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AGRICULTURAL.

DIFFICULTY OF SETTING AND RETAINING CLOVER.

We have frequently conversed with Southern gentlemen who complained that they had often tried clover, and as often had been mortified by its being burnt up by the droughts which prevail each summer in their sections of country; now, without attempting to affirm with certainty as to the result of what we are about to advance, we would respectfully suggest to all who may grow clover under such circumstances, the propriety of sowing orchard grass with their clover seeds, and always, immediately after cutting their grass, (which should be in such situations only be once a year,) to sow in the proportion, one bushel of plaster and six of salt to the acre, and not to let their stock run on the clover. The orchard grass, like clover, on good land, may be cut twice a season, but where danger is to be apprehended from drought, neither should be cut more than once, and then treated as we have suggested. By this application the growth of the second crop or after-math would be vigorously pushed forward, and the herbage, thus speedily furnished, would afford shade and protection to the roots of the plants, and thus would they be saved from the pernicious influence of the sun.—Independently, however, of the good effects to be produced by the luxuriance of the second growth of grass, plaster is known to be a promoter of moisture, by abstracting it from the atmosphere, by absorbing and assimilating with the ammonia of the dew, and by retaining both for a considerable time beyond that at which they would be on unplastered land. Of salt we are enabled to speak with a certainty gained by experience. Some years since, after preparing an acre of ground with cow manure for turnips; after sowing the turnip seed, we sowed ten bushels of salt on the surface, and harrowed the seed and salt both in together. The turnips came up well, but were destroyed three several times by the fly. This piece of ground formed a portion of a five acre lot, all of which we put in corn the succeeding spring manuring the lot with a hundred loads of barn-yard manure. The whole came up finely and grew well, but the part which had been sowed the previous fall, maintained a much deeper green during the whole season, and the blades on that part remained green and succulent long after, say three or four weeks after those on the remaining four acres were entirely parched and burnt up. To the effect of the salt we ascribed, at the time, this power to endure the blighting influence of drought, and we remain of the same opinion still. From the reasons we have assigned, we are firmly of opinion that the means we have pointed out, would preserve the clover crops in the locations to which we have alluded; and as the experiment is one easily tried, we commend it to all who may need it.

THE POTATO.

The Cincinnati Gazette in noticing a lecture on the subject of Agriculture recently delivered in that city by E. D. Mansfield, Esq. copies from the following facts and statistics in relation to the potato:

The Potato is a native of America. In South America this vegetable grows in great profusion, having a fine flavor, and differing much in this and the usual shape from those grown in the United States. In Europe 300 years ago, this vegetable was unknown; even 150 years since, it was not very extensively used. In an account of James the First, dated 1616, he is charged with potatoes at a rate equal to about 212 per bushel. In 1610, Sir Walter Raleigh introduced the potato into England; and since that period, the lecturer stated "the growth had extended with unprecedented rapidity, and now we see the potato constituting three fourths the entire food of the people of Ireland; and a density of population sustained there, of which, without them, this Island would be incapable."

"The consequences of the gift of the potato, in the support of human life, to the physical welfare of the human race, are almost beyond belief. It is ascertained that the nutritive power of the potato is about one-fifth that of wheat, the most valuable of grains; but the average number of pounds per acre in potatoes, is 19 times that of wheat, consequently, the sustaining power of an acre of potatoes is double that of wheat. The population, therefore, of a potato feeding country, other things being equal, may be made double that of one sustained by other grain or vegetable food. Such a fact has incalculable consequences upon the future multiplication and sustenance of the human family."

These facts, as to the power of cultivation and sustaining life, are important. The census table of 1840, return the growth of that year in the United States to be 89,930,109 bushels, not including North Carolina, Kentucky, Michigan and Florida, and of this sum there was raised in Ohio 5,629,784; in Maine 10,392,380, and in New York 30,000,598. The growth of the latter State is more than three times that of any other. This shows that this vegetable is extensively cultivated, although the yield is far short of the producing power of the soil. In 1840 the export was valued at \$51,524, and the import at \$16,690. The average value of the potato is about 25 cents per bushel, and, deducting that as above, the consumption of the United States is about 89,778,761, or about 5 bushels to each person. The wheat product of the United States in 1840 was 73,984,766 bushels. The low price of the potato considered with reference to its nutritive power, is about equal to that of wheat.

The capacity of our soil will enable us, with a fair market for wheat or potato, or with free trade, to supply the world.

Transformation of Wheat.—A grain of wheat when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformation: As soon as the farinaceous matter which envelops the frame of the young plant contained within it is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that germ small roots soon follow; the roots are gathering while the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid, is shooting upward; and when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves. But the care of nature does not end here; when the germ has fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots, are thrown out, close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected.

What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plants! Two distinct sets of roots, in the first place, to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter. The upper roots are apparently situated to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere or artificially as manure, to the surface; and serve the farther purpose of being all the base of new stems, which are tilted up, and so greatly increase the productiveness of the plant. The excellence of the drill system in grain may be probably perceived in this explanation; for in broad cast sowing the seeds lie very near to the surface, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents arising from birds, insects, and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together so as almost to become indistinct; the plant is less firm, and has fewer purveyors collecting food for it.—*Featherstonhaugh.*

[From the Savannah Georgian.]

Dates of United States Settlements.

As we have sometimes been asked about the first settlement of Savannah, and other places, we now offer for the satisfaction of our readers a list, showing when the colonies were first planted in this country by European Powers, that have, since the year 1776, by voluntary compact, for mutual defence and preservation, been universally distinguished as the United States of America. The settlement of Florida by the Spaniards is also given, which shows that St. Augustine is the oldest town now existing in our Republic.

What a subject of meditation for the moralist—what a theme for the American patriot, to inspire his children's minds with sentiments of admiration and gratitude for their sage and heroic ancestors. Not quite three little centuries have passed since the chivalrous Hidalgo planted the gorgeous ensign of old Spain among the sublime magnolias of the Floridian wilderness. Since then, successively, the enterprising Briton, hardy Hollander, and adventurous Dane, the prudent Swede, the Englishman, and gallant Gaul, have each awhile possessed a portion of our soil. But now let grateful mankind thank auspicious Heaven, what once were tributary colonies of foreign rulers, are happily united, we hope for ages, by the holiest feelings of our nature, as an independent and commercial nation, great and rapidly advancing to pre-eminence in literature, science, agriculture, commerce and the useful arts; an aspiring and intelligent people, whose vigorous spirit of uniting industry has borne them fearlessly to every clime where civilized or savage man can live: a gallant and unconquered nation, whose lustrous banner, while it nobly waves defiance to him who would dare to shackle their free energies, ever generously offers its protecting folds to shield the helpless from a despotic power, and diffuse the blessings of enlightened freedom through the world.

States.	date	Oldest Town.	By Whom.
Florida,	1565	St. Augustine.	Spanish.
Virginia,	1607	Jamestown.	English.
New York,	1614	Albany.	Dutch.
Massachusetts,	1620	Plymouth.	English.
N. Hampshire,	1623	Dover.	English.
New Jersey,	1624	Bergen.	Danes.
Delaware,	1627	Capellenpen.	Swedes & Fins.
Maine,	1630	York.	English.
Connecticut,	1633	Windsor.	English.
Maryland,	1634	St. Mary's.	English.
Rhode Island,	1636	Providence.	English.
N. Carolina,	1650	Albemarle.	English.
S. Carolina,	1670	Port Royal.	English.
Michigan,	1670	Detroit.	French.
Pennsylvania,	1682	Philadelphia.	English.
Illinois,	1683	Kaskaskia.	French.
Arkansas,	1685	Arkansas Post.	French.
Indiana,	1690	Vincennes.	French.
Louisiana,	1699	Herville.	French.
Alabama,	1702	Near Mobile.	French.
Mississippi,	1718	Natchez.	French.
Vermont,	1725	Port Dummer.	English.
Georgia,	1733	Savannah.	English.
Tennessee,	1756	Fort Loudon.	English.
Missouri,	1768	St. Genevieve.	French.
Kentucky,	1775	Boonsborough.	Dan. Boone, Va.
Ohio,	1788	Marietta.	Emig's N. E.

The Yankee Farmer says that "Some of our new papers, like too many of our American farmers, present a broad surface, while the crop is small or inferior. By a judicious management of half the ground, there might be a vast saving of labor, and an accession of valuable produce."

A little girl hearing an acquaintance spoken of as being a chaste young lady, innocently enquired "who chas'd her?"

Judge Kent says—"There are very few evils to which a man is subjected that he might not avoid if he would converse more with his wife, and follow her advice."—The Judge is a smart man.

HUNTING IN VERMONT.

A letter in the Vermont Sentinel, dated at Troy, in that State, gives the following curious incident in a hunter's life:

During the past week Mr. Moses Hayward, of Troy, with his two hounds, went in pursuit of game. A fox was soon started, and the dogs, which were well accustomed to the chase, having run together for a long time, pursued with usual vigor, sending forth at every bound as they passed the surrounding hills their well known cry. He kept within hearing of them the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon they separated, and he entirely lost them. He then went home, thinking they would return at night, as usual, but they did not arrive.

The next day, with a friend, he set out and spent a long time in searching for them, but all proved unsuccessful. Eight days from this, two of the neighbors happened to be passing a piece of woods scarcely a mile from his own home, when they chanced to hear a faint howl. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded; here they found one of the dogs standing at the mouth of the hole in which the fox had burrowed. The sagacious animal, instead of avoiding them as he always did when strangers approached him, ran to meet them though so weak and exhausted by hunger as to be unable to move without the greatest difficulty, wagged his tail, leaped and bounded like the most devoted spaniel when meeting his master after a long separation, as if he knew not how to contain or express his joy at their arrival. He then ran back to the hole, set up a mournful howl of distress, and then again ran back to meet them and urged them forward by every means in his power, like the most rational being, as if he knew the life of his companion was in the utmost peril.

Tools were immediately procured for digging, and they set themselves to work. As soon as this was done the poor starving animal seemed to be contented, and willing to leave his companion with them and come home for the first time during the whole eight days. Here he did not stay long; then was necessary to satisfy his hunger but immediately went back to see the result. The men, after digging to the depth of twelve feet, came in contact with the dog, completely moulded in the solid earth but still alive. They soon liberated him, but not without much difficulty, and the two dogs met apparently with much joy; it was like the meeting of old and cherished absent friends. The hole was then cleared out, upon which the other dog rushed in and brought out the fox, which had long been dead, and both grappled it as if to glut their revenge, with all the ardor that they would if he had been taken alive when fresh to the chase.

It appeared that the dogs had burrowed the fox in the afternoon before named, when one of them followed it to the distance of twenty-five feet, when he overtook and killed it; he then worked his way back to within twelve feet of the entrance, where a root five or six inches in diameter crossed the hole; this he gnawed off—but in the mean time a large stone had rolled which blocked up the passage so closely as to leave only a small opening just sufficient to supply him with fresh air; here he lived eight days without a morsel of food, at the same time digging out the hole in order to escape, but which served only to confine him more closely, until at last he was unable to move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without, calling for assistance, not leaving him once in the whole time—presenting an example of the most devoted attachment, rarely equalled by that of any of the human species.

