passed.

Petitions and memorials were called for in the order of the States, commencing (where the call was suspended by the adjournment of the House yesterday) with the State of N. Y.

Mr. Cushing, from the Select committee on the plan of Finance recommended in the President's Message, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to communicate to the House the plan of finance referred to and recommended in the Message of the President of the United States at the present session of Congress."

And then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 16.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of the bill making partial appropriation for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year 1842.

Mr. Evans asked that the bill might pass at this time. It was understood by the officers of the Government that money was needed.

Mr. King, of Alabama objected. The practice for years, he said, had been to make provision for the members of Congress, and to neglect the clerks, who were dependent upon the General Government for the support of themselves and their families. While Congress was looked after, those men were put off to a late period of the session, and subjected to all the impositions of brokers and shavers. There should be a remedy for this, and the Senator trusted that the bill before the Senate would be referred to the committee on Finance, and so amended as to meet the difficulty complained of. The bill was referred.

Mr. Linn gave notice of his intention to ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the distribution act, and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the defence of our country.

Mr. Preston submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate, with as little delay as possible, the plan of the Fiscal Agent mentioned in the late message of the President to Congress. The resolution was agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, gave notice that he would to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the construction of the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Petitions and memorials were then called for, (commencing where the call was suspended by the adjournment of the House yesterday.)

President's Message.

Mr. Fillmore rose and said, that as it was apparent that the chief business of the House must be delayed until the Message of the President had been disposed of one way or another, he hoped the House would consent now to take it up and dispose of it.

Mr. Adams made a few remarks, of the purport of which nothing was heard by the reporter;

When, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the Message; which being before the House, Mr. Fillmore offered resolutions referring its various parts:

Mr. Wise desired to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee of ways and means (Mr. Fillmore) as to the jurisdiction which that gentleman prescribed

ed to the committee of ways and means and to the select committee on the subject of finance.

Mr. Fillmore said he supposed that if there should be any conflict between the two committees they would necessarily have to refer the matter to the House for its decision.—His own impression was (Mr. F. was understood to say) that the resolution, as now submitted, only referred to the Committee of Ways and Means that part of the Message relating to the condition of the finance, the receipts and expenditures.

Mr. Wise, understood then, the gentleman to say, that the general subject of the currency was before the select committee, and that if they did not choose to report one plan they might report another, or propose any amendment they might choose.

Mr. Fillmore did not know, he said how the House might decide. His object had been to submit to the Select Committee the particular fiscal plan; but he had not supposed that the committee would be precluded from bringing up the subject in any other shape, should it think proper. He had no disguise about the matter, and wished the House to dispose of it as they chose.

The Resolutions were then taken up in order, and reference was made, as moved by Mr. Fillmore, until the following Resolution came up.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the Tariff, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Atherton moved to strike out "the Committee on Manufactures," and insert the "Committee of Ways and Means." On this motion, a very long and desultory debate ensued, in which Mr. Wise contended that the vote on the motion to strike out would be a test question as to the sense of the House on the subject of a Protective Tariff. If the subject were referred to the Committee on Manufactures, it would indicate that the House went for a Protective Tariff. If referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, it would show that they were for a Tariff of Revenue only.

The House adjourned before taking the question.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, the unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, the discussion upon the subject of Revenue and Protective Duties. The National Intelligencer says:

"The debate sprung up somewhat unexpectedly on Thursday upon a motion to refer that part of the President's Message relating to the Tariff to the Committee on Manufactures. A subsequent motion was made to refer the same part of the Message to the Committee of Ways and Means. The question pending is, To which of the Committees shall this part of the Message be referred? The debate, however, is not confined to the question, but, so far, has been laid open to the entire subject of Revenue, Protection, and all the incidental matters growing out of the vexed question of the Tariff. A great variety of opinions have been advanced during the discussion, and some of them, it will be seen, of quite a novel character. That part of the President's Message, also, which refers to the subject of the Tariff and Revenue, has been variously interpreted—some regarding it as containing opinions in favor of such discriminating duties as will aid incidentally domestic manufactures, and others drawing conclusions almost directly the reverse of this. Members from almost all parts of the country already have spoken upon the subject, and the House adjourned upon the question with an indication that the debate might even yet continue for some days."

