

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME IV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1842.

NUMBER 9.

BY SWAIN & BURGESS.

Price: Two dollars and Fifty Cents a year, in advance; or Three Dollars, after three months from the date of subscription. Failure on the part of any subscriber to order a discontinuance within the year, will be considered indicative of his wish to continue.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per square of 14 lines or less, for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance.

Letters to the publishers must be post-paid, or they cannot be attended to.

SEQUEL TO "CAPT. RICE'S TREAT."

Some few years since a gentleman residing near a hundred miles from this, travelling in the neighborhood of Arkansas on a collection expedition, had occasion to call upon a "customer," whom we shall call John Smith—not the immortal John Smith, Jr., who writes for the newspapers, but in all probability a relation of the "great original," whose portrait hangs upon a peg against the cabin wall. "Being as he thought in the neighborhood, but not knowing precisely the whereabouts of the aforesaid John Smith, he accosted a copper-colored specimen of the old North Carolina State, who was rather listlessly at work in front of a cabin, hewing out an axle-tree for an ox cart from a pine sapling.

Traveller—Good morning, sir; will you have the goodness to direct me to Mr. John Smith's?

N. C.—Certainly, sir; if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. Why, John Smith and me came out together from North Carolina. We cut that new road leading across that branch and over that hill. We—

Traveller—But, sir, will you have the kindness to tell me where he lives?

N. C.—To be sure I will. As I was saying, if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the road to John Smith's. Why, sir, John Smith and me married sisters; and he has got the smartest wife in all these diggings. She—

Traveller—No doubt of it, sir; but sir, I want to see him, and have nothing to do with the good qualities of his wife. Will you direct me?

N. C.—Of course I will, as I said before, if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. But as I was observing, his wife can spin six cuts a day, besides attending to family fixings.

Traveller—She may spin sixty for all I know or care; but that has nothing to do with my question. I wish to find her husband—will you tell me where he lives?

N. C.—Will I tell you where John Smith lives? Well, that's a good one. I tell you again, that if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives. Why, sir, as I said before, we came from North Carolina together. And he has a yoke of the truest pulling oxen in all these parts. His negro man Jim is the smartest—

Traveller—My dear sir, it is growing late, and I wish to get on. If you can direct me, why don't you do it? I ask you again will you tell me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—Haven't I told you a dozen times if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is where John Smith lives? Haven't I told you that we came from North Carolina together? But speaking of his boy Jim—he can pick out his hundred weight of cotton in a day, and shell out a turn of corn for all at night, and no mistake. Besides, sir,

Traveller—Zounds, man! what have I to do with Jim—or his cotton—or his corn? I have asked you a plain question, which I will ask again. Is there, or is there not, such a man as John Smith living in this "section," and if you know the way to his house, will you point it out to me?

N. C.—And zounds, man! haven't I been a telling all the time that there is such a man as John Smith living in these diggings—and if there is any thing in the world I do know it is the way to his house! I tell you again, we not only came from North Carolina together, but cut out that new road leading across that branch and over that hill. Why, sir, John Smith has the smartest little daughter you ever saw. She has only just begun to school for two years, and has got as far as "inflection."

Traveller—Confound his daughter, and her inflection, too! I think you have got that for yourself. For when I ask you a plain question, which you might answer in half a dozen words, you spin me a long yarn about roads, wires, negroes, even, and little girls. Now do, that's a good fellow, just talk a little more like a man of this world, and show me the road to John Smith's.

N. C.—Don't you confound John's darter, mister; she's my niece, and a smart one she is, too. Why you are as techious as a skinned eel; and won't let a body direct you when they are trying to do it with all their might. To be short with you, as you seem to wish it—I tell you again, that if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. I tell you again, we came from North Carolina together—we bought land together, at a dollar and a half an acre—we bought 200 acres a piece—we cut out that new road leading across that branch and over that hill, together. John Smith's land lies just across that swamp, but he don't live there now. You see the land here, sir? It is just about the finest track you ever saw in your born days. Just look at them tall sweet gums by the pond—twice that 'emmon, and he a whopper!—at least three feet across the stump. You see—

Traveller—I see. I am not likely to get an answer out of you to-day; so I may as well keep on. I ask you now, and for the last time, will you, or will you not, direct me the way to John Smith's?