Only a Mechanic.—This expression is often in the mouths of some of our fashionables, who would give an infinity of faint screams should they be brought in contact with any one who had ever earned an honest livelihood.

Two young ladies, who now move in the upper circles, though one assumes a higher range than the other has yet aspired to, met not long since at a ball. The most lofty of the two misses took no pains to conceal from the other her idea of her superiority, and the other had no idea of submitting to be snubbed by one whose origin she well knew was no better than her own.

Very coolly, though with that concentrated bitterness that a woman of the world knows so well how to sugar over with smiles of winning sweetness, the indignant lady walked up to the haughty one.

"Good evening, Miss Mason," said Miss Taylor, very prettily. Miss Mason courted so formally. "I have been thinking, my dear Miss Mason, that we ought to exchange names," said Miss Taylor, so amiably.

"Why so, pray?"

"Why, my name is Taylor, and my father was a mason; while your name is Mason, and your father was a tailor."

Miss Mason said nothing, but took the first opportunity of treading on Miss Taylor's toes; and she gave two parties directly afterwards on purpose to not invite her.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Cuba and Great Britain.—Mr. Walsh says in one of his letters to the National Intelligencer, that none of the Madrid politicians entertain the idea that Cuba will ever be ceded to Great Britain by the present or any future Government of Spain. It was a sufficient warning for both the Cabinets, that the convention for the sale of Fernando Po and Annabon could not, although signed, be adventured before the Cortes. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, sole relics of the once magnificent colonial empire of Spain, will be held to the last gasp of national independence. He adds the opinion that, from strong considerations besides, the English statesmen do not seek Cuba, although the abolition of slavery in the island has been systematically and semi-officially undertaken.

String Beans.—Two men by the name of Beans were lately hung in the North of England. A countryman passing near and seeing the crowd, enquired what they were doing? "Only stringing a few Beans," was the reply.

DECEIVING CHILDREN.

Dr. B. Was called to visit a sick boy, 12 years of age. As he entered the house, the mother took him aside and told him she could not get her boy to take any medicine, except she deceived him.

"Well, then," said Dr. B. "I shall not give him any. He is old enough to be reasoned with."

He went to the boy, and after an examination, said to him, "My little man, you are very sick, and you must take some medicine. It will taste badly and make you feel badly for a while; and then I expect it will make you feel better."

The doctor prepared the medicine, and the boy took it, like a man, without the least resistance; and he would take from his mother any thing that the physician had prescribed; but he would take nothing else, from her. She had so often deceived him, and told him that "it was good," when she gave him medicines, that he would not trust any thing she said. But he saw at once that Dr. B. was telling the truth, and trusted him; he knew, when he took the bitter draught, just what to expect.

This simple incident contains instruction of deep and solemn importance, deserving the careful consideration of every parent.—"Honesty," with children, as well as with others, and in all circumstances, is the best policy."

A Cautious Lady.—On Thursday afternoon, says the Baltimore Clipper, as two ladies were passing down Baltimore street, on the sidewalk near Harrison, one wearing a red shawl, a large dog, one of a dove that were passing in the same direction, attracted by the color of the shawl, made furiously at her, and she was only preserved from injury by the animal's slipping upon the curb and falling heavily upon the pavement, when the ladies ran into a store near. After being driven from there to the street, he made an attempt to attack a colored woman who was crossing before the door with a red handkerchief on her head, but was prevented by the boy who accompanied the dove. Such is the antipathy of these animals to any thing red.

"There is a remarkable similarity between the heathen mythology, and some of the odd conceptions of the Indian race. Minerva is said to have sprung full armed from the brain of Jove. Pushmataha, an eminent Indian chief, when asked, who was his father, replied, 'Pushmataha has no father—thunder and lightning struck a hollow poplar tree, and out jumped Pushmataha.'"

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Mr. Editor: I observe that your correspondents are endeavoring to teach the Alphabet to the Locos. "A" proved a hard lesson; it took them two weeks to become sufficiently familiar with him, as the school boy would say. As they had "B" last week, please cram them a little with C.

The following paragraph from the North Carolina Standard of the 26 ult. shall serve as my text: "It is said that the New York nabobs have clothed their servants in British liveries—'white turned with red and red turned with white'—and that equipages are to be seen in Broadway with numbers of these fantastic serviles in front and rear, whose office it is to show off the wealth and greatness of their republican 'whig' masters."

I am reminded by this characteristic paragraph of a little incident that occurred here, which excited some little merriment at the time, but might never have been deemed a fit subject for newspaper notice but for the example of the Standard.—On a certain day, about three months ago, a certain carriage appeared in our streets, fixed off in genuine democratic style, such as no "bank Whig aristocrat" has aspired to in our plain republican community. How do you think it was, Mr. Standard? I'll tell you.—It had a driver and a footman, "in front and rear," both clothed in "livery"—whether "British livery" or not I cannot say—but both in livery. The only difference between this livery and the New York livery was, that instead of "white turned with red and red turned with white," it was a streak of white and a streak of black,—the niggers being as black and as ugly as the ace of spades, and the ribbons as white as if they had just come off a lady's bonnet.

And whose carriage do you think it was, Tommy Loring?

"Colonel," said a wicked Whig to a leader of the Locos, look here at the livery of your Democratic Republican States Rights candidate for Governor! Isn't it stylish? And isn't it especially appropriate for such an old Federal Aristocrat? Do you think any of the British Lords can come up to that?"—The Colonel smiled.

In the afternoon the carriage again made its appearance, but the livery was doffed, and has not since made its appearance in the streets of Fayetteville.

It is rumored that between the first and last appearances, the Colonel called a meeting of the Democratic, and that Mr. H**** made an unusually eloquent speech on the momentous occasion, and that the resolutions adopted assured the "nominee" that he had mistaken the "stuff" to elect to office on. I may possibly report the proceedings hereafter.

Our Governor.—It is consoling to think we fight under the banner of an excellent Chief. Our own opinion is that North Carolina never had a better, more efficient, or economical Governor than the present incumbent: and when the time comes for re-election, we will feel no compunctions of conscience in advocating his claims to the utmost of our poor abilities. We would advise our opponents not to make the contest between Morehead and Henry a test of the strength of parties in this State; for they may rest assured that when his present Excellency is brought on the course for a second heat, he will make such a run as was never seen in North Carolina. When his administration is submitted to the people, it will be approved unanimously by acclamation, and even those that vote against him will do it with the conviction that he makes an excellent Governor.—*Oxford Mercury.*

Can.—Why is a cowardly soldier like better? Because he is sure to run when exposed to fire.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Tuesday, February 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton presented a petition from the city of New York, praying for the repeal of the general bankrupt law, in which he took occasion to make some remarks in favor of the repeal. Mr. Tallmadge presented several remonstrances on the subject of the Bankrupt Law; and whilst he was up, took occasion to make some remarks, which he said had been suggested by the remarks of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Benton.)

Mr. T. animadverted very strongly on the course pursued by the Senator from Missouri, and said that the doctrines promulgated by him, and the principles upon which he had acted, were the cause of the bankruptcy and the distress in the country, and made a bankrupt law necessary; and imputing that he had now no heart left to feel for the distresses which he had created.

The following scene then took place: Mr. Benton, interrupting the Senator—"Tis false, or 'Tis false! 'Tis false!"

The Chair called to order.

Mr. Tallmadge took his seat.

Mr. Preston remarked that it was proper for preserving the dignity of the Senate, that some order should be taken to prevent further interruption to the proceedings, and to a Senator whilst addressing the Senate. He would not move in it himself, but would submit to the direction of older Senators, as to what should be done to preserve its dignity. He should deeply regret that any collision of a painful character should grow out of the interruption, and the opprobrious epithets which were applied. He made no motion, but suggested the propriety of some action.

Mr. Tallmadge observed it was a matter which would not disconcert him at all. He repeated what he had said.

Mr. Benton. Then it is false—utterly false!

Mr. Clay hoped the Senator from Missouri (Mr. B.) would take his seat, and order be restored.

Mr. Benton. I am in my seat, sir.

Mr. Clay. Then it is not in order for the Senator, whilst seated, to address any remarks to the Senate, or to interrupt an honorable Senator who was on the floor. It was a breach of order.

Mr. Benton. I will not suffer any Senator to utter false assertions of me without repelling them in the strongest language I can command.

Mr. Clay replied, that if the Senator addressed language to him whilst seated, he should apply language corresponding to the act.

Mr. Benton, sitting in his chair, remarked, that the Senator's language would be followed by corresponding action. If no words, then no action.

Mr. Clay. The Senator well knows—

[Here cries of order were interposed by several Senators and the Chair, and the Senator from Ky. did not finish the sentence, for the confusion was so great that what he said could not be heard.]

After order was restored,

Mr. Phelps asked what was the question before the Chair?

The Chair observed that there was no question pending.

Mr. Phelps requested the Chair would state what were the remarks of the Senator from New York, when interrupted by the Senator from Missouri.

The Chair stated his impression of the grounds assumed by the Senator from New York when he was interrupted. He conceived the Senator from N. Y. was attributing to the opinions and course pursued by the Senator from Missouri, in promulgating them, all the late excitements about the Bankrupt law, and to the opinions and measures of the Senator and his party the causes of distress which had rendered the law necessary. The Chair did not consider the words used personally to the Senator from Missouri, but to the doctrines and measures advocated by the Senator. The language, though very strong, the Chair did not conceive, as applied, called for the interference of the Chair.

After some remarks between Senators about the nature of the remarks used by Mr. Tallmadge, going to show that they were not intended to be of a personal character,

Mr. Mangum offered the following resolution, and asked to be excused from serving on the Committee:

"Resolved, That a committee of — Senators be appointed to inquire what order ought to be taken upon a Senator in his seat addressing another in possession of the floor, and using opprobrious and insulting language; and that said committee inquire what order ought to be taken with regard to the language addressed by the Senator from Missouri to the Senator from New York, while in possession of the floor."

After some conversation between several members, Mr. Benton offered the following amendment to the resolution:

"And how far it was proper and consistent with the rules of the Senate for the Senator from New York [Mr. Tallmadge] to address the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Benton] for a long time as a disturber of the country—as being habitually a disturber of the country—as being particularly so in relation to the Bankrupt law—beseeching him for once to cease his custom—impugning him with being the author of the indebtedness of the bankrupts—and as having no heart to feel for the distresses which he had created."

After a good deal of confusion, Mr. Tallmadge finished his remarks, in which he observed that with regard to the epithets thrown out against him, he should merely say that he hurled them back to the source from whence they came.

The subject was then dropped.

The Senate then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the resolution of Mr. Clay in relation to the public lands, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that, whenever any State or States shall refuse their proportion of the public lands, such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States, or in what manner their proportions ought to be disposed of, or whether any disposition of them ought to be made.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. King to strike out the following words: "such proportion shall be distributed among the residue of the assenting States," who voted for the year and days.

