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## BATTLE OF GUILFORD.

To the Editors of the Patriot:

"And the deep thunder peal on peal afar,  
"And near the beat of the alarm drum  
"Rous'd up the soldier."

Childe Harold.

Your readers may not be displeased to hear a few authentic anecdotes and incidents relating to the not unrenowned battle of Guilford; at least those patriotic heroes now living, though few, who gallantly partook in the common struggle, will read this perhaps with a melancholy but proud recollection. While the war-dogs were barking over their prey from Georgia to Massachusetts and Liberty was reeling from the tyranny of a powerful and ruthless enemy—the citizens of Guilford and their gallant companions in arms stood forth to demand a full portion of glory for their patriotic resistance to oppression. Guilford stands conspicuous in the list of revolutionary battles; but the dust of fallen heroes swells the continent from North to South. *Quæcunq; ardua nostra!* The following facts and incidents may be relied upon as correct—they are from an authentic source—an eye witness.

For several days previous to the battle there was much marching and counter-marching both on the part of Gen. Greene and Lord Cornwallis. Five days before the memorable 15th March, 1781, it being then doubtful when a general engagement would come on, Gen. Greene ordered a few companies of N. C. militia, who were badly clothed and armed, some fifteen or twenty miles, where they could be supplied in these points. Capt. J. M. commanded one of these companies; and as he was marching off to fulfil the order of his General-in-Chief, an officer in fine uniform galloped up and asked, "where are you going, and by what authority do you march away when a battle is expected daily?" Capt. M. stated his reasons for the movement, and the officer went off. He was afterwards known to be the intrepid Lieut. Fauntleroy, of the cavalry, and was killed in the battle.

After Gen. Greene had determined on an action and chosen his ground, he had a plot of the field taken with minuteness by Mr. John Olfendick; shortly after, each division was ordered to its position. Col. Greene (not the General) of the artillery of the regular division, in marching to his stand, observed "boys, we'll have Brandywine here to-morrow." His words were too true. I never learned whether he was killed in the battle.

Late in the evening preceding the battle, after the plan of fight was arranged, Gen. Greene was perceived walking to and fro with an air thoughtful and lugubrious, picking his teeth, as was his custom. In this manner he was approached by two officers of distinction, on horseback, coming from different points; these were Cols. Lee and Washington, commanders of cavalry, proceeding from their separate divisions to receive their last orders before the action. They conversed closely and intimately together for the space of half an hour; then separated and retired to their tents to sleep, if sleep deigned to visit them. Officers and soldiers retired to their respective quarters, except the videttes and necessary out-posts, to take a temporary sleep—shortly to be exchanged by many of them for a sleep dreamless and eternal. The army was divided into three grand divisions or three main lines: the rear line was constituted of regulars as they were termed, the left of which occupied the old field in advance west of Martinville. The other two lines—the front composed of N. C. militia, the second or middle composed of Virginia militia—were situated still in advance of the regulars at equidistant positions. There was also a detachment of the army called the light infantry placed in front of the three main lines, on whom it necessarily devolved to commence the attack; or rather, who were compelled first to sustain the attack. Their mode of warfare was cursant and fugitive, after the manner of the ancient Scythians or modern Cossacks. The object of the light infantry was to annoy the British van, and retreat as became necessary—each optional and independent in firing and selecting his position.

Early in the morning of that bloody day the British commenced their attack on this division of the American army—they were mostly riflemen and took their position behind trees; and many an Englishman was picked off before he saw his enemy. Captain John Hunter, who commanded a company of this body, was standing behind a tree, loading his gun; he whirled his hat around and exclaimed, "huzza, boys!" two or three times by way of encouragement to those near him; no sooner had he done this, when attracted by the exclamation no doubt, some one of the enemy lodged a ball in the tree directly before the face of Capt. Hunter. The bark blinded him for some seconds; and as he found circumstances patent, notwithstanding his "wall of wood," he advanced in open ground and continued to fight bravely with his other com-

panions till forced to retire on the first line.—The British were considerably annoyed by this detachment and their advance retarded.—They next came in collision with the line of N. C. militia, the left of which fought bravely and withstood them for some time, until a detachment of the enemy's cavalry debouched on their flank, cut them to pieces, and rendered the contest extremely bloody. Capt. Forbis, of Guilford, fought most bravely and was the principal sufferer—he was killed and nearly all his brave company, fighting infantry and horse far superior in numbers and discipline though not in bravery. After the defeat of the first line, the middle line, or Virginia militia, had to sustain the shock. They held the foe in check a long time, till their numbers being thinned, they were compelled to withdraw from superior force. The enemy at length met the line of regulars and here met with the most serious and bloody opposition. The regulars were ordered to advance at a tolerable quick pace to meet the foe, and not to fire until they approached very near them, with a view to give a sudden and overwhelming shock; this they did, and nearly the whole line simultaneously fired: the labent and wavering columns of the enemy proved the effect of this policy. Our first fire was followed by successive fires so apropos and deleterious that the enemy's ranks began to mingle and recoil. It was at this juncture that Col. James Martin and Col. Samuel Henderson, (who were stationed at Martinville in recess of the regular line as rallying officers, though vainly as it resulted,) perceived a British officer of rank, in full red, mounted on a beautiful charger, advance in front of his line in the hottest of the fire and address his men in these words, "shall the Queen's guards retreat from rebels!" Other imitative exhortations were used by this officer; but the expression I have related was distinctly audible to Col. Martin in the momentary cessation of roar and tumult. It is presumable he was not Lord Cornwallis, though no doubt an officer very little inferior in grade. It is altogether probable he was Gen. Webster, as that officer was seriously wounded in the action, and died a few days afterward on their route toward Fayetteville. By recklessness of death and deeds of valor, the British officers at length restored order and courage in their ranks and returned to the contest. It was about this period of the battle that Col. Lee engaged Tarleton and the battle became more general and more destructive than it had heretofore been. Firing of muskets, pistols, now and then cannon, and the hickering of swords and bayonets were heard mingling their sounds with the groans of agonising nature. Thus indiscriminately were,

"Rider and horse, friend and foe, in  
One red ruin blent."

The Americans at length retreated, Cols. Lee and Washington ably protecting them with the cavalry. The lines of the militia, routed in the early part of the day, had never re-formed, although Cols. Martin and Henderson used their utmost exertions to that effect; no sooner was one company or battalion restored to order than it would break off and retreat again while the recruiting officers were rallying another company. The militia thus fled; but the regulars retreated in tolerable order. A great many American officers were killed, and many too of the enemy—but the dust.

*Jam videtur duces non in se pro pulvere  
Sordidos.*

Captains Wm. Jones, Thomas Helen, and Jacob Moon, from Virginia, fell in the action. Capt. Forbis, of Guilford, as observed before, found a brave man's grave.

Far other scene is the plain of Martinville now. The aspect of the place seems as placid as though that red rain had never happened. It is calm as the image of death after the turbulence of dissolution. The same sun that shone on vanquished and dying patriots now warms their dust mingled with the soil of the battle-field. The same moon and stars that gleamed awfully over clay mounds, broken arms, and pallid corpses, now shed their placid light on trees and flowers rooted in the ashes of heroes; and while Liberty exists in the country of her birth—while she soars from Maine to Missouri over a flourishing and happy people, she will pause at this spot and drop a tear for the martyred heroes who died in her defence. And in the end, should civil discord and blind ambition assail and strike her to the heart, she will, with the last aspiration of her breath, point to this spot as one of the proudest monuments of her glory, and invoke the very dust to rise in vindication of her death.

MARCUS.

February.—"Pat, can you tell us why February is shorter than the other months?" "And be sure it's a fair answer that ye want!" "Certainly, we wish to know." "Och! my darlints, and it's because the month ends the winter, and has, like your father's pony's tail, a piece bit off, by the cold weather."

The celebrated English divine, Thomas Fuller, was a great jester. On one occasion, he asked a Mr. Sparrowhawk, "what the difference was between an Owl and a Sparrowhawk?"—"Sir," said Mr. S., "an owl is Fuller in the head, Fuller in the face, and Fuller all over."

Man's soul is greater than his fortunes, and there's anxiety in a life that towers above the ruins that fall around its path.

[From the Magnolia for May.]  
HENRY CLAY.

The withdrawal of this distinguished Statesman from the Senate of the United States, certainly appears, as expressed by Mr. Preston, an epoch in the annals of the country. Did this resignation contemplate his complete withdrawal from public life, there would be no doubt of the propriety of this phrase. Without being an admirer of the policy of Mr. Clay, regarding that policy, indeed, with great distrust, if not hostility, we are still very far from being insensible to the high intellectual merits of this Statesman. These merits are not so much determinable by the analysis of his particular opinions on any subject, as by the broad and striking fact, that, for the long period of his public life, he has been identified with most of the important transactions of the country, and has usually appeared in debate, having a leading opinion upon them all. With a mind, clear, well ordered and comprehensive—with a temper ardent, commanding and impetuous—it was scarcely possible that he should either withhold himself, or be withheld, from an active agency in all public matters of moment, during the period of his political career. The very history of his education, would make this forbearance impossible. A self-made man, the process by which he acquired his position, became habits, which impelled him to a continued restlessness while in it. With his temperament, made particularly active by the labors of his upward march, the impulse of continued progress was unobtainable and sleepless. We are not sure that this condition of mind is a fortunate one. But it is a condition of mind which singularly represents that of the whole country. The necessities which educated Mr. Clay, are the very same necessities which prevail, to a paramount extent, over the great majority of the intellectual men of the United States. His temperament is very much that of the people; and the impetuosity which has always marked his character, and which has sometimes made him overbearing in debate, is conspicuous in every movement of the popular mind among us. Never was people yet so distinguished by enthusiasm;—by an enthusiasm, too, equally fervent in its utterance and peculiar in its form—an enthusiasm, which, like the madness of Hamlet is never entirely without its method;—of this impetuosity, in his own case, Mr. Clay, is powerfully sensible. He is also sensible of the great difficulty, if not impossibility of subjecting it to due restraint. The whole training of his life, every step in which, was taken under the coercion of this very impetuosity, precludes a hope of this sort. It is with the pleasure that a just mind should always feel at listening to the voluntary avowal of error, on the part of a great one, that we quote the following passage, from his valedictory.

"Mr. President, during my long and arduous services in the public councils, and especially during the last eleven years, in the Senate, the same ardor of temperament had characterized my actions and has no doubt led me, in the heat of debate, in endeavoring to maintain my opinions in reference to the best course to be pursued in the conduct of public affairs, I have often used language offensive and susceptible of injurious interpretation to words my co-Senators.

"If there be any who entertain a feeling of dissatisfaction resulting from any circumstance of this kind, I beg to assure them that I now make the amplest apology. And, on the other hand, I assure the Senate, one and all, without exception and without reserve, that I leave the Senate Chamber without carrying with me to my retirement a single feeling of dissatisfaction towards the Senate itself or any one of its members. I go from it under the hope that we shall mutually consign to perpetual oblivion whatever of personal animosities or jealousies may have arisen between us during the repeated collisions of mind with mind."