N. C.—And I tell you now, and for the twentieth time, if there is any thing in this world I do know, it is the way to John Smith's. But I must tell you about his fine blooded mare and Timoleon filly. She took the pass last Saturday was a fortnight, at the Big Deer Lake, course, like falling off a log. She's a holy critter, I tell you—and throws it down a little thicker on the grit—and shoots a head a little faster than the fastest kind of lightning.

Traveller—Good day, sir. And my old Nick

take John Smith, his wife, daughter, negroes, and sundries in general; and you and your "amplification" in particular. (Put spurs to his horse in a fit of absolute despair of obtaining a direct answer to a simple question.)

N. C.—The same to you, sir; and may old Nick take you and your horse too. Why, I never seed such a man. He kept asking, and asking; and I kept telling, and telling—and he wouldn't listen a single bit. Why, he wouldn't even wait till I told him what John gave for his mare, besides a hundred other little things, that would have been great news to him, and made the time pass off agreeable. Well, let him go ahead. But if he goes on that road he's started on in such a hurry, we won't get to John Smith's, and that's some comfort, any way. (Resumes the hewing of the axle-tree.)—*Appet.*

Letter from Henry Clay.

The Whigs of Wake county, in a public meeting held some time since, appointed a committee to invite Mr. Clay to attend the Whig State Convention, on the 4th. In answer to the invitation Mr. Clay has sent the following excellent letter:

WASHINGTON, 21st March, 1842.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter, transmitting a Resolution adopted by the Whigs of Wake county, in conformity to which you have invited me to attend the Convention of the Whigs, which is to be held on the 4th of April, at Raleigh.

Having long entertained an anxious desire to visit North Carolina, I have delayed answering your letter, under the hope that I should find no circumstances or considerations opposed to my enjoying the gratification which such a visit, at this time, would afford. But I regret to be compelled to say, without advertent to other reasons, that the pressure of occupations, incident to the final termination of my service in the Senate of the United States, deprives me of the satisfaction of accepting your invitation, and obliges me to postpone a visit which I hope God will spare me to make hereafter.

I rejoice to hear of the fine spirit which prevails in North Carolina, and that the great Whig party of that State is about to assemble in Convention, for the purpose of deliberating on the present difficult and delicate position of public affairs. Our Country, brought to the verge of ruin, by a long mal-administration of its General Government, the sad effects of which pervade every section of the Union, and are painfully visible in every leading out-look, had reason to hope, after the glorious issue of the ever memorable struggle of 1840, that misrule would cease, and measures, founded in wisdom and experience, would be adopted, to restore the prosperity of the Nation. I need not say how crucially, in some important respects, all have been disappointed. Our actual condition may be described in a few words. Instead of mutual confidence between the acting President and Congress, there is mutual distrust. Instead of his throwing himself upon the principles and the party that elevated him, he makes war upon both. Instead of harmony and co-operation, there is discord and opposition. A President without a party, and parties without a President! A President, denouncing his friends, and counting his political opponents, who, in their turn, without entertaining for him the least respect or confidence, give him flattery and praise enough, just to deceive and delude him. A President, who affecting to soar in an atmosphere above that of all parties, and to place himself upon the broad and patriotic foundation of the whole nation, is vainly seeking, by a culpable administration of the patronage of the Government, to create a third party!

This, gentlemen, is a faithful picture of the present posture of our national councils. There may be those who will think that it would be most prudent not to exhibit it to the gaze of the world. But I believe that public virtue, and the public interests, are always better subserved by promulgating rather than concealing the truth. And, accustomed as I have been to its language, throughout my whole life, I trust that the precious privilege of fearlessly uttering it, will abide with me, during the short remnant of my days.