"The diversity of opinion above referred to, it may be proper to add, is not greater than has been heretofore experienced whenever the Tariff is on the tapis; on which occasions the recognized party lines are erased, or, at least, pretty much disregarded."

The House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 20.

The president pro tem. announced the names of the standing committee on printing, at the head of which was Mr. Mangum, the gentleman on whose resolution the committee was raised.

Mr. Mangum begged that the chair would excuse him from serving, on the ground that he was already charged with more business than he could properly attend to.

The Chair replied that it was out of his power to excuse him, and submitted the question to the Senate.

After some debate, the question was about being put to the Senate, and there being but one vote in the affirmative, Mr. Mangum declined to press his request.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan presented sundry petitions from numerous merchants of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, asking the modification or repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

Many other important petitions, memorials and papers were presented and appropriately referred, among which were the proceedings of a meeting held at Halifax Court House, Virginia, presented by Mr. Woodbury, condemnatory of the proceedings at the extra session, and asking for the restoration of the Sub-Treasury and the repeal of the Distribution act.

Many bills were introduced on leave, and reported from committees.

Mr. Evans, from the Finance committee,

reported back to the Senate, without amendment, the bill making appropriations, in part, for the civil department of the Government, for the year 1842. Mr. Evans asked for its consideration then.

Some discussion ensued between Messrs. Evans, King, Woodbury and Buchanan.

The question being whether the bill should be read, as in committee of the whole, the third time,

Mr. Tappan moved that its consideration be postponed; and the question being put, was disagreed to.

The bill having passed through all the forms of proceeding, was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of James Smith of Arkansas was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Huntington, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time spent therein,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Snyder submitted a resolution, which he wished to be passed in the form of a joint resolution, so as to make the practice of the House conform to that of the Senate on the subject of printing. The resolution, Mr. S. observed, was the same as that passed by the Senate a few days ago.

The Speaker having decided the resolution to be out of order—

Mr. S. moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to get it in; but the motion was decided in the negative without count.

The Speaker having called up the unfinished business, as the business first in order.

Mr. Adams inquired if resolutions had not the precedence, this being resolution day according to the rules.

The Speaker said that the order for the reception of resolution every alternate Monday would only be imperative after the expiration of the first thirty days of the session.

Mr. Weller suggested the passing over the question on Mr. Adams' amendment for the present, so as to pass the remainder of Mr. Fillmore's resolutions, and refer all the different portions of the message except the one under discussion, and hoped that this course would be taken by general consent.

Mr. Sollers objected.

Mr. Weller moved a suspension of the rules, but the motion was lost.

The Speaker then called up the unfinished business of Friday last, which was the resolution of Mr. Fillmore, to refer that portion of the President's message, which relates to the tariff, to the committee on Manufactures; the question being on Mr. Atherton's motion to amend by striking out the committee on Manufactures and inserting the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Slade then took the floor, and addressed the House at considerable length in opposition to the amendment. He considered the committee on Manufactures the most appropriate reference, because in any adjustment of the tariff, the manufacturing interest must be consulted. Mr. S. contended that the policy of protecting domestic industry had been recognised as the true policy of this Government, from its beginning to this day, and had been recommended by all the Presidents of the U. States from Gen. Washington to the present Executive.—

Mr. S. went into an argument of considerable length in support of the policy of protecting manufactures by laying duties on imports, and quoted from various documents in illustration of the positions he assumed. After Mr. S. had concluded,

Mr. Sollers obtained the floor, but, it being late in the day, gave way for a motion to adjourn; previous to which.

The Speaker communicated to the House the Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the estimates for the year 1842.

The House then adjourned.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board the British Government ship Acorn, dated

"St. Helena, Sept. 4. 1841.