This is manly and becoming, and no doubt had its due effect upon his adversaries and rivals. Indeed, we hear of a touching passage between himself and Mr. Calhoun. Long opposed,—long in actual conflict,—these two great men, were, by general consent, the chosen representatives of antagonistic principles. Upon them it fell to meet always in the strife; and the rise of the one, was always the signal for the other to brace and buckle on his armor. It is not probable that the same tacit recognition, on all hands, of the one as the champion of the rival parties, in the great field of presidential ambition: Mr. Calhoun, more than any other of the Democratic leaders, stands forth as the representative candidate of the party. Yet the long, hot conflict of the past,—the fire debate, the harsh recrimination, the prospect of future strife,—all seem to have been set aside from both minds, when the farewell of the one Senator was spoken. With mutual emotion, and an equal feeling, the opponents rushed into each other's arms.—"This was a bright finish for the cloudy past. May it be a bright augury hanging over the cloudy future. Perhaps, no act in the lives of either of these gentlemen, more completely proves their claim to greatness, than this,—when, at such a time, at the close of such a career,—they could still display the possession of those softer human feelings which ambition has not been able to pervert or harden, and which the strifes and jealousies of faction could not wholly tint or embitter.

We have not at hand the materials for a biography of Mr. Clay; nor, if we had should we desire at this time to make use of them. It is understood that his withdrawal from the Senate, is only preparatory to an effort of his friends to bring him before the people for a higher office. As the politics of party are not within the province of this magazine we should forbear his biography, under these circumstances, lest our labors should be considered as a departure from our pledges to the public.—We might also, under the force of a natural bias, withhold, or do too vigorous justice, in our discussion of the subject. This is not our desire. We regard Mr. Clay, not so much as a person, as an exponent of certain principles. It would give us pleasure, could we be permitted to separate the one from the other, so as to offer a generous tribute to a frank and noble nature, and a bold, excur-

sive and lofty mind. As it is, we feel sensible that the thoughtful men of whatever party, having a just pride in their country and in its deliberative assemblies, must feel regret at the loss of such a man, from such a body as the Senate. It was a part of the national pride which prompted us, whatever might be our difference of political feeling, to designate Mr. Clay, as one of the men of the country, whose genius would always be sure to do itself and the country ample justice, in the presence of distinguished strangers. His labors, which form so large a part of the national history, for a term of thirty years, have also added to the stock of national character. They cannot be stricken from our pages, and, so far, his name and services must be remembered in the archives of the national fame. More than this could not well be bestowed by any eulogy, or desired by any just or sensible ambition.

[From the Pittsburg Advocate.]

## AN HOUR IN A POWDER-MILL.

The Pittsburg Powder-mills are situated on the north bank of the Monongahela, about two and a half miles from the city. For the purpose of lessening the disasters attending explosions, the buildings cover a large extent of ground, and each of the many processes to which the material is subject before it is turned into the form with which the world is but too familiar, is performed in a separate building. These buildings are of stone, and are connected together by a railway.

But to begin at the beginning. Good gunpowder, such as Mr. Watson makes, requires good charcoal; young and sound wood is required, the water maple being the most desirable. Of these Mr. Watson has large plantations which yield what wood he requires, besides furnishing a considerable number of young trees to the citizens for ornamental purposes. There are also on the premises plantations of sycamore for hoop-poles, which yield of about 5000 per year per quarter of an acre.—From the plantations we went to the steam engine. And here the dread of fire, which habit has made a second nature to the powder maker, has suggested a number of ingenious contrivances to prevent coming in contact with the "villainous sulphur."

The smoke from the fires under the boilers is conveyed under ground some 3000 feet, and then by a chimney 60 feet high it is carried off, at a supposed safe distance. In directly the opposite direction the steam is carried a considerable distance under ground to the engine, which is distant from the place where the last processes—which by us and the powder undergoes, some 7000 feet.—The engine has 6 boilers attached to it, each 30 inches in diameter, and 22 feet 8 inches long, and consumes about 45 bushels of coal per day.

The wood is converted into charcoal by being stored in large cast iron retorts, and the gas that is evolved is conveyed by pipes into the fire under the retort by which one third of the fuel which would otherwise be necessary, is saved. The pyrogenous acid which the wood contains, and which this process evolves, it is the purpose of Mr. Watson to distil it into vinegar, as soon as his arrangements for that purpose can be effected.

We followed the charcoal into the "compounding house." Here, after having been crushed between rollers, it is placed in a large hollow cast iron globe, in which are a considerable number of small brass balls; these globes are made to revolve rapidly, which speedily reduces it to an impalpable powder. It is then put with the other ingredients, in the proportion of 15 of charcoal, 10 of sulphur, and 75 of nitre, into a "mixing barrel," which is made to revolve thirty-six times per minute.

From the mixing barrel it is taken to the "mill house," where four large rollers of cast iron, weighing 240 lbs. each, of the shape of mill-stones, geared on end, chase each other round a cast iron circle weighing 70,000 lbs. Under these rollers the powder is crushed for about five hours, and then it is taken to the "press-room." In the press room it is put in layers between cloths and boards alternately, and subjected to the immense pressure of a hydraulic press. This is done to condense the powder into a solid substance. The cakes or lumps are then taken to another building and passed through a pair of coarsely grooved rollers, which breaks it into small lumps. This is the first process of "graining."

These lumps are then placed upon shelves in a room heated by steam for the purpose of being partially dried, when they are again passed through various rollers, until the desired "grain" is obtained. From the rollers the gunpowder, as it may now be termed, passes through a hopper in a revolving wire cylinder, the different degrees of fineness in the length of which, screen it into as many kinds of powder; the finest, which is mere dust, is taken back to be re-worked.

The remainder is placed in barrels, about 250 lbs. in each, which are made rapidly to revolve for the purpose of "glazing" it. But one operation now remains, and that is the final drying, which is effected in the manner which we have before described. It is then taken to the parking-house, and from that to the "magazine," which is a fire-proof building at a long distance from the rest of the works.

A case of considerable interest and importance has just been decided by the Presbyterian General Assembly sitting at Philadelphia. The facts on which the decision is grounded are these: Archibald McQueen was pastor of the Lemon Hill Church, attached to the Presbytery of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and on the 23d of October, 1840, he took as his wife, Mary McLeod, the sister of his deceased wife. The Presbytery of Fayetteville, conceiving this to be contrary to the law of God, cited Mr. McQueen before them, and after argument, the facts being admitted, they decided that the act was *incest*, and proceeded to depose the accused from the Gospel ministry. From his judgment Mr. McQueen appealed to the General Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Krebs, who strove to show that there was nothing whatever in the Bible to prohibit such a marriage, and that the clause in the Confession of Faith which says that

"a man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own, nor a woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than she may of her own," is too vague and indefinite to be a true guide in the decision of this question. His argument was replied to by Rev. Dr. Melver, and on Friday the Assembly confirmed the decision of the Presbytery deposing Mr. McQueen by a vote of 67 to 12, 8 not voting. "Thus," says the Commercial Advertiser, "the question is settled by the Presbyterian church: in a manner, however, unwarranted by the law of God, and in a manner that will not be acquiesced in by any man—church member or not—who, in taking a second wife, prefers a sister of his first before any other woman."

## REPRESENTATIVES OF BARON DE KALB.

The last-mentioned says, the 27th being one of the two Fridays in each month set apart for Private Bills the House took up and acted upon all those reported, which did not require debate. Of the many thus passed upon, we need not make an enumeration. One, however, of a highly interesting sort, presented itself, and drew, from Mr. Washington, of N. C., a very striking and successful vindication and history of the claim, which our readers will, we are sure peruse with pleasure, and give their very hearty approval to the decision on it. The matter was the following:

A bill for the relief of the representatives, of Major Gen. Baron de Kalb, deceased, being next in order—

Mr. Cave Johnson objected to the claim.

Mr. Washington, of North Carolina, said he hoped the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Johnson) would not persist in his objection.—This claim had been examined with great care and attention by the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and had been allowed without a dissenting voice. Our very vigilant chairman even, (Mr. Hall, of Vermont,) who is remarkable for his scrutinizing opposition to all such claims, noted in the favorable report of the committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Johnson said the concurrence of the chairman (Mr. Hall) was certainly a very strong circumstance in favor of the claim; but he should like to hear the report read before he withdrew his objection.

Mr. Washington said the report was elaborate and long; but if the committee would indulge him he would briefly state the grounds upon which the committee to whom the subject had been referred had allowed the claim.—The history and services of Baron de Kalb were, he supposed, well known to the members of the committee of the whole. He was among the first of those gallant foreigners who espoused the cause of the United Colonies in their struggles for freedom. He came to this country in the spring of 1777, in the same vessel with Gen. Lafayette. They received the same ranks, and their commissions bore the same date. From the time Major General de Kalb entered the service he remained with the main army at the North until the spring of 1780. In the latter part of March of that year General Washington, having obtained the consent of Congress to reinforce the Southern army with the Maryland and Delaware lines and the first regiment of artillery, placed the whole under the command of General De Kalb, and he was directed soon after to march to South Carolina. On the 16th August following, the disastrous battle of Camden was fought, in which the gallant De Kalb while leading on his troops and animating them by his example, was pierced with eleven bayonet wounds, of which he died on the 19th following.

His widow, not long after his death, applied for the balance of his pay due him at his death, and for the seven years' half pay to which she was entitled under the act of 21st August, 1780, but her claims were not allowed. It was admitted by the Auditor of Accounts that, after charging the Baron De Kalb with all the money paid to him on his own account, and crediting him with his monthly pay only, making no allowance for the rations, forage, transportation, and all the other emoluments to which a Major General in full command was entitled, there was still a balance in specie due him of \$2433 61. But it was alleged that, in May, 1780, \$226,000 continental money were placed in his hands, for the subsistence and clothing of his troops on their way to the South; and, as no vouchers were produced for that money, thus charged to him, that amount must be considered as a set off to his private claim. The subject was referred to a committee of Congress, who, on the 12th day of May, 1784, reported as follows:

"That, in May, 1780, the sum of \$226,000 of the old emission was advanced to the Baron De Kalb for the use of the troops under his command when he marched to the southward; that, in the action of the 16th August, 1780, when the Baron was killed, his baggage and papers and money fell into the hands of the enemy; to which your committee submit the following resolution:

"That the sum of \$226,000 of the old emission, paid into the hands of the late Major General De Kalb, in May, 1780, for the use of the troops under his command, be paid to his credit without requiring vouchers for the expenditures, his accounts and vouchers having fallen into the hands of the enemy."

The resolution, though adopted on the same day that it was offered, seems never to have been acted on by the Superintendent of Finances. Very soon after its adoption, the gentleman then in that office (the celebrated Robert Morris) resigned, and the office was abolished, and a new Board of Treasury established; and it does not appear that Mr. Morris ever communicated this order of Congress to Mr. Forster, the Commissioner of Army Accounts.—The claim is unsettled and ought to be closed.