The existing state of things is anomalous and embarrassing. But genuine patriotism takes counsel only from its duty and its devotion. Unappalled by difficulties, whatever may be their magnitude, it redoubles its resolution and its courage, as they increase and multiply, and finally triumphs over all obstacles which lie in the way of the honor, the prosperity or the happiness of the country.

The Whig party, by a faithful adherence to its principles, at the hazard of being proscribed by those whom it advanced to high power; and the members of the late cabinet, by a voluntary surrender of exalted stations, which they believed they could no longer hold without dishonor and disgrace, have demonstrated to the whole world that with them the love of country is paramount to the love of office. I am sure, that in the good old North State, in which the first Declaration of American Independence was made, there will be a cordial response to this sentiment.

Gentlemen, let us persevere in this upright course. I go into retirement, but I shall not be there an idle or indifferent spectator, without sympathy, or interest in the welfare of the Union. I only pass from one sphere of action, where it is doubtful whether in the actual condition of the public councils, I could render any public service proportionate to the private sacrifices I should certainly make, to another, although more circumscribed sphere, in which I shall still find duties to perform towards our common country.

I request you, gentlemen, and the Whigs of Wake county, to accept my profound and grateful acknowledgments for the honor done me, by the invitation to attend your Convention, and by the friendly sentiments with which its transmission was accompanied.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant.

H. CLAY.

To Messrs. Richard Hines, &c.

From Stephens' Incidents of Travels in Poland, &c. BATTLE OF GROKOW.

The battle of Grokow, the greatest in Europe since that of Waterloo, was fought on the 25th of February, 1831, and the place where I stood commanded a view of the whole ground. The Russian army was under the command of Diebitsch, and consisted of 142,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, and 312 pieces of cannon. This enormous force was arranged in two lines of combatants, and a third of reserve. Its left wing between Wawre and the marshes of the Vistula, consisted of four divisions of infantry, of 47,000 men, three of cavalry, of 10,500, and 108 pieces of cannon; the right consisted of three and a half divisions of infantry of 31,000 men, four divisions of cavalry of 15,750 men, and 52 pieces of cannon. Upon the borders of the great forest opposite the Forest of Elders, conspicuous from where I stood, was placed the reserve, commanded by the Grand Duke of Constantine. Against this immense army the Poles opposed less than 50,000 men and 100 pieces of cannon, under the command of Gen. Skrzinecki.

At break of day the whole force of the Russian right wing, with a terrible fire of 50 pieces of artillery, and columns of infantry, charged the Polish left with the determination of carrying it by a single and overpowering effort. The Poles, 6,500 men and 12 pieces of artillery, not yielding a foot of ground, and knowing they could hope for no success, resisted the attack for several hours, until the Russians slackened their fire. About ten o'clock the plain was suddenly covered with the Russian forces issuing from the cover of the forest, forming one undivided mass of troops. Two hundred pieces of cannon, posted on a single line commenced a fire which made the earth tremble, and was more terrible than the oldest officers, many of whom had fought at Marengo and Austerlitz, had ever beheld. The Russians now made an attack upon the right wing; but failed in this attack as upon the left, Diebitsch directed the strength of his army against the Forest of Elders; hoping to divide the Poles into two parts. One hundred and twenty pieces of cannon were brought to bear on this one point, and fifty battalions, incessantly pushed to the attack, kept up a scene of massacre unheard of in the annals of war. The Polish officer who was in the battle told me that the small streams which intersected the forest were so choked with dead that the infantry marched directly over their bodies. The heroic Poles, with twelve battalions, for four hours defended the forest against the tremendous attack. Nine times they were driven out, and nine times, by a series of admirably executed manoeuvres, they repulsed the Russians with immense loss. Batteries, now concentrated in one point, were in a moment hurried to another, and the artillery advanced to the charge like cavalry, sometimes within a hundred feet of the enemy's columns, and there opened a murderous fire of grape.