After an ineffectual motion to lay the resolution on the table, the amendment of Mr. King was rejected by ayes 29, nays 24.

The resolution then passed by the following vote: Yea—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Borden, Chase, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Graham, Hamilton, Hunt, Johnston, Kerr, Mason, May, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Preston, Sumners, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fenton, King, Lane, McRoberts, Monton, Paine, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright and Young—19.

In the HOUSE nothing of interest occurred, it being occupied the greater part of the day in the presentation of petitions, &c.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

SENATE.—The resolutions of Mr. Clay to amend the Constitution were taken up for consideration, when Mr. Archer addressed the body upon the subject for more than two hours.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gilmer presented, as a question of privilege, the following communication addressed to the Speaker:

February 8, 1842.

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, respectfully ask the House to excuse them from further service on that committee. Recent occurrences induce them to doubt whether the removal of the present chairman of the committee would meet the approval of the House, and they are unwilling to serve with a chairman who has avowed opinions and pursued a system of conduct which, in the estimation of the undersigned, have shown him to be an unsafe depository of this public trust, or of that confidence which is necessary to the relations between a chairman and the members of such a committee.

THOMAS W. GILMER,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
R. BARNWELL RHETT,
GEORGE H. PROFFITT.

To the Hon. the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

This communication was accompanied by the following letter from Mr. Johnson:

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 8, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Indisposition will prevent my attending the meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning; but it should be the slightest importance to know what would be my course upon the vote for re-electing a chairman, after the remarks of Mr. Adams in the House, and after his course in the Committee, in himself urging a member to move an election of chairman, and the manner of his disclosing and using the minutes of the committee; I will say, that for me to vote for him would be, after these circumstances, to endorse his sentiments and to sanction his conduct, which I cannot do. Therefore, I should be bound in my sense of public duty to vote for some other person as chairman.

It would have been agreeable to my feelings, if I could have been relieved from serving on the Committee for several weeks past.

You are at liberty to make known the contents of this communication.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. COST JONHSON.

Hon. J. W. Gilmer.

Each were read—and the question was put whether the fact signed of the former should be extended from serving on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and divided in the affirmative. Mr. Johnson was asked to be excused, and his request was granted.

Among the bills reported, were two of general importance—one providing for the establishment of a board to draw up regulations for the government of the Navy, and another for reorganizing the Department.

Mr. Adams requested that the variance in the minutes of which he is Chairman should be fitted. The Speaker informed him that it should be done as soon as possible.

Mr. Adams was brought to his third reading. Mr. B. promised, as an amendment, the removal of the word "requiring" that all money remaining in the hands of agents for the same should be returned to the Treasury.

Mr. Gilmer was anxious that the bill should be passed, and did not wish it amended; but by an amendment, which he suggested, it was referred to the Senate. The amendment was, which should not be acted on hastily. The bill was withdrawn by the mover, and the bill was passed.

The bill for the protection of American seamen in foreign countries was also passed. After some inquiries from Mr. Smith and Mr. Stanley, to which replies were made by Mr. Fillmore, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Nothing of much interest. The pension bill and that for the relief of American Seamen in foreign countries, had their second reading.

A debate ensued, between Messrs. Monton, Barrow, Bates, and Boyard, against, and Messrs. Pierce, Lane, and Benton for, an amendment, extending from confirmation claims amounting to 20,000 agents and more. The question on this amendment was lost, yeas 11, nays 13. The bill was, then, with various amendments, reported back and ordered to a third reading, yeas 24, nays 11.

HOUSE.—The reading of the Journal disclosed the names of the following gentlemen, as appointed in the places of those of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who were excused by the House from serving on the same, viz: Messrs. E. D. White, of Louisiana; A. H. Sheppard, of New Carolina; Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina; R. Chapman, of Alabama; and M. A. Cooper, of Georgia.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, (Mr. Briggs in the Chair) and the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill under consideration.

On a clause of this bill, which provides that \$12,500 be appropriated to pay the clerks and of fees of the House, a debate arose, from an amendment offered by Mr. Cushing, to increase this sum to \$15,000.

In this debate Messrs. Cushing, Fillmore, Graham, Wile, and S. Mason took part. Mr. Gilmer finally moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out every item of appropriation which was not strictly provided for by authority of law.

Friday, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—The following bills were read a

third time and passed, viz: The bill making appropriations for pensions for the year 1842; the bill for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries; the bill to confirm certain claims in the State of Louisiana; and the bill authorizing claimants in the States of Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, to institute proceedings to test the validity of land titles in those States.

After a long time spent in Executive session the nomination of James N. Barker as First Comptroller of the Treasury was rejected, 23 to 7.

The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—After the presentation of other reports from the Committee of Ways and Means, and the introduction of several resolutions—

Mr. Saltonstall called for the orders of the day, being a resolution offered by him authorizing the Committee on Manufactures to employ a clerk. He said in explanation, that though the House had refused permission to the committee to summon persons before them for the purpose of obtaining information, yet many had voluntarily appeared before it, and the assistance of a clerk is wanted to take down the knowledge communicated. Mr. Brown of Tennessee, opposed the resolution. The services of a clerk were not required for copying informal statements. Had the House authorized the Committee to summon persons, he could conceive the necessity of the assistance of a clerk—but under the present circumstances, each member could take notes of the points he deemed important. Mr. Randolph followed in reply. Mr. Turner moved to lay the resolution on the table. On the motion of Mr. Randolph, the vote was taken by yeas and nays—and there was a tie, 88 in the affirmative and 88 in the negative—the Speaker voted in the negative. After some unimportant proceedings, the vote to lay on the table was renewed and carried.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Casey in the Chair, for the consideration of private bills.

Saturday, Feb. 12.

The Senate did not sit, and the House was principally engaged in the consideration of private bills.

Sunday, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—A resolution calling for information in relation to the Commission appointed to investigate the abuses said to have existed in the New York Custom-house, produced some animated discussion, in which Messrs. Pierce, Clay, Buchanan, Calhoun, Woodbridge, Wright and Mangum participated. Laid on the table—19 to 17.

HOUSE.—The Speaker addressed to the House three communications which had been placed in his hands; one from Mark A. Cooper, of Georgia, one from R. Chapman, of Alabama, and one from Isaac E. Holmes, of South Carolina, members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs (appointed some days since in place of members excused) asking to be excused from serving as members of said Committee. Their communications were read, and each member was excused by an almost unanimous vote. The grounds on which they founded their application to be excused are essentially the same as those held by the members who were excused some days before.

The rest of the day was occupied with the presentation of petitions and memorials—the roll being called through, from Maine to Iowa.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Substance of the Remarks of Mr. BRAXTON, of Georgia, on the Bill to amend the Bankrupt Law, in the Senate of the United States, January 25, 1842.

After some preliminary remarks, in which Mr. Braxton stated that it was incumbent upon him to state the reasons which constrained him to differ from the Legislature of his State, in their formally expressed opinion on this subject; and in which he regretted the example of unstable legislation on which the passage of the repeal bill would set;—he proceeded to examine the objections which had been urged against this law. These objections, as they had been stated at different times were—

1. That the law was imperfect, and required a amendment; impracticable, and could not be carried into operation.

2. That it was unconstitutional.

3. That it was immoral and corrupting in its tendency.

4. That it was inexpedient, not demanded by the necessities of the country, to which State legislation was entirely adequate.

5. That it will encourage a wild spirit of speculation.

6. That it will increase the embarrassments of the country, by forcing upon the market one hundred millions of bankrupt property.

7. That it is perpetual.

First point. Mr. BRAXTON said the merit of drawing the bill which was passed into a law at the last session was not claimed by the Judiciary Committee. The responsibility of adopting it was cheerfully assumed. The subject of bankruptcy had been considered in the Senate at two preceding sessions, and, from various plans which were suggested, this bill, in the form in which it was passed at the last session, was ultimately adopted. It was presented in that precise form, as one in which it was least likely to encounter objection—not as a perfectly faultless, for it was not believed that merely speculative legislation could produce such a result, but as one which was capable of being carried beneficially into operation, and upon which might be engrafted those improvements which experience should suggest. There were, he said, in his judgment, mistaken views on this subject entertained by the friends as well as by the opponents of the bill. The latter had indulged in general and indiscriminate denunciation. Their objections, when specified, were answered without difficulty; but its friends had in general contented themselves with replying that these objections might be removed by a supplemental bill, and therefore furnished no ground for a repeal of the present law, thus implicitly, and sometimes expressly, admitting the alleged defects of that law.

Mr. B. said he was not disposed to make this admission. The law commended itself to his judgment by the simplicity of its machinery, by the absence of that complicated agency, to the blunders and delays arising from which the repeal of the act of 1800 was to be ascribed. This law defines the principles on which it is to operate—designates a single and consistent judicial officer to apply them—authorizes him to provide the requisite assistants for the conduct of its details—arms him with power

to prescribe suitable rules, regulations, and forms of proceeding, and then leaves it to experience to suggest the improvements which may require legislative interposition. The evidence of the practicality of the law, in its present form, is to be found in the promptitude and facility with which the judicial officers entrusted with its execution have prepared to carry it into effect.

But the amendments which were proposed, Mr. B. said, applied not to the form, but to the principles of the law—were totally adverse to the views of its friends—were intended to defeat, and would defeat it, if they were adopted. They proposed—

1. To limit its operation to traders.

2. To make it merely compulsory on the debtor; and to deprive him of any option to originate proceedings under it.

3. To prevent its application to existing contracts.

4. To make the assent of the creditors necessary to the allowance of the certificate, and the appointment of assignees.

5. To include banking corporations in its provisions.

A bankrupt law containing these regulations would find few advocates in this chamber.

The three first of these proposed amendments, Mr. B. said, properly belonged to that portion of the argument in which the question of constitutional power would be discussed. On the two last he would submit a brief remark.

As to the assent of the creditors in the allowance in the certificate.

It is difficult, he said, to divest ourselves of our earlier and long entertained impressions on any subject. We have borrowed those in relation to bankruptcy, for the most part, from the English system. There bankruptcy was originally dealt with as a crime, and the failing debtor was treated as a criminal, who, having expiated his offence by a compliance with all the requisitions of the law, might receive his certificate, as a boon granted by his creditors. A better view of this subject has been taken in England; certainly bankruptcy is not at this day so considered in the United States. Here the exertion of the authority conferred by the constitutional grant, to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcy, is an exercise of the protective power of the Government. Its right so to interpose will be hereafter more particularly considered. Assuming, in this part of the argument, that the allowance of the certificate, results from that interposition, and is not a boon conferred by the creditor, there is an obvious propriety in leaving the question of its allowance to be decided by the impartial judgment of the judicial officer of the Government, rather than to permit it to be dependent on the caprice of the creditor. The very same power, differing only in degree, would be exercised by a provision that a certificate of discharge might be granted by the assent of any portion of the creditors less than the whole. Thus the Government assuming, under its constitutional grant of power, the right to grant the certificate, prescribes the general terms of its allowance, and confines the application of them to its own judicial officer.