"On our passage, here from Rio Janeiro, when about half-way across, a sail was reported one morning at daylight, and chase was immediately given, the stranger also making sail, and putting before the wind, which looked very suspicious. At about eight o'clock we neared him considerably, and fired a blank gun and hoisted our colors. No answer. At ten o'clock we were closing her fast, and observing that it was a slaver, with slaves on board, fired several shot over her, which at last made her hoist Portuguese colors and round to. On getting alongside of her, and when in the act of hoisting out and lowering out boats, the villain of a captain put his helm up and ran right on board of us. Luckily we were too quick for him in making sail again, so sustained no damage. I was the first on board, and such a sight I never saw before, and hope never to see again. First, one of the crew lying shot through the shoulder, and nobody caring for him in the least; secondly, the captain two thirds drunk and very abusive and insolent; and last though not least, about 530 poor creatures crowded between decks, where they could but just sit upright. The smell and sight of their poor emaciated bodies was dreadful, and although only fourteen days out, 22 had died of small pox, and 20 others had it also. Indeed, so reduced were they, that

it was difficult to decide at a glance the sex of the poor women and girls, not a vestige of feature remaining by which to distinguish them. Two or three of them were lifted with one hand with the greatest ease. Such a sight I never saw.— We sent the slaver (the Anna by name) the same evening to Rio for condemnation."

MUTINY AND MURDER.

The New Orleans papers of the 4th instant contain the following account of a horrible revolt at sea by a number of slaves; the particulars of which, as here detailed, are said to be confirmed by a letter from the Commander of the vessel on board of which the slaves were embarked:

"The brig *Creole*, Capt. Enson, of Richmond, bound for New Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco, one hundred and thirty five slaves, and four or five passengers, was on the 7th ultimo, taken possession of by the slaves, who rose and mutinied—killing and wounding several white persons. It appears that, on the 7th ult., at 8 P. M., the brig was hoisted in the belief that she was approaching Abaco. The next day, after the passengers and crew not on duty had retired, at about half-past 9 P. M., the slaves mutinied and murdered a passenger named Hewell, owner of a portion of the slaves, by stabbing him with a Bowie knife. They wounded the captain and one of the hands dangerously, the chief mate and another of the hands severely. But little defence could be made, as the victims were totally unprepared for an attack, and had but one musket on board, while the slaves were armed with pistols, knives, and bludgeons, made by cutting up handspikes. There is reason to believe that the whole plot was arranged before they left Richmond.

"Having obtained possession of the vessel, they broke open the trunks and ransacked the whole cargo. They spared the lives of the mate, passengers, and a part of the crew, on condition they should be taken immediately to Abaco, an English island. Forced to obey, the crew set sail and arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 9th ult. On landing, the American Consul had the captain and two of the men immediately taken on shore and their wounds dressed, while every attention was paid to the wounded on board. The Consul likewise requested the Governor of N. Providence to place a guard on board to prevent the slaves from going ashore, as he well knew that if this were not done, it would be impossible to secure the guilty perpetrators of the murder. The request of the Consul was granted, and an investigation of the affair was conducted by two magistrates of Nassau. The captain also took the testimony of the passengers and crew.—Nineteen slaves were identified as having participated in the mutiny and murder. They were placed in confinement until further orders, the Governor refusing to have them sent to America under the circumstances.—The remainder were liberated by her Majesty's authorities, on the ground that the slaves must be considered and treated as passengers, having the right to land in boats from the shore whenever they thought proper. The captain is doing well, and will probably recover."

Africa.—By the Atlanta and William, intelligence from Africa has been received to the 1st of October.

Another outrage has been committed on an American vessel by a British cruiser. We understand that her majesty's ship Dolphin boarded the William, whilst she was at Gallinas, and whilst her officers were below. The seamen of the Dolphin broke open the hatches of the schooner, and overhauled the cargo, using insulting language to all on board.

We learn from 'Africa's Luminary,' of the 30th of August, that her Britannic majesty's vessels of war cruising upon this coast are instructed by their government to refrain from searching vessels sailing under U. States colors, and having American papers.

Rev. Jabez Aiken Burton, A. M. principal of the Liberia Mission Conference society in Monrovia, is dead.

