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THE MINISTER'S DINNER.

BY LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

The Reverend Mr. N— was a man of excellent temper, generous feelings, and well cultivated mind, but he was eccentric, even to oddity. He was a powerful preacher and his ministrations were blessed to the reformation of many in his parish.— At the age of thirty four he became enamored of a beautiful light hearted girl of seventeen, daughter to one of his richest parishioners, and who imagined that to refuse the hand of the minister would be a sin bordering hard upon the unpardonable. Well, the marriage was consummated, the bride's fit portion paid; and the husband, as husbands in their first love are apt to do, gave in to the humor of his wife, and accompanied her to several festive parties given by his wealthy neighbors, in honor of his marriage.

The happy couple were sitting together in their comfortable parlor, one evening toward spring, the reverend gentleman studying the *Venerable Bible*, and his wife equally intent upon a plate of the latest fashion, when she suddenly looked up with an expression between hope and fear, and thus addressed her companion:

"My dear husband, I have a request to make."

"Well, Nancy, any thing consistent."

"You do not imagine that I would make an inconsistent request, surely?"

"Why, my dear sir," and her voice trembled a little, "we have been to several parties among the neighboring gentry and now I think that to maintain our position in society, we should make a party, too."

"What sort of a party, Nancy?" he said, at length.

"Why," she replied, "such a party as those we have attended. We must make an elegant dinner, and have dancing after it."

"Dancing! in a minister's house!" ejaculated Mr. N—.

"Why, yes, certainly," replied his wife, coaxingly. "You will not dance, the party will be mine; and then we have been to similar parties all the winter."

"True, true," he muttered with a perplexed air, and sat silent for some time as if considering. At length he spoke. "Yes, Nancy, you may make a party, give a dinner, and if the guests desire it you may dance."

"Thank you, love," she cried, putting her arms around his neck.

"But I have some stipulations to make about it," he said. "I must select and invite the guests, and you must allow me to place some of my favorite dishes upon the table."

"All as you please, love," she answered, delighted, "but when shall it be?"

"Next Wednesday, if you please."

"But our furniture and window draperies are very old fashioned. Is it not time we had new?"

"I should hardly think it necessary to re-furnish the rooms, Nancy. All our furniture is excellent of its kind."

"But our smooth carpets, white draperies, and cane chairs have such a cold look; do consent to have the rooms new fitted, we can move these things to the unfurnished chambers."

"And of what use will they be in those rooms which we never occupy? Besides, it is near spring, and to fit up now for winter is superfluous."

"Well, I would not care only people will call us parsimonious and ungentle."

"Oh, if that is all," he said, "I will promise to expend a thousand dollars on the evening of the party, not in furniture, but in a manner which will be more grateful to our guests, and profitable to ourselves, and which shall exonerate us from all imputation of parsimony; and you may expend in dress, eatables and desserts, just what you please, and do not forget the wafers."

"And so the colloquy ended. He resumed his studies and she gave her mind to the consideration of the dress which would be most becoming, and the stands that were most expensive. The next day she went busily about her preparations, wondering all the time how her husband would expend her thousand dollars, but as she had discovered something of the eccentricity of his character, she doubted not that he meant to give her an agreeable surprise; and her curiosity grew so great that she could not sleep during the interval.

At length the momentous day arrived. The arrangements were all complete, and Mrs. N— retired to perform the all-important business of arraying her fig in fine attire. She lingered long at the toilette, relying on the fashionable punctuality of fashionable people, and when the hour struck, left her chamber arrayed like Judith of old gloriously, to allure the eyes of all who should look upon her, and full of sweet smiles and graces, notwithstanding the uncomfortable pinching of her shoes and corsets. Her husband met her in the hall.

"Our guests have all arrived," he said, and opened the door of the receiving room. Wonderful! wonderful! What a strange assembly. There were congregated the cripple, the maimed, and the blind; the palsied, the extreme aged, and a group of children from the almshouse, who regarded the fine lady, some with wide open mouths, others with both hands in their hair, while some peeped from behind furniture, to the covert of which they had retreated from her dazzling presence. She was petrified with astonishment, then a dash of displeasure crossed her face, till having ran her eyes over the grotesque assembly, she met the comically grave expression of her husband's countenance, when she burst into a violent fit of laughter, during the paroxysms of which the bursting of her corset laces could be distinctly heard by the company.

"Nancy!" at length said her husband, sternly. She suppressed her mirth, stammered an excuse, and added,

"You will forgive me, and believe yourselves quite welcome."

"That is well done," whispered Mr. N— "then, my friends, as my wife is not acquainted with you I will make a few presentations." Then leading her towards an emaciated creature, whose distorted limbs were unable to support his body, he said, "This gentleman, Nancy, is the Reverend Mr. Niles, who in his youth travelled and endured much in the cause of our common Master. A violent rheumatism, induced by colds, contracted among the new settlements of the west, where he was employed in preaching the gospel to the poor, has reduced him to his present condition. This lady, his wife has piously sustained him, and by her own labor procured a maintenance for herself and him. But she is old and feeble now as you see."

Then turning to a group with silver locks and threadbare coats, he continued, "These are soldiers of the revolution. They were sons of rich men. They went out in their young strength to defend their oppressed country. They endured hardships, toils, and sufferings such as we hardly deem it possible for men to endure and live, they returned home at the close of the war, maimed in their limbs, and with broken constitutions, to find their patrimony destroyed by fire, or the chances of war, or their property otherwise filched and wrested from them. And these worthy men live in poverty and neglect in the land for the prosperity of which they sacrificed their all. These venerable ladies are wives of these patriots, and widows of others who have gone to their reward. They could tell you tales that would thrill your heart, and make it better. This is the celebrated and learned Dr. B—, who saved hundreds of lives during the spotted epidemic. But his great success aroused the animosity of his medical brethren, who succeeded in ruining his practice, and when blindness came upon him, he was forgotten by those whom he had delivered from death. This lovely creature is his only child and she is motherless. She leads him daily by the hand, and carries the food she sets before him. Yet her learning and accomplishments are wonderful, and she is the author of those exquisite poems which appear occasionally in the *Magazine*. These children were made orphans in infancy by the Asiatic cholera, and their sad hearts have seldom been cheered by a smile or their plates regaled by delicious food. Now dry your eyes, love, and lead on to the dining room."

She obeyed, and notwithstanding her emotions, the thumping of coarse shoes, and rattling of sticks, crutches, and wooden legs behind her, well might throw her into another indecorous laugh.

To divert her attention she glanced over the table. There stood the dishes for which her husband had stipulated, in the shape of two monstrous homely-looking meat pies, and two enormous platters of baked meats and vegetables, looking like mighty mountains among the delicate viands that she had prepared for the refined company which she expected. She took her place, and prepared to do the table honors, but her husband, after a short thanksgiving to the Bountiful God, addressed the company with, "Now my brethren help yourselves and one another, to whatever you deem preferable. I will wait upon the children."

A hearty and jovial meal was made, the ministers reciting an exhortation, and as the hearts of the old soldiers were warmed with wine, they became gregarious and each recounted some wonderful or thrilling adventure of the revolutionary war; and the old ladies told their tales of privations and suffering, and interwove with them the histories of fathers, brothers or lovers, who died for liberty.

Mrs. N— was sobbing convulsively when her husband came round, and touching her shoulder, whispered,

"My love, shall we have dancing?" That word with its ludicrous associations, fairly threw her into hysterics, and she laughed and wept at once.

When she became quiescent Mr. N— thus addressed the company,

"I fear my friends that you will think my wife a frivolous, inconsistent creature, and I must therefore apologise for her. We were married only last fall, and have attended several gay parties, which our rich neighbors gave in honor of our nuptials, and we who thought it would be pious to give a dinner in return. I consented on conditions, one of which was that I should invite the guests. So being a professed minister of Him who was meek and lowly in heart, I followed to the letter his command, 'But when thou makest a feast call the poor, the maimed, the blind, &c.' you will recollect the passage. Mrs. N—, not knowing who her guests were to be, is highly delighted with the *rauc* I have played, and I do not believe there has been so noble and honorable a company assembled this winter. My wife desired new furniture, lest we should be deemed parsimonious, and I pledged myself to expend one thousand dollars in a manner more pleasing to our guests, and which should obviate any such imputations."

Then addressing the children, he said,

"You will each be removed to morrow to excellent places, and if you continue to be industrious and perfectly honest in word and deed, you will become respectable members of society. To you, Dr. B—, under God, I owe my life. I did not know your locality, neither had I heard of your misfortunes until a few days since. I can never repay the debt I owe you, but if you and your daughter will accept the neat furnished house adjoining mine, I will see that you never want again. To you, patriot fathers, and these nursing mothers of our country, I present the one thousand dollars. It is just one hundred dollars to each soldier and soldier's widow. It is a mere trifle. No thanks my friends. Mr. Niles, as my father in the *Lydia*. Under your preaching I first became convinced of sin, and it was your voice that brought me the words of salvation. You will remain in my

house. I have a room prepared for you, and a pious servant to attend you. It is time you were at peace, and your excellent lady relieved of her heavy burden." The crippled preacher fell prostrate on the carpet, and poured out such thanksgiving and prayer, as found way to the heart of Mrs. N—, who ultimately became a meek and pious woman, a fit helpmate for a devoted minister.

MRS. BAILEY; OR, THE LAST REMOVAL.

[FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.]

Amongst many acquaintances, there is one for whom I have a very particular respect, because he is not only an excellent fellow, but also a very great oddity. He has passed his entire life in going from one part of London to another; and not content, as most bachelors would be, with moving themselves, their wardrobe, and their dressing case, my friend John Bennett always takes with him the furniture for two very large rooms. He has everything complete from a sofa to a bell-rope—and, consequently, he has expended a fortune in repeated migrations. But what has John Bennett cared for all this? He has had his adventures—his insight into the most various characters, and he has it at last—But I must tell his history regularly, as far at least as relates to his last accident, which it is to be hoped has settled him for life.

It is some time since my friend took unfurnished lodgings on the left hand side of Gower street, as you go from Montague street to Holborn. All at least all of those houses that I have seen, are fine, wide, lofty, spacious, and very old fashioned. The time for which he had taken the apartments was approaching its termination, and he was under "notice to quit."

Of course Mr. Bennett set out on a new voyage of discovery for unfurnished lodgings; but he did so with an ill-luck that was very unusual to him—or his search did not give him that pleasure that it was wont to do in former years. His good genius seemed to have abandoned him.—He saw unpleasant landladies—he found doors that creaked upon hinges, and he perceived chimneys that smoked. Was this fatality, or was it that he had become more sensitive to the little "ills of life?" He certainly seemed to see the smiles that used to greet him when he was a much younger man. Why was this? It was but too easily explained; for John Bennett had been on the lookout for unfurnished lodgings for twenty-five years and twenty-five years ago, he was a far prettier fellow than he is now.