The seven years' half pay was refused at that time by the Paymaster-General, upon the ground that the act of Congress by which it was granted prescribed that it should be made up by the respective States; and as Baron De Kalb was not a resident of any one of the United States, the claim could not be paid without express authority from Congress. His communication was referred to a select committee, who reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Paymaster General be, and

he is hereby directed to settle with widows and orphans of officers who did not belong to any of the United States, entitled to seven years' half pay under the resolution of Congress of August 24th, 1780, and to issue to them certificates therefor."

Which resolution was adopted on the day on which it was presented. But the death of the widow of the Baron, which is said to have taken place about this period, the minority of the children, their residence in a foreign land, and the political troubles which agitated France at that time prevented the claim from being further pressed till 1819.—From that time to the present, it has been diligently pressed upon the attention of Congress; sometimes through the diplomatic organ of France, at others through the solemn and imposing form of a message from the President of the United States, and often by direct appeals from the memorialists to the two Houses of Congress.

The Third Auditor and the Register of the Treasury have both certified that no part of this claim has been paid; and it seemed to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims that a debt due for services so meritorious and so honorable—due to the children of a brave man who laid down his life in our service, ought no longer to remain unsatisfied. They therefore reported this bill; and as a member of that committee—as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States—as an American citizen, I do hope that the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw his objection.

Cries of "O yes! O yes! all right!" Mr. Johnson thereupon withdrew his objection, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

#### A NIGHT UPON THE ALLEGHANIES.

Lazily enough had the dull canal boat been dragged along the valley of the Susquehanna and Juniata, to the foot of the Alleghanies. There is something insufferably tedious in the snail-like progress of these boats, yet we had been passing through a region of such surpassing wildness and romantic beauty during the last day or two, that it seemed as though instead of three miles an hour, we had been dashing ahead with railroad velocity. It is notorious that in variety, beauty and grandeur, there is no scenery in the United States which excels that of the Juniata valley. Nature has lavished upon it the richest and choicest beauties.—It was nearly night when we arrived at Hollidaysburg, and were transferred from the boat to the railroad car, and then commenced the ascent of the Alleghanies. The mighty agent steam, brought under complete subjection, and made the humble servant of man, dragged us rapidly towards the summit of the "heaven-kissing hills." The sun had disappeared behind the broad plain of woods spread out to the West, as we reached the end of the several inclined planes, and found ourselves upon the top of the vast chain of mountains which divide the United States from the lakes of the north to the gulf of the south. It was, of course, too late to descend the western side; the perilous mode of conveyance requiring daylight as well as extraordinary caution. So we were compelled to take up our quarters for the night somewhat nearer the clouds than we might reasonably expect to be again. In a brief space a very good supper was on the table, and in much brief space it was disposed of by as hungry a set of travellers as ever bargained for a meal.

There were among those who composed the party, four young men, who had together undertaken to seek their fortunes in the "Far West." sanguine, and full of hope, they have left the graves of their fathers behind them, to carve out for themselves a new home in the wilderness. Careless of every thing, save present enjoyment, until wider scope should be given to their energies, they seated themselves after supper to enjoy a game of cards. For a while they were contented to play for amusement, but as they went on, some casual taunt, good-naturedly given and received among friends, gave rise to feelings of emulation, and ere an hour passed away, another game—the game of gamblers—had been substituted, and they were fiercely engaged in a contest for gain. The scene was like all scenes of the kind, too common to require, or even to admit description. To keep up the excitement, resort was now and then had to the stimulus of drinking, and the worst and most unhalcyon passions of their nature, were deeply enlisted in their labor. As the spirit mounted in their brains, mixed with the base emotions excited by play, they became morose, irritable, and quarrelsome. In that half-drunken party at midnight, scowling in anger, or laughing in bitter scorn over the gaming table, scarcely exhibiting a single generous, manly feeling, it would have been difficult to have recognized four early attached, and warm-hearted friends.

"That pool is mine, easy."  
"Yes, Fred, that is yours; are you sure that you have not too many cards?"  
"Just as many as you have, my good fellow—no more."  
"Of course you beat me," replied the other, but at the instant he commenced counting the cards. The work was rapidly accomplished, and he grew pale as he dashed them on the table, exclaiming, "there is but fifty there—two missing." He felt that in his manner, if not in his words, he was accusing his companion of mean and unworthy conduct, and the others felt likewise.

"And what do you say has become of the balance?"  
"That is more than I can tell," and he stooped to look beneath the table—at the same moment the other rose to his feet, and the missing cards fell from his lap to the floor—he picked them up and laid them on the table.

"I suppose you imagine that I had secreted them," Charles said bitterly.

"The act speaks for itself, sir."  
"By heavens you don't intend to intimate that?"  
"—I simply say, Fred, that the man who wove a lie into a card game is a contemptible scoundrel"—and he left the room.—As he stepped into the air there were feelings struggling in his bosom he had never known before; if he could have thrown himself at that instant from a precipice, and dashed his body to atoms, he would have done it. Fred and himself were almost literally brothers; his own sister, better loved than all on earth beside, was the betrothed of his friend, and moreover they had grown up companions from childhood. For the first time they had quarrelled.—As he looked upon the quiet skies, and the moon and stars, so calm and cold in their brilliancy, and

felt the refreshing night air fanning his burning cheeks, it seemed to him as though he had escaped from the regions of the damned. All traces of intoxication had vanished—he was painfully sober, and vague doubts of the justice of his conduct crossed his mind. Was not it possible that he had acted with undue haste? Had he not accused his friend upon slight, nay almost ridiculous evidence? He had known him since they had gathered butter-cups together upon the hill side, in the very spring time of existence, and never with his knowledge had that friend been guilty of a wrong action, for he was frank, generous and noble in all his impulses, and though reckless and wild, still firm and steadfast in honor. In his heart, he felt almost that he had been guilty of a blustering lie, and he would have given worlds to have blotted from memory the last few hours of existence. Sleep he could not, until he had atoned for the wrong.

The outlines of the trees grew more and more distinct in the gray but increasing light of morning, finding him still keeping his weary vigil. Now his friend risen from his bed refreshed by calm and peaceful slumber. He had tossed uneasily until the dawning of day, and he came forth as haggard and unhappy as the other. Suddenly they met—they could scarcely pass by in silence.

"I am glad we meet now, Charles—we can never be friends—but we will agree never to be enemies. At Pittsburgh we will separate forever.—You applied language to me last night, which, coming from other lips would have been resented on the instant by a blow, for were I senseless in drunkenness, I could never forget that you are the brother of Jane, long enough to raise my hand to strike. I can forgive, but never forget—we speak to each other now for the last time. You know the reason why resentment is forgotten, and feelings of anger annihilated in my bosom."

The tears came to the eyes of the other as he said: "It did not need this Fred, to assure me that I have been a fool; call me a drunkard and a black guard if you choose, but don't believe I could say a wrong word to you, save when a power stronger than my own reason held command of my faculties.—I was mad—four hours I have been wrestling with my pride to come to you—and so let us forget it all Fred."

And again they were friends, and on that spot they entered into a solemn resolve to avoid the folly and crime of the town, and more than all, to shun the pollution of the gaming table as they would shun pestilence and famine.—Years afterwards, when prosperity had crowned their efforts, they stood high in the world's esteem, they looked back upon the past, and thanked the Almighty for the salutary influences of the night passed on the Alleghanies.

#### From the Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

While Great Britain and other foreign countries have steadily pursued a policy designed and obviously tending to exclude our agricultural products from their trade, it becomes an object of no small consequence to us to evince, as the foregoing statistics have done, how much wealth we possess in our surplus products of wheat, and various other articles of food, together with the prospective increase of these and other products suited to call out the enterprise and industry of our people, and which, on a fair reciprocity with foreign nations, might greatly contribute to develop and enlarge the resources of our country. Should protective duties abroad continue to exclude our surplus products, the channels of present industry must be diverted to meet the emergency. It may be well for us to learn what makes us truly independent, and also happy. Extravagance in communities, as well as individuals, leads to inevitable embarrassment. Credit may, indeed, be used for a while as a palliative, but the only effectual remedy is retrenchment and economy. When a constant drain of the precious metals is pressing us to meet the expenditures of our people for foreign imports, and when foreign nations encourage a home-policy, by prohibitory duties on our products, it becomes a serious question with us how far and in what directions the industry now expended in raising a surplus beyond our own wants can be diverted to other objects of enterprise.—To decide a question of such magnitude and interest, reference must obviously be had to the articles imported, to determine what can be raised or produced in our own country, and possibly it may be found that most of the leading articles, either of necessity or luxury, thus supplied, can be raised and perfected to advantage by the labor and skill of our own inhabitants. The remedy thus lies within our own power. Our true policy is to give variety and stability to our productive industry. Extraordinary prices in particular crops inevitably lead to dangerous extremes in the culture of the same, to the neglect of the usual and necessary articles of produce. Cupidity soon urges even the agriculturist into a spirit of speculation, which too often terminates in great embarrassment, and sometimes in utter ruin. The credulity of Americans is proverbial; and this has, to some extent, been illustrated in the almost universal mania that attended the morbus multicaulis speculation; a single sprout sold for one dollar, when millions might be produced in one season. Incredulity, likewise, is sometimes yet more injurious to a community, as this shut out all the light which science pours in, and rests contented with following the beaten path of traditionary leaders. Happy would it be for our country if the spirit of investigation and severe experiment should induce a sort to test principles without diverting it from those channels of industry that will assuredly bring the comforts of life. The balance of the trade against us, resulting from our improvidence, can no longer be settled, or rather, as it might be said, postponed by the remittance of State securities, which seem to have had a brief career, leaving still a vast debt, that can only be honestly cancelled by much hard work.

Notwithstanding all this, the daily importation of goods (including many articles of luxury) goes forward to a truly alarming extent: two thirds of which are on foreign account, to be paid for in specie or its equivalent! Without the admitted means of liquidating the balances against us in foreign countries, we seem still mired in an increasing debt. Eleven and a half millions of dollars in specie were shipped from the single port of New York within the fifteen months preceding January, 1842; and with such a drain going on continually, every dollar of specie in the United States will soon be insufficient to meet our liabilities abroad. Stern necessity, however, will ere

long, extend her laws over us, compelling us to limit our expenditures to the actual income, and to effect exchanges of our agricultural products, either at home or abroad, for the products of mechanical skill and industry. This would be the case, even were the amount of our surplus product likely to be lessened.

Yet there is no reason to apprehend that our surplus products will be diminished. On the contrary, the stoppage of numerous canals, railroads, and other works of internal improvements by the States, will dismiss many laborers, who will resort to agriculture and kindred pursuits; so that the amount of products raised will probably exceed those of former years. The extensive tracts too, of our unoccupied soil, invite emigration to our shores; and when we consider the present extreme distress in portions of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, we are doubtless to expect a large increase of our population in future years from this cause. It is stated, on high authority, that as many as 2,000 persons die annually in Great Britain, from the want of sufficient and wholesome food.—Let the fact of our vast surplus product of the broad stuffs and other articles of food become known abroad, and is it not reasonable to look for increasing additions to the emigration from Europe to this country? especially since the distance is now, as it were, so much shortened, that a voyage may be compassed in twelve or fifteen days. A line of steam packets, too, is in contemplation, to run from Bremen to one of our ports, with the design principally of conveying emigrants, which no doubt, prove the means of bringing to us a hardy, industrious German population, most of whom will probably engage in agriculture. With these additions to her laboring force, our growing country, if she be true to herself, offers an unbounded scope for exertion. The diversities of her climate, the varieties of her soil, her peculiar combination of population, her mineral, animal, agricultural, mechanical, and commercial wealth, developed as they may be by a rightful regard to her necessities, might thus place her at last in a situation as enviable for her political and moral influence, as for the physical energies she has called into life and action.—Our republic needs, indeed, only to prove her own strength, and wisely direct her energies, to become, more than she has ever been, the point on which the eye of all Europe is fixed, as a home of plenty for the destitute, and a field where enterprise reaps its sure and appropriate reward.