The same observation is applicable to the appointment of assignees. In lieu of the remedy allowed to each individual creditor against the property of the debtor, or so much as will satisfy his claim, the Government assumes upon itself the task of making a suitable distribution of all his property among all his creditors. It is fit that it should select its own agents in performing this office, yet the wishes of creditors will no doubt be consulted in their selection.

It is next said, that this law ought to be amended so as to include banks. Waving the question of constitutional power, Mr. B. said the actual condition of the country seemed, in the view of many to present an insuperable objection to such an amendment. He believed that public opinion was gradually becoming more favorable to it, but he thought it would, at this moment, be impracticable to pass a general bankrupt law, which included banks in its operation, and was, therefore, unwilling to subject it to the hazards of such a connection. He considered it better to take the sense of Congress on this subject by a separate vote.

In fine, on this branch of the subject, Mr. B. said the bill was practicable, and capable of being carried into beneficial operation, as gentlemen would discover, if they would leave it undisturbed for a few days. Nay, it was already in operation, without the aid of legal process, or the assistance of judicial officers. The very fact of its existence on the statute book, even though its legal operation was postponed, had already, as he had been informed, produced many compromises, beneficial alike to debtor and creditor. It was practicable, he said, and therefore it was objectionable to its opponents. It was obvious, not merely *per se*, in and by itself, but *per nos*, in, and through us—not merely as a bankrupt law, but as a Whig measure, as a measure of the extra session, as one of a system of measures, all of which must be repealed, or even two votes of a Whig President will have lost their charm.

Second point. Mr. B. said he would next examine the question of the constitutional power of Congress to pass this law. The objections to it were various. He would mention them all in the assertion of the following propositions: That Congress has power to pass a bankrupt law, not limited to traders but extending to all classes of the community; not merely compulsory on the debtor, for the benefit of the creditor alone, and to be put in operation solely at his option; but also voluntary, for the benefit of the debtor, and to be called into activity at his separate will; a law which shall discharge the person of the debtor and his future acquisitions as well from contracts made before as from those made after the law; which shall empower a competent judicial tribunal to grant the certificate of discharge, with or without consent of all, or of any of his creditors. In short, that the whole subject of the relations between a debtor failing to pay his debts and his creditors is, by the Constitution, confided to Congress, with a single limitation.

The general power (Mr. B. said) is not questioned. It is written in broad letters on the face of the Constitution. But it is contended that bankruptcy is a technical term, derived from the English law, having a fixed interpretation in that system of jurisprudence, which must be conformed to here. The fact and the consequence are both denied. The objection is, that bankruptcy, as contradistinguished from insolvency, is limited to traders, is compulsory on the debtor, applied solely at the option of the creditor, and discharges the contract; while insolvency, extending to all classes

of the community can only be put in operation at the instance of the debtor, and is limited to his discharge from imprisonment. No such distinction exists. Bankruptcy was borrowed from the civil law, which did not recognize it. The commission of the Praetor extended to lunatics and prodigals as well as to debtors, and was granted at the instance of relations as well as creditors. In England the first law in relation to bankruptcy forms part of their criminal code, dealt with it as a crime, and was directed against the Lombards. The statute 34, Henry 8, against persons "who do make bankrupt," was applicable to all persons and classes. This is expressly acknowledged by English writers on the law of bankruptcy. That statute does not specify the persons or classes who shall be liable, but enumerates the acts, the commission of which would render any person, of any class, amenable to the law. The statute of Elizabeth is confined to persons engaged in merchandise; but, before the adoption of our Constitution, the provisions of that act had been extended by judicial interpretation to all persons, of whatever class, buying and selling for profit. So the English bankrupt law was not confined to professional traders; and it is equally certain that a man might be declared insolvent at the instance of his creditors, as any man may convince himself by reading the statute 32, George 2, commonly called the Lord's act. Neither part of the proposition, therefore, is true in point of fact. The attempted distinction between bankruptcy and insolvency does not exist. But, if it were so, the conclusion would not follow. The proposition is, that the ample power given to Congress to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcy is confined to the establishment of such laws as were in existence in England at the date of the grant. Can any thing be more preposterous?—This would be to deny to us the right to avail ourselves of the progress of legal science. This particular branch of legal science has advanced in England and elsewhere. In Great Britain a commission, combining distinguished intelligence with persevering industry, after five years laborious research, has detected and exposed the errors of the bankrupt system as it had existed there for centuries. She has corrected the errors of her own system. Are we constitutionally bound to adhere to them? Mr. B. said, I protest, sir, against this slavish objection to the progress of any nation. It could never have been designed by the framers of our Constitution. We look to the claims of our colonial vassalage in vain, if we are to rivet them anew, and by our own act.

But there is an obvious, palpable fallacy in the proposition. It confounds the principal and incident, the details which belong to the exercise of the power, with the grant of the power itself. The power granted is to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcy, to regulate the relations between a failing debtor and his creditors, subject to a single limitation, that of uniformity. This is the principal, and it is irrevocable. As the Constitution left it, it must remain while the Constitution exists; but all else is incident, detail, not prescribed by the Constitution, but necessarily confined to the discretion of Congress, because time, and circumstances not to be foreseen and provided for, would require their modification. In passing a bankrupt law, Congress has to determine—

1. What classes of persons shall be included within the act.

2. What acts of such persons shall constitute bankruptcy.

3. What shall be the rule of distribution of the bankrupt's effects.

4. What shall be the effect of the certificate.

5. What shall be the mode of proceeding to ascertain the act of bankruptcy, enforce the distribution, and obtain the certificate.

These are details. The power to regulate them is necessarily incidental to the principal power, which is the power to establish a law of bankruptcy. Are we bound to follow the English statutes in all these particulars? If not in all, in which? Are we obliged to incorporate the penalties of the statute of Elizabeth into an American bankrupt law?

The argument for which I am contending is strengthened by the words of the grant. These are peculiar—to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcy, which shall be uniform throughout the U. States. Was ever charter more ample? The whole "subject" of bankruptcy is committed to the discretion of Congress, with a single limitation. Where is the power to take from the constitutional grant by adding to the constitutional limitation? Expressio est exclusio alterius. The Constitution gives to Congress the power to establish laws on the subject of bankruptcy. What laws? Those of England, of France, of the other States of the Continent, or laws devised by an American Congress? [To be continued.]

MR. BYTTS AND SECRETARY UPSHUR.

The National Intelligencer of Tuesday the 8th inst. contained a publication from the hon. Mr. J. M. Bytts, in verification of what Mr. Upshur has considered a charge against himself of his having been an open avowed and boasted advocate for immediate dissolution without qualification or condition. It consists first of a letter from Philip Harrison, esq., of Richmond, Va. in which he states that Mr. Upshur declared to him "that the union of the states must sooner or later be dissolved, he believed it to be unavoidable, and in his opinion the sooner it occurred or was brought about the better for Virginia and the southern or slave-holding states."

Second, a communication from O. M. Braxton, late of the Virginia legislature, in which he says that Mr. Upshur said to him, "I claim the credit of being the first Virginian who ran up the flag of disunion."

Third, a statement of Edward W. Johnston former editor of the Columbia Telescope of S. C., that in conversation with the nullifiers, he learned "that Judge Upshur had passed far beyond nullification: that he regarded disunion as the only safety of the south, and that he had determined to devote his life to that cause;" also, that Judge Upshur was the intimate friend of the author of a novel called "The Partisan Leader" the object of which was to promote disunion, and that he (Upshur) approved of its design: This was in 1835.

He also gives extracts from an article written in Jan. 1841, by Mr. Upshur, and published in the Southern Magazine and Monthly Review, in which he says: "This once free and responsible government has been already converted to a monarchism in disguise;" and that, "there is no hope for the remaining conservative power of existing constitutional defences."

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A card in the Intelligencer of the next day from Mr. Upshur, promises that in due time he shall make it plain that Mr. Bytts is quite as far from sustaining his charge as he was before the publication above referred to. Mr. Upshur hopes that the public judgment will be suspended until his evidences are written for and received, requiring probably a week or ten days.

FOR SOBER AMERICAN CITIZENS.

We could not believe it was possible for a New England man, educated in the sound good sense of New England society, to be petitioning to dissolve this Union. We see, however, that we were mistaken, and we find, by the following from the Lynn (Mass.) Freeman, that the Haverhill example is to be followed there:

"We find, says the Freeman, there are persons of similar views (to those of Haverhill) in our own community, and a petition to the same effect is said to be now in circulation, the advocates of which claim to be sincere in the matter prayed for. The reasons they give for this petition are, to rid themselves of the responsibilities of slavery, and thereby hasten its downfall. Did we suppose such persons yet disposed to reconsider their opinions, we might suggest many reasons why their objects would not be gained by the course they now design to take."

We are aware that even among the anti-slavery people there are but few who go so far as to seek to carry their measures by a dissolution of the Union; but as there are some, it is well worth the while of the public to note well their movements, when they thus set themselves up as enemies of one Union.

Slavery existed when George Washington, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, forsook, with others, the compact of this Union. But it seems there are others wiser than they (1) who would dissolve it in spite of the concord and harmony they inspired, and the incalculable value of prosperity and happiness we have had, and are yet having, from it. They would take foul, intestine broils; civil war, and blood, in preference to the peace and quiet that we can have only under a Federal Union. Few, few indeed, is the number who reason thus, but that there are any is a calamity.—N. Y. Express.

Fanatics of this description have existed ever since the formation of this Government. Forty years ago Mr. Jefferson instructed us how such persons were to be dealt with, in terms which time and general consent have sanctified almost as much as any part of the Constitution. "If," said he, "there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its Republican form, let them stand unbarricaded, on monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."—Thus ought all doctrinal or abstract error to be ever regarded—that is, rebuked, if you please, but still tolerated.—National Intelligencer.

SPECIE AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We compile from the Specieian the following table, which may be found interesting. The table purports to be made up from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress in March, 1841, as the state of the Banks of the country:

	Capital.	Circulation.	Specie.
Delaware,	\$881,018	\$8,501,933	\$155,691
Maryland,	10,214,968	2,229,843	1,566,020
Virginia,	10,282,033	6,582,135	2,318,701
North Carolina,	3,323,049	2,692,877	802,709
Georgia,	15,038,624	5,581,882	1,300,604
Alabama,	14,370,925	7,511,141	1,509,540
Louisiana,	44,711,114	6,438,785	3,163,243
Arkansas,	3,332,706	9,995,995	293,818
Tennessee,	5,762,447	2,015,375	647,645
Kentucky,	27,922,009	1,765,058	603,119
Missouri,	1,178,806	2,157,550	569,505
Illinois,	4,044,025	3,165,415	520,640
Indiana,	2,071,618	2,463,784	1,076,361
Ohio,	8,163,333	3,584,131	1,092,767
Michigan,	1,000,000	405,177	133,365
New Jersey,	2,544,847	2,000,000	451,043

Total. \$81,013,514 \$45,013,514 \$10,134,130

The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Whig refers to Mr. Archer's Speech in the Senate on the 6th inst. upon Mr. Clay's Anti-Slavery Resolutions. He states, that Mr. A. denounced Mr. Tyler in the severest terms. "He declared that he and Mr. Tyler were, forever and in every way, separated. He said he would no longer associate with the President, and would hold none with him, because he regarded him as tainted with personal dishonesty, to say nothing of his base betrayal of the party that elevated him to power."