"Well," said John Bennett, one evening, sitting very tired and homesome, as he looked into the drawing-room fire, in search of some unfurnished castle. "Well! I certainly would remain three months longer in these apartments if I had not already served the landlord with notice, and if the rooms were not too large for me, and if the landlord had not threatened to increase the rent."

It unfortunately happened that the rooms were already engaged by another party, and there was no use in thinking of the matter.

"You need, sir," said the owner of the house to Mr. Bennett, "not inconvenience yourself at all as to the time of moving; for the lady who is about to succeed you in the lodgings will not be here before the end of the month. She will bring her furniture here on the 15th, and they can be placed in the two rooms that you do not make any use of."

This was an arrangement that was very convenient for Mr. Bennett, he being, as yet, without other rooms to move into.

"I may search a long time before I can find rooms at all comparable to these. It is a pleasant quarter of the town—so close, too, to the British Museum, only that I don't care for reading—and then the street is so quiet, the air so good, and within a stone's throw of the Birmingham Railway, only I always go to Southampton or Brighton—and the landlord is so very obliging, and there is no landlady—and in short I never felt so sorry for leaving any place as this. Really, if these apartments were vacant, I would make a sacrifice to have them. That, however, would be very great folly, for they are larger than becomes either my means or my furniture. They are not at all suited to a bachelor—whereas, if I were married—"

Having uttered this language, Mr. Bennett began to smile; for he had always considered marriage as one of the greatest obstacles to constant removal—and on this ground he had come to the resolution of ever remaining single. Now, that resolution which he had acted upon for such a long, long time, did not now appear to him to be so very good a one as he had hitherto thought it. He began to reflect seriously on the matter, and having viewed it in both ways, he came to this wise conclusion:—

"Well! if I should ever marry, I must certainly return and take up my lodgings here."

The landlord was consulted as to the practicability of a return, and his reply was, that "it was impossible to say, as the lady had taken the lodgings for three years certain."

Disappointed in all his plans, but full of resignation and of courage, Mr. Bennett resumed the old paths of discovery, which he had so often trodden before. He had passed the entire day of the 15th in this occupation, and he was still plunged in all the tortments of indecision, when upon his return home in the evening, he learned that the furniture of his successor had arrived that day, and had been disposed, as agreed upon, in the two unoccupied chambers.

"Well! here I am no longer alone in my own place," said John Bennett, with his usual exclamation of wonder. "Well! here I am, half cleared out of this abode, in which, though I have not found much pleasure, still I prefer to any other and yet I know not why—is it that I am becoming wise, and learning to be contented with what is?"

But a very natural curiosity tore the philosopher from his sad thoughts.

"Well! then," said he, "who can this disagreeable person be that is thus driving me out of my own home—and will never let me into it again for three years, at least? What a fool I was never to ask a question about her. But that does not matter much, a man like me, who has lived all his life in lodgings, ought to be able to tell a great deal of a person's character and situation in life from their furniture."

Behold, then, Mr. John Bennett, a very respectable man in Mark Lane, entering with a lighted candle to inspect the movables of the lady, who was sending her own goods again wandering over the world.

"Oh, oh!" said he, casting his eyes round him, "all this is right down comfortable, and in very excellent taste. There is here the value of four hundred pounds, at all events, and not a stick in it two years old. But all this belongs evidently to a lady—a married lady of course. Now, let me see, where's the husband?"

He continued his review with a close accuracy and due appreciation of the articles he inspected that an auctioneer would have envied, and a professional appraiser be astonished to behold.

"I do not find," said he, "a hat-box, a stick, an umbrella-case, nor anything that can betray a husband. There is, as I am alive, no husband! Well! the person who is putting me out is alone—let us now find out whether she is a widow, or an unmarried lady."

The perspicacity of John Bennett was here a little at fault, for it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish between a maid and a widow—and particularly so when you have only furniture on which to found a guess. Not finding anything positive, Mr. Bennett had only to betake himself to probabilities.

"A single unmarried lady," he remarked, "would not take such apartments as these, and pay so high a rent for them; the furniture is evidently that of a lady settled in life—unless, indeed, it should be an old maid!"

Now, why did John Bennett begin to frown when this last idea crossed his mind? What interest had he in discovering that it was not an old maid that was the owner of furniture that he admired so much!

"An old maid!" continued he; "well! that would be really very disagreeable! But here is something to tell me news. Here is the only solution I can find to this riddle."

As the sly fellow said this, he pulled open the drawer of a dressing table. There was a comb and in this comb there were intertwined two or three very long, very glossy, and very black hairs.

"An old maid," said Bennett smiling, "never had hair like that. My unknown is, then, young—too young, perhaps."

And here he frowned again. Assuredly it was very difficult to please him.

"Well, let us reason the matter," he observed. "First of all widows with handsome fortunes, as this lady evidently is, are very rare now-a-days; and then, a young girl would have furniture with more gilding on it than this—it would be rose wood, and not all the finest and most solid mahogany; there would, too, be more looking-glasses. The widow here, then, is not a very young woman; but is she a widow at all? Is her husband absent? or, is she a married woman separated from her husband?"

There was a mystery, that the profound talent of the observer could not penetrate.

"Well! well! well!" despairingly exclaimed Bennett, "I am distracted with doubt; but I must get at the secret in some manner."

He looked narrowly around, and he perceived a large picture with the back turned towards him, and he fondled from him by a rump of sofas, and a *chaise de frise* of chairs.

At the end of a quarter of an hour, the picture was removed from its position, and it was turned towards the eager look of his solitary spectator.

It was a portrait, the size of life, of a lady twenty years of age, and having at the foot, in almost imperceptible characters, the date 1825.

"What a noble head! What a charming creature!" cried Bennett in ecstasy; "but, as sure as fate, I have seen that lady before."

He thought for some minutes, and then he said,

"Well—yes—I not only have seen her, but I was in love with her—once. Yes; this time ten years, when I lodged in Baker street; she then was a short time married to Mr. Bailey, who lived next door to me. Bailey, I know, is dead these four years—and he died worth money. Thus, I see, I have guessed right. She is a widow, and not the young thing that will just suit me. What a providential thing it is that she should have come here just as I was on the point of being turned out. But how does she look now? If she was pretty at twenty, she ought to be admirable at thirty-six. Her face must have, at least, preserved the regularity of its expression."

Here he pulled open another drawer, and discovered a shoe and a girdle.

"Well! that must be a sweet pretty foot! and then the girdle shows me, by the mark of the brooch, that it must be of a most agreeable roundness. But then—she has dangerous attractions! May she not be a coquette? But no, or she would never have that picture of herself, which by the frame, I perceive, is intended for the drawing room, with the tell-tale date upon it. Well! but on the other hand, perhaps she is a saint—perhaps mad after the conversion of the nasty negroes, or sending out missionaries to Timbuctoo. Let me see, let me see—here's Byron, Moore, Tilton, Voltaire, Paley, Shelley, Rollin, Rousseau, and not even a small controversial pamphlet, nor a blue-looking report of some bye gone meeting at Exeter Hall. She is, then, neither a coquette nor a saint—neither miserably nor avaricious—and her books prove to me that she is determined to make up her own mind, and not be led by others. Besides, she has continued four years a widow; and I know she was so well conducted as a wife, that though married to an old man, at a time when I was rather well-looking, she would not condescend to cast a glance at me."

Thus thinking, and thus arguing, marriage appeared to John Bennett as a most desirable matter. He instantly formed his plan, and he carried it into effect.

When Mrs. Bailey returned from the country, at the end of the month, she was greatly surprised to perceive her apartments still occupied.

"I was expecting you," said Bennett, with great

tenderness.

Mrs. Bailey did not understand him. "Your furniture," said he, "is all placed properly, and I hope arranged according to your taste."

"But, sir, I see a great many things here which do not belong to me."

"Quite a mistake, ma'am—they are all yours. And just now remark, there is not too much of them. The apartment is furnished, and yet not overcrowded or incumbered with an unnecessary article. That proves to you that neither of us could fill it separately, and that it was indispensable to bring them together."

"What, sir! is it your intention to give up to me your furniture?"

"Admire," he added, "if you please, how well they suit each other! A person would say they were destined to form but one. See how gracefully my chimney ornaments range with your French clock—your porcelain with my crystal—and there see on one side is your portrait, and there on the other is mine—both the same size, and both from the hand of the same master."

Mrs. Bailey raised her eyes to the portrait, and instantly recognised Mr. John Bennett.

"What!" she exclaimed, "is it you?"

"Yes, dear Mrs. Bailey; it is I, who beg of you not to send me away, for if you do, I shall never survive this my last and most fatal removal."

Mrs. Bailey recognised in the man of forty-five, the handsome young man, of whose former admiration she could not be ignorant.

"Indeed," said she, "the furniture of both does suit so very well, that I—perhaps—may ask you to leave the house for a few days."

John Bennett did marry the handsome widow—and has, I am told, made a vow never to remove out of Gower street.

CLERICAL WIT.

Watty Morrison, a Scotch clergyman, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion, a young officer sought at the idea of its requiring so much study to prepare a sermon, as Ministers usually pretend, and offered a bet, that he would preach half an hour on any passage in the *Old Testament*, without the least preparation. Mr. Morrison took the bet and gave him for a text, "And the ass opened his mouth and he spoke."

The boasting officer was little inclined to employ his eloquence on that text; and the humorous Morrison won the wager and silenced the scold.

On another occasion, Mr. Morrison entreated an officer of Fort George, to pardon a poor fellow who was sent to the halibuts. The officer offered to grant his request if he would, in return, grant him the first favor he might ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this. And the officer immediately demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism.

Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog, as was customary in the baptism of children, and said, "as I am a Minister of the Church of Scotland, I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the Church."

"Certainly," said the Major, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well then, Major, I begin by the usual question—you acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" A roar of laughter burst from the crowd and the officer threw the candidate for baptism away. Thus the witty Minister turned the laugh against the infidel, who intended to deride the sacred ordinance.

A certain steamboat captain had become popular on the river as a commander, and was about to take charge of a new boat, one of the handsomest that was ever built in the west. On the evening preceding the morning she was to leave port, he was induced by one of the owners to visit his house, where there was to be a party of ladies, some of whom were to be his passengers to New Orleans. The captain felt a little queer about going; he was more at home on the hurricane deck, or the social hall of his boat, than in the drawing-room among ladies. He summoned up courage, however, went, and was introduced to the company.

"Captain D.," said one of his lady passengers, "you must be a happy man, to be master of so beautiful a boat." "She is a beautiful boat, madam; sits on the water like a duck." He was "in town," as long as the conversation was about steamboats.

"Captain D.," said another lady, a blue stocking of the *Lydia* Languish tribe, "what do you think of the immortal Shakespeare?"

"Think, madam! think! I think she burns too much wood, draws too much water, and carries too little freight."