In consequence of the death of Thomas Buchanan, governor of Liberia, Joseph J. Roberts, esq. by virtue of being lieutenant, is thereby charged with the executive authority of that commonwealth.

Salt and fresh vegetable and animal food continued to be very scarce at Liberia. Rice makes its appearance slowly; flour was out of the market, and the common market products were doled out with a sparing hand.

A large emigration has lately left Sierra Leone for Kingston, Jamaica. Also a considerable number from the same place for Trinidad.

Cuba.—A letter in the U. S. Gazette dated Havana, Nov. 17, says: "Several slave vessels have been fitted out in the most public manner, and have sailed.—The famous brig *Venus* is one of them. Government is very hard up for cash to remit to Spain, and also to pay some heavy acceptances for English account. The Queen's rail road to Guinez, is offered again for sale, but under such restrictions, that no company will venture a purchase, and it yields nothing up to the present time, although well patronized. A new captain general has been named to relieve General Valdez. The new one is General Gamboa, and is shortly expected. The English consul has interested himself very much about the slave question. A claim has been made by the British government, for some new

groes as English subjects. They are on an estate near Cardenas, and have been, since long before the emancipation of slavery in the British islands; but they speak English, and some time since found means of communicating their situation to Dr. Madden, formerly of the British commission.

Business continues dull. The coffee crop has failed; not having rain in proper time.

TRUST SALE IN GREENSBORO.

BY virtue of a deed in trust to me executed by Reuben Dick, for the purposes therein stated, I shall offer for sale, in the Town of Greensboro' on Friday the 7th day of January next, on a credit of six months, the LOT on which the said Dick now lives, containing about FOUR ACRES; two negro Slaves; two Road Wagons; four head of HORSE; one Carryall; FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND near Greensboro'; and various articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture.—Bond and approved security will be required.

DAVID McLEAN, Trustee.
Dec. 20th, 1841. 45-2.

Just received & for sale, By RANKIN & McLEAN.

8 SACKS Laguira and Rio COFFEE.
1 hhd. St. Croix SUGAR, very fine.
1 " Portorico do.
2 " MOLASSES.
15 kegs No. 1 and extra WHITE LEAD.

1 box best Imperial TEA.
2 kegs best Spanish INDIGO.
1 hbl. MADDER.

Also a small lot of Nova Scotia Grindstones, December, 1841.

—STOP!—
STOP THE RUNAWAY.
\$25 REWARD.

ON Saturday night, the 4th instant, my negro man HOWARD ran away from my premises, (10 miles north of Greensboro', N. C.) without any cause or provocation. Said negro is about 35 years of age; dark complexion; of ordinary height and size; long face; has had four or five of his jaw teeth pulled out; speaks somewhat through his nose when talking. He is quite ingenious in repairing watches and clocks, and is believed to have tools with him for that purpose. He carried with him a black camel dress coat, a thread frock coat, and a brown blanket over coat with velvet collar; a pair broadcloth pantaloons, a pair brown lincey pantaloons striped; and a straw hat covered with brown cloth flannel. He had with him two bills, counterfeit, or at least uncurrent in this part of the country—one of \$20, the other of \$10, one on the Valley Bank of Virginia and the other on a Kentucky Bank. Had in possession a small Geography, and perhaps maps. He can read very well; wrote a little; and it is believed that he has forged papers. It is suspected that he is making for a free State, and that he is assisted by white persons.—The above reward will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, to any one who will bring me the runaway, or secure him in any jail to that I get him.

JOHN A. SMITH.
Guilford county, December 9, 1841. 44-6.

P. S. I learn that John Stafford's boy Lewis is in company with mine. Lewis is about 25 years old, chunky built, and dark complexioned.

J. A. S.

W. R. D. LINDSAY

WOULD most respectfully say to his friends, that upon the expiration of the term of co-partnership between McConnell & Lindsay, (which was the 7th of last month,) he purchased from W. J. McConnell his entire interest in all the stock of goods upon hand here, and that he continues business on his own account at the old stand south-west from the courthouse, more properly known as Humphreys' corner, where he would be glad to see and most cheerfully wait upon his friends and all others that may kindly favor him with a call. He has just received a

Fresh supply of Goods

and will, during the present week receive a further supply which will render his assortment more complete,—all of which he proposes to sell CHEAP—at prices adapted to the times.