At three o'clock the generals, many of whom were wounded, and most of whom had their horses shot under them, and fought on foot at the head of their divisions, resolved upon a retrograde movement, so as to draw the Russians on the open plain. Diebitsch, supposing it to be flight, looked over to the city exclaimed, "Well then, it appears that after this bloody day I shall take tea in the Belvedere palace." The Russian troops debouched from the forest. A cloud of Russian cavalry, with several regiments of heavy cuirassiers, at their head, advanced to the attack. Col. Pienka, who had kept up an unrelenting fire from his battery for five hours, seated with perfect sang froid upon a disabled piece of cannon, remained to give another effective fire, and then left at full gallop a post which he had so long occupied under the terrible fire of the enemy's artillery. This rapid movement of his battery animated the Russian forces. The cavalry advanced on a trot upon the line of a battery of rockets. A terrible discharge was poured into their ranks, and the horses, galled to madness by the flakes of fire, became wholly ungovernable, and broke away, spreading disorder in every direction; the whole body swept helplessly along the fire of the Polish infantry, and in a few minutes was so completely annihilated that, of a regiment of cuirassiers who bore inscribed on their helmets the "Invincibles," not a man escaped. The wreck of the routed cavalry, pursued by the lancers, carried along to its flight the columns of infantry; a general retreat commenced, and the cry of "Poland for ever" reached the walls of Warsaw to cheer the hearts of its inhabitants. So terrible was the fire of that day, that in the Polish army there was not a single general or staff officer who had not his horse killed or wounded under him; two-thirds of the officers, and perhaps of the soldiers, had their clothes pierced with balls, and more than a tenth part of the army were wounded. Thirty thousand Russians and ten thousand Poles were left on the field of battle; rank upon rank lay prostrate on the earth, and the Forest of Elders was so strewn with bodies that it received from that day the name of the "Forest of the Dead." The Czar heard with dismay, and all Europe with astonishment, that the crosser of the Balkan had been foiled under the walls of Warsaw.

All day, my companion said, the cannonading was terrible. Crowds of citizens, of both sexes, and all ages, were assembled on the spot where we stood, earnestly watching the progress of the battle, sharing in all its vicissitudes, in the highest state of excitement as the clearing up of the columns of smoke showed when the Russians or the Poles had fled; and he described the entry of the remnant of the Polish army into Warsaw as sublime and terrible—their hair and faces were begrimed with powder and blood—their armor shattered and broken, and all, even dying men, were singing patriotic songs; and when the fourth regiment, who had particularly distinguished themselves in the battle, crossed the bridge and filed slowly through the streets, their lances shivered against the cuirasses of the guards, their helmets broken, their faces black and spotted with blood, some erect, some tottering, and some barely able to sustain themselves in the saddle, above the stern chorus of patriotic songs rose the distracted cries of mothers, wives, daughters, and lovers, seeking

among this broken band for forms dearer than life, many of whom were then sleeping on the battle field.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Advocate.

The Creole Affair—War with England.

Our readers will find in another column some account of the debate in the British Parliament on the Creole affair, from which it seems the English Government have no idea of giving up the multi-tudes of Nassau, in compliance with the demand of our Government, but, on the contrary, have actually ordered their release from captivity. The question now arises whether their refusal to surrender these criminals and failure to make indemnity to the owners of the slaves for their loss, will constitute just ground for war, if (as is probable) they should persevere in their refusal. This is a grave question, and should be maturely weighed, the consequences of such a conflict would deeply affect all the interests of humanity. The spirit of the American People will not brook any invasion of their rights by a foreign Power, and if such a case can be made out, we should apprehend war as the only sad alternative. Is this the case?