Early Rising.—The late Chief Baron O'Grady, who, like the matutine planets, was generally up before the sun, was always in the same predicament with reference to his own son, Dennis, whose slumbers were often prolonged far into the morning. Once, when the Baron was on circuit, and knew that his son was engaged as barrister in the first cause, he hurried into his bedroom, and waking him without much ceremony, exclaimed, "Up with you, Dennis! Remember it's the early bird that catches the worm." "Serves the worm right for being up earlier than the bird," replied the slegard, rubbing his eyes.

Horrible Threat.—Two gentlemen met in New Orleans lately. After shaking hands one of them said:—"You may tell your brother, Mr. Smith, that he must be careful how he regulates his conduct towards me. He met me yesterday in the Merchants' Exchange, and in the presence of many gentlemen, called me a liar, thief, puppy, coward, and coward, and then pulled my nose and kicked me to the door. You may tell your brother that if he carries the thing much farther he will arouse a spirit which is not easily put to rest. I shall not submit to every provocation."

A Green One.—A feller passed through our town a few days since, so all fired green, that a cow jumped from her enclosure and followed him several miles, thinking him a vegetable.

SKETCH OF MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

Delivered upon his Resolutions affirming the duty of the Government to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year, estimating the necessary amount of annual revenue at twenty-six millions of dollars, and recommending the imposition of additional duties to a sufficient extent to raise the amount; asserting the duty of the Government at all times, and especially at such a season as the present, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenditures, and to practice a rigid economy, &c., in the U. S. Senate, March 1, 1842.

At half past twelve o'clock Mr. Clay rose, the series of resolutions offered by him two weeks since having been read by the Secretary of the Senate. There was then a breathless silence.

Mr. C. said that the resolutions just read were of great importance, involving interests of the highest character, and laid at the bottom of any system of measures necessary for the prosperity of the country.

"I have not come here to-day," said Mr. Clay, "to cut out, as from a flower garden, the choice flowers that grow there, nor to discuss questions of a party character, to excite party animosities, or to create any feeling not in unison with the common wishes and common feelings of all."

Mr. C. said he came to speak the words of truth and soberness, and if any one expected that he designed to make an ambitious display—that he intended to use ambiguous language, or any other figures than those of truth, they would find themselves greatly mistaken. He came here to speak of great questions which interested all classes of people. As in another Government, under the crown where it was said that the power of the crown had increased, was increasing and ought to be diminished, so it was here in our own Government.

With a brief introduction, Mr. Clay launched forth into the consideration of the Resolutions which he had introduced. Some expression of opinion he thought necessary and proper on the part of the Senate, for although no bill of revenue could originate in the House, it might originate in the other, and be transmitted here for consideration. In considering the subject in the form of Resolutions, it would save time, which was as valuable to us as money. For this purpose he had brought forward the subject, named in the Resolutions.

In discussing them, he should endeavor not to censure or reprimand any one. He had no such spirit, and his ear-est prayer was that all such feelings might be banished from the Senate—if not always, at least for the present. The first Resolution, (in relation to the amount of revenue necessary for the public expenditure,) was then read and commented on. He did not intend to have this matter considered with literal exactness. That could not be done for the reason that no man could tell at the commencement of the year what would be his expenditures through the year, nor could the Government tell.

It had been said by the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) that the Whigs had declared during the late campaign, that they would administer the Government for thirteen millions of dollars. He had never known such a declaration to have been made, and if it ever was made, he had never heard of or seen the proof. He desired it, had thought in an offensive sense, he hoped the Senator from Ohio would bring the proof when next he made his appearance. There was no evidence of all that had been asserted on this point.

Mr. Clay proceeded to compare the expenditures of the Administration of Mr. Adams and the two which had succeeded. The expense afforded for this extraordinary expenditure he did not regard as good, for if there had been no extraordinary demands upon the Treasury once, there had since been extraordinary demands upon it, growing out of a state of things which could not be foreseen. Every Administration had peculiar demands upon it, and would have to the end of time. But Mr. Van Buren's Administration alone and beyond all this had expended more than any other.

Mr. C. then went on to review the expenditures for thirteen years past. The army had been doubled, equipments had been built, two or three States had been added to the Union, the fortifications had been doubled, the population had been enumerated, and all things considered, if the expenditure was now twenty-two millions, it would not be beyond the increase of people.

Mr. Clay said it was necessary to take time to work out the reforms which had been promised by the Whigs. The Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) had said when at the head of one of the Departments, that it took time to accomplish all the reforms which were desirable, that he was four years in one of the Departments before he could reduce his expenditures to a system. He had taken four years in doing this, with what propriety could he ask a new Administration, at the very outset of the Government, to accomplish a reform in all of its branches like that which in seven of them he was unable to accomplish in less than four years?

Mr. Calhoun made some explanation to the effect that he wished a beginning of reduction.

They had been begun, said Mr. Clay, in the other House, and in this branch of the public service, and the Senator would very soon see the fruits of them at the end of the year. The House had voted the contingent expenses \$100,000, and would reduce them much more. He thought also that the expenditures of the Departments were too high, and he was surprised that such estimates had been submitted, when it was known that the condition of the Treasury was such as it was.

Mr. Clay said that one great cause of existing embarrassments was in consequence of the fact that when Congress was in Extra Session in 1837, the name of Treasury Notes had been resorted to instead of a taxation upon the free articles, for the purpose of meeting expenditures then and thereafter created. The consequence of not doing this was that this Administration had to pay for expenditures and disbursements by the late Administration. This had to supply past deficiencies.

Mr. Clay proceeded to the tariff branch of his argument, and expressed the hope that no one intended to resort to direct taxation for the support of the Government, and leave foreign luxuries to be imported into the country free of duty. Mr. Clay expressed a great faith in the home valuations of the foreign, manufactured goods.

Nothing was so great as the Compromise Act—1840, in origin of the Act for the reason as we said that it was a compromise between all of us, but in this case to the good, in which I feel

prompted the passage of that Act. He would not willingly see it assailed, and had defended it as often as it was assailed by others. The details of this Compromise Act were then explained. It was not correct, Mr. Clay contended, to say that we could not in conformity with that Act impose a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. There was no part of that law which compelled us to adhere to a fixed rate of duty—none which made a literal interpretation of the 20 per cent. principle necessary and proper. Mr. Clay said it was hoped at the time the Act was passed that the 20 per cent. system could be a permanent principle. The law so far from declaring that the 20 per cent. principle is necessary as a system, declared that whatever revenue was necessary to an economical administration of Government should be levied. There were obligations binding upon all of us to administer the government economically, but there were no obligations binding upon any of us to adhere to the 20 per cent. rate of duty; so far from it, we could raise the duty from 20 to 30, 40, 50 or 100 per cent if necessary.

Something was then said of specific and discriminating duties. Mr. Clay thought these terms were sometimes used by those who did not comprehend the subject. The ad valorem duty was the true principle and had been tried with most success. In theory and in principle the ad valorem duty was the best. There were objections to it, he admitted, but with a home valuation or any rigid enforcement of the Revenue Laws, this was the best by all odds. [Mr. Clay explained and illustrated all these positions by a comparison of results under the one system and the other. The specific duty placed the same duty upon the same article when the quality of it was very different.]

Mr. Clay was, therefore, willing to adhere to the fixed ad valorem duty. In England they were giving up the specific duty and substituting for it a fixed rate. It did not belong to the spirit or language of the Compromise Act to say that there should be a strict adherence to the 20 per cent. principle.

Mr. Clay then briefly commented upon the other Resolutions, passing over each of them in a very hurried manner, for the reason that their principles were apparent in their words, and needed but little comment or explanation. Reasons were given why the Land Law should remain as it was, and these grew not so much out of the necessity of preserving the stability of Legislation, as upon the justice of that Act.

The advantages of adhering to the resolution were then clearly stated in a few words, and afterwards some of the proximate causes of existing evils were stated to the Senate. One of the foremost of the evils was the draining of the precious metals from the country. Mr. Clay commented upon this cause with great eloquence, and it was the ablest and most eloquent part of his argument.

The errors of opinion prevailing at the South upon the subject were stated and commented upon with much eloquence also. The great evil of the South was declared to be the Tariff. For nine years in the descending scale these duties had been gradually falling off, and he would ask if the South had increased in prosperity under the change which had been going on. The most frightful pictures were drawn of the effects of the Tariff ten years since by one of the most gifted sons of South Carolina (addressed to be Mr. Hayne). The minds of those persons who heard him were filled with horror at the spectacle presented. The wishes of the Southern men in proportion as they had been gratified in regard to the Tariff had failed to accomplish the results anticipated.

Mr. Clay closed with an eloquent appeal to the Senators to stand by the principles of his resolutions, which, under Heaven, he considered necessary to give prosperity and peace to the country.

TARIFF JUSTICE.

For the last sixteen years, the words "bargain, intrigue, and corruption," have been as familiar as household words, and have been applied with the greatest frequency by every politician in the country in connexion with the name of that illustrious Statesman, Henry Clay. In the year 1826 the vile charge against Messrs. Clay and Adams, of having practised bribery and corruption in the election of the latter to the Presidency, was made upon the authority of *Carter Beverly*, Esq. of Virginia, in a letter which first appeared in the "Fayetteville Observer." The truth of the charge was most indignantly denied by the parties, but such is the tendency of poor human nature to believe even the most atrocious calumnies, that the allegation was most industriously circulated and magnified, and it has done more, we honestly believe, to create prejudices against Mr. Clay than any other circumstance of his life. Taking office immediately afterwards under Mr. Adams seemed to give color to the charge, and many persons to this day, honestly labor under the belief that corruption was practised. Mr. Clay is about to retire to private life; and, on the eve of his departure, it must be gratifying to himself and numerous friends, to have him acquitted of this serious charge by the testimony of the very witness who was relied on to substantiate it. Mr. Beverly has voluntarily come out, even at this late hour, while yet lingering upon the verge of Eternity, and retracted the enormous calumny that he was so instrumental in propagating. He thus concludes his letter to Mr. Clay.—*Register*.

"I know a great many most respectable, independent, high-minded politicians of the country, now extending to a great distance in the Union, that would have supported you through the thickest vapor that has hitherto cast a blind upon the nation but for the circumstances referred to. It can surely be now no longer a matter of doubt upon their minds; for he who was generally believed to be the calculator of the egregious slander against you, hereby revokes his belief of it, and unequivocally declares that it is unproved, and stands utterly unsupported to this time, a period of 15 or 16 years. But, like all spirited malice, it will be still said by some, that even in this explanation I have given you of the part I bore in it, there is an understanding between us, and that it is all designed for political effect. You and I can most readily meet the charge, I am sure. I have had no intercourse or interview with you for at least ten or eleven years—and there has been no sort of interchange between us. But you and I have become old enough to expect all such matters to arrive, and are therefore prepared, I dare say, for the coming of them. Then, let it be so—and I am sure we shall neither of us regard it."