Greensboro', Oct. 25th, 1841. 33-16.

1 Hhd. SANTA CRUZ SYRUP,
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
November, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

J. & R. SLOAN are receiving their FALL SUPPLY of Goods. If purchasers wish Goods cheap, and at the same time something new, fashionable and nice, call and examine. Our stock is heavy, particularly in Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets and Blankets.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 28, 1841.

It is remarked that neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun are at the head of any committees in the Senate.

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

Communicated.
The Carolina Watchman and State Gazette, are requested to publish the above

United States Government.		
PRESIDENT,	John Tyler,	Salary, \$25,000.
VICE President,	(vacancy.)	6,000
THE CABINET.		
Secretary of State,	Daniel Webster,	6,000
Sec. of the Trons.	Walter Forward,	6,000
Secretary of War,	John G. Spencer,	6,000
Sec. of the Navy,	Abel P. Upshur,	6,000
Postmaster Gen'l,	C. A. Wickliffe,	6,000
Attorney Gen'l,	Hugh S. Legare,	4,000
SUPREME COURT. [Appoint'd.		
Roger B. Taney, C. J.,	Baltimore, Md.	1836
Joseph Story,	Cambridge, Mass.	1811
Smith Thompson,	New York City,	1823
John McLean,	Cincinnati, Ohio,	1829
Henry Baldwin,	Pittsburgh, Penn.	1830
James M. Wayne,	Savannah, Ga.	1835
John McKinney,	Florence, Ala.	1837
John Catron,	Nashville, Tenn.	1837
Peter V. Daniel,	Richmond, Va.	1841
The salary of the Chief Justice is \$5,000; that of each of the Associate Judges, \$4,500. The Supreme Court holds one session annually, in the City of Washington, commencing on the second Monday in January.		
CONGRESS.		
President of the Senate, <i>pro tem.</i> , Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey.		
Speaker of the Ho. of Representatives, John White, of Kentucky.		
Sec'y of the Sen. Asbury Dickens, ml. 3,000		
Clk' of House, M. St. C. Clarke, salary, 3,000		
The Senate consists of 52 members, 2 from each State, elected every six years. The House consists of 246 members, elected every two years.		
North Carolina.		
GOVERNOR, John M. Morehead, salary, \$2,000		
Private Secretary, P. Reynolds, \$300 & fees.		
Councillors of State, John A. Anderson, Willie Perry, Thomas McGeehe, Johnson Busbee, Isaac T. Avery, James P. Leak, and Allen Goodwin.		
Secretary of State, William Hill, salary 800 dollars, and fees.		
Treasurer, Sam'l Hinton, 1,500; clerk 500.		
Comptroller, William F. Collins, 1,000.		
SUPREME COURT.		
Chief Justice, Thomas Ruffin; Judges, William Gaston, Jos. J. Daniel; sal. 2,500.		
SUPERIOR COURT.		
Judges: Frederick Nash, Wm. H. Battle, John L. Bailey, Thos. Settle, John M. Dick, M. E. Manly, R. M. Pearson; sal. 1,950.		
Solicitors: David Outlaw, 1st Circuit; J. W. Bryan, 2d; Hugh McQueen, 3d; J. F. Poindexter, 4th; Robert Strange, 5th; Hamilton C. Jones, 6th; John G. Bynum, 7th.		
Population of the United States.		
White, 14,181,575; Free colored, 326,069; Slave, 2,483,530. Total, 17,008,112.		
Population of North Carolina.		
White, 454,870; Free colored, 22,782; Slave, 215,817. Total, 753,419.		
Interest Rule.		
Set down the sum of principal; divide by 2; multiply the quotient by the number of months; cut off two figures to the right hand, and you have the interest in cents.		
For any number of days: Multiply the principal by the number of days, and divide it by 6. If the principal be dollars, cut off one figure to the right; but if it be dollars and cents, cut off three figures to the right—and you have the interest in cents.		