**Railroad and Canal Road.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this road was held in this city last week; when an interesting report was submitted by General Patterson, the President of the Company; which states that the receipts, since the last report, have amounted to \$83,000, about \$2,000 less than the year preceding; and that the whole amount of interest due on the debt for which the State is bound, has been paid. Gen. Patterson was unanimously re-elected President, and the following gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year, viz. Dr. Jos. W. Hawkins, of Warren; Patrick Hamilton, and John S. Eaton, Esqs. of Granville; George W. Morehead and William Boylan, Esqs. of Wake. Judge Cameron and Col. Richards declined a reelection. A resolution, commending the able and deserving President of the Company was unanimously adopted just before the meeting adjourned.—Star.

**Bank Dividends.**—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on each share of its capital stock. The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has also declared a dividend of three per cent. The Bank of Cape Fear, it is said, will probably not declare a dividend at present.—Star.

**Suspension again!**—The Banks generally in N. W. Ohio, in consequence of the great run upon them for specie, have been forced again to suspend specie payments. So great was the rush in one of them that several persons fainted in the crowd, and men were seen cutting out wet with perspiration as if they had been taking a bath with their clothes on. Great excitement of course prevailed.

**Petersburg.**—A memorial in favor of a protective tariff has been laid before Congress from Petersburg. The memorial at which it was adopted was partly composed of numbers who have heretofore opposed the protective principle.

**Mr. Van Buren.**—On the arrival of Ex President Van Buren at Lexington, Ky., he was immediately called upon by Mr. Clay, with an invitation to go to Ashland. On the next day, in company with Mr. Poulting, he visited Mr. Clay, where he was to remain two or three days. Thence he proposed to visit Louisville and St. Louis, and would return to Kinderhook by way of the Upper Lakes.

**Important to Bankrupts.**—Judge Pearson in the matter of Radford Foster, of Davis county, on a writ of Habeas Corpus has decreed that a Bankrupt is not liable to be taken by a *Ca Sa*, after he has filed his petition in Bankruptcy. The very high character of Judge Pearson for learning and sound judgment makes this decision of much importance to the prospects of this unfortunate class of people.—Car. Watchman.

**The Dreadful Earthquake.**—Capt. Atkins, from Jamaica, at Boston, confirms the destruction of the town of Cape Haytia, as complete—only two buildings remained standing. The earthquake happened on a market day; great numbers of persons were in the city from the country, together with mules, &c., so that the loss of life was greater. It was estimated that four thousand persons perished, besides great numbers of mules and other animals, and such was the stench arising from such a mass of dead bodies, that no person could long remain in the place. Capt. A. also states that Port au Plait was entirely destroyed, though but few lives were lost, and that the mountain in the rear of St. Mark's was rent asunder, so that teams passed through the aperture.

**The Difference.**—A small rascal goes to the penitentiary. A great rascal takes the tour of Europe. A middle-sized rascal takes the Sabine shade.

There is a boy in Maine seven feet high. The English claim him as part of the disputed territory, and it is thought will lead to a tall dispute to set him.

**The Lord's Prayer.**—Of the sixty-nine words which make up the Lord's prayer, only five are not Saxon.

## THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, June 24, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

(Election 4th of August.)

WE have authority for announcing the gentlemen whose names follow as Whig Candidates for our next General Assembly: For the Senate: James T. Morehead. For the Commons: George C. Mendenhall, William Duak and Joel McLean.

#### COME AND HEAR!

Agreeably to the appointments announced in this paper, our distinguished fellow citizen, Gov. MOREHEAD, may be expected among his old Friends and Neighbors next Saturday (the 25th). As a long-cherished citizen of our immediate community, and as one of the best Officers that ever administered the Chief Executive Department of North Carolina, let all turn out, and pay him the compliment of a hearing. The sight of his broad, familiar, good-humored phiz, and the sound of his mellow, cheerful voice, will be a treat for these dull times. We trust that the people of Guilford will give, in their general attendance, an earnest of what they intend to do for the Man and for his Principles on the 4th of August.

#### GOV. MOREHEAD'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. MOREHEAD will address his Fellow Citizens at the following times and places:—

At Patterson's Store, S. W. corner of Orange, on Thursday, the 23d of June.

At Greensboro', Saturday, the 25th.

At Kerner's Cross Roads, Stokes, Monday, 27th.

At Huntsville, Surry, Tuesday, 28th.

At Hamptonville, Surry, Wednesday, 29th.

At Wakeboro', Thursday, 30th.

At Leovir, Caldwell, Friday, 1st July.

At Asheville, Buncombe, Monday, 4th of July.

Gov. M. will attend the July County Courts of Burke and Rutherford, on days which will be hereafter designated; and will visit his fellow-citizens beyond the Mountains, between the first and second Monday in July.

#### CONGRESS.

The long prosy debates of the House upon the army and navy appropriation bills have at length run out: the "one hour rule" of last session has been adopted, and consequently fresh spirit has been thrown into the discussions, and a prospect of doing something has revived. The way a long-winded talk is chopped square off by this relentless hour rule is a perfect caution to the talker, and altogether amusing to the listeners.

The Appropriation bill is knocked from post to pillar at a rate. The House, it is collected, adopted the ratio of representation at 50,179.—The Senate, after several weeks consideration, amended the bill by striking out the number proposed by the House and inserting 70,630, and allowing an additional representative to each State having a fraction greater than half of said ratio.—The House returned the bill to the Senate, disagreeing to the amendments. The Senate returned the bill back to the House with a message insisting on its amendments. The question was then taken in the House on a motion to recede from its disagreement to the change made by the Senate in the ratio, and decided in the negative by a majority of six votes. In this state of the matter a committee of conference will probably be appointed from each body, for the purpose of recommending their different views. The House evince a disposition not to permit the Senate to have a controlling influence over the constitution of their own body.

There have been five Tariff bills before the House; and the discussion of this subject will now probably occupy the greater part of the attention of Congress. One of these bills is that reported by the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the House; another the bill reported by Mr. Saltonstall, from the Committee on Manufactures; a third, the substitute bill reported by Mr. Habersham, from the minority of that Committee; a fourth, the bill reported by Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the subject was last referred. Another was a bill for continuing the existing tariff until the 1st of August, with a proviso against its interference with the operation of the Distribution act. This last bill was taken up and passed by the House on the 15th inst., by a majority of 12 votes, in one of the fullest Houses of the session. "This decision," says the Intelligence, "is considered important, as indicating beyond reasonable doubt, the disposition of the House of Representatives, to pass at this session a bill for establishing such a permanent tariff as the necessities and wishes of the country unite in demanding."

#### VAN BUREN AND CALHOUN.

"What is Mr. Van Buren travelling all about through the southern and western country for?" Answer: for his health, his pleasure, to see the country, the people, and his friends—and, to make interest for the next term of the Presidency. Shrewd man! he has a sly jealousy of Mr. Calhoun; but nevertheless is aware that his precious self is the only available man of the "Democracy." His bland, insinuating, gentlemanly address will prepare many an ardent southerner for the loss of Mr. Calhoun—when the time comes.

Calhoun seems at present to be on the top of the tide of locofocoism. It is a "position" that don't exactly suit his nature; but he is reconciled to it merely from the expectation of being the candidate of a powerful party

of the country. He'll be kept there awhile: The Locofocos among the locos, all over the Union, stand a good deal in awe of his influence and ability, and dread another "crisis" in his mind when he may esteem it politic—patriotic, it may be—to take a "position" hostile to them; he must therefore be wheeled along with a prospect of being ultimately chosen as their leader. Moreover: the name of Calhoun is intended to "ensure to the benefit" of Louis D. Henry and modern Democracy at the August election in North Carolina. Our election is considered a most important turning point in the political affairs of the nation. The name of Calhoun will do more than any thing else to cement the incongruous materials of Jackson Democracy and Nullification in the western part of North Carolina. "Nullification is Treason," and Nullifiers are "Traitors"—Louis D. Henry and John C. Calhoun—what an association!! What a mess for a Proclamation Democrat, or an ultra State-rightsman to swallow!! Yet the Rowan and Mecklenburg squads are sugaring the pill, and insisting upon people to swallow it!

Our August election will give an impulse to one of the great parties of the nation, that will be felt for generations to come. Whigs of the good old North State: your brethren throughout the Republic look to your cool heads and steady hands, anxiously though confidently, yet to drive the entering wedge for a sound, regular Currency, a steady Revenue, and a general administration of our Government on the principles and practices of our forefathers. Hear the exhortation of an old Virginia friend, firm and true to you and to his country:

Whigs of Carolina, remember your country and your cause and buckle on your armour, for the approaching conflict. Your brethren throughout the Union look to you to arrest the tide of defeat which is spreading through our ranks and to save the country and her institutions from the grasp of the spoiler. Shall they look in vain! We answer for you, emphatically no. We have told them once and again that you are a reliable set of fellows.—Living on your border we know your true character and have cheerfully endorsed for you before the nation. We have no fear of receiving notice of "protest" for non performance of your obligation.—Dunville Reporter.

#### MOREHEAD AND HENRY.

The reader is referred to the continuation of the Observer's notice of Morehead and Henry's public discussion in Fayetteville on the 7th.—The Fayetteville "Carolinian" furnishes several remarks on either side, differing—of course—from the Observer. The believers in the Carolinian would infer from its notices of the debate that Mr. Henry, sick as he was, exhibited a little more ability than Gov. Morehead, and that, if in robust health, he would be altogether unmatchable. All hands seem determined to arouse sympathy for Mr. Henry on account of his ill health. His illness is alluded to in eight or nine different places in one number of the Carolinian. He is by no means deficient in intellect, nor weak in any of his points, but a sicker mortal you never saw! A visitation of ill health always entitles a patriot to sympathy (not votes); but we can assure Mr. Henry's friends that their continual grunting and groaning does not mitigate the disease nor increase real sympathy.—For a very sick man to speak before a public assemblage more than five hours in one afternoon, is pretty good evidence that he thinks himself in danger, whatever his friends may think of him.