He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN had some queer notions. For example, he thought the judges ought to be appointed by the lawyers; for, added the shrewd old man, in Scotland where this practice prevails they always select the ablest member of the profession, in order to get rid of him, and so share his practice among themselves.

A Philosopher.—The Reading Gazette discourses as follows:—"Uncle Sam's Treasury is still empty, and he is worth at this present writing, considerably less than nothing—being more than a million in arrears. Well, there is some consolation in the thought, that, poor as we are, we are worth more than the whole United States—territories and all—for we don't owe half as much."

Pretty Good.—The Picayune tells a story of an old horse so far gone that he was not able to die. He used to lean on the sunny side of the barn without strength enough to wink the flies from his eye lids, and the owner was finally compelled to get another horse to help the poor animal to draw his last breath!

An English paper says that the people are so dull in the state of Vermont, that it takes ten men to make a joke. At Plattsburgh, the British found that ten times that number of Vermonters was no joke.

An Indian Retort.—An Indian complained to a retailer that the price of his liquor was too high. The latter in justification said that it cost as much to keep a hoghead of brandy as to keep a cow. The Indian replied: "May be he drink as much water, but he no eat so much hay."

Ruin; Ruin.—The Washingtonian cold water movement, is ruining the rum and whiskey business from the Atlantic to the Rocky mountains. It is reported that in one of the most famous drinking houses in Chicago, the receipts in one day amounted to only 37 cents, and on the day following it was only 18 cents for liquor sold.

A Dutch Story.—I and prother Hanse and two other togs was out hunting next week, and we treed nine woodchucks in a stone heap and kilt ten out of the nine before they cot in.

At a debating society out west the question was, "if a man saw his father and mother drowning, which would he save first?" It was decided in the affirmative.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH.

Tuesday Morning, March 15, 1842.

CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT ASSEMBLY.

It will be borne in mind that business of unusual importance will come before the next General Assembly of North Carolina. A re-arrangement of the Congressional, and of the State Senatorial Districts, must then be made; the term of one of our Senators of the United States will have expired, and a Senator will have to be elected for the ensuing term; and, no doubt, subjects of abiding and practical interest to the people of the State will be submitted by Gov. Morehead, requiring consideration and action. These, together with the numerous incidental subjects of legislation which arise in the lapse of two years, require at the hands of the people the election of their most intelligent, experienced and thoroughly practical men as Representatives. Matters so deeply affecting the political and local interests of the people, and which are to be fixed for a series of years to come, demand of every freeman the exercise of more than ordinary discretion in his choice of public servants.

Partly in consideration of these things will the Whig Convention assemble in Raleigh on the 4th of April next, having in view a more perfect organization, and a revival of that energy which shall give to whig opinions the strength and influence they deserve in the councils of the State, and over the nation at large.

And it was doubtless with these views, here at home, that a suggestion was made through the Patriot, two weeks ago, that the Whig citizens of Guilford County take some early steps in selecting their candidates for the next Legislature. The proposition was, in brief, that the people of each School District select a Delegate to meet Delegates from the other Districts, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for election as Representatives. This suggestion was made and approved by some of the most experienced and respectable citizens of the County. The plan is republican as it can be; altogether practicable; and no other way, that we can think of, is so well calculated to prevent that dissatisfaction which has heretofore frequently prevailed, and which always will prevail, while nominations are the result of canvassing, or while we have to choose among a modest parcel of candidates who nominate themselves. Thirty-six sensible citizens—one from every District—could surely ascertain the wishes of the people of every part of the County, and give general satisfaction; and at the same time bring out the best practical talent of the County, in such candidates as they might select.

If the proposition alluded to meet with favor, it is hoped that it will be fully carried out on the days appointed for electing the School Committees in each District, which will of course be made known immediately after the meeting of the Board.

COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The Common School system has been in operation a great many years in the State of New York, and has undergone the improvements which time alone, connected with untiring zeal for the cause, can accomplish.—There is now a Common School Library provided in every District in the State. The great work of placing those indispensable aids to education within the reach of every youth in the State is said to have been chiefly effected by John C. Spencer, (present Secretary of War,) while he was Secretary of the State of New York.

We the people of Guilford County are a great people no doubt, and say some very fine things of our intelligence, and all that; but how much more intelligent we shall be, and how much better qualified to discharge our duties as citizens, when every School District shall possess a common Library of well selected and well read books!

RESUMPTION.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania providing for an immediate resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State, and only awaits the signature of Gov. Porter to become a law. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 21 to 11; and the House by 67 to 19.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland by a decided vote, and will no doubt pass the upper house, providing for a resumption of specie payment on the first of May next.

Leonard Wilcox has been appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire a Senator of the United States in place of Franklin Pierce, resigned.

RETRENCHMENT IN CONGRESS.

The report of the select committee on retrenchment in the contingent expenses of the House, which has for some time been under consideration, discloses the most wanton extravagance somewhere. Mr. Boardman and Mr. Moore made some calculations, relating to the Stationery furnished the House, founded upon the report, from which we take a few facts.

It appears that the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the year 1823 amounted to \$37,848; that they continued to increase, until in the year 1838 they amounted to the enormous sum of \$343,231; and in the year 1840, the last year for which there are complete returns, they amounted to \$199,219. These sums give an average nearly as follows:

For 1823, \$156 for each member.

For 1838, 1438 do

For 1840, 823 do.

The account for the 25th Congress exhibits:—

3,070 reams envelope paper \$12,603 25

3,610 do quarto post do 21,050 45

2,318 do foolscap do 9,951 25

172 do note do 1,559 50

(6,100 reams, exclusive of envelope paper.)

483 gross steel pens \$4,350 30

83,700 quills 3,953 12

106 dozen penknives 2,602 00

Making pens 418 00

Without taking into calculation the envelope paper, which is necessary and proper to diffuse knowledge among the people, by dividing these articles among the 245 members, it will stand thus to each member's average:

24 reams of paper, leaving a surplus of 220

reams for the Clerk's room and committee rooms.

24 dozen (nearly) steel pens.

28 do quills.

5 penknives.

What did they do with all these pens, and penknives, and quills, and reams of paper?

The proposition of the present committee, so far as relates to the particular of stationery, is, that each member may be furnished with an amount not exceeding in value \$25 for the long session, and \$20 for the short session of Congress. A saving of many thousands of dollars will be effected by retrenching the expenditures in this and other particulars.

IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.

A decision, very important to the free and slave States which he contiguous, has been recently made by the Supreme Court of the United States. The case arose between individuals of Maryland and Pennsylvania, concerning a runaway slave.

Edward Prigg was indicted in 1839, in a Pennsylvania Court, under a statute of that State passed in the year 1826, for apprehending and carrying to the State of Maryland a negro woman, claimed as a slave, with the intention to hold or to sell such person as a slave for life. The Pennsylvania statute makes this act felony. Prigg was tried; and the jury returned a special verdict of the facts, to wit: that the negro woman had come into the State in 1832; that at that time, and long before, she had been a slave for life under the laws of Maryland to a citizen of that State; and that Prigg was the legal agent of said citizen in apprehending and carrying her back.

The case was carried through the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was decided that the Act of Pennsylvania upon which this case is founded is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and therefore void. The points decided by the court were—

1st. That the provision in the Constitution of the United States relative to fugitive slaves executes itself so as to authorize the owner or his agent to seize the fugitive in any State of the Union, as property; and that no State law is constitutional which interferes with such right.

2d. That this provision also contemplates legislation by Congress, to make the delivery of a fugitive slave more effectual against all State or other interference.

3d. That Congress having legislated, such legislation is the supreme law of the land, excluding all State legislation upon the same subject; and with which legislation by Congress, no State can pass any law to qualify, impede, or control the remedy given by the act of Congress.

4th. The power of legislation by Congress is exclusive; and no State can pass any law to carry into effect the constitutional provision in regard to fugitive slaves, even though Congress had not legislated upon the subject.

5th. That the points thus decided are in no manner intended to interfere with the police power of the States, to take up runaway slaves, and guard against their misconduct or depredations.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Story.

REMAINS OF LEWIS WILLIAMS.

The remains of the lamented Lewis Williams are on the way from Washington, under the care of a relative; to be buried at his home and among his kindred in Surry.

On their arrival in Raleigh, last Friday, the citizens of that place, together with the Governor and State officers, attended them in procession from the depot to their resting place for the night at the residence of Mrs. Williams, the sister-in-law of the deceased.

On receiving the intelligence of Mr. Williams's death at Huntsville, Surry county, a public meeting was held, over which Mr. H. P. Pondexter presided, to give expression to their mournful feelings on the occasion, and to make preparation for joining in a proper and respectful celebration of the funeral of the deceased, when his remains shall arrive at home.

P. S. The remains arrived in town last evening, and were received by our citizens with an appropriate demonstration of respect.

The following extracts of a letter lately received from an intelligent friend now residing in the State of Indiana, may be interesting to several of our readers:

"We have had a remarkably mild winter thus far. There has never been more than three cold days in succession, with from one to two weeks of warm weather intervening. The first snow that we have had fell yesterday (Feb. 15) to about 4 or 5 inches deep. At present it is quite cold, the mercury, I would suppose, from 5 to 12 degrees below zero.

"Produce is very low in price. Corn I believe could not be sold for more than 12 1-2 in money, though it generally rates at 16 or 18. Oats rates at 14. Wheat is the only article that will readily sell for cash; it is worth 62 1-2. Pork sold at \$1.25 to \$2.00, but would not bring cash at those prices.

"There is very little stir here about politics, though there is not a doubt on my mind but that Henry Clay is the choice of a large majority of the people of Indiana for the next President. For Vice-President I think few, if any one, has made a selection. For my own part I should feel much gratified if public opinion should fall on your own G. E. Badger."

CONSEQUENCE OF NEUTRALITY.

An amusing anecdote of Dickerson, he who fell in the unfortunate duel with Gen. Jackson, was related to us the other day. He traded from this country to Tennessee, while the latter was in process of settling; and by the way he married a Guilford County before taking up his abode in the West. After coming in, from one of his trips, he was asked by a friend to describe the state of society in Tennessee; upon which he proceeded to relate an anecdote that he said would convey to his friend's mind a true impression of Tennessee life. Having a one time arrived at his journey's end, in one of the frontier settlements, he found a company of gallant Tennesseans, dressed in hunting shirts, moccasins, &c., assembled for militia muster, in a patch of new ground, full of stumps and desecrated trees, showing the handiwork of a neighboring squatter. During and after duty in the ranks the bottle circulated liberally. On being dismissed they huddled together in a crowd, jabbering and swearing terribly; and he pretty soon saw a couple of hunting shirts flying in different directions over the heads of the crowd, and the animating intelligence was communicated that a fight was on hand.—First one of the spectators, and then another, took sides in the quarrel—"showing fair play"—until it resulted in a sort of general battle. Dickerson being an entire stranger, thought best, amid these belligerent operations, to "define his position;" and accordingly mounted a stump and proclaimed aloud that he took sides with no party. This singular proclamation of neutrality caught the attention of a long, wiry, vinegar-looking fellow, who strode up to the stump where he stood, remarked that he was "a d-d coward!" and forthwith knocked him down! "After that," said Mr. D., "I was always careful to espouse one side or the other of every quarrel, for the sake of peace."