It seems to be conceded on both sides that no treaty stipulations exist on the subject, and this circumstance appears to excite regret in Parliament. The question must stand, then, upon the broad basis of the Law of Nations, and as this code does not regulate or even recognize the existence of a right of property in slaves, it follows that all we can charge upon England in the premises is a failure to observe and respect those rules of national comity which are recognized between civilized and friendly nations. Of this we have just witness to complain, and, acting upon the principle of the *lex talionis*, to visit the consequences of her impoliteness upon herself in her future intercourse with us. But this gives us no grounds of war, any more than the failure of a neighbor in private life to return visits and requite civilities would constitute just cause for an assault. We do not suppose that our Government would go to war upon an intangible abstraction—or upon a question of politeness or national etiquette. The calamities of war are too vast in the estimation of an enlightened and christianized age, like the present, to justify any nation at the tribunal of public opinion in embroiling its citizens in a contest which did not involve questions of sound substance and vital importance. Besides, for reasons which will appear sufficiently obvious, we would rather take issue with England in the field on any other of the questions of national debate between us than the case of the *Creole*; for, though the particular circumstances of our own position in regard to slavery would place us upon perfectly justifiable ground in a contest involving this right, if a proper case were made out, it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make those circumstances understood or appreciated abroad. If we are to have war, which every friend to humanity in both countries would deprecate, let our Government take care to place the grounds of it upon the right of search, or some other ground of the strongest and clearest propriety.

Terrible Death of Robert Potter.

From the Caddo Gazette of the 12th instant we learn the frightful death of Robert Potter, formerly of Granville county, in this State. "He was best in his house by an enemy named Rose. He sprang from his couch, seized his gun, and, in his nightclothes, rushed from the house. For about two hundred yards his speed seemed to defy his pursuers, but, getting entangled in a thicket, he was captured. Rose told him that he intended to act a generous part and give him a chance for his life. He then told Potter he might run, and he should not be interrupted till he reached a certain distance. Potter started at the word of command, and before a gun was fired he had reached the lake. His first impulse was to jump in the water and dive for it which he did. Rose was close behind him, and formed his men on the bank ready to shoot him as he rose. In a few seconds he came up to breathe; and scarce had his head reached the surface of the water when it was completely riddled with the shot of their guns, and he sunk to rise no more."

Temperance.—The distilleries in the cities of New York and Brooklyn have heretofore consumed from 4 to 5000 bushels of Corn and Rye per day in the manufacture of spirits. The progress of temperance, has been so great that they now consume only 1500 to 2000 bushels per day, and the stock of spirits on hand is unprecedentedly great.

Mr. Carey appears to have been as successful in South Carolina as in other parts of the country in promoting the great Temperance reformation. Upwards of 500 persons signed the total abstinence pledge in Charleston, 275 in Columbia, and about 50 in Cheraw. Every where he is successful in reaching the feelings and judgment of confirmed toper, and inducing them to become prominent members of the Society.—*Fay. Obs.*

Mr. Tyler has made two nominations to the Senate for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, both of which have been rejected. The first was Mr. Barker, by whose negligence under Jackson and Van Buren Swartwout was enabled to carry on his abstractions of the public funds. Gen. Harrison removed him; Mr. Tyler reinstated him, and when nominated to the Senate, that body very properly refused to confirm. The next was Col. Stuart of Maryland, who was rejected on the ground of incompetency, the office being one of the most important in the government.—*Fay. Obs.*

Old Virginia sending her Cotton Cloth into the heart of New England!

A very large portion of the Sheetings and Shirts manufactured in North Carolina are shipped to New York and Philadelphia for sale.—*Observer.*

Free Trade.—The sticklers for free trade will find a striking illustration of the heauties of the system, so far as England is concerned, in the following rates of duties laid on American products by the British Government: Duty on wheat 100 per cent.; Indian corn 200; oats 300; barley, rye, and buckwheat, 200; potatoes 150; beef 15 00

pork 150; butter 50; cheese 50; hay 115; cotton 5; rice 150; tobacco 900; timber 250; sugar 250; whiskey 2500; fish, prohibited; fruit 200 per cent.; and we are called upon to admit every article manufactured in England free of duty into this country, because our products are admitted so free into British ports that the restrictions imposed upon them amount to almost a complete prohibition!—*National Eagle.*

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from a Virginian now in Texas, dated on board the steamboat Dayton,

March 18th, 1842.