#### From the Fayetteville Observer.

#### GOV. MOREHEAD AND MR. HENRY.

In our last, we promised to notice that part of the debate in which the rival candidates defined their positions on the Tariff question. The public who were not present will be equally surprised with those who were present, at the agreement which finally appeared in the opinions of the two gentlemen. Gov. Morehead stated that he was utterly opposed to that sort of Free Trade which exists at present—a Free Trade on our side, and a taxed trade in all countries with which we deal. He had no sort of objection to free trade on both sides. He stated, what no one can deny, that our agricultural and manufacturing productions are taxed in England at various enormous rates, some as high as 2000 per cent. or a tax of 20 times the value of the article; and that tax had to be paid before the American farmer or manufacturer can be permitted to sell his productions in England. Tobacco, worth from 2 to 6 cents, is taxed 73 cents a pound. The tax on Flour varies according to the price, and it is only when the article is very scarce and high that it will bear to pay the tax. Cotton is taxed. All manufactured goods from this country are of course entirely excluded.

With all these enormous burdens on our commerce, we are called on by the Democrats to throw open our ports to the admission of every production of Foreign nations, free, or with a merely nominal tax; whereby our country is flooded with foreign goods, our people tempted by their cheapness to go in debt for them, the interests of our own farmers, mechanics and manufacturers prostrated, and the like interests in Europe upheld and enriched. He was for no system that thus worked against ourselves and for England and France. The Whigs were sometimes called "British Whigs," but the advocates of such a policy as this were the British party. He had no more fancy for this policy than he had for that which would compel a North Carolina farmer to pay 50 cents for the privilege of selling a bushel of wheat in South Carolina, whilst the South Carolina farmer is at liberty to sell his in North Carolina without paying any tax.

He then quoted from Gen. Jackson, (an authority that Mr. Henry, as might have been expected, did not venture to gainsay,) the following passage:—

From Gen. Jackson's Annual Message, 1831.

"The confidence with which the extinguishment of the public debt may be anticipated, presents an opportunity for carrying into effect more fully the policy in relation to import duties, which has been recommended in my former messages. A modification of the tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to equal Justice in relation to all our national interests, and to the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress."

Gov. Morehead then asked Mr. Henry whether he was in favor of Gen. Jackson's system of countervailing duties? The Governor's statement had been so clear, it so addressed itself to the common sense and national feeling of the people, that either Mr. Henry was convinced or he did not venture to express his dissent. He answered in the affirmative. He did approve of Gen. Jackson's system of

countervailing duties. It is evident that this confession covered the whole ground, surrendered the very point at issue, repudiated his boasted "Free Trade," and placed him side by side with Gov. Morehead on this great question. But how foolish he must have looked the next time his eye rested on his motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," &c.

On the subject of Proscriptions, Mr. Henry dwelt at great length, reading the long list of Locofoco officers who, on the expiration of their terms of service, had been beaten by other candidates. All this Mr. Henry called proscription. Senators Brown and Strange had been "proscribed," because a Whig Legislature had had better sense than to re-elect them. Attorney General Daniel had been "proscribed," the Locofoco Councilors of State to a Whig Governor had been "proscribed." [With equal propriety may it be said, that the members of the Legislature who are not re-elected from year to year are "proscribed."] Gov. Morehead replied to this flummery, by the jocular remark, that if Mr. Henry could only establish this doctrine, and convince the people of its correctness, it was the very thing he desired. It would of course be "proscription" to turn him out of the office of Governor at the next election. But said he, "if my competitor should be elected, I assure him he will never hear a word from me about 'proscription.'"

In regard to the death of Gen. Harrison, Mr. Henry said, in his letter of Acceptance, that it was the vengeance of Heaven which had fallen upon the Whig party for their sins. He amplified this idea greatly in his speech. Gov. Morehead replied that he might with equal propriety attribute the affliction of bad health under which Mr. Henry complained that he was suffering, to the vengeance of Heaven but he would not do so; no, not for the office which he was asking at the hands of the people.

In connection with this, the Governor quoted the following from Mr. Henry's letter as conclusive evidence that we had not a Whig Administration, and of course were not answerable for its acts, and for the failure of those good results which we had promised to ourselves from the accession of Gen. Harrison:—

"But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died," &c.

On the subject of Internal Improvements, we touched briefly last week. It will be recollected, that the whole tendency of Mr. Henry's Letter of Acceptance, was to bring discredit on Internal Improvements. In one place he speaks of the U. S. Bank stimulating "the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money, thus getting the States and corporations in debt, for the purpose of procuring their bonds." And in another he says, "they (the Whigs) give the public money to pay the gambling debts of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of internal improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount."

Gov. Morehead drew Mr. Henry out on this subject, and doubtless to the amazement of some of his Locofoco friends in the anti-internal improvement counties (for which the above extracts were intended,) he came out for the grand scheme concocted at Raleigh by himself and others in 1839. What is that scheme?

That a Loan of Three Millions of Dollars ought to be contracted by the State:—That the State should guarantee \$500,000 of Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Bonds; [this was done, and Mr. Henry's friends are now more bitter in their complaints about it.]—That it should subscribe four-fifths (\$1,000,000) of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road;—three-fifths of the cost of the Nags Head work;—four-fifths of the cost of a Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington Rail Road;—two-fifths of the cost of a similar road from Raleigh to Wilmington;—two-fifths to a McAdams Turnpike from Raleigh to Greensborough;—and opening of New and Tar Rivers.

Here is a magnificent scheme! and though we are by no means called upon to pronounce it "mad" and "visionary," it is quite probable that it is as much so as those in other States which Mr. Henry has denounced as such. And why would not the three millions which he recommended to be borrowed be as much "gambling debts" as those which he has pronounced so? Yes, Mr. Henry said he would stand or fall by that scheme: He would not shrink. He went for the whole scheme, ("gambling debt" and all.) Now if all this is not at war with the whole tenor of his Letter of Acceptance, then there is no fixed meaning to the English language. If it is not as bold an effort to humbug the people as was ever made, then he is not the prince of humbuggers. The Whigs are, many of them, in favor of Internal Improvements, when practicable; they were in favor of that scheme at the time it was adopted; but not now. They are not in favor of the State's attempting to borrow (for she could not succeed,) three millions of dollars in such times as these. They are not in favor of a measure which would add to the present burden of the tax payers, the necessity of raising \$1,800,000, or three times the whole amount of their present taxes. We wish the people of the whole State to know that Mr. Henry is. That he is for the whole scheme of 1839, "gambling debt" and all.

UNION AND HARMONY.

It gives us pain to hear that, in several strong Whig Counties, a greater number of Candidates are in the field, than can be elected—thus inviting opposition, as it were, where no Loco Foco Candidates would venture to run, but for the hope of profiting by a division among friends. This is the case, we learn, in Chatham, Randolph and Buncombe—three of the most decided Counties in the State. At the Candidates, so far as we know, stand deservedly high in the estimation of their fellow citizens; and we cannot be mistaken in their characters, if they are Whigs, when we say, that none of them in order to gratify private feeling or personal ambition, would be willing to sacrifice the prospects of the party to which they belong. They, and their friends, must see the necessity of keeping the Whig party united. That, if more than the proper number of Candidates are voted for, defeat is possible, if not probable. Knowing this, we sincerely hope that all our Candidates will make a generous and amicable compromise of their pretensions to the station to which they are aspiring. If they will not do this, and if their respective friends should

adhere to them with unyielding tenacity, then, and in that event, a County Convention ought to decide the matter.

It cannot be denied, that a greater necessity for exertion has never existed than at the present moment. Our opponents, encouraged by a temporary success in several recent State Elections, are preparing for a desperate onset, and are concentrating all their energies for a decisive struggle at the next Election. On their part, no efforts will be spared and no means unemployed for the accomplishment of their objects. With half their exertions, we shall be sure of success. Our number is undiminished, and our cause is as glorious and just, as in those days, when our united and vigorous efforts spread terror and defeat through the ranks of our opponents. Nothing is wanting to ensure a brilliant victory, but that unity of counsel and design—that oneness of spirit—that patriotic self denial—which made our cause victorious in 1840, and enabled us to triumph over an untiring and artful foe. Let there then be no split in the party—no division—no dissensions—but shoulder to shoulder let us march to certain and glorious victory!

Raleigh Register.

**A Good One.**—Squire R., of "The Lake," went out some time ago, to hunt water fowl. He has a shot gun, which I understand shoots most powerfully. Observing a flock of geese approaching him he waited until they were nearly over him, when he discharged his gun, and killed the whole flock, which was a large one. After the fall of the geese and while engaged in picking them up, there came down seven sand hill cranes, which were so high up at the time he shot, that he did not see them. For fear the truth of this story should be doubted, and to prove the great force with which the gun shoots, he had gone to hunt bear sometime previous to this, and in loading the gun, rather overcharged her. On firing at the bear, the gun kicked him down, and kept kicking him, until she had kicked him one hundred yards, and would probably have kicked him to death, had not one of his negroes, who was with him, run to his assistance, and taken her off.—Grand Gulf Advertiser.

**A Wonder.**—A City without a Bank.—Buffalo, one of the most important cities in western New York—the emporium of the Lake trade—is a city without a bank. Not one of its lately numerous money institutions has remained solvent.

**The rights of Woman.**—On the trial of a woman in England, for hitting off a man's nose, the foreman of the jury decided, that if a man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing! A verdict was accordingly rendered for the defendant.

Bradford, in his history of Massachusetts for two hundred years, relates that in 1753, on the anniversary of the society for promoting industry, 300 females of Boston assembled on the common with their spinning wheels! They were neatly attired in cloth of their own manufacture, and a great crowd of spectators collected to witness the scene.

"Sir, you are a fool!" "Do you call me a fool?" "Yes, sir." "You do, sir?" "Yes, sir—I would call any man a fool who behaves as you do." "Oh! you would call any man a fool. Then I cannot consider it personal. I wish you good morning."

An auctioneer lately indulged in the following little bit of the pathetic:—"Gentlemen, if my father or mother stood where you do and didn't buy those boots—those elegant boots—when they were going for one dollar, I should feel it my duty, as a son, to tell both of 'em that they were false to themselves, and false to their country."

Dr. Lardner, in the course of his recent lectures on Astronomy, by way of placing the difference between the light of the Sun and that of the Moon in a more striking view, remarked that it would require the presence of 300,000 full moons, at the same time in the firmament, to make the night as bright as day!

Twenty thousand pounds were collected in London and despatched to Hamburg, before any appeal was publicly made. Manchester had contributed £10,000 under similar circumstances. Frankfurt had given the liberal sum of £30,000. The King of Prussia has ordered that subscription be opened in all the commercial cities of his dominions, a collection shall be made in all the churches, and from house to house.

"Pa, do they plough the prisoners up at Sing Sing?"

"No, my son, what made you ask that question?"

"Cause it says here that one of their faces was farroned."

"Go to bed, Sammy, go to bed, and don't go out of the house, somebody might steal you!"

**Sensation.**—Innumerable facts serve to convince us that the mind cannot well attend to two or more sensations at the same time.

"Hold your tongue," said a Frenchman, "you talk so that I cannot taste my meat." The Frenchman was right; for attention to sound is not less necessary to full preception than a healthful state of the organs of sense.

"Why am I like a crosscut saw?" said a bully. "Dye give it up? Because it takes two men to handle me."

"When I came to this country," says an emigrant "I had several hundred dollars in gold, and they then called me Mr. Smith; but when it was all gone, I was only called plain Uncle Bill."