Not one of the Lancashire papers that we have seen has informed its readers of the fact, that the so called "Bucks" lately mobbed in Connecticut, were not regular Banks, but what are denominated in the papers of the place, merely shaving shops, issuing shillings. We don't not that they will take especial care to console from their readers the further fact, that Loomes and Moore, the proprietors of two of them, were thoroughgoing Locos.—Fayetteville Observer.

Orchards.—Choice Fruits.—As the season is at hand for pruning apple orchards and choice fruit trees, it is suggested that the limbs or cuttings taken from them be planted or stuck in a rich and rather moist soil. The writer of this article has had the apple, pear, cherry, and plum trees to grow and is informed that there is now in Maryland, not far from the District of Columbia, a young apple orchard, in fine bearing; thus taken and planted from the pruning of a neighboring orchard. The attention of the teachers and the youth of the country is invited to this subject. Editors of newspapers will please give this an insertion, and oblige.

THE FRUIT-GROWING INTEREST.

Poor excuse better than none.—We don't recollect from what paper we cut the following paragraph, but certainly, the argument embodied in it is the best we have met with—it is the last, however, and will soon meet with its refutation.

"We reasoned with an inebriate a few days since on the evil habit he had of drinking spirits. 'Why,' he said in reply, 'water is dangerous, very dangerous—it drowns people; gets into chests, and their heads, and then, too, it makes that infernal steam that's always blowing a fellow up.'"

Lynch, Virginia.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, IN BANKRUPTCY FOR
NORTH CAROLINA,
AT CHAMBERS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
February 3rd, 1842.

THE following Forms and Rules are adopted by the
Court, viz:

FORM OF PETITION BY BANKRUPT.
To the District Court of the United States for the
District of North Carolina.

A. B. of the County of _____ and Town of _____ [if
he live in a town, and describe his occupation] by Petition
represents to the Court, that he is owing debts which have
not been created in consequence of a delinquency as a public officer, or as executor, administrator,
guardian, or trustee; that he owes debts, and is under
engagements which he is unable to meet, and that he
accordingly applies to the Court for the benefit of the
Act, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of
Bankruptcy throughout the United States," passed August
19th, 1841. And the Petitioner further states to the
Court, that the schedule marked A. and duly attested
by him, contains according to the best of his knowledge
and belief, a list of all his creditors, with the places
of their respective residences and occupations, and the
amount due to each, and the consideration of their indebtedness. And the Petitioner further states to the
Court, that the schedule marked B. contains, according
to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, an
accurate inventory of his property, rights, and credits of
every name, kind and description, and the location and
situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof.

Fayetteville, N. C., February 2, 1842. [Insert the
true date and place.]

The above described A. B. this day appeared before
me, and in my presence subscribed the foregoing Petition,
and by his oath, duly administered by me, verified the
same.

[If there be no Commissioner for the County, then
the qualification may be before a Judge or Justice of the
Peace.]

[When more convenient to the Petitioner, and the
inventory of debts or credits is small, these particulars may
be embraced in the Petition, and the separate schedule
dispensed with.]

Schedule A. referred to in the foregoing Petition.
Debts owing by the Petitioner, A. B. viz: For example—
To C. D. Merchant, residing in _____, the sum of
\$100, on account for merchandise sold and delivered by
him to me, the day of _____ To _____ Farmer,
\$100, due by note, bearing date the _____ day of
_____ [This list should be very descriptive as to time,
amount, consideration, persons, and situation.]

[Certificate of verification same as in the Petition.]
Schedule B. referred to in the foregoing Petition.
The property of the Petitioner consists of the following
particulars, viz: Real estate, [describe] personal
[describe] and state all debts, claims, rights and credits;
the household and kitchen furniture, situated in _____
consisting of the following articles, (set them forth),
slaves, (describe), provisions and other family stores,
consisting of _____, books or library of the Petitioner,
to wit, (list as above).

[Petitioner will be careful to discriminate on his inventory
the particulars of his property, so that they may be
known and taken in possession by the Assignee.]

[The Petition must be plainly written, without abbrevi-
ation of words, and the names of the Petitioner subscribed
thereto in full.]

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION.
I _____ of _____ (Editor or Publisher) of _____ news-
paper, published in _____ do certify, that in the matter of
A. B. a bankrupt, pursuant to the order of the
District Court of the United States for the District of
North Carolina, dated the _____ day of _____ has been
regularly published on consecutive days of publication, for
_____ weeks in said newspaper, to-wit: from the
day of _____ to the day of _____ inclusive.

[The allowance for publishing the above is one dollar
for four weeks, and one dollar and fifty cents for six
weeks. This money is to be deposited with the Clerk,
previous to his delivering a copy of the order for publication,
and shall be paid to the publisher, when the in-
sertion is completed, and proof thereof is furnished by
certificate filed in the office.]

I am now engaged in preparing my Rules,
Forms, and Tariffs for Bankruptcy, and expect to
have them ready in the course of two or three weeks.

H. FORTIER
Judge U. S. Dist. N. C.

February 10, 1842.

CONTENTS OF THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF
THE MAGNOLIA.

Poetry.—Lines to a Waterfall, &c.—Brazilian
Scenery.—Childhood.—Romance.—Song and Sonnet,
or the Days of Early Days, by W. G. Simms.—Album
Sonnets, to "Amelia" of Kentucky, by L. H. Smith.—
Heaven.—The Olive Leaf, by Maria Gertrude Kyle.

Prose.—William Cullen Bryant.—The Nameless
Monuments, edited by J. Love Taylor.—Turgenev's
Historical Romance of the Danish Dominion in Ireland,
by Charles Kyle.—A humble appeal, Southern Secession
—Destiny, from Tales of Puckett's Hall.—Castle Gloom,
or the Beloved's Christmas, a Novella by G. B.
Singleton, Esq.—Long-Windiness.—Modern Improvements
—Editorials.

Union Institute Academy.

THE undersigned, having been employed as teacher
for the ensuing year, at the Union Institute Academy,
herby informs the public, that this Academy is
located in the upper part of Randolph county, two miles
south of Hunt's Store, in an elevated and healthy section
of country.

The following branches will be taught, viz: Latin and
Greek, Mathematics in general, Rhetoric, Logic, Philosophy,
with all the minor branches of English Literature.
All who may feel disposed to patronize this Academy,
can obtain board at respectable boarding houses, at \$1
per month. The price of tuition is \$10 per year, for all
except spelling and reading. The first session will
commence on the first Monday in March next. Students
will be received for any length of time, or by the
day if they prefer it. All who wish to judge of the
benefit of this location, are invited to come and see for
themselves.

By order of the Trustees,
February 22, 1842.

B. CRAVEN.

THE Wives of Guilford County are requested to
meet at the Court-House in Greensboro, on Tuesday
of February Court, to appoint Delegates to attend the
Whig State Convention at Raleigh, on the 4th day of
April next, and also to express their views in relation
to the political affairs of the country. SEVERAL WIVES.

Jan. 24th, 1842.

\$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Caswell
county, N. C., on the 20th of December last, a Negro
Man named WILL.

Said negro is about 32 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or
10 inches in height, dark complexion; has a scar on one
side of his head, caused by the skull being when a child,
and has a scar on his forehead also. He is a blacksmith
by trade; amongst his clothing he had a Kentucky
Jeans coat and a small colored cloth coat, mixed
pantaloons and white turned hat. Will may have
procured false papers. The above reward will be given
for his apprehension if taken within the State of North
Carolina, or \$250 if taken within the State and placed in
Jail so that I get him again. Information must be di-
rected to Blackwell's Store, Caswell co., N. C.

THOMAS MILLS.

Feb. 11, 1842.

4,000 LBS. Mountain Iron, suitable for country
use.

1 bbl. SUGAR,
1 do. MOLASSES,
On hand and for sale by

G. ALBRIGHT.

Feb. 12, 1842.

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B. CRAVEN.

What next?—A Correspondent of the "National In-
telligencer," who signs himself "A Member of the South
Carolina Legislature," denies that the Nullifiers ever
contemplated a dissolution of the Union! We shall ex-
pect to see it asserted next, that the sole object of the
Nullification party was to "preserve the Union."

A man who belonged to the crew of the celebrated
Paul Jones, is now living in New London, aged 90. He
has always been a temperance man.

A western editor says—"Don't cheat England. Pay
her every cent you owe, and then lick her like blazes."

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, February 22, 1842.

BIRTH-DAY OF WASHINGTON.

This is the anniversary day of the birth of George
Washington. We see that in all parts of the country
preparation has been made appropriately to celebrate it.
It is at this juncture especially gratifying to the heart
of the patriot, to perceive a deep sentiment of veneration
manifested, all over the land, for the memory of him who
valued this UNION more than his own reputation, or
fortune, or life itself. We trust to Heaven and the true
Spirit of Patriotism, that every citizen who may join in
the celebration of this day, will always be as ready to
protect and perpetuate this glorious and happy Union as
was the good Father of his Country!

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

On the perusal of the Congressional proceedings the
reader will find that Messrs. Gilmer, Rhett, Hunter,
Proffitt and Johnson were, on application, excused from
further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of
which John Q. Adams is chairman. If it was any
part of their object to create a "sensation," they were
disappointed; for their excuses were quietly received,
and in due time the Speaker announced the names of
the following gentlemen to fill their places, namely,
Messrs. White of Louisiana, Sheppard of North Carolina,
Holmes of South Carolina, Chapman of Alabama,
and Cooper of Georgia.

But at a later day three of the gentlemen last ap-
pointed—Holmes, Chapman and Cooper, made applica-
tion (successful, of course,) to be excused. Their re-
asons for declining seem to be substantially the same with
those set forth by Gilmer, Rhett, &c. They object to
acting as members of a committee the head of which
they understand to be in a position inimical to the pecu-
liar interests of the South.

The members of this committee who first made applica-
tion to be excused were perhaps justifiable before the
country from personal considerations; some of them
had the overgrown miseries of their chairman ranking in
their breasts, where they had been driven home with
numerous power and precision. And the latter gen-
tlemen, we do not pretend to question, felt amply justified
in their application to be excused. But, a liberal
patriotism—nay, a proper devotion to the South, (if we
must have this sectional feeling perpetually excited,)
forbid that every Southern member should refuse to
serve upon this committee—probably at this time the
most important committee of the House!

The committee, as at both times constituted, had a
majority of Southern members; consequently nothing
could have emanated from it without the consent and ap-
probation of those whose local attachments would lead
them to watch the interests of the South. If, then, as
complaint has been made, there is a foreign and north-
ern combination against the "peculiar interests" of the
South,—does it become Southern members to abandon
their agency on this most important committee? Per-
sonal considerations apart, it shows to our minds a
sad want of temper, not to say a want of true love of
country, to refuse service in this responsible station.—
The fact is, we have ultra at the South, as well as at
the North, who seem willing to abandon the high interests
of the nation, and expose to danger our sacred institutions,
from mere personal pique, or a morbid ambition of
personal notoriety.