1 Cr. div. \$8.00

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

WOODS IN WINTER.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

When winter winds are piercing chill,
And though the howl blows the gale,
With solemn feet I tread the hill,
That overbrows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away
Through the long reach of desert woods,
The embracing sunbeams chastely play,
And gladden these deep solitudes.

Where, twisted round the barren oak,
The summer vine in beauty hung,
And summer winds the stillness broke,
The crystal icicle is hung.

Where, from the frozen urns, mute springs
Pour out the river's gradual tide,
Shrilly the skater's iron rings,
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas! how changed from the fair scene,
When birds sang out their mellow lay,
And winds were soft, and woods were green,
And the song ceased not with the day.

But still wild music is abroad,
Pale, desert woods! within your crowd;
And gathering winds, in hoarse accord,
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs and wintry winds! my ear
Has grown familiar with your song;
I hear it in the opening year—
I listen, and it cheers me long.

'Tis not in hearts that seem to feel,
The kindest feelings are possessed;
Where efforts are put forth to heal,
There is the sympathizing breast.

And words and actions may appear
As if a noble work were done;
While mercy, in a humble sphere,
Asks, or receives, the praise of none.

A DEATH BED.
Her suffering ended with the day,
Yet lived she at its close,
And breathed the long, long night away,
In statue-like repose.

But when the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the eastern skies,
She passed through Glory's morning-gate,
And waked in Paradise!

Western Eloquence.—The following appears in a Western paper:

Gentlemen of the Jury: Can you for an instant suppose, that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high deprecation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good quantities; yes, gentlemen, a man, what never drinks more nor a quart of like a day; can you, I say, for an instant suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hooking a box of peruchum caps? Rattlesnakes and counsins forbid!—Pictor to yourselves, gentlemen, a fellow fast to sleep in his Log Cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side, all natagushed in deep repose, and naught to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and in the most audacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of peruchum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from from such a pictur of moral turpitude, like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggings, much less this ere man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankeros and unexampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and impartially, and give a such verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our feller citizens, remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a claw of tobacco.

A Wife.—When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play and sing, and dance. It is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse and discriminate, one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children.—Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and the mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a drawing room, and excite the admiration of the company; but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate to man, and to train up a child in the way he should go.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of

McCONNEL & LINDSAY,
expired on the 7th inst by limitation. All those indebted to the firm will please call in immediately and close their accounts.
W. J. McCONNEL,
W. R. D. LINDSAY,
Sept. 1841.

Clover Seed.
THE RED CLOVER SEED, of
the best quality, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN,
August 25, 1841.

FOR SALE, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Guilford, I shall sell on Friday the 7th day of January next, at the courthouse door in Greensborough, seven likely slaves, belonging to the heirs at law of Robert McKnight, sen., deceased, consisting of two likely YOUNG MEN, a yellow BOY, very smart and likely, an OLD WOMAN, a YOUNG WOMAN, and two CHILDREN. On a credit of nine months.

J. A. MEBANE,
Adm. & Commissioner.
December 3, 1841. 43-5

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

J. & R. Sloan, agents for the sale of Id-ding's celebrated Augers & Gimblets, have on hand a large assortment of the various sizes. Orders for any articles manufactured by Mr. Id-dings left with us will be promptly attended to.
October 22. 37-41

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION.

The State Temperance Society of N. C. at its late meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the North Carolina Temperance Union, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capital of the old North State, to its remotest boundaries, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Pursuant to, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us promptly. As the object is to commence with the new year, delay on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, at once, for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. State Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the city of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided one thousand subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Temperance Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.
TERMS.—The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable in advance. Letters containing subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, Jesse Brown, Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANAC FOR 1842,
BY
TURNER & HUGHES, of Raleigh,
AND
JOHN C. BLISS, of Salem,
FOR SALE,
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
October 25, 1841. 37-41

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me on the 23d day of August last, by Col Jesse McCustin, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale in the town of Greensborough, on Monday the 3d day of January next,

FOUR SEPARATE LOTS

situate in said town, with the improvements thereon.