The hands on board one of the Western Steam boats, lately laid on the bare backs of a couple of black-legs, fifty stripes each, for robbing one of the passengers of his money.

An English lady entered a store in Jamaica, and the colored shopman addressed her as "massa." She replied the lady's servant exclaimed, "Why for you call my massa, massa!—sush bad English!—him's a she."

A part of the cargo of the steamboat Thames, on her last trip from St. Louis to Independence on the Missouri, consisted of Boston ice.

A general Council of the Cherokee, have passed a law, that all spirituous liquors found at any time, in their nation, shall be poured out on the ground. Good!

**An interesting Experiment.**—Take three basins or bowls, and fill one with water of the temperature of a hundred degrees. Fill another with water of sixty degrees temperature, and the third with water at thirty. Place one hand in the warm water, and the other in the cold; and after about one minute, put them both together in the water of the medium temperature, and it will feel decidedly cold to the one and equally warm to the other at the same time.—American Mechanic.

A 24 lb. cannon ball, was lately dug up, from a depth of two feet, near the battle ground of Bunker Hill. It had evidently lain there ever since the battle.

The difference between rising at six, and at eight in the morning, will, in the course of forty years, amount to eight years, of 10 hours a day. Eight years are worth saving.

The tax on every person—men, women, and children, in France, is about \$12 a year; in Great Britain, \$36; and in the United States, \$1. Yet even here we complain.—American Mechanic.

Five years ago, twenty large distilleries, were in full work night and day, at Lancaster, Pa. Now, only two remain, and they are not in constant operation.

**MARRIED.**

In this county, on Thursday evening the 16th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JOHN HOLT, of Orange, to Miss SARAH JANE MEBANE, of this county.

If the allowance of good things to the printer, from this wedding, be any indication of character, more kindly hearts and liberal hands were never united, than those of Mr. Holt and Miss Mebane. It was not a mere scrip of a snowball and the stingiest imaginable slice of pound cake that we received,—but a full assortment from the table, and enough for a feast. May the parties always be blessed with the plenty of which we enjoyed such abundant evidence, and with hearts ever ready to bestow their bounty, as in the present instance, upon the poor and needy!

**DIED.**

In this county on Friday the 17th inst. in the 63rd year of his age, RICHARD SWELTON, a respected citizen and a worthy and pious member of the Methodist E. Church.

In this place, Tuesday morning last, EMMA, infant daughter of Peter and Sarah Adams.

**\$20 REWARD.**

NOTICE, that on the 9th of June 1842, there was stolen from my stable in Guilford county, a clay-bank colored mare, about fifteen hands high, with light colored mane and tail; her left hind foot may be remarked by the hair being partly off from the hoof to the pastern joint; she is remarkably skittish about having her head handled, or being hitched by the bridle; she is a natural pacer, and is six or seven years old.

The man who it is believed stole her is a small man, I believe about five feet seven or eight inches high, dark complexioned, black hair and dark eyes. He had on when he left Guilford a black Scotch cap, a flannel shirt, a pair of boots that had been flannelled; he is believed to be about thirty-five years of age, by the name of John Howden, but for distinction he is called Jack. He has a wife and children in this county, 10 miles west of Greensborough.

Any person or persons that will secure the man and beast so that I can get them, shall be entitled to a reward of twenty dollars, from me, John Beard, Guilford county N. C., seven miles south of Greensborough.

JOHN BEARD.

Guilford, 10th June, 1842. 193

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Mitchell, late of Guilford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom said estate may be indebted, are hereby notified to render in their accounts properly attested when the time prescribed by law.

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Ex'r.

June 11th, 1842. 193

**RANKIN & McLEAN**

HAVE just received an ADDITIONAL SUPPLY of Goods—both Dry Goods and Groceries, which makes their Stock tolerably good at this time.

June 29, 1842

**State of North Carolina,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.  
John D. Graham  
vs.  
Job Reynolds. Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Job Reynolds, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for 6 weeks for the Defendant to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Ashborough on the first Monday of August next and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim or judgment will be taken accordingly.

A copy. HUGH McCAIN, c. c. e.

Pr adv \$5 194

**State of North Carolina,**  
SURREY COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.  
H. M. & J. A. Waugh  
vs.  
William McGee, adm. Appeal.  
Thos. B. Roberts, Original attachment  
vs.  
Thos. B. Roberts, and garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Johnson, Henry Johnson and William Johnson heirs at law of Thomas Johnson dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for 4 weeks for the said John, Henry and William Johnson to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Randolph at the Court House in Ashborough on the first Monday in August next and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim or judgment will be rendered accordingly.

A copy. HUGH McCAIN, c. c. e.

Pr adv \$4 194

**State of North Carolina,**  
SURREY COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.  
H. M. & J. A. Waugh  
vs.  
Thos. B. Roberts, Original attachment  
vs.  
Thos. B. Roberts, and garnishees.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for the defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Surrey, at the court house in Rockford on the second Monday in August next, to plead or reply to said attachment, otherwise judgment final will be rendered against you.

Witness, Francis K. Armstrong, clerk of Surrey county court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1842.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

Pr. adv. \$5—194

**BETHESDA FEMALE SCHOOL.**

THE present Session will close on the 9th of next month, and the next Session will open on the 1st Monday in July. This School is under the instruction of Miss CAROLINE E. LAY, from New Hampshire and Miss MARY E. WATKINSON of this county, both highly accomplished Teachers. This Institution gives a thorough and high education in all the literary and ornamental branches of Female learning; together with the French, Latin and Greek Languages.

This institution is permanently fixed and has room to accommodate a large number of pupils with board. Address Rev. John H. Pickard, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. JOHN H. PICKARD.

May 21, 1842. 173

**PROSPECT HILL SEMINARY.**

THE examination of the students of this institution will take place on the 17th of June. The friends of literature and science generally are requested to attend; the exercises of the institution will commence again on the 18th of July. The subscriber would accommodate two or three more students with board in his own family if immediate application be made.

Terms—\$50 per session, board, lights, and washing included. J. G. WRIGHT.

Prospect Hill, May 21st, 1842. 164

**SUPERIOR COUGH BALSAM.**

THIS preparation is no quick nostrum. It loosens and promotes the rejection of mucus, and other fluids from the throat and lungs; and is highly useful in pulmonary affections, asthma, and coughs of long standing, arising from any cause whatever. Perfectly harmless. Prepared and sold by

H. T. WEATHERLY & Co.

Greensborough, N. C.

**Iron, Wool, Tallow & Feathers:**

A quantity on hand, at the Factory, and offered for sale on accommodating terms; for cash.

April 17. 100 T. R. TATE.

**TO MILL OWNERS.**

JUST received an additional supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, (warranted the genuine Anchor cloth,) from No. 5 to 40, which are offered at unusually low prices.

W. R. D. LINDSAY.

January 10, 1842.

JUST received a lot of Leghorn and children's bonnets.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**South Buffalo Land**

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his tract of land on South Buffalo, 2 miles southeast of Greensboro', adjoining the lands of John Hanner, James Hall and others, and containing 332 acres.

FINLEY W. GORRELL.

June 4th, 1842. 173

**TAKEN UP,**

BY Abner Coultrant, living 6 miles south of Greensboro', on the 8th day of May last, one bright gray Mare, supposed to be 18 or 19 years old, 15 hands high, valued at five dollars. Entered on my stray-book the 2nd day of June, 1842.

WILLIAM MILLIS, Ranger.

173

**MASONIC.**

THE members of Greensborough Lodge No. 76, propose to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the 24th inst., when a public address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Kerr. Members from the country are expected to attend; and members of surrounding Lodges are respectfully invited to be present.

R. MITCHELL, Committee of Arrangements.  
JED. H. LINDSAY, }  
JOHN HART, }

June 4, 1842.

**IF A GOOD PIANO FORTE** can be had of any one, North or South, there is no doubt but that it can be obtained of E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va., who has now on hand TWENTY-SIX instruments, of different prices, and is expecting more more by the next packet. There is no risk in ordering Piano Fortes from the subscriber as he feels himself every way bound to take back any instrument which per chance might prove defective.

March 21 E. P. NASH.

How can a person judge of a Piano by the outside-appearance?

ANY skilful Cabinet-Maker can frame a beautiful Case, and these splendid outside are frequently found to cover the poorest sort of insides—but it requires something more to make a good and durable action, which is the most important matter connected with a Piano—a thing scarce ever looked into—and how can a purchaser be a judge? The safest way is to take a Piano upon trial, and then you are sure to be on the safe side.

I have near THIRTY PIANO FORTES for sale at reduced prices, and I offer them upon trial—if they are good, keep them; if they are bad, return them.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

March 11 Dealer in Bo-Ks and Piano Fortes.

**CAMP-MEETING.**

There will be a camp-meeting held at the Mount Gilboa camp-ground, one mile from Germantown, to commence on Friday the 5th of August. Brethren in the ministry, travelling and local, are respectfully invited to attend.

G. E. BROWN.

Stokes Circuit N. C. Conference, June 1, 1842.

**PETER THORNTON,**  
CABINET MAKER  
(Opposite Townsend's Hotel.)  
GREENSBORO', 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.

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.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned, taken in exchange for Furniture.

Nov. 1841. 28-11

**LAST NOTICE.**

AFTER AUGUST COURT NEXT, no more of the A Duebills put in circulation by the late H. Humphreys will be redeemed.

T. R. TATE.

May, 1842. 16-11

**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.

**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—varying only 2 inches. Every size from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 8 can be 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.

**Perfumery, &c.**

**COLOGNE WATER,** Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Bergamot, Aromatic Salts, Fancy Scent.

D. P. WEIR.

**7,000 lbs.** IRON, assorted sizes, 34 kegs NAILS assorted sizes, just received & for sale by

January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

**SUMMER HATS.**—A lot of fine Brush and Palm Leaf Hats just received and for sale by

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**ALMANAC FOR 1842.**

THE FARMER & PLANTER'S Almanac for 1842, for sale by the Grocer or Dozen, at the publisher's price, by

J. & R. SLOAN.

**MT. HECLA MILLS.**

**WOOL CARDING.**—I have just completed preparations for Carding Wool in a superior manner; having my machines put up and conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor us with a call.—Bring clean wool, and you shall have good work.

April 18th, 1842. 100 T. R. TATE.

**White Lead, Turpentine &c.**

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

D. P. WEIR.

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date, in compliance with a request from the Board of Trustees for the Caldwell Institute, the subscribers will not sell goods to students on a credit, unless they are personally acquainted or have a satisfactory reference.

J. & R. SLOAN.

April 20, 1842.

**Wool and Wool Rolls**

For sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**Candles.**—About 400 lbs. Candles for sale by

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**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.

**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.

Greensborough, August 7, 1841.

**A superior article of TOBACCO** manufactured by McCorkle & Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va. for sale by

January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

**12 boxes 8 by 10, 5 boxes 10 by 12 Glass,**  
200 lb. Putty, 100 lb. Lampblack,  
300 lb. Venetian Red, 300 lb. Sp. Brown,  
50 Gal. Sp. Turpentine. For sale by

J. & R. SLOAN.

**NEW GOODS.**

T. Caldwell & Sons have just received their

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1842.**

ALL persons wishing to purchase with cash, are invited to call, examine our stock, and learn 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.