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

This body has become notorious for its propensity to "settle the affairs of the nation." Their sessions are spent in resolutions, and making imageration speeches concerning Federal Relations—to the great detriment, as some of their number confess, of the interests of their State. Gen. Dorman, a member from Rockbridge county, some time ago arose and protested against the agitation of such subjects, and by way of ridicule gave notice that he would at an early day offer for the preamble and resolution below to the consideration of the House: "A better hit at the ostentatious agitation of superfluous wisdom by a portion of Virginia politicians, we have not seen; and it came from the proper source to be felt:

"Whereas, the people of Virginia are per se, the greatest, wisest, and most enlightened of all the people of this Union, or of the world; and whereas, the Federal Government would altogether be unable to legislate upon the great subjects confided to its care by the Constitution and laws, without the aid, assistance, and instruction of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, regulated at every session thereof; and whereas, the present House of Delegates and Senators, assembled in General Assembly, may not either by the will of the people, or in the providence of God, be again together to dispense their instruction to the world; and whereas, posterity, as well as the present generation, may suffer irretrievable loss and detriment, if this present General Assembly should longer delay any action upon the subject of Federal Relations, or of default absolutions—Be it therefore

"Resolved, That a Convention of the People of Virginia be called for the purpose of amending the Constitution of this State, so as to authorize the perpetual sessions of the General Assembly, and conferring upon said General Assembly the power of supervising the conduct and action of the several departments of the Federal Government."

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

An elderly gentleman was conversing with a younger friend who was about setting out on the tour of the United States. "Now," said he, "you will see a great many men and things accounted eminent and notable; but recollect what I say—men whose names are sounded all over the country, and who are celebrated as eminently wise and talented, will lose their greatness in your eyes when you approach them; you may prepare yourself for disappointment." The tourist set forth; travelled North, and West, and South; teasted his eyes on the various beautiful and sublime scenery our extended country affords; and visited all the great (two-legged) "hons" of the day. On his return he met with his old friend, and said, "More in mind your remark about great men, in all my travels, and found it correct in every instance except two." "And which were they?" "One was De Witt Clinton, of New York, he surpassed my expectations." "Very well; De Witt Clinton is an exception to my rule; he is a great man, and will sustain an impression of his greatness before any one;—but who was the other person, so fortunate as to find favor in your eyes, and who came up to your preconceived opinions?" "General Jackson." "I can account for that too,—you were afraid of him."

A COOL SPECULATION.

The Bostonians have found ice in the interior, which they are conveying to the city by railroad. They propose to make shipments to Bombay, where they can exchange it, pound for pound, for cotton. If this new vein of yankee speculation should turn out successful, how long will it be before our neighbors, the quondam nullifiers, will advocate a protective tariff? It will, perhaps, depend a good deal upon the weather.

WEEKLY COURIER AND NEW YORK ENQUIRER.—This is a very large paper, printed at the great commercial emporium of the country; conducted with talent acknowledged to be of the first order; thoroughgoing whig in principle; and containing commercial and miscellaneous news to your heart's content.—Price \$3 a year to single subscribers.—See prospectus.

SPRING.—A bouquet of full-blown, fragrant flowers—the "first offering of Spring"—was handed to us by a friend a day or two ago. Hyacinths and violets, fairer or sweeter, never bloomed in a Carolina garden. It was intimated to us that a lady sent them;—if this be an illusion, may it never be dispelled!

A member of the Senate of Virginia, by the name of Todd, is said to have been detected recently in divers forgeries, and has run away in consequence. He was drawn into this crime by indulging in gaming.

John J. Crittenden (late Attorney General) has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to supply the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

The Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania has decided that an applicant for the benefits of the bankrupt law cannot be arrested on an execution for debt.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.—On Thursday, the 3d, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, addressed the Senate at large on Mr. Clay's resolutions concerning the Tariff and other great objects of public policy.

The resolutions in favor of amending the Constitution coming up on Friday, the 4th, Mr. Berrien delivered his views at great length, and with peculiar power and effect in favor of a wholesome restraint of the veto power.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Monday, the 7th, was occupied, a great part of the day, in a discussion concerning the District banks; when, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill relating to the Exchequer Board was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday, the 21st inst.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the bill to revive and extend the charters of the District banks was further debated, and finally passed.

HOUSE.—Thursday, Friday and Saturday were chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Report on Retrenchment, and the General Appropriation bill.

On Monday, Mr. Everett submitted an amendment to the Apportionment bill, proposing to strike out the ratio of 68,000, and insert 59,391, (constituting a House of 335 members, under which the present representation of no State will be decreased;) and, with a view to test the sense of the Committee between a low and high ratio, Mr. E. gave notice that he will hereafter move to amend the amendment by striking out 59,391, and inserting 70,680, (constituting a House of 247 members.) [Under the last proposition, North Carolina would be entitled to 9 members.] The Retrenchment Report and General Appropriation bill, were further considered. Mr. Wise made a proposition to erect a public printing establishment, and employ a public printer—the whole to be under the superintendence of the Vice President and Heads of Departments, at Government expense.

Tuesday, the 8th. A communication was received from the President, containing information from the Treasury Department,—that the demands upon the Treasury, during the present and two succeeding months, are estimated at upwards of nine and a half millions of dollars; that the means within command of the Treasurer, at the commencement of March, including the unexpended power to issue Treasury notes, under the act of 31st Jan. last, were about three millions; that of this sum nearly two hundred thousand dollars are in the land offices, a portion of which is required by law to be paid over to the several States. The net revenue from customs during the present and two succeeding months is estimated at three and a quarter millions. But after adding this amount to the means now at the command of the Treasury, there will still remain a deficit to be provided for of upwards of three millions for the service of the present quarter. The President thinks that the contemplated revision of the tariff will lead in the end to relief from these constantly recurring embarrassments. In the mean time the Secretary of the Treasury recommends an enlargement of the term of the loan yet to be negotiated to a period of at least twelve years, and securing the payment by pledging some distinct source of revenue for that purpose.

Wednesday, the 9th, was occupied, all day, in Committee of the Whole, on the General Appropriation bill—the item of public printing being on the tapis.

Loco Foco Relief.—The "Richmond Whig" very pertinently asks, by what means do the Loco Focos propose to extricate the country from the embarrassments into which they have thrown it? In the late Convention of the party at Richmond, Gen. Dromgoole said they would read the Constitution. But will that suffice? The people are ground to dust, while they are putting on their spectacles. What else besides reading the Constitution do they suggest? The Sub-Treasury?—How is that to minister relief? Will it not contract the Currency, already reduced, and make money still scarcer? We should be glad to hear some advocate of this system, expand the ways and means by which the people are to be benefited by it. Besides the Sub-Treasury and reading the Constitution, what other expedient have they for the ill, which afflicts the land? Wind up the State Banks, and force the people to pay millions due to those institutions as soon as payment can be forced in a Court of Law? This is the remedy of the unmixed democracy. In what way will the immediate payment of all this money relieve the people? It will relieve them of all the little money they may have, certainly—and a vast number of their property—but is this a relief to be coveted? Is this the relief, which the people desire?

This is the question for the country to consider. Loco Focoism has brought the Government and the People into their present unenviable state—what can either gain by a continuance of the same baneful expediency? Has it not wrought mischief enough? Has it given any signs of repentance, or manifested any disposition of amendment? Will it not continue in its wicked career, aggravated and inflamed by the check which it received from the people in 1840?—Register.

Things by Right Names.—It is the silliest thing imaginable that a whole family should, for a foolish fashion, submit to suffer fatigue for several days before, and famine for several days, after a dinner party, for the strange fancy of enjoying combustibles, which they know will make their company sick. Instead of "Do let me have some more of this mock turtle"—another party—"Sir, some of this trifle"—"I must insist upon your trying this nice mutton"—the language of hospitality should rather run thus: "Shall I send you a fit of the cholera, sir?" "Pray let me have the pleasure of giving you a pain in the stomach."—"Sir, let me help you to a little bilious head-ache."—"Madame, you surely cannot refuse a touch of inflammation."

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

What we are about to relate came within our official notice; and we honestly confess that it has made a very deep impression upon our minds in favor of the Temperance Cause.

One morning in the early part of last week, a Police Magistrate in one of the largest and most populous Wards in this City, was visited at his private dwelling by a Police Constable and another person, who said they had called for the purpose of procuring the release of a man who had been committed as a vagrant and disorderly person a few nights previous. The person accompanying the officer remarked to the Magistrate, that the poor fellow in confinement had seen his error and acknowledged it, and was now fully resolved to leave off drinking intoxicating liquors, which had brought him into the present difficulty, and which in time past, had caused him so much sorrow. On the Magistrate's intimating to the person thus pleading for his good behavior, and that some costs had already accrued, the kind hearted fellow declared that, although he was a poor man himself, he was able, and would willingly become the security and pay all the costs; for he had full confidence in the Prisoner's assurances of amendment inasmuch as he had promised to take the pledge of total abstinence, and was anxious to join the society of those who had abjured the use of all intoxicating drinks. "Do you think," said the Magistrate, "the Prisoner will abide by his pledge after he has taken it?" "I do sir," said the man emphatically; "and I am determined to release him, and stand by him till he becomes a totally changed man. I feel confident that he will not deceive me; and if he does, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing and feeling that I have done my best, to reclaim from vicious intoxication one who is a good workman, and a good fellow, whenever he is sober and in his right senses. Struck with silent admiration at the speaker's disinterested friendship, Christian philanthropy, and noble sentiments, the Magistrate paused for a few moments, and then said he would accompany the generous man to the prison, and there make out the Prisoner's release.

On their way, the person accompanying the Magistrate, looking him earnestly in the face, exclaimed: "I perceive, sir, you do not know me; indeed, I do not wonder at it, for I am certainly an altered man since you committed me, and properly too to the Workhouse, as a drunkard and a street brawler."

Here the speaker mentioned his name, and the Magistrate then, and not till then, recognized before him, the same man, well dressed from head to foot, clean, healthy looking, and altogether in appearance "a new creature," and an altered man. "Sir," continued the speaker, "all this blessed change is owing to my having taken and kept the pledge of total abstinence. You know, sir, when you committed me to the Workhouse, I had neither money, nor friends to go my security. I was then in rags and misery. Now, since I have left off drinking, I have good clothes, money enough and plenty of friends withal, to provide me with work, and all that is necessary to make me respectable and comfortable." Here the poor fellow's feelings were evidently touched; still he added, in a subdued tone, "How can I, who owe so much to total abstinence, refuse to help a brother in distress, when I see a fair chance of making him as comfortable as myself." Here, indeed, were Faith, Hope, and Charity, all united in the person and grateful heart of one, who, to use his own emphatic and feeling language, had become totally changed by his having taken and kept the pledge of total abstinence. What an excellent example! What strong encouragement is hereby afforded to all the remaining members in our community to "go and do likewise."—National Intelligencer.