"It is now ascertained that only about 1000 Mexicans have approached the Texian line, and when the large force, which report says is advancing from Mexico, will invade Texas, is very uncertain. The people of Texas are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and I believe nothing is more heartily wished for, than the approach of the enemy. Probably more than one half of the adult male population, west of the Trinity river, are this day under arms, and most of those who remain at home seem to mourn the necessity which keeps them back. I have visited San Antonio, (one of the most interesting towns on the continent,) about a month ago, and left there the very day before the news of the approach of the Mexicans was received. It was captured but has since been retaken by the Texans."

From the New Orleans Bee of the 25d of March. FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam ship *Neptune*, from Galveston, which she left on Sunday, the 20th ult., we have received our files of Texas papers to the 19th inst., and a number of private letters. Besides these we have been favored with the perusal of various official documents, which enable us to give a summary of the news, and indications of future movements that may be relied upon.

From the last advices, the Mexican forces, after plundering San Antonio, had begun their retreat to the Rio Grande, loaded with spoils. The impression in Texas was, that the invading army was comprised principally of Mexicans residing near the border. The circumstances of their being commanded by General Officers, left no doubt of the national sanction to the incursion; but the retrograde movement created the belief that the descent upon the country had been prematurely made.

Gen'l. Burleson, at the head of 1,500 men was pressing forward with all despatch to overtake the enemy, with every prospect of being able to accomplish his object, as the Mexicans were too much encumbered with spoils to make a quick retreat. It was the intention of Gen. Burleson to cross the Rio Grande, and maintain a position in the enemies country until driven back by an overpowering force. A body of 1,500 hundred men was being concentrated to support Gen. Burleson. The Galveston Advertiser of the 21st inst. gives the following encouraging account of the defenses of the Island of Galveston, which is the key of the Republic:

"Synopsis of the military movements of the last two weeks in Galveston. The brig-of-war *Wharton* has been provisioned, and will be ready to go to sea by Wednesday. The *Zavala*, provisioned and equipped for harbor and coast defence will be ready to go to the east end of the island this day. Two batteries are nearly completed and lying artillery sufficient for the defence of the island has been mounted, and is ready for service.

"The general enthusiasm of the community has been so great that it has extended even to the fair sex, and several of the good ladies of our city, have been industriously engaged, for the last few days in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

"There has been contributed within two weeks past, by the citizens of Galveston, about twelve thousand dollars in provisions, munitions of war and money. The steamer *Lafite* and two other vessels armed and equipped have proceeded down the coast.

"It is worthy of remark, and does credit to the liberality of our citizens that the large amounts contributed in this city have been entirely voluntary—noting approaching to the odious practice of impressment has been attempted to be practised amongst us—all has been a spontaneous free will offering on the altar of patriotism. If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberality which pervades the whole Republic—and we believe it is—the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people."

So confident were the citizens of Galveston of being able to defend that place, that they had equipped no less than 250 men for the general operations of the army.

The most important intelligence brought by the *Neptune*, is the certainty of the invasion of Mexico. Santa Anna has raised a spirit that he can never lay. His letters to Col. Bee and Gen. Hamilton had reached Houston, and dispelled every lingering doubt of his intention to violate the assurances made to President Houston of procuring the recognition of Texas. The publication of these letters, the tone of insult and defiance that pervades them has stimulated the enthusiasm of the people and brought the Government to the support of the popular will. On the 17th inst., President Houston caused the following letter, in the nature of a proclamation, to be issued through the public press:

"City of Houston, 17th March, 1842.

"Dear Sir—The news by the express from Austin to the 13th inst., is that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage and march slowly. Col. Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier are marching to overtake and beat them.

"War shall now be waged against Mexico, nor will we lay our arms aside until we have secured the recognition of our independence. Until then

I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of Armies.

Your friend,
HOUSTON.
Mr. H. STREIGHT.
The poverty of the Government has not, thus far, impeded the preparations for war. The citizens contribute whatever can be spared. Every man arms and equips himself, or is provided with accoutrements by the assistance of private individuals. In Houston, the merchants have thrown open their stores to supply clothes for the recruits.