**3 bags Java Coffee,** 200 lb. double loaf Sugar,  
200 lb. single do., 250 lb. Havana Sugar,  
10 boxes of candles, 1 chest 15 lb. Gunpowder Tea,  
10 bags Shot, 5 Kegs rifle Powder.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

**1000 FEET OF DAVIDSON PLANK** suitable for wagon body building, for sale by

January 14, 1842. J. & R. SLOAN.

**RICE.**

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

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**BACON**

A lot of prime Bacon for sale by retail at 6 1-4 cts. per lb.

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

May 1842.

**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, Laguna and Cuba coffee,  
12000 " Sliced, English & Mountain Iron,  
1000 " Nails, assorted sizes,  
15 kegs No. 1 and extra White Lead  
10 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,  
2 Hhd. Molasses,  
800 lbs. fresh Lard,  
1 Hbl. fresh Fish.

Also, a small lot Nova Scotia Grind Stones

January, 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 a short credit to punctual customers.

April, 1842.

**AUGERS & GIMBLETS.**

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

37-11. October 22.

**12 gallons pags,** 10 doz. palm leaf hats, 3 cases hats, assorted kinds, 3 doz. cotton caps, assorted nos. 4 doz. ladies' fine kid slippers, 6 doz. common do., 2 doz. children's peg shoes, 1 doz. men's pumps, 1 doz. slippers.

For sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**15 lbs. Indigo,** 50 lbs. madder, 1 keg alum, 1 keg kaolin, 1 keg pearl ash, 1 keg ground ginger, 1 keg putty, 1 keg cast wood, 2 kegs powder, 4 boxes annatto.

For sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**J. JAYNES** Expectant, Jayne's Vermifuge, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Swann's Vermifuge, Weaver's celebrated Worm Tonic and Salve, Gray's invaluable Ointment, Sensitive Pills for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

**50 KEGS NAILS** from the Coppsville Factory, S. C., a superior article, for sale by

November 13. J. & R. SLOAN.

**Devil Fish.**—We have examined the preparation of this enormous beast—which has been made by Mr. R. Waters—and it is remarkably well done. Few persons even here, have even seen this extraordinary monster, and it is believed to be peculiar to our coast. Take these dimensions for instance—length from mouth to end of tail 10 1/2 feet; from the tips of wings 15 feet; of mouth 2 feet 10 inches; distance between the eyes 5 feet; weight 3780 lbs. Among the remarkable peculiarities of structure, may be mentioned the brain, which is small and only protected by the skin of the back; the back bone, which is solid, from the mouth to the tail; the ribs so to call them, which hinge in the back bone and run under the skin—about the size of the finger and elastic like whale bone—to the wing gradually tapering as that recedes to the tail. The general shape is that of a sparrow-hawk with wings fully extended—wanting the head and tail. The tail of the Devil fish is a mere whip cord. It is provided with a fin on the back, at the tail, which serves for a rudder. It is not yet settled what this fish feeds on, though it is generally supposed to live by suction, notwithstanding its big mouth. It is armed about the mouth with two fin-like flappers, which are certainly the instruments by which it lays hold of the anchors of boats, &c., though it is by no means certain that they aid it in feeding. On the whole, this may be pronounced the oddest of odd fish, and well worthy of being preserved.

It will be seen, by the advertise ment of the proprietor, that it will be exhibited early next week, and we advise all persons who have a spark of curiosity to go and visit it.

At the North this fish could not fail to attract the wonder of the million, for it is not found in their waters, and differs in a marvellous degree from all the monsters of the ocean. —*Charleston Mercury*

**A horse laugh.**—This is the sorry hack upon which buffoons and jesters are fair to ride home, when they want to make a retreat, and are at a loss for any other conveyance. Such Merry Andrew save their credit as the Romans did their Capitol, by the cackling of geese. To succeed in this object, all expedients are considered fair; to win the laugh is to win the battle; if you cannot, therefore, checkmate your adversary by reasoning, dumb found him by your superior learning, or surpass him by the brilliancy of your wit, knock him down by a poor pun, the worse the better; set the example of a hearty laugh, for this is catching, though not, and make your escape while the company are exercising their risible muscles; they will generally be with you, for they like to see a conqueror capsize. The late Jack Taylor, of pleasant memory, who was no mean proficient in turning the tables upon his opponent, when he found himself losing, has recorded one of his exploits.—He was rapidly losing ground in a literary discussion, when the opposite party exclaimed, "My good friend, you are not such a rare scholar as you imagine; you are an every day man."

"Well, you are a weak one," replied Taylor, who instantly jumped upon the back of a horse laugh, and rode victoriously over his prostrate conqueror.

**To make Moonlight.**—It has been stated that a luminous bottle may be prepared, which will give sufficient light in the night to admit of the hour being easily told on the dial of a watch. The process is as follows:—A phial of clear white glass, of a long form, must be chosen and some fine olive oil heated to ebullition in another vessel; a sphere of phosphorus, of the size of a pea, must be put into the phial, and the boiling oil carefully poured over it, till the phial is one-third filled. The phial must then be carefully corked, and when it is to be used it must be unstopped, to admit the external air, and then closed again. The empty space of the phial will then appear luminous, and will give as much light as a dull moon. Each time the light disappears, on removing the stopper it will instantly re-appear. In cold weather the bottle must be warmed in the hands before the stopper is removed. A phial prepared in this way, may be used every night for six months with success.

**A Daring Feat.**—On Tuesday last, as one of Neil, Moore & Co's stage coaches was descending a hill west of Zanesville, the fever broke suddenly, which accident threw the driver from his seat.—The horses started off at a run, and whilst at their full speed a passenger, who was inside of the coach managed by some means to get on top, then into the drivers seat, down on the tongue, from which last place he jumped on one of the wheel horses, and finally succeeded in stopping the team. There were several passengers inside, and all of them testified to the coolness and self-possession of the gentleman who risked his own life to save his fellow-passengers. —*Zanesville Rep.*

**Longevity.**—The Exeter News Letter states that Madam Wingate, of Stratham, widow of the Hon. Paine Wingate, and sister of the late Hon. T. Pickering, has commenced her second century. She was born May 1st, 1742. On Monday, May 2, she received company, appeared cheerful during the afternoon, took tea with her visitors, and seemed to receive pleasure from their society as well as to afford gratification to her friends.

She appeared upon that occasion in a dress which she made and wore before she was married—more than 80 years ago—and has never been altered since. It is quite the ton of the present day, and has probably been in fashion for a dozen different times since it was first worn, in what is now the city of Salem. —*Salem Gazette.*

**Deliberate murder.**—We learn from undoubted authority, (says the Education Sentinel,) that a poor woman named Fanny Garrett-wife of Stephen Garrett living near Jamestown, Martin Co., N. C. went, on Wednesday last, to the orchard of a man by the name of William Watson, who lived in her neighborhood, and was in the act of gathering a few plums, when she was discovered by Watson who very deliberately left his work, went to the house and got his gun, walked toward her until he was near enough, took deliberate aim, and shot her dead on the spot. It is said that Watson is about 65 years of age, and the only reason alleged by him for this rash act was that she had confided in him. He has been arrested and confined in Martin County jail.

An aged divine once took for his text the words: "Adam, where art thou?" In discoursing upon which he observed, 1st, that Man was somewhere; 2d, that he was often where he ought not to be; and 3d, that if he did not take care, he would soon find himself where he wouldn't like to be.

**Politics in Georgia.**—An influential paper in Georgia, the Columbus Enquirer, presents to the old States Rights party the chief points of issue which the next great political contest will bring up. It refers to its former support of nullification and an impracticable free trade system—and says: "But we may as well confess that our free trade notions are looked upon at this present time as the vagaries of an unduly excited imagination. The thing is utterly impossible." It recommends its friends in the various counties to consider the importance of preparing, in an approaching convention, to express an opinion upon the propriety of nominating Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and adds:— "So far as our humble journal is concerned we are prepared without the least scruple of conscience, when such an issue is made, to live or die, sink or swim, in the cause of Henry Clay of Kentucky, against any hard money Loco Foco that could be started on the face of the earth."

**Advantage of Female Conversation.**—Talk to women, talk to women as much as you can. This is the best school to give you fluency. They too, will rally you on many points, and, as they are women, you will not be offended. Nothing is of so much importance, and of so much use, to a young man entering life, as to be well criticised by women. It is impossible to get rid of those thousand bad habits which we pick up in boyhood without this supervision. Unfortunately you may have no sisters. But never be offended if a woman rally you. Encourage her. Otherwise you will never be free from your awkwardness, or any little oddities, and certainly never learn to dress.

**Curious Rose.**—A late Baltimore paper speaks of a rose bush, recently purchased by Geo. F. D. LaRoche which presents the singular phenomenon of a white rose and a red rose budding out separately from the same stem. There had been six roses upon the bush, five of which were still there, one shooting out from each of the three stems, and one of these two, in every instance, pure white, and the other deep red. The rose bush was what is termed a "blanche noisette." Several gentlemen, gifted in flowers, examined it, and all agreed that the flowers it bore presented a strange phenomenon.

**A Quaker Answer.**—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha; but does thee regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth, I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

**Taking it Cool.**—A couple of friends were riding out lately, near N Orleans, when the horse driven by one of them became a little independent and dashed off at a great rate, defying every effort to control him. "This is a gone case," said the one driving; "I can't begin to hold him; just help me, will you?" "O, never mind," said the other very complacently, "I dare say we can ride as fast as the horse can run!"

**Rare Specimen of Content.**—The New Monthly Magazine relates that the captain of a whale-ship, in allusion to the severe climate and various privations suffered by the inhabitants of Spitzbergen, told one of them that he sincerely pitied the miserable life to which he was condemned. "Miserable!" exclaimed philosophic savage; "I have always had a fish-bone through my nose and plenty of train oil to drink; what more could I possibly desire?"

**Scene at Confession.**—A lady at confession, among other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. "What is the use of it?" asked her confessor. "I do it to make myself handsomer." And does it produce that effect? "At least I think so, father." The confessor on this took her penitent out of the confessional into the light, put on his spectacles, and, having looked at her attentively, said, "Well, Madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it!"

**The Cobbler's Last Words.**—"I feel that I wear weaker each succeeding day, and that I am fast approaching my end;—a few more stitches and all will be over—in heaven there is rest for the weary soul;—earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal." Having said and he wished, he calmly breathed his last.

She spoke of hearts, of darts and doves,  
Of music and moonlight,  
Of Meads, his "Angels," and their "loves"—  
Of first affections' blight.

The soul's refinement in her eye,  
Beamed out, when I said, stopping,  
"Lavinia, dear, I just do serve,  
A large hole in your stocking!"

**SWAIN'S N. CAROLINA EXECUTOR.** CONTAINING the Statute and common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary Forms and Precedents; intended as a safe guide to Executors and Administrators in their practical management of estates, according to the laws now in force,—with the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, Guardianship, &c. &c., price \$1.50. This valuable work may be had on application to G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**STOMACH RESTORATIVE.** VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC WINE BITTERS. Perfectly harmless.