The Usury Laws and Free Banking.—Many of our citizens, without distinction of party are unequivocally in favor of a repeal of the Usury Laws—and also of free and private banking. The Usury Laws, seem absurd under existing circumstances. They fix the rate of interest in this State at six per cent. per annum, while at the present time thousands and tens of thousands of dollars in the paper of our best houses, may be obtained in the out-door market at from 1 to 12 per cent. a month. The laws are utterly disregarded by nine out of ten—and should be repealed, at least as relates to the commercial cities.—Bucknell's Reporter.

Charity.—Many a man lets the poor starve around him without a sign; and when his day of departure draws near gives his whole substance to some foreign charity, which, to say the best of it, is calculated only to lay the foundation for knowledge among a bloody, bigoted, and unthankful race. Give us the living, every day charity; that which springs from the well of the soul, and not that mean, miserable, deferred charity, which comes from the chamber of death in words of mourning, and causes the heirs to curse the parent for his liberality ere he is laid in his narrow chamber forever.

A happy Turn.—At one of the country courts, where an indictment for an assault had been preferred against a woman for the ill usage of her husband, who was superannuated, his counsel, in the heat of declamation, happened to say that half the sex were devils!—But seeing a number of genteel females in the court, after a very short pause, he went on—"but the other half are angels! and several of them are now present."

Wisconsin.—The hall of the legislative council of this state was desecrated by an atrocious assassination on the 11th ult. An altercation took place between two of its members a Mr. C. P. Arndt and J. R. Vineyard which resulted in the death of the former by a pistol shot.

Bad men are never completely happy, although possessed of every thing that this world can bestow; and good men are never completely miserable, although deprived of every thing that the world can take away.

Epitaph on Joseph King, a tall spare Man. Here lies a man than whom no better's walking. He was, when silent even, always talking. A king by birth was he, and yet was no king. In life was thinking and in death was Joking.

PROFANEITY.

It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme Rudely appealed to on each trifling theme! Maintain your rank—vulgarity despise! To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise. You would not swear upon a bed of death; Reflect! your Maker now may take your breath.

GOV. MOREHEAD.

The Whig meetings every where express entire satisfaction at the able, faithful, and patriotic manner in which Gov. Morehead has discharged the duties of his office; and manifest a degree of zeal and earnestness in his support which cannot fail to make the "standard bearer" of the "Democracy" shake in his shoes. The people have no notion of dancing to the tune of turning out so honest and upright a public servant, and Mr. Henry had just as well "hang up his fiddle."—Raleigh Star.

The Dutchman's Horse.—That old Dutchman's horse is gone again. He locks the stable door every time he finds the horse out, and then when he finds the horse in, he leaves it open. Here is his last advertisement:—

"He is run away again, mine little black horse, I ride him two ways in to middle of de nite, and ven he not will see shunting, he shumps as if to tevil was int, and he trows me town; I not have such fall since before I was born. I pay him ov Shacob Shintel Clymet, he has five wheet before, mit von plack snip on his nose, von eye will look blue like glass. He is branded mit Shon Keisler Slang-er, on his behind side of his tale. Whoever will take up de said horse, and bring him to de top of mine house near Congaree, shall pay me two dollars reward and if dey will not bring me mine horse agen, I vill put sure de law in force against all de peoples."

BANKRUPTCY.

I feel it my duty once more to give warning to Petitioners and their Counsel under the Bankrupt Law. Forra they probably think a very little thing; but a few failures for want of form may convince them that it is essential to the proper execution of the law. The Pamphlet containing my Rules and Regulations, I again say, is for sale, at 25 cents each, by Mr. Hale of this town. And I respectfully ask the Editors of papers throughout the State, if they are not willing to do good service to a large but indigent class of our community, by giving currency to this Communication in their Journals. H. POTTER, District Judge. Fayetteville, March 8, 1842.

"I say, mister, do yoll belong to the church?" asked a passer-by of a man looking a customer, who had "brought up" against the meeting house. "No, not exactly, but I am leaning that way," he interrupted.

Smith was telling Boss of a case on trial, in which the damages were laid at \$45,000. "I'll tell you what, Smith," was the reply, "it is very easy to lay damages; the difficulty is to hatch 'em."

The members of the Mississippi Legislature throw mud-sticks at each other when other arguments fail. A Mr. Morehouse, attempting the feat recently, missed his mark, and struck another member.

Cheap Enough.—"What did you give for that horse?" inquired a friend of the facetious Mr. B., as he was riding by. "My note," was the significant reply.

We are requested to state that a Temperance Meeting has been appointed to be held at McGilghy's Meetinghouse on Saturday, March 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. B. ROBERTS as a candidate for the office of high Sheriff of the county of Davidson.

MARRIED.

In Liberty, Missouri, on the 3d ult., Mr. ROBERT G. GILMER, formerly of this place, to Miss CAROLINE C. ROBINSON, daughter of Andrew Robinson, Esq. of Clay county, Mo.

DIED.

In Hyde County, on the 1st inst, Mr. I. H. Spencer, formerly of Hillsborough.

Departed this life on the 28th of February, Col. BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, at his residence near Cedar Falls, in the county of Randolph. He was a most estimable citizen, and his superior good sense and public spirit rendered him one of the most conspicuous men of his country. He was a very exemplary member of the Methodist church.—Com.

STOMACH RESTORATIVE VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC WINE BITTERS.

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

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

WE take pleasure in saying to our friends in North Carolina, and the public generally, that we have commenced receiving our NEW GOODS, and are willing to dispose of them by the Package or by the Piece, at a very small advance, to Cash, or good and punctual customers, at the usual time.

VARNUM, EGERTON, & CO. Petersburg, Va. March 1, 1842.—5-3

Likely Servant for sale.

ON Saturday the 15th inst., at Geo. Albright's hotel, in Greensboro, I shall offer for sale, to the highest bidder, a likely yellow boy, about 19 or 20 years of age, who could be recommended as a good house servant, and a boy of good habits. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, call at Albright's hotel and see the boy. JOEL FAGG. March 12th, 1842. 5-1

State of N. Carolina.

In Equity, GUILFORD COUNTY, To Spring Term, 1842. I. J. M. Lindsay & others, Petition for sale of vs. Robt W. Lindsay & others, Real Estate.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited that the defendants, Robert W. Lindsay and Malachi Pegues & Ann his wife, are not inhabitants of this State:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said R. W. Lindsay and Malachi Pegues & Ann his wife, to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, otherwise a decree pro confesso will be entered against them and the case heard ex parte. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Pr. adv. 85. 5-6

Sperm Oil.

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

5,000 FEET of WEATHERBOARDING.

a superior article of Davidson plank—for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

10 BUSHELS of Mounta CLOVER SEED.

fresh article—80, cash, per bushel. Apply at the store of G. ALBRIGHT & SON. Feb. 1842.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity, Rockingham County, Josiah Roberts and Thomas Rouch, jr., against

William Green, and George D. Green, executors of Edward Green deceased, also against William Noblin and James Walker, and his wife Lucy H. Walker. IN this case it appearing from affidavit filed, that the defendants William Noblin and James Walker and his wife Lucy H. Walker, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the defendants William Noblin, James Walker and his wife Lucy H. Walker, to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the court-house in Wentworth, on the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday in March 1842, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the plaintiffs' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and the same set for hearing ex parte, as to them. Witness, John L. Lesueur, clerk and master of our said court, at office the third day of March, 1842. JOHN L. LESUEUR, C. M. E. Pr. adv. 85. 4-6

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

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

The best and most fashionable work, can be procured as cheaply at this shop as from the North. Call and see, before you send from home.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned, taken in exchange for Furniture. Nov. 1841. 28-4f

Stop the Horse Thief.

STOLEN from the subscriber, at his residence, on Tuesday night the 15th ult., an iron gray horse, eleven or twelve years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, shod all round, and in good order, with tolerable short tail having been decked when a colt, trots altogether, marked by the gear, has some white spots on his back caused by the saddle, very much wangled, one of his hind pastern joints is larger than the other—I believe the left. His head and neck are much grayer than his hind parts. The villain stole at the same time an old saddle with the seat torn; two bridles and two saddle blankets. One of the bridles is a twisted wire bit, nearly new, the other is an old curb.

I have no idea who the rogue is, but believe he is some travelling scamp who deserves to be hanged.

I will give a reasonable reward for the recovery of the horse, and twenty-five dollars for the detection and conviction of the thief. Any information about the horse will be thankfully received, by me.

ALFRED BROWER, Address—Brower's Mills, Randolph county, N. C. March 1, 1842. 3-3f

1,000 LBS. Mountain Iron, suitable for country use.

1 hhd. SUGAR, 1 do. MOLASSES, On hand and for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON. Feb. 1842.

STOP YOUR COUGH, WITH Pease's Clarified Essence of Horse-radish Candy.

Compounded from twenty-five of the most safe and salutary cough ingredients.

THIS preparation is highly recommended for clearing the voice and relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, irritation of the throat, croup, whooping cough, asthma, catarrhs, inflammation of the heart, liver complaint, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and in fact, all diseases leading to Consumption. Manufactured alone by Jno Pease & son, No. 45, Division street, N. Y.

Sold at the sign of the golden mortar, by D. P. WEIR.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

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

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

TWO PHYSICIANS AND PATIENTS.

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

ATTENTION!

THE commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Volunteer Regiment of Guilford, are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro, on Saturday the 9th day of April next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for drill parade. G. MARSH, Col. Com. JOAB HATT, Lieut. Col. JOS. A. McLEAN, Maj. March 5, 1842.

White Lead, Turpentine, &c.

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

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

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

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

HENRY R. HONESTY. Take this occasion to remind the public that the BOOT AND SHOE SHOP is situated on North Street, in the room recently occupied by Weir & Lindsay as 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. 49-4f

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Superior Court of Law—Full Term, 1841 Elizabeth Howerton, vs.

William Howerton.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Howerton, may not be an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman, and the Greensborough Patriot, for three months, for the defendant, William Howerton, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for said county at the 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. 810. 44-13 AND HUNT, c. c. l.

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, Blisters, 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.

SUGAR AT 104 CENTS CASH.

4 Hogsheads of Good Porto Rico Sugar for Sale at 104 cents by the quantity. J. A. MEBANE. January 10, 1842. 48-1f

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

ATTENTION!