Those resignations, together with the reasons as-
signed for them, imply a reflection upon Messrs. White
and Sheppard for remaining. They had no part nor lot
in the late disgraceful Adams quarrel. And, as we
conceive, they are not only justifiable, but it is their
duty to their constituents—to the South—to the Union,
not to abandon the important post assigned them.

HEALTH OF GREENSBOROUGH.

We have understood that it is the impression, in some
distant sections of the country, that Greensboro is
unhealthy. Such is by no means the case; there is not
a more healthy village east of the mountains. Dropsy
and consumption—diseases common to every location—
have lately carried off a few from the town and vicinity;
but deaths from other diseases occur no more fre-
quently here, than in any other portion of western Carolina.
During the unprecedented prevalence of fevers,
&c., in a wide scope of country last summer and fall,
the town was remarkably healthy. Of the large num-
ber of students, from all parts of the country, whom a
change of location and habit of life might be expected
to render more susceptible to disease,—not one of the
male institution, and but one of each of the female
schools, has died within the past three years. This fact,
with the comparatively few cases of mortality in a re-
sident population of between 1500 and 2000 persons,
should make us grateful to our Maker for the providence
of one of his choicest blessings.

THE SANTA FE PRISONERS.

The New Orleans papers of the 1st Feb. state that
had been received from the city of Mexico as late
as Jan. 9. Ninety-six of the Texan prisoners, among
them Col. Cook, Dr. Richard Brenham, of Shelbyville,
Kentucky, and young Combs, of Lexington, Kentucky,
arrived in Mexico on the 20th Dec., barefooted, covered
with filth and all kinds of vermin, and in chains.—
They were marched through the principal streets and
public places, and set to work at street-cleaning, in
couples connected by strong chains, and under a guard
of 60 men. Kendall, the editor of the New Orleans
Picayune, had not arrived, but was daily expected with
the remainder of the captives. The Texan prisoners
deny that three of their number were shot by order of
Captain Salazar. The report was circulated for the
purpose of giving the editor of the Siglo an opportunity
to promulgate to the world the horror in which Mexi-
cans would hold such a cold blooded transaction!

Santa Anna had ordered 34,000 troops to be raised by
the 1st of June.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday 15th.—Mr. Clay introduced a series of resolu-
tions, in the Senate, proposing retrenchment and re-
form in various departments of the Government. The
bill introduced some time ago by Mr. Benton to postpone
the operation of the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July
next was rejected by a majority of five votes; so the
Bankrupt Law stands ratified at least until the next ses-
sion of Congress. Mr. Morehead addressed the Senate
on Mr. Clay's resolutions to amend the Constitution.

In the House, the principal subject of discussion was
the general appropriation bill.

Wednesday 16th.—Nothing of importance consumma-
ted in the Senate.

The House discussed a series of resolutions proposing
retrenchment in the contingent expenditures of the
House.

The Standard of the 15th, being thereunto emboldened
by the five-mile letter of the Democratic Mr. Henry,
breaks out in a column and a half concerning Gov.
Morehead. Said column and a half abounds in knowing
winks, meaning nods, and curious innuendoes, intended
to set expectation on tip-toe. The old varmint does not
positively say any thing; but oh, how exasperatingly he
does insinuate! It was with great difficulty that we
could discover the "diamond," so deeply imbedded was
it, as is usual with that valuable gem, in trash and filth.
But we found that the whole article was calculated and
intended to make the vague but horrible impression up-
on the public mind that an ice-house has been fitted up
on the grounds belonging to the Governor's house!! It
makes the cold chills run over us to think about it! He
does not break this chilling information suddenly and
fully upon the reader's ears; he does not assert that
such is the lamentable fact; but puts it in the form of
a "damnable innuendo," as is the wont of this most ac-
complished "Democratic" rhetorician.

If what the Standard says be true, that Mr. Henry's
"election is as certain as he lives till August"—he
should not object to having a small lump of ice conveni-
ently—he'll need it to cool his parched tongue at the
close of the canvass, if he wags that member with as
little discretion as he handles his pen.

THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

A Congressional Total Abstinence Society has been
formed, embracing members and ex-members of Con-
gress. In the list of officers of the society we see some
of the most distinguished names in the House of Repre-
sentatives.

The reform has gone into the Army. Societies have
been formed in four companies of the 4th Regiment of
Artillery at Madison Barracks, N. Y. Since their for-
mation, in 1841, "only five or six of the members have
failed to keep the pledge, and of those who have strictly
adhered to it, not one has been punished." Nearly all
the members of these companies of Artillery men, in-
cluding officers, having signed the pledge.

Our last Lynchburg Virginian, says that two hundred
names have recently been added to the pledge in that
place.

The Petersburg Intelligencer of the 12th says that
eight hundred persons in that town had joined the total
abstinence society within the two weeks preceding.

"The Mechanicsburg Jeffersonian seems bent on mak-
ing political small change of the funeral expenses of
Gen. Harrison, notwithstanding Mr. Haywood has stamped
the whole business as bad currency. How often has
the Jeffersonian been reminded that it was the Jefferson-
ian's own heart, who incurred all this expense! We
would give a sapphire to hear the Jeffersonian man
mention this fact to his readers!"—Greensboro Patriot.

"There, now, look over the sixpence, gentlemen.—
But we can balance accounts, by our offering you a six-
pence to tell the truth about the matter to the readers of
the Greensboro Patriot. Tell them, then, that it is
not the Marshal of the District of Columbia (a loco loco
as you say) who is responsible for the extravagant waste
of the public money at the funeral of Gen. Harrison; he
had orders from Daniel Webster, and the other members
of the Whig Cabinet, to make the outlay, and when it
was made it was by them approved, and sent to Congress
for their approbation. This cannot be denied."—Mech-
anicsburg Jeffersonian.

Our sixpenny accounts being balanced,—we are en-
abled to ascertain the gentleman's "position," or at least
to come within one of it. He must hold that the Mar-
shal of the District should have paid out of his own pocket
the expenses over and above what the "Democrats"
estimate as just enough; or, that the members of the
Cabinet should have personally traversed the city, cheap-
ened "scarfs" and "gloves" with the shop clerks, and
haggled with the hack-men about "carriage hire." Ei-
ther horn of the dilemma, sir.

The National Intelligencer of the 12th says: "We
are happy to perceive that Mr. REXENA, of North Carolina,
who has been confined by indisposition during the
whole of the session, either on his way or since his ar-
rival in the city, is at length able to attend in his place
in the House of Representatives. He was present, for
the first time, on Thursday."

For the purpose of throwing light upon the Bankrupt
Law, which will be so important in its effects upon the
interests of numerous individuals, we copy Judge Pat-
ter's terms and rules, though we get no pay for it.

Senator Berrien's remarks in answer to the objections
against the law are worthy a careful examination. His
speech will be continued.

Mr. Henry's Letter of acceptance has come to hand.
We had intended to lay it before the reader, in the Pa-
triot; but his fashionable length compels us to abandon
the idea. Console yourself, good reader; we may pos-
sibly furnish you something quite as good.

Charles Dickens (Boz) the celebrated author of
"Master Humphrey's Clock," is now on a visit to this
country. There is an account of his having lately been
handsomely entertained by the literati and distinguished
men of Boston.

A contemporary journal, publishing Mr. Louis D. Henry's
letter of acceptance, touches it off in the following
exquisite strain of irony:

"The people should by its side after they read it, and
just see how a faithful, honest DEMOCRAT always
rejoices his promises; for as to his election, it is as cer-
tain as he lives till August! It will be a good look
for the boy children to learn by heart! True enough for
their political creed—bold enough to learn how to de-
spise hypocritical political 'whig' leaders—and eloquent
enough for declamation in the Schools!"

State of Frankland.—The proposition in the
Tennessee Legislature for a new State to bear this
name, was put to rest in the House by a majority
of twelve votes.

The Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE (whig) has been elec-
ted Senator to Congress from the State of Rhode Island,
in place of Dixon, deceased.

The Raleigh Star of the 16th says that a deeply in-
teresting and animating revival of religion, which has
awakened a concern upon the subject which seems to
permeate the whole community, has been in successful
progress in that city for the last week or two; and the
excitement was every day increasing.

Washington Irving has been appointed Minister to
Spain, and Waddy Thompson to Mexico.

[For the Patriot.]

WHIG MEETING IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.

On Tuesday of Court, the 8th of February, pursuant
to public notice, a large number of the citizens of Ran-
dolph assembled in the courthouse for the purpose of ap-
pointing delegates to the Whig Convention to be held
at Raleigh on the 4th of April next.

On motion of J. M. Leach, John B. Troy, Esq. was
called to the chair, and on motion of Jonathan Worth,
J. M. Leach was appointed Secretary.

On motion of John Long, Esq. a committee of three
were appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions ex-
pressive of the sense of the meeting,—consisting of Jonathan
Worth, Alfred Brower and Jesse Walker,—who,
after retiring a few minutes, reported through Jonathan
Worth the following resolutions, which were offered to
the consideration of the meeting and unanimously adop-
ted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of holding
a Convention at Raleigh on the 4th of April next, for the
purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Gov-
ernor of this State, and for the further purpose of deliber-
ating upon the means of combining the efforts of the
Whigs of this State to vest the powers of the Federal
Government in the hands of men who will exercise them
with an enlightened regard to the public good only.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint fifteen dele-
gates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, That circumstances attending the dissolu-
tion of the Harrison cabinet, and the conduct of the Presi-
dent in relation to the chartering of a U. S. Bank,
prove that John Tyler no longer deserves the confi-
dence of the Whig party, by whom he was raised to the
Presidency.

Resolved, That the wisdom and virtue of HENRY
CLAY, and the great and salutary influence over the
minds of the people and in the councils of the nation
which he has acquired by the long continued exercise
of those sterling qualities, render him the most eligible
individual for carrying into effect the great principles
of the Whig party; and we recommend him therefore
to the people of the United States for election as next
President.

Resolved, That the high trust reposed in JOHN M.
MOREHEAD by the Whigs of North Carolina, was
not misplaced, and that our confidence in his integrity
and talents as Executive of the State is not diminished
in any the slightest degree.

On the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, Mr.
Winston, of Wadesboro, was called upon for a speech,
whereupon he rose and addressed the meeting at some
length, in a very pointed, interesting and forcible man-
ner.

The delegates appointed in pursuance of the second
resolution were the following gentlemen:

Col. James C. Wren, William J. Long,
Dr. D. Braxton, Jesse Walker,
John Long, Esq., Samuel Hill,
Jonathan Worth, Isaac Kearns,
Jesse Harper, Henry B. Elliott,
Alfred Brower, Eliza Coffin,
John Pope, J. M. Leach,
Robert Walker.

On motion of Julian E. Leach, the Chairman was
added to the list of delegates.

On motion of B. Swain,
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be
signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to
the Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer and
Greensboro Patriot, requesting their publication.