ONE LOT
situate on the main street in front of Townsend's Hotel, with a large and commodious two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen, Smoke-house, and other improvements, now used by Jacob Hubbard, as a private boarding house.

ONE OTHER LOT
on the back street in rear of Townsend's Hotel, containing one acre of ground, with a snug and comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, Kitchen & other improvements, which would make a convenient dwelling for a small family.

ONE OTHER LOT
adjoining the tan yard lot of Joseph A. McLean, containing about one acre of ground, with two sets of stables and two corn cribs thereon.

AND ONE OTHER LOT
with a stable thereon, lying between the aforesaid tan yard lot and the cotton gin lot of T. R. Tate, and fronting on the street leading to the factory.

At the same time and place, I shall offer for sale a LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about 21 years of age, a valuable negro WOMAN aged thirty, and her male child a little over twelve months old, and FOUR likely and valuable negro GIRLS, all between the ages of 12 and 18 years.

Also, a valuable HORSE, BUGGY and HARNESS.

The title to all the aforesaid property is good and beyond dispute, and a credit will be given for all or most of it, suitable to the convenience of purchasers, which will be made known on the day of sale.

RALPH GORRELL,
Trustee.
December 4, 1841. 43-4

\$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 5th inst., a negro man, named JO, about 5 feet 9 inches high, black complexion, a blacksmith by trade. It is suspected that he is aiming to get to a free State in company with some free negroes. The last account of him was in New Garden settlement; had on an old white hat, and in his shirt sleeves. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement, or delivery to me, 12 miles southeast from Greensboro'.
SARAH R. MEBANE.
Sept. 20th, 1841. 32-4



PETER THURSTON,
CABINET MAKER,
(Opposite Townsend's Hotel.)
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

TENDERS 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.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned, taken in exchange for Furniture. Nov. 1841. 28-41

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 of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.
Abyssinian Mixture, (in liquid and in paste.)
Gold-Mine Balsam, for bilious and nervous affections, colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, a liniment for indigestion, coldness in the stomach, numbness or weakness in the limbs, rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for bilious affections, bilious fever, headache, diseases of the eyes, &c. which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for tetter, ringworm, salt rheum, scaldhead, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Universal, or Strengthening Plaster, for diseases of the chest, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, palsy, paralysis, &c.

Dr. Kuhle's Pamphlet "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and numerous testimonials, which accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of the Medicines, will please to direct their orders, with the amount, (post paid,) to Dr. KUHLE'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, or to any of the following Agents in N. Carolina: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Guilford co. Brumack & Woolen, Wentworth, Rock'g'm. J. & E. L. Lawson, Leaksville. John N. Brent, High Rock. Hargrave, Gathers & Co., Lexington. Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. Price, Dickinson & Co., Vanceville, Caswell. N. J. Palmer, Milton. G. W. & C. Grunnie, Raleigh. In Virginia, E. H. Atkinson, Danville. Col. C. D. Bennett, Pittsylvania C. H.

The Medicines may be obtained from my Agents at the same prices as I sell them at my office in Richmond, Va. 25-41

SULPH. QUININE, (warranted pure,) do. English CALOMEL, do. Just received by WEIR & LINDSAY, Greensboro', Oct. 26.

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

MILL STONES.

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

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

I can furnish any number and size of both the Burr, and Cologne, in a short time after I receive notice. I am induced to think that those who want, will find it to their interest to see me.
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
September 1, 1841.

COMMITTED

TO the jail of Guilford county on the 22nd day of August last, a negro man named George, taken up as a runaway slave, says he belongs to William Davis, Chesterfield District, South Carolina, is about thirty years of age, rather black complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
JAS. W. DOAK, Sheriff.
Greensboro', 16th Sept. 1841. 32-4

Jayne's Carminative Balsam

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

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

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

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment

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

A New Business IN GREENSBOROUGH.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing

Wool Carding Machines,

both single and double, and has no doubt in saying that they will be equal to any manufactured in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturer by examining their work.