THE Commissioned, non-commissioned officers and Musicians belonging and attached to the Volunteer and the first and second Regiments of Guilford Militia, are hereby commanded to attend in the town of Greensboro, on Saturday the 9th of April next, equipped as the law directs, for drill parade.

G. MARSH, Col. Com. Vol. Reg. F. L. SIMPSON, Col. Com. 1st Reg. J. A. ROUSTON, Col. Com. 2d Reg.

P. S. The Staff belonging to each Regiment are requested to attend also. March 7th 1842.

7,000 LBS. IRON, assorted sizes, 38 kegs NAILS

assorted sizes, just received & for sale by January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

J. & R. Sloan, agents for the sale of Idings' celebrated Augers & Gimblets, have on hand a large assortment of the various sizes. Orders for any articles manufactured by Mr. Idings left with us will be promptly attended to. 37-4f. October 22.

600 LBS. LAMPBLACK, 1 hhd. Spirits Turp.

time, 40 kegs White Lead, 1500 lbs Sugar, 1,000 lbs Rio Coffee, 1 hhd. Molasses, for sale by January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

2,000 FEET of DAVIDSON PLANK, suitable

for wagon body building, for sale by January 14, 1842. J. & R. SLOAN.

50 KEGS NAILS from the Coperville Factory, N. C.

a superior article, for sale by November 13. J. & R. SLOAN.

TURNER & HUGHES

NORTH-CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1842 FOR SALE BY

November 2. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

Dye-stuffs.

TURMERIC, Copperas, Cochineal, Annatto, Alum Red Sanders, Alkanet Root, Sassa, Copper, paly Galls. D. P. WEIR.

1 CASE SHERRING WINE,

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

A small lot of BACON on hand and for sale by

GEO. ALBRIGHT & SON.

JAYNES' Epectorant, Jayne's Vermifuge,

Jayne's Hair Tonic, Swan's Vermifuge, Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve, Gray's invaluable Ointment, Sensitive Pills for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

JUST received and for sale,

3051 lbs. Brown Sugar, 617 " " Loaf do. (superior quality.)

2 hds. Molasses, 21 bags prime Laguna Coffee,

9 do Shot (assorted), 1 do Pepper, 1 do Spice, 10 kegs Nails (assorted), 4 do Powder, 1 do Putty,

130 lbs. Tallow, 350 lbs. Candles, 4 do fine and common Tobacco,

1 do young Hyson Tea, 1 do Chicote date, 1 bbl. Ginger, 1 do Logwood, 1-2 do Allum.

The above will be sold unusually low for cash. Feb. 23. T. CALDWELL & SONS.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF LEWIS WILLIAMS.

BY MRS. MARY S. DANA.

Not on the battle-field, grasping his spear,
Died the patriot Williams—no "was not there!"
Harder the conflict, and wider the field;
Truth was his banner, and virtue his shield.

When a patriot falls, must he fall in the battle,
Where the cannon's loud roar is his only death-rattle?
There's a warfare where none but the morally brave,
Stand nobly and firmly, their country to save.

'Tis the war of opinion, where few can be found,
On the mountain of principle guarding the ground,
With vigilant eyes, ever watching the foe,
Who are prowling around them and aiming their blows.

'Tis easy to stand with the eye flashing bright,
When the blood has grown hot in the furious fight;
But a man must have borrow'd his strength from his God,
Who stems the mad billows of error's deep flood.

O such was our Williams—the honest and true;
A patriot as pure as the world ever knew,
In the cause of his country he lived and he died,
Be his name and his virtues our joy and our pride.

I saw when the angel of Death dimmed his eye,
I heard his last accents, and caught his last sigh,
And 'mid the death-struggle—the terrible strife,
He honor'd that God he had loved in his life.

I saw how the tear-drop did steal from the eye,
When stout-hearted men saw the patriot die;
Around his bed kneeling they joined in the prayer,
O, who could help feeling 'twas good to be there!

When through the Rotundo they bore his cold clay,
Before in the grave it was hidden away,
A pleasing illusion my spirit did move
As my eye fell on Washington, pointing above.

Notethought the proud marble did beamingly smile,
And to spirit-like voices I listened awhile;
Then from Washington's statue there shone a bright ray,
And thus to my fancy he seemed to say:

"All hail to thee, Williams! thy warfare is o'er,
The confusion of tongues shall disturb thee no more;
Yet still may thy spirit be hovering here,
Striving to confirm the weak hearted to cheer.

"Blessed is the silver cord, broken the bow;
Dread is the spirit, unfettered the soul;
'Twill be thine still the heart of a patriot to warm,
Thou hast yet to thy nation a work to perform.

"It was right, noble Williams! that thou should'st arise
From a seat in these halls to a seat in the skies;
Thou hast left to thy country a pure spotless name,
And for aye shall her sons the rich legacy claim."

Washington, February 26, 1842.

TOBACCO CHEWING.
Suppose a tobacco-chewer to live fifty years, and every day consume two inches of solid plug, which amounts to 6,075 feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco half an inch thick, and two inches broad. Now I should like to know what a young b. ginner would think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and he were told that to chew it up would be one of the exercises of his life, and that it would tax him \$2,095. I guess he would think it a pretty considerable job.

And suppose he could behold a lake of dark, slimy tobacco juice as wide and as deep as Lake Erie, and were told that in chewing up the mile and a quarter of tobacco, he would necessarily spit or squirt out of his mouth the same quantity of the like filthy fluid; I guess he would not undertake the job at all. What do you think of it, Mr. Editor?

[For the Patriot.]
Youth, beware of the Intoxicating Cup!—It is often said, and certainly true, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, for any disease. Therefore, as drunkenness is one of the most destructive diseases that prevails in our land, it stands us most in hand to guard against it; and, until the complaint gets too fast a hold, every man may be his own doctor if he will.

Drunkenness, like the mechanical arts, is learned by example and practice. No man is born a mechanic; neither does any man come into the world a drunkard, or scarcely ever have a relish for the pernicious stuff that will intoxicate him, until it is prepared by the nurse or parents who persuade him it is good, &c.

Not only the consumer, but the whole community feels the effect of it; like the troubled sea, tossed to and fro by the stormy winds, our land is invaded with trouble misery and woe under its influence. It cannot be, and I believe is not, denied, by any party, that it is more destructive to the peace and happiness of the community, than any other evil practice of the country. It stands us highly in hand, then, to seek out the most effectual plan to put it down. Self-experience is a good teacher: I have formerly, for a long time, been devoted to the destructive cup. At present I am relieved from its burthen and influence. How long it may hold God only knows; but I hope and feel that, by the help of Prov. lence, it may continue while life shall last. Therefore the plan I would prescribe is **total abstinence** from all things that intoxicate.

Some may say, a dram of a morning is no harm—father says so—he gives it to me, and I'll take it. The appetite at length calls for one before dinner—then before supper; perhaps at length two before breakfast, two before dinner and the same before supper; then perhaps, if company happens in, a pint before bed-time. Thus the habit is formed by degrees; you get drunk often, behave indecently, expose yourself to ridicule and contempt, and feel the intolerable lash of remorse in your sober moments. Stop, youth! I say, let you be swallowed up in irremediable ruin by the deceitfulness of intoxicating liquors—giving way to a deluded and craving appetite, and keeping company with your supposed friends the social grog-drinkers!

I have a word of hope for the consolation of the habitual drunkard who would reform. I myself was measurably raised in a still house; drank abundantly, but did not often get drunk while young; but for nearly forty years I have been in the habit of frequent intoxication, but not to such excess as to lose the power of reflection altogether. Often times I have set resolutions that I would get drunk no more, but as often failed—until this last one, which has not failed as yet, and my faith is strong that by the assisting hand of Providence I shall hold out faithful to the end—that I shall be en-

abled to resist the influence of the tempting and soul-destroying cup the remainder of my days, but the few or many.—Don't consider yourselves past all healing; it is never too late to do good; while there is life there is hope. Set a firm unshaken resolution that you will be once more free, and live like free men. No more pollute your lips with that poisonous stuff that stupifies and destroys the sense that God hath given us—that not only prevents us from the improvement of our talents and being useful members of society; but makes us stark run-mad fools, miserable and despised on earth, brings us to untimely graves, and worst of all to woe and misery hereafter. **RED NECK.**

We have cheerfully made space for the above extracts from friend "Red Neck's" communication, which we regret was too long to publish entire. The writer affords an instance of a man of good natural sense battling manfully, and we are gratified to say thus successfully, against the most tyrannical and powerful habit that ever takes captive the bodies and souls of men. **Eds. Pat.**

COTTAGE BIBLE.
"THE Cottage Bible, and Family Expositor; containing the Old and New Testaments, with practical expositions and explanatory notes. By Thomas Williams, author of 'The Age of Infidelity,' &c. To which are added, the references and marginal readings of the Polyglott Bible, together with original notes, and selections from Bigsby's Comprehensive Bible, and other standard works, introductory and concluding remarks on each book of the Old and New Testaments, and a valuable chronological index." Edited by Rev. William Patton.

An Agent for the sale of the Cottage Bible is now in this country, where he will remain for a short time. From the numerous recommendations of this work the following are selected:
From Rev. S. Remington, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I have cursorily examined the Cottage Bible, and am much pleased with the work. It is well adapted to the present wants and circumstances of the Christian public. Its general remarks upon the chapter—its simple and comprehensive definitions of scripture terms—its marginal references and quotations, make it contain an immense quantity of matter in a very small compass. I admire the work because it is so *concise*. He who reads is left to decide for himself; the plain meaning of the text being given without deducing therefrom those points of doctrine which have rent the Christian Church from time to time with severe divisions, and finally separated it into so many distinct branches; while the *fundamental* truths of the Bible, to which all Christians may subscribe, are here *clearly stated*, and fully illustrated. Thus it appears exceedingly free from those *denominational peculiarities* which distinguish most of all the works of this kind at the present day, by which public patronage is circumscribed. I will only add, I am much gratified that a work so valuable as this now offered to the public can be obtained so cheap. He who is able to purchase a common Family Bible, for about the same amount may have a *Compendium*. The Cottage Bible is therefore a work which I can very cheerfully recommend to my brethren and the public in general."

From Drs. Miller and Alexander, Professors in Princeton Theological Seminary, and Rev. Joseph H. Jones, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, New Brunswick, N. J.—extract:
"On the whole, we are of opinion that these volumes are very valuable and well adapted to the use of families, and theological students, whether in or out of the ministry. The amount of condensed critical information which they contain, is really astonishing; the cream of many large volumes appears to be here collected.—The Tables, also, which are here inserted through the work, and appended, are rich and useful; and the addition of the marginal readings and references, from the Polyglott Bible, gives a high value to this edition. Indeed, we think that all the changes made in the plan of the publication, by the American editor, are judicious, and are such as to render the work more valuable than the English edition. We feel, therefore, to recommend 'The Cottage Bible' to all persons who take a delight in the study of the Sacred Scriptures; and by giving extensive circulation to these volumes, we believe that you will promote the cause of truth and piety in our country."