USEFUL for removing dyspeptic affections, restoring digestion, exciting an appetite, regulating the bowels, removing or quieting a cough, & expelling flat, torpid feelings and head-ache, so common in the spring and summer. Sold by H. T. WEATHERLY & CO.

**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 nor 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. J. & R. SLOAN.

**Clover Seed.** 10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN, March 23d, 1841.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.** BY virtue of a deed in trust, to be executed by John B. Board for certain purposes therein named and mentioned, I shall on Monday the 4th day of July next, offer for sale at the auctioneers office, in the town of Greensboro, the following tracts of land situated in the county of Guilford, to wit:

The tract whereon the said Board now resides, containing 230 acres, adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others.

Also one other tract, known by the name of the old Swan tract, containing 300 acres, adjoining the lands of John Elches & Co, Salathiel Fisher and others.

Also one other tract, containing 140 acres, known by the name of the Cross Roads, adjoining the lands of the heirs at law of Z. Sheppard, deceased, and others.

Also one other tract, known by the name of the old Jackson tract, containing 160 acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. D. Worth, Abel Gardner and others.

Also the right of 40 acres, formerly enjoyed by Rebecca Dillon, as dower, widow of John Dillon, deceased, adjoining the lands of Salathiel Fisher and others.

Also the Fisher Gold Mine tract, containing 32 acres adjoining the lands of Dr. D. Worth and others. There has been during the past summer, large quantities of very rich gold ore taken from this mine, varying from \$2 to \$4 per bushel,—such ore abounds in great abundance.

Also one other tract, known as the Poore tract, containing 115 acres, adjoining the lands of Abner Arnold and others.

Also one other tract, containing 41 acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. D. Worth and others, known as the Chapel tract.

Also one other tract, on the waters of Hickory Creek adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others, known as the Irwin tract, containing 50 acres.

Also one other tract, known as the Cranor tract, containing 66 acres, adjoining the lands of Salathiel and Henry Fisher and others.

Also one other tract, and gold mine, containing ninety-five acres, adjoining the lands of Solomon Sullivan and others, known as the Yates tract, and mine.

Also one other tract, containing two hundred acres, lying on the waters of the north fork of Deep River, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Gardner, Nathan Alexander, half, deceased, and others. There is water power on the land seldom equalled, and not surpassed by any in the county.

Also two other small tracts of land, containing twenty-five acres, adjoining Jesse Wheeler and others.

Also an undivided half of one hundred acres, lying in the county of Randolph, near Asheboro, known as the Bennett place.

Also, on the 6th of July, at the residence of said John Board, all the Personal Property conveyed to me in said Trust. Sale positive, and without reserve—*no mistake!*

A reasonable credit will probably be given on the purchase money. Bonds with approved security required.

JOB WORTH, Trustee.  
Greensboro, May 20, 1842.

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

Anti-Syphilitic Syrup. Astringent Mixture, (in liquid and in paste.) God-Mue 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, head-ache, 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 better, ringworm, salt rheum, scalded, eruptions of the skin, and foul ulcers; it is to be applied besides the Restorer.

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

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

Letter from George R. Barr, Esq., Editor of the Southern Western Virginian.

Abingdon, Va., Oct. 9th, 1839.

Dr. Kuhl, Richmond, Va. Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that I am in excellent health. In a letter of five months or upwards since, I stated I had entirely recovered my health. Since that time, I have not had the slightest symptom of a return of my ail and much as I owed you, I am happy to state the cure of several cases of flux, bilious, head-ache, or mercurial diseases of the skin, dyspepsia, general debility, bleeding piles, flux, diseases prevalent with children, of an obstinate character and of long standing; they have all proved permanent, so far as I have been able to ascertain. I have had several venereal cases, which have been successfully treated with your Astringent Mixture and Anti-Syphilitic Syrup. I will mention one case, which had been treated with the usual remedies for three months, but without any abatement of the disease. Your medicine was procured, and the disease, which before appeared too obstinate, in a few days yielded to your remedy.

I have used your medicines in various diseases with success. I have used none other in my family for the last eighteen months. One of my sisters, whose eyes had been affected for some years—so much so that she was scarcely able to see to attend to the most ordinary business without the use of spectacles—was relieved by the use of your Restorer of the Blood and Depurative Powder. Respectfully yours, GEORGE R. BARR.

Persons wishing to procure any of the Medicines, will please to direct their orders, with the amount, (post paid), to Dr. KUHLS OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, or to any of the following Agents in N. Carolina:

J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, Guilford Co.  
James Brannock, Waterloo.  
Brannock & Woolen, Wentworth, Rock'm.  
Hargrave, Gaither & Co., Lexington.  
Jenkins & Giles, Salisbury, Rowan.  
J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro, Randolph.  
Price, Dickinson & Co., Yanceyville, Caswell.  
James A. Callum, Milton.  
G. W. & C. Cromme, Raleigh, Va. Virginia.

J. J. Patterson, Danville.  
C. & D. Bennett, Pittsylvania C H.

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

State of N. Carolina, Randolph County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Eltha Vonkannon vs. John Vonkannon. Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John Vonkannon is not an inhabitant of this State,—it is ordered by the court that publication be made for three months in the Greensboro Patriot, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro, on the 4th Monday of September, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition. A copy.

Witness, J. M. A. DRAKE, C. S. C. Pr adv \$10 15-15

**Bacon and Lard,** at 61 cents per pound, for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE.**

WE respectfully inform the public that we have on hand a general assortment of genuine Botanic Medicines for sale, as follows:

Cayenne	Castor oil	Healing salve
Balm	Cassa	Balm for
Berry	Skunk cabbage	Cholera
B. Berry	Slippery Elm	Exhausted
B. Root	Spice Bitters	Exhausted
B. Root	Throat root	Exhausted
Compositum	Blue cohosh	Exhausted
Conserve	Black do	Exhausted
Columbo	Sassafras	Exhausted
Ginger	Lobelia (green)	Exhausted
Golden Seal	" (brass)	Exhausted
Wolsten's Friend	Anti-bilious powder	Exhausted
Lady's Bitters	Anti-dyspeptic pills	Exhausted
Diaphoretic pow	Anti-bilious pills	Exhausted
Hemlock	No 6	Exhausted
Hemlock	No 4 Bitters	Exhausted
Nervine	No 3	Exhausted
Pond Lilly	Blood Root	Exhausted
Pleurisy Root	Mandrake	Exhausted
Poplar bark	Cloves	Exhausted
Pipsaw	Cinnamon	Exhausted
Prickly Ash	Gum myrrh	Exhausted
Veratrum, sup.	Cough powders	Exhausted
Spikebard	" syrup	Exhausted
Rheumatic time	Pulmonary balsam	Exhausted
White Bitters	Ointment for cold	Exhausted
Witch hazel	" burns	Exhausted
Clary	Healing drops	Exhausted
Jewel's liniment	Gray's ointment	Exhausted

We also have several numbers of Dr. Howard's Works, and Dr. A. Curtis on Midwifery.

All applications for medicines, or medical services, will be promptly attended to. The cost, for medicine, will always be required. H. T. WEATHERLY & CO. Greensboro, Guilford Co. N. C. January, 1842. 50-17

**State of N. Carolina, Davidson county.** Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1842.

Martha Irwin vs. Robert Irwin. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendant, Robert Irwin, 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, Robert Irwin, to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for said county at the courthouse in Lexington on the 1st Monday after the 14th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken and the case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday in March, 1842, and the 65th year of American Independence.

ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C.

**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 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, 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—should not his humble feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these things—though the request is not made to appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. J. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and who is a personal assurance of the facts of his case. Both are rheumatism, and contracted colds and sinews. How has this been done?

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

**PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.**—Last India Hair Dye—Colors the Hair, and will not 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 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's gray hair will never be known to have a gray hair. Direct one complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

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

**A New Business in Greensboro.** With subjoining takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing WOOL CARDS, CARDING MACHINES, both single and double, and has resolved 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 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.

**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, Chilblains, 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.

**TO CLERGYMEN AND PATIENTS.**—The Blood Piles, said to be incurable by external applications—Solomon Hays warrants the contrary. His Liniment will cure Blood Piles. Facts are more at hand than the lies. He is a respectable physician to try it upon their patients. It will do them no harm; and it is known that very 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 respect 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 alter all other preparations. 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 as their prescription, if they desire.

SOLOMON HAYS

**Teeth! Teeth!** COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orris's Tooth Wash, Rock Tooth Powder, Carbo Ligni pulv., Tooth Brush, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Tooth-Picks.

D. P. WEIR.

**DISEASE A UNIT.**

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Dis- 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 attract 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 dosages 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 hip-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 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 be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth 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. 1 Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in the bowels, these humors pass into the blood, and so find their way to the weak part, i.e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth 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.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out in days gone by been in a state where its powers of the blood are kept in a state of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secretory excretion the fibres and opens the pores, then we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body, and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but I don't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say one or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open a drain, i.e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by the natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In the manner are white swellings, an unusual enlargement, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the 1 Brandreth 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 B. Brandreth, M.D.

The following persons are agents for the above medicine: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro; J. B. McDaniel, Chapel Hill; Young & Bailey, Mocksville; John Hanes, Davidson Co.; J. M. Drake, Asheboro; Wm H. Britton, Summerfield; J. H. Seale, Midway; E. & W. Smith, Albemarle; Wood & Nott, Madison; Jones W. Burton & Co., Leaksville; J. Johnson, Wintworth; J. & R. Gibson, Germantown; E. Sholer, Salem.

**As a Family Remedy.** To have always on hand a ready use with freedom, without any of the ordinary sickening effect of pills or potions, we know nothing equal in all colds, looseness, and beginning of fevers, with a bad stomach and irregularity, to Dr. Sloan's Elixir of Health. It is truly a valuable alkali medicine that every family should keep on hand as an almost sure preventive of any ail 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 or exposure. We think families who value health, should always keep it on hand. It will be remembered that Dr. S. is the author of the Headache Remedy, that is so popular. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

**1500 lbs Rio Coffee** 2 Hhd Sugar  
2 Hhd Molasses 1 Tierce rice  
10 kegs Nails 10 Bags shot 2 Doz. Axes  
3 Doz. Truss chains 1 do Spades 1 do Shovels  
1-2 do Force Anvils Sythes & Hoes, Log and Fifth chain  
Halterdo, 1800 lbs Grindstones. For sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**JUST received 4 Hhds. bright new Crop Molasses.** 1 tierce (500 lbs. new crop) Rice. J. & R. SLOAN.

**Gray's Invaluable Ointment** for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

**JUST received and for sale a quantity of CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED.** RANKIN & McLEAN Feb. 7 52

**Dye-stuffs.** TURMERIC, Copraes, Cochineal, Annatto, Alum, Red Sanders, Aikenet Root, Sulp. Copper, pulv. Galls. D. P. WEIR.

**Sperm Oil** JUST received, a superior article of winter strained Lamp Oil. For sale at the sign of the golden rooster. D. P. WEIR.

**Spices** NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, C