The meeting then adjourned.
JOHN B. TROY, Chm'n.
J. M. LEACH, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the
Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER JEAN
to Miss JULIA DICK, daughter of Capt. Rouben
Dick.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. WILLIAM HUMESTON, infant
son of Dr. D. P. and H. L. Weir—aged 6 months
and 20 days.

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

10 BUSHELS of Mountain CLOVER SEED—a
fresh article—\$9, cash, per bushel. Apply at
the store of
Feb. 1842.
G. ALBRIGHT.

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

TENDERS his services to the Public in every Branch
of his Business. Having acquired a knowledge of
his Trade in the City of New York, and worked in sev-
eral 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.

Buckwheat Flour—600 or 700 lbs. Buck-
wheat Flour, for sale by
Feb. 7.
GEORGE ALBRIGHT.

TO MILL OWNERS.
JUST received an additional supply of BOLTING
CLOTHS, warranted the genuine Anchor cloth,
from No. 5 to 10, which are offered at unusually low
prices.
January 10, 1842.
W. R. D. LINDSAY.

SUGAR AT 10 CENTS CASH.
Hogsheads of Good Porto Rico Sugar for Sale at
10 cts by the quantity. J. A. MEBANE.
January 10, 1842.

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

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

FROM and after Friday, 11th inst., the Weekly
and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be en-
larged to the size of the Daily paper, and after enlar-
gement to the advertiser and general reader, such as have
rarely been presented by any papers in this United
States.

SEMI-WEEKLY.—This sheet will be published on
Wednesdays and Saturdays. On the outside will be
placed all the contents of the daily sheets for the two
preceding days, together with appropriate matter for the
general reader selected for the purpose; and the inside
of the Daily paper of the same day. Thus all new ad-
vertisements in the Daily paper on Wednesdays and Sat-
urdays, will also appear in the Semi-Weekly paper for
these days, without any additional charge to the adver-
tiser. This publication will, of course be mailed with
the Daily paper of the same date, and carry to the read-
er in the country the very latest intelligence.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER.
Four dollars per annum, payable in advance.
Five dollars per annum, in all cases when payment is
not made in advance.

Any person forwarding twenty five dollars in money
not more than five per cent below par, free of postage,
will be entitled to seven copies to be sent to the same
post office; and at similar rates for any larger number
of subscribers. When the money sent is more than five
per cent below par in New York, it will be sold at the
current rates, the proceeds carried to the credit of the
subscriber, and the papers sent for a pro rata period of
time.

WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER

This sheet, also of the size of the Daily Courier, and
the largest weekly paper issued from a daily press, will
be published on Saturdays only; and, in addition to all
the matter published in the daily during the week, will
contain at least one continuous story, and a great variety
of extracts on miscellaneous subjects, relating to history,
politics, literature, agriculture, manufactures, and the
mechanic arts.

It is intended to make this sheet the most perfect, as
it will be one of the largest of the kind ever offered to
the reading public; that is, a new-paper in the broadest
sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from contain-
ing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same
time very miscellaneous and literary, by reason of selec-
tions and republications set up expressly for insertion in
this paper.

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THE BOY AND HIS ANGEL.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

"Oh mother, I've been with an angel today!
I was out, all alone, in the forest at play;
Chasing after the butterflies, watching the bees,
And hearing the woodpecker tapping the trees;
So I played, and I played, till, so weary I grew,
I sat down to rest in the shade of a yew.
While the birds sang so sweetly high up on its top,
I held my breath, mother, for fear they would stop!
Thus a long while I sat, looking up to the sky,
And watching the clouds that went hurrying by.
When I heard a voice calling just over my head,
That sounded as if, 'come, oh brother!' it said;
And then, right up over the top of the tree,
Oh mother, an angel was beck'ning to me!"

"And 'brother' once more, 'come, oh brother!' he cried,
And flew on light pinions close down by my side!
And, mother, oh, never was being so bright,
As the one which then beamed on my wondering sight!
His face was as fair as the delicate shell,
His hair down his shoulders in long ringlets fell,
While the eyes resting on me, so melting with love,
Were as soft and as mild as the eyes of a dove!
And somehow, dear mother, I felt not afraid,
As his hand on my brow he caressingly laid,
And whispered so softly and gently to me,
'Come, brother, the angels are waiting for thee!'"

"And then on my forehead he tenderly pressed,
Such kisses—oh, mother, they thrilled thro' my breast,
As swiftly as lightning leaps down from on high,
When the chariots of God roll along the black sky!
While his breath, floating round me, was soft as the breeze

That played in my tresses, and rustled the trees,
At last on my head a deep blessing he poured,
Then plucked his bright pinions and upward he soared!
And up, up he went, through the blue sky, so far,
He seemed to float there like a glittering star;
Yet still my eyes followed his radiant flight,
Till, lost in the azure, he passed from my sight!

"Then, oh, how I feared, as I caught the last gleam
Of his vanishing form, it was only a dream!
When soft voices whispered once more from the tree,
'Come, brother, the angels are waiting for thee!'"

Oh, pale grew that mother, and heavy her heart,
For she knew, that her fair boy from this world must depart!
That his bright looks must fade in the dust of the tomb,
Ere the autumn winds withered the summer's rich bloom!
Oh, how his young footsteps she watched, day by day,
As his delicate form wasted slowly away,
Till the soft light of heaven seemed shed o'er his face,
And he crept up to die in her loving embrace!

"Oh, clasp me, dear mother, close, close to your breast,
On that gentle pillow again let me rest!
Let me once more gaze up to that dear loving eye,
And then, oh, methinks, I can willingly die!
Now kiss me, dear mother! oh, quickly! for see,
The bright, blessed angels are waiting for me!"

Oh, said was the anguish that swept through her breast,
As the long, frantic kiss on his pale lips she pressed!
And felt the vain search, of his soft, pleading eye,
As it strove to meet her's, ere the fair boy could die,
"I see you not, mother, for darkness and night,
Are hiding your dear, loving face from my sight—
But I hear your low sobbing—dear mother, good bye!
The angels are ready to bear me on high!

I will wait for you there, but oh, tarry not long,
Last grief at your absence should suddenly song!"
He ceased, and his hands meekly clasped on his breast,
While his sweet face sank down on his pillow of rest,
Then, closing his eyes, now all rayless and dim,
Went up with the angels that waited for him!

Let the soldier exult in the pomp of war,
The King in his self-thronged hall;
The free-born farmer is happier far,
Than kings, and lords, and all.

His are no fields with carnage red,
And drenched with blood of the slain,
But hills and vales of waving grain
A harvest of waving grain.

SPOILS OF THE JEWISH TEMPLE.

After the conquest of Judea by Titus, and the taking of Jerusalem, the Roman Senate decreed that a triumphal arch should be erected in honor of the victor. This monument is one of the most remarkable in ancient Rome, and is equally interesting to the antiquary and the historian. The sincere Christian cannot contemplate it without deep emotion; and the Jews are so overcome with the recollections which it excites, that no man of their nation willingly passes beneath the triumphal arch of Titus.

It is situated on the eastern declivity of the Mount-Palatine, and constructed of white marble. Its original form must have been a perfect square; but it is now considerably dilapidated by time, although the centre, a single column on each side, the frieze, and the attic, are in excellent preservation. Over the bond of the arch are winged figures representing Renown; and on the frieze, is a sacrifice. The triumph of Titus is seen in two bas-reliefs, one of which shows the Emperor drawn on a car, by four horses abreast; while, in the other are sculptured the spoils which were taken from the Temple at Jerusalem. These are the chandelier with seven branches, the table of gold, and the trumpets of silver, borne by figures crowned with laurels.

Josephus, the Jewish historian, particularly mentions these sacred things, in narrating the triumph of Vespasian and his son. He adds, that the Emperor formed the design of erecting a Temple of Peace, wherein to deposit these precious trophies of his glory. He was desirous, moreover, that the Tables of the Law, and the Purple Veil of the Sanctuary, should be kept in the imperial palace. They remained there more than three hundred years, until, in 155, Genseric possessed himself of them, and carried them to Carthage. Belisarius afterwards transported them to Constantinople, then the capital of the Empire; whence, by a strange vicissitude of fortune, they were brought back to Jerusalem. From that period, nothing is certainly known of their destiny, although some believe that Chosroes seized upon them, in 611.

The sculptures of the chandelier with seven branches, the table of gold, and the silver trumpet etc. are representations of the originals, which are mentioned in the twenty fifth and following chap-

ters of Exodus. Except on the triumphal arch of Titus, no copy of them exists. Thus Rome, in spite of the ravages of time, is still the sole depository of a faithful image of those mysterious symbols, the origin of which ascends to the Deity himself. After eighteen centuries of persecution, a monument still exists, for the explanation of some of the most important passages of Scripture. Moses announced the chastisement which would be inflicted upon the Jews, for their incredulity; and the triumphal arch, which commemorates their total ruin, was erected less than half a century after the moment, in which the Savior himself had warned them of its approach. His prophecies are recorded in the sacred volume; and the Jewish nation, scattered all over the world, without the power of re-union, are witnesses that the word of the living God is accomplished.

If the actual situation of the Jews, at the present day, is an incontrovertible fact, the events, which have produced it, are likewise attended with all the certainty of which history admits.—The Roman medals, which were struck to commemorate the conquest of Jerusalem, represent, on one side, a female figure sitting under a palm-tree, in an attitude of mourning, with the words: *Judea Capta*. On the other side, is the head of Vespasian, or Titus.

A son of the Emerald Isle, who arrived at New York the other day, was asked by an acquaintance to take a glass of grog, but declined giving as a reason for his refusal, that he had joined the temperance society in Cork, before leaving Ireland.—His friend replied, that was no consequence, as a pledge given in Ireland was not binding here. To this piece of left-handed morality, Patrick indignantly retorted, "Do ye suppose when I brought ye body to America, I'd be after leaving me soul in Ireland?"

A Queer Dispute.—I'll tell you what, Sam, I hab a monstus 'spute wid massa dis mornin' down in de cotton patch.
'You don't see so, Cesar! what you 'spute wid massa?'
'Yes, I tell you for one hour, we 'spute togeder, down in de cotton patch.'

'Wa, wa, wa, you 'spute about?'
'Why, you see, Sam, massa come down dar what I was hoein, an massa, he say squash grow best on sandy ground, and I say so too; and dar we 'spute about it for more 'n two hou'!"

Eclipses in the Year 1842.—There are five eclipses in this year—three of the Sun, and two of the Moon, as follows:
Jan. 23d.—Sun eclipsed, at 10h. 29m. in the forenoon, invisible.
Jan. 26.—Moon eclipsed, about 1 o'clock afternoon, invisible.
July 2.—Sun eclipsed, at 2h. 12m. morn., invisible.
July 23.—Moon eclipsed, at 6 o'clock in the morning, invisible.
Dec. 31.—Sun eclipsed, at 2h. 13m. afternoon, invisible.

The Pope is about 75 years of age, and is said to be a good looking man with affable manners.

My condition will soon be a *meat-corn* remarked the corn when thrown into the mill-hepper.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.
Martha Fitzgerald, vs. Lewis Fitzgerald. Petition for Divorce.