Greenborough, Feb. 1842. 3

BARGAINS FOR HARD TIMES.
THE subscriber has on hand a large stock of ready built carriages, of various kinds, such as Coaches, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Carriages, &c., and is prepared to fill any order in any style and on short notice. He will sell on terms precisely adapted to the present hard times, and much lower than he has ever before offered to the public, for prompt pay, or in any exchange that can be agreed on.
His work is built of the best materials, and his workmen in all the various branches are regular-bred, consisting of Northern and Southern men upon whom the utmost reliance may be placed in the execution of their different departments of business.
REFERENCES:
Baltimore—Gov. John M. M'chenry.
Greenborough—J. & R. Sloan, McAdoo & Scott, A. & W. Westley, James Melver.
Wentworth—Barnock & Woodlen.
Yanceyville—Rev. John Hank, Dr. Allen Gunn.
Clemmonsville—Rev. Joshua Bethel.
Orange Co.—Chester Fauncett, Esq.
Danville, Va.—Col. J. Price, Col. Robert Wilson, Col. Nathaniel Wilson.
Halifax, Va.—Isaac Durham, Esq.
Henry Co., Va.—Rev. J. C. Taylor.
All of whom either have my carriages in use, or are well acquainted with my work, and will feel no hesitation in recommending it to the public.
Harness furnished suitable for each carriage.
All kinds of repairs done on short notice and at the lowest prices.
Also all kinds of plating done for coach-makers, saddlers and harness-makers, at very low prices and in the very best manner.
If you wish to buy, please give me a call, and try one for a bargain.
Accommodation furnished for gentlemen, servants and horses upon moderate terms.

THOMAS THOMPSON.
Thompsonville, Rockingham, N. C.,
February, 1842. 4 13

Every description of work always on hand at Greenboro', where it may be had on application to Mr. James Melver.

TO MECHANICS.
A BEAUTIFULLY printed and embellished paper, entitled the "AMERICAN MECHANIC," is published weekly at No. 31 Ann street, New York, by Van-nel & Porter, and devoted to the Mechanic Arts, New Inventions, and Scientific Improvements in general. Each number contains a description of at least one new Mechanical Invention with an engraving. Terms \$1.50 per annum, of which one dollar is required in advance.

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

TEETH! TEETH!!
COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orris's Tooth Wash, Rose Tooth Powder, Carb. Lignipity, Tooth Brushes, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Tooth-licks.

D. P. WEIR.

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. 33-11

MYSTERIOUS.
From the New York Herald.
A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1818 up to recently, been bent nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!! We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it.—We will give inquirers his address, and doubt not his humble feelings will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—those who request his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been done?
Answer.—By the *Indian Vegetable Elixir* internally, and *Heves' Nerve and Bone Liniment* externally. For sale at

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

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

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1841.
Martha Irvin alias Irwin,
vs.
Robert Irvin alias Irwin.

Petition for Divorce and Alimony.
IN this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Irvin, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore adjudged and decreed that publication be made in the Greenborough Patriot for six weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, on the first Monday after the Fourth Monday in March, 1842, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the Petition heard ex parte.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at office, Feb. 1842. Issued the 26th of Feb. 1842.
ANDREW HUNT, c. s. c. 3 10

NINETEEN PIANOS FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.
Nash, Peterburg, Virginia.

IF YOU WANT THE FAIREST TERM 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 11

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. **W. R. D. LINDSAY.**
January 10, 1842.

RANKIN & McLEAN
RETURN their thanks for the liberal patronage which they have received at the hands of a generous community, and promise that no pains shall be spared on their part to merit a continuance of the same. They have now a good stock of **DRY GOODS** on hand for the time season. Also, a good stock of **GROCERIES**, to wit:
3000 lbs. St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
2500 " Rio, Laguna and Cuba Coffee,
1000 " Sweet, English & Mountain Iron,
1200 " Nails, assorted sizes.
15 kegs No. 1 and extra White Lead,
10 boxes No. 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
2 Hhd. Molasses,
800 lbs. fresh Lard,
1 Hhd. fresh Fish.
Also, a small lot Nova Scotia Grind Stones.
January, 1842.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Omsted's Dictionary, Leverett's Lexicon,
Ainsworth's Philosophy, Cooper's Virgil,
Fisk's Classical Literature, Græca Majora,
Anthon's Horæ, Anthon's Sallust,
Ovid, Juvenal, Smart's Cicero, Livii,
Patterson's Cæsar, 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 Stationery. For sale by November 15, 1841. **J. & R. SLOAN.**

JUST TO HAND A FRESH SUPPLY OF ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
embracing Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
December 13, 1841. **JESSE H. LINDSAY.**

Buckwheat Flour—600 or 700 lbs. Buckwheat Flour, for sale by Feb. 7.—521 **GEORGE ALBRIGHT & SON.**

WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

FROM and after Friday, 11th instant, the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier and Enquirer will be enlarged to the size of the Daily paper, and offer inducements to the advertiser and general reader, such as have rarely been presented by any papers in the 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 advertisements in the Daily paper on Wednesdays and Saturdays, will also appear in the Semi-Weekly paper for these days, without any additional charge to the advertiser. This publication will, of course be mailed with the Daily paper of the same date, and carry to the reader 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 newspaper in the broadest sense of the term, as it necessarily will be, from containing all the matter of the Daily Courier, and at the same time very miscellaneous and literary, by reason of selections and republications set up expressly for insertion in this paper.

The politics of the Courier & Enquirer are too well known to the Public to require any explanation. It was this paper which first gave the names of Whigs and Lococoes to the two great parties in the United States; and could its counsels have prevailed at Harrisburg in December, 1839, HENRY CLAY would now have been the President of the United States. Its motto now is, "Justice to Harry of the West, let the consequences be what they may;" and it is the only paper in the great commercial empire of the United States which has assumed and will maintain this position.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

To single subscribers, three dollars per annum.
To two or more subscribers, less than six, to be sent to the same post office, two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

To six subscribers, and less than twenty-five, to be sent to not more than three different post offices, two dollars per annum.
To classes and committees over twenty-five, in number, to be sent in parcels not less than ten to any one post office, one dollar and seventy five cents per annum.

In no case will a WEEKLY COURIER be forwarded from the office for a period less than one year, or unless payment is made in advance; and when the funds sent are below par, they will be sold at the current rates, and discount be deducted from the amount carried to the credit of the subscriber. In like manner, when postage is not prepaid will be deducted from the amount enclosed. All Postmasters are authorized by the Postmaster General to forward funds for subscribers free of postage; and all remittances made through Postmasters will be at our risk.

General Agents, Carriers, &c. &c. will always be supplied with any number of copies they may require, on giving four days' notice, at four dollars per hundred.

The Daily Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, in consequence of its great circulation, has been appointed the official paper of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States to publish all notices and other proceedings in cases of Bankruptcy in the Southern District of the State of New York; and all such notices will be inserted at least once in both the weekly and semi-weekly papers. We shall also publish in our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly papers, a full list of all the applications in the United States for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law.

Prices Current and Reviews of the Market will of course be published at length in each of the three papers.

Country papers with which we exchange are respectfully requested, if convenient, to give this advertisement one insertion and call attention to the same; and every daily, weekly, or semi-weekly paper in the United States with which we do not exchange, will be entitled to an exchange for at least one year, on giving this advertisement an insertion and calling public attention to it.

The weekly and semi-weekly of Saturday next will contain the first four chapters—all that have appeared—"Our Mass, or the Life Guardsman," by the author of "Charles O'Malley." New York, February 8, 1842.

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
Balmey	Cassa	Balsam fir
Barberry	Skunk cabbage	Cholera syrup
Bayberry	Slippery Elm	Dysentery do.
Bitter Root	Spice bitters	Dandelion ex.
Birth Root	Unicorn root	Lobelia tinc.
Composition	Blue cohosh	Anti-spaedic tinc.
Conserve	Black do.	Tinct. Myrrh
Columbo	Sassafras	Campbor
Ginger	Lobelia (green)	Oil Lemon
Golden Seal	" (brown)	" Cassia
Woman's Friend	Anti-bilious powds.	" Cloves
Lady's Bitters	Anti-dyspeptic pills	" Peppermint
Diaphoretic pow's	Anti-bilious pills	" Spearmint
Hemlock	No. 6	" Tanzy
Houndboud	No. 4 Bitters	" Sassafras
Nervine	No. 3	" Hellebore
Pond Lilly	Blood Root	" Anis
Pleurisy Root	Mandrake	Syringes
Poplar bark	Cinno	Bitter-sweet
Pipsisway	Cinnamon	Rhubarb
Prickly Ash	Gum myrrh	Gamboge
Vermifuge, sup.	Cough powders	Nerve ointment
Sphenard	" syrup	Felon salve
Rheumatic tinc.	Pulmonary balsam	Bitter tonic
Wine bitters	Ointment for scald	Cancer plaster
Witch hazel	" burns	Pink Root
Clary	Healing drops	Tooth powders, &c. &c.

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

All applications for medicines, or medical services, will be promptly attended to. The cash, for medicine, will always be required. H. T. WEATHERLY & CO., Greenboro', Guilford Co. N. C. January, 1842 54-11

FOR SALE.
2 BAROUCHES, 2 Buggies & Harness. Having no use for them, bargains can be had. Terms to suit. Call and see. **J. & R. SLOAN.** Jan. 1842.

DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES; RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.
Whether produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured 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.
Abyssinian Mixture, (in liquid and in paste.)
Gold-Mine Balsam, for bilious and nervous affections, colds, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Persons wishing to procure any of the Medicines, will please to direct their orders, with the amount, (post paid), to **DR. KUHLE'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA**, or to any of the following Agents in N. Carolina:
J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro', Guilford Co.
Barnock & Woodlen, Wentworth, Rock's g'o.
J. & F. L. Lawson, Lenoirville, "
John N. Brent, High Rock
Hargrave, Guithier & Co., Lexington.
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
Price, Dickinson & Co. Yanceyville, Caswell
N. J. Palmer, Milton.
G. W. & C. Grimme, Raleigh.

In Virginia,
E. H. Atkinson, Danville.
Col. C. D. Bennet, Pittsylvania C. H.

The Medicines may be obtained from my Agents at the same prices as I sell them at my office in Richmond, Va. 25-11

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

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

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Greenborough, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of **NUSS & 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, not which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Valins of a superior quality, from \$150 up to \$350; 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 Accordeons, of a pattern 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 of Lere.

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 Greenborough, and throughout the State of North Carolina.

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

GREENBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of Greenborough Female College will be held in Greenboro' 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, Greenboro', N. C., or to the Agent of the Board, the Rev. Jas. Reid, Reidsville, Rockingham, N. C. **M. 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 11

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