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

N. B.—The proprietor has connected with his establishment a SMITH SHOP, and is prepared to do all kinds of smithing usually done in this country.

A. E. LYNN,
Feb. 16, 1841. 1-41

BARGAINS.



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

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

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

Patrons respectfully solicited, and punctuality and faithfulness pledged by
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Thompsonville, Rocking
ham, N. C. April 9, 1841 10-41

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 13th inst., a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd, of Danville, Va. He is a tall fellow, of black complexion, very intelligent, 35 or 40 years of age, and a coach blacksmith by trade. It is supposed he has papers showing that he is free; or that he is travelling by his old permit from his master to get work; or that he is aiming to get to a free State.—The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again.
THOMAS THOMPSON,
Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C. 24-41
July 20th, 1841.

50 KEYS NAILS from the Copewell Factory, S. C. a superior article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, November 13.

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

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.

Elizabeth Howerton, vs. William Howerton.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Howerton, may not be an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, and the Greensborough Patriot, for three months, for the defendant, William Howerton, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the petition filed, or the same will be taken pro-confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and in the sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

AND HUNT, c. c. c. l.
Pr. adv. \$10. 44-13

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.

Martha Fitzjerald, vs. Lewis Fitzjerald.

Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, and Greensboro', Patriot, for three months for the defendant, Lewis Fitzjerald, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Courthouse in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and in the sixty-sixth year of American Independence.

AND HUNT, c. c. c. l.
Pr. adv. \$10. 44-13

Varnishes &c.

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

BLANKS

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

25,000 LBS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co., embracing every variety of size usually demanded in this market, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. J. & R. SLOAN, Greensborough, August 7, 1841.

LARD, LARD.

400 POUNDS for sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY, November 1, 1841. 38-41

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.

TAKE the instruments and try them; if good, keep them; if not, return them without paying for them.

As some Pianos are far superior to others, and as purchasers generally are but little acquainted with the differences in them (inside), it seems to me that, in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed.

Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased, until a friend or neighbor gets one which is considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular.

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

E. P. NASH,
December 25, 1840. 46-41

Jayne's Indian Expectorant.

THE following Certificate is from a practicing PHYSICIAN and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist society.— Dated, Modest Town, Va. Aug. 27, 1841.

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

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

The Rev. C. C. P. Crosby, late Editor of the American Baptist, writes as follows:—

New York, June 15, 1840.

To Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir,—I have made use of your Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years.

I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Timon, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that others afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using your Expectorant.

C. C. P. CROSBY.

For sale by WEIR & LINDSAY.

DAVIDSON PLANK.

I HAVE for sale a small lot of Davidson Plank: FLOORING, CEILING, and WEATHERBOARDING.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
May 17, 1841.

WOVE WIRE.

A NEW assortment of Wire, for Baling A Screens, Wheat Fans, and Meal Sieves, can be seen at this store of

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
December 6, 1841.

IDDINGS' Augers and Gimblets.

For sale by JESSE H. LINDSAY, October 12-41.

NEW GOODS.

T. CALDWELL & SONS

RESPECTFULLY inform their customer and the public that they have just received from New York, Philadelphia and Petersburg their Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Goods, Hardware and Crockery. Also

Boots and Shoes,

Men's and Boy's morocco, calf, kip and brogans. Children's and Miss's SLIPPERS, gaiter Boots; cloth, list, and gum elastic Shoes.

CAPS and HATS—fur, seal and cloth. Molasses;

5,000 lbs. Rio, Iguaira and Cuba Coffee, 2,000 lbs. N. O. loaf and lump Sugar; 10 boxes Candles, different moulds, Chocolate and Tea,

SALT, by the sack or bushel, Lead, Shot and Powder; Spirits Turpentine; Varnish; Wool Rolls—

With other articles which cannot be mentioned in an advertisement; all of which we propose to sell low for cash.

Thankful for such patronage as we have received from the public, we invite them again to call and examine our goods and prices, and we will endeavor truly to merit the public confidence,—knowing it to be for the permanent good of ourselves and all who may deal in our store. Call and see before