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

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and in the sixty-sixth year of American independence. Pr. adv. \$10. 44-13 AND. HUNT, c. s. c. l.

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

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

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

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

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 8th inst. a negro fellow named AUSTIN, belonging to the estate of Alfred Bethel, dec'd, of Danville, Va. He is a tall fellow, of black complexion, very intelligent, 35 or 40 years of age, and a coach blacksmith by trade. It is supposed he has papers showing that he is free; or that he is travelling by his old permit from his master to get work; or that he is aiming to get to free State. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again. THOMAS THOMPSON. Thompsonville, Rockingham, July 20, 1841. 24-1f

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE subscriber having taken the Shop lately occupied by A. E. Lynn, north of the Presbyterian Church, is prepared to execute all orders for blacksmithing in a satisfactory manner. He intends to merit, and hopes to receive from the public a liberal share of custom. Try him. LOTON W. GORRELL. January 17, 1842. 10-1f

NEW GOODS.

C. & R. SLOAN
Are receiving their FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS. If purchasers wish Goods cheap, and at the same time something new, fashionable and nice, call and examine. Our stock is heavy, particularly in Cloths, Casimeres, Sattinets and Blankets. October 22. 37

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

HENRY R. BOSHARER
Takes this occasion to remind the public that his BOOT AND SHOE SHOP is situated on North Street, in the room recently occupied by Weir & Lindsay as a Drug Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in a manner that will satisfy his customers. He warrants his work to be durable, and to be done in any style that may be wanted, from plain to the finest and most fashionable. Work always done cheaper for cash up, and no grumbling, than on a credit. Jan. 17, 1842. 40-1f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday night the 30th inst., a Negro woman by the name of FANNY. She took with her 2 dark grounded calico frocks, one white grounded blue and red home-run frock 1 lincey brown frock, 1 black striped frock, a brown cloak lined with flannel; a dark striped calico bonnet, besides other clothing not recollected. I suppose she is in company with some free negroes or mulattos, or trifling white men. Perhaps she may call herself the wife or sister of some free negro. She is not a very black woman, about 35 or 38 years old, large hips, walks awkwardly; no scars recollected; has lost several jaw-teeth. Ferryman will please keep a lookout for her. I will give the above reward of \$10 to any person who may deliver her to me, or confine her in any jail so that I get her again.

N. B. A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who seduced her off.
JOHN R. STAFFORD. Guilford co. N. C., Jan. 31, 1842. 52-3

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:
3000 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
2500 " Rio, Laguna and Cuba Coffee,
12000 " Sweet, 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 Hbl. Molasses,
800 lbs. fresh Lard,
1 Bbl. fresh Fish.
Also, a small lot Nova Scotia Grind Stones. January, 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Orsted's Philosophy, Leverot's Lexicon, Answorth's Dictionary, Cooper's Virgil, Fisk's Classical Literature, Gracia Majora, Anthony's Horace, Anthony's Sallust, Ovidii Juvenal, Smart's Cicero, Livii, Patterson's Caesar, Greek Testament, Andrews' & Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Andrews' Latin Lessons,
do. do. Exercises,
do. do. Reader,
Ballou's Greek Grammar,
do. English do.,
Pierce's Trigonometry,
" Curves, Fluxions, &c.,
" Algebra,
" Geometry,
Mitchell's Geographical Reader, Worcester's Geography and Atlas, Scientific Class Book—1st part, Young's Elementary Treatise on Algebra, Davies' Bourdon, Davies' Arithmetic, Tables of Logarithms.

A General assortment of Stationary, For sale by November 15, 1841. J. & R. SLOAN.

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841
Elizabeth Howerton, vs. William Howerton. Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

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

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, and in the sixty-sixth year of American independence. Pr. adv. \$10. 44-13 AND. HUNT, c. s. c. l.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1841.
William A. Lash, Adm'r of Francis Stauber & others, vs. Samuel T. Hauser, William A. Hauser, Thomas East & others.

In this case it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel T. Hauser, William A. Hauser and Thomas East, Defendants in the above case, do not reside within the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Patriot printed at Greensboro', that unless the said Defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stokes at the Court-house in Germantown on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the Complaints filed, the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte.

Copy from minutes. Test, F. FRIE, C. M. E. Stokes Co., Dec. 14, 1841. Pr. Fee \$5. 50-6

MISS STONES.

RETAILERS and others interested, are informed that I have brought out from N. York, 9-pair of MILL STONES, and looking daily for 2 pair more, making 11 pair, of which 5 are sold. The remaining 6 pair I will have in Greensboro', soon, if not otherwise disposed of. I will sell them in Fayetteville where they now are, and the purchaser can haul for himself, or I will deliver them at any place that may be desired. The 6 pair are as follows:
2 pair 4 ft. Cologne.
2 pair 4 " 4 " (Holland.)
1 pair 4 1/2 ft. French Burr.
1 pair 4 ft.

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

GREENSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of Greensboro' Female College will be held in Greensboro' on Wednesday, April 27th, 1842. A full meeting is earnestly desired, as business of the greatest importance to the interests of the institution will require their attention. JESSE HARPER, President.

To Contractors.

It is expected that the Board of Trustees will be prepared to contract for a College Building at their meeting on the 27th April as advertised above. It would be well for contractors desiring to obtain the work to apply for information in regard to the model, character, &c. of the proposed building, to Dr. J. M. Lindsay, Greensboro', N. C., or to the Agent of the Board, the Rev. Jas. Reid, Reidsville, Rockingham, N. C. S. S. BRYANT, Sec'y of Board.

The next session of the School, preparatory to the above, commences on first February and closes last of June, under the supervision of Miss Judson and Miss Walker. Price of tuition as heretofore. Board \$7.50 to \$8 per month. Jan. 10, 1842. 48-1f

W. R. D. LINDSAY.

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

Fresh supply of Goods and will, during the present week receive a further supply which will render his assortment more complete, all of which he proposes to sell **CHEAP**—at prices adapted to the times. Greensboro', Oct. 25th, 1841. 33-1f

BARGAINS.

Coaches, Chariots, Barouches, Buggies, Carriages, &c. &c. on hand, and built to order, of any quality wanted, on short notice. A large stock on hand. Old Carriages taken in exchange; all repairs done; and prices very low. Payments required in cash, good bonds, country produce, or any thing else that can be agreed on.

Patrons respectfully solicited, and punctuality and faithfulness pledged by THOMAS THOMPSON. Thompsonville, Rockingham, April 9, 1841. 10-1f

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Virginia.

UPON THE FAIREST TERMS POSSIBLE.
TAKE the instruments and try them: if good, keep them; if not, return them without paying for them. As some Pianos are far superior to others, and as purchasers generally are but little acquainted with the difference in them (inside), it seems to me that, in getting so costly an article, too much caution cannot be observed. Many persons are perfectly satisfied with the instruments they have purchased, until a friend or neighbor gets one which is considered superior, and then they wish they had been more particular. There is no necessity for any thing farther than limit in price, in any order which may be sent. E. P. NASH. December, 25, 1840. 46-1f

DR. KULH'S MEDICINES; RESTORER OF THE BLOOD, FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

Whether produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders: from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c. or (in females) from the change of life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphilitic Syrup.

Alyssum Mixture, (in liquid and in paste.)

Gold-Mile Balsam, for bilious and nervous affections, colds, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Kulh'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 accompany every remedy.

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

J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Guilford Co.
Brannock & Wooten, Wentworth, Rock'g'm.
J. & F. L. Lawson, Leaksville, "

John N. Brent, High Rock, "
Hargrave, Gaither & Co., Lexington.
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
Price, Dickinson & Co., Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, "

G. W. & C. Grimes, Raleigh, Virginia.
E. H. Atkinson, Danville.

Col. C. D. Bennett, Pittsylvania Co. H.

The Medicines may be obtained from my Agents at the same prices as I sell them at my office in Richmond, Va. 25-1y

TO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.—The Blind.

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

ROOTS & SHOES.

T. CALDWELL & SONS, have now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Boots and Shoes—Shoes varying in price from 30 cts. up to \$1.50 per pair—Boots from \$1.00 to \$6.50, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

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

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 of Gilead	Cassia	Balm for
Barberry	Shank cabbage	Cholera syrup
Bayberry	Slippery Elm	Dysentery do.
Bitter Root	Spice bitters	Dandelion ex.
Birch Root	Unicorn-root	Lobelia line.
Compositum	Blue cohosh	Antispasmodic tin.
Conserve	Black do.	Timel Myrrh
Columbo	Sassafras	Camphor
Ginger	Lobelia (green)	Oil Lemon
Golden Seal	" (brown)	" Cassia
Woman's Friend	Anti-bilious powder	" Cloves
Lady's Bitters	Anti-dyspeptic pills	" Peppermint
Diaphoretic pos.	Anti-bilious pills	" Spearmint
Hemlock	No. 4	" Tansy
Horshoed	No. 4 Bitters	" Sassafras
Nervine	No. 8	" Hemlock
Pond Lilly	Blood Root	" Anise
Purifying Root	Manihott	" Syringes
Poplar bark	Cloves	" Elixer-sweet
Pipsiway	Cinnamon	" Chambr
Pripley Ash	Gum myrrh	" Cambr
Veratige, exp.	Cough powder	" Nerve ointment
Spikenard	" Syrup	" Pain salve
Rheumatic tinct.	Pulmonary balsam	" Bitter tonic
Wane bitters	Ointment for scalds	" Cancer plaster
Witch hazel	" Burns	" Pink Root
Clary	Healing drops	" &c. &c.

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

All applications for medicines, or medical services, will be promptly attended to. The cash, for medicines, will always be required. H. T. WEATHERLY & CO. Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C. January, 1842. 30-1f

To Wagon Makers.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of wagon timber, say from three to four thousand spokes, besides other timber for the purpose of making one, two, and four horse wagons; a large and commodious shop, tools, work benches, &c., of excellent quality for four workmen to work to an advantage. The wood work of wagons much in demand at this place and vicinity.

The subscriber would be glad to employ two or three good workmen, at the above business, who are steady and industrious. S. A. DALTON. Madison, N. C., 8th February, 1842. 1-2

A New Business in Greensboro'.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Guilford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing WOOL CARDING MACHINES, both single and double, and has no doubt in saying that they will be equal to any manufactured in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturer by examining their work.

It is the design of the proprietor to have two or three machines ready for the ensuing spring crop of wool, and as he has been at considerable expense in procuring the best materials that old Guilford can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines. Old machines can be repaired here, and any orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. Feb. 15, 1841. 11f A. E. LYNN.

Gray's Invaluable Ointment.

FOR THE CURE of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Women's Sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Tetters, Eruptions, 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.

Positively the Last Call.

ALL PERSONS indebted to T. Caldwell & Sons for Goods bought on time, or who have notes standing for more than six months, will please call and settle them immediately. We need money and must have it, if it has to come with cost. T. CALDWELL & SONS. January, 1842.

STOP YOUR COUGH, WITH

Pease's Clarified Essence of Horchound Candy.</