Our private letters assure us that the invasion of Mexico is inevitable. The people have for a long time been anxious for it, and the Government has at length come into their views. The Republic has taken the ground she ought to have assumed from the beginning of her national existence.

We have before us an official letter of President Houston, from which we make a few extracts, evolving more distinctly the objects now in contemplation.

"If troops should be raised in—[we leave this blank to be filled by the imagination of our readers.—Editors.] at the call of this Government, prepared for conquest, they may rely upon the fact, that they will be allowed the privilege of the Texian banner to cross the Rio Grande and pursue conquests to the WALLS OF MEXICO!"

Another extract will perhaps open up visions of romance to ardent minds, so bewitching in their character that we cannot refrain from inserting it. It is in these words:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the property captured by them upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare and the soil which they conquer—glory, victory and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country and her dictator has declared that the Anglo-Saxon race shall bow to the will of a Despot."

These are rich terms. The Texian government has too long delayed placing the difficulties with Mexico upon this footing, and now that repeated wrongs, perfidy and actual invasion have forced her into her true attitude, we predict for her a career of glory and honor. President Houston, it seems to us, should, long ago, have abandoned all confidence in the pledges of Santa Anna, however solemnly made, and discharged from his bosom any hope of amicably arranging the relations of the two countries, growing out of the gratitude of the Despot for the donation of his life, under circumstances that would have justified the Texans in hanging him to the next tree. It is not in the nature of Santa Anna to remember obligations of gratitude except to what the appetite for revenge.—He possesses one of those minds which cannot be softened by kindness or controlled by the better impulses of humanity. He is treacherous, cruel and arbitrary. As well might a lamb seek safety in the lair of a tiger as Texas appeal for justice to the honor of such a Fiend.

In the Neptune Col. Washington and Mr. Andrews came passengers. The former on the part of the Texian government and the latter in behalf of the Committee of Safety of the City of Houston and Harris county. They have taken lodgings at the Saint Charles Hotel, where they will be happy to see their friends and others desirous of being better informed as to the advantages to be derived from migrating to the rich prairies in which their country abounds. The nautical position of the United States affords a splendid opportunity to our fellow citizens for carrying on a traffic in merchandises, needful in such cases to the belligerent parties, and we doubt not the occasion will be embraced by our enterprising young men.

[From the New Orleans Bee of March 25.]
LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the invasion of Texas.
By the arrival of the steamboat Col. Woods from Galveston, whence she was despatched on the 22d, brings the confirmation of the invasion of Texas by an overwhelming Mexican force. It appears that the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio, was a device to allure the Texian troops assembled in haste to go in pursuit, before they were fully drilled and disciplined.

Shortly after the steamship Neptune left Galveston (which vessel reported the retreat of the Mexicans from San Antonio) an Express arrived bringing intelligence of the advance of 9,000 men on the Matamoros road towards Victoria, and reporting 12,000 additional troops on the upper road, marching upon San Antonio. The forces which recently captured San Antonio, constituted the van guard of the 12,000, under the command of Vasquez. The impression is that the Texian army of 1,500 men, under Burleson, will follow the retreat of the van guard, until brought within the power of the main army.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER living 8 miles west of Ashboro', on Monday night the 25th of March last, a close-cut sorrel MARE, of common size, eight years old, has some white marks on her back occasioned by the saddle, and some marks of the harness; her right hind foot is white. I will handsomely pay any person who will give me information about the said mare, or bring her to me. Address Ashboro', Randolph county, N. C. **WILLIAM WOOD.**
April 13, 1842.

STOMACH RESTORATIVE
VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC WINE BITTERS
Perfectly harmless.

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

Candles.—About 100 lbs. Candles for sale by **RANKIN & McLEAN.**
SUMMER HATS.—A lot of fine Brush and Palm Leaf Hats just received and for sale by **RANKIN & McLEAN.**

RICE.
THERE (600 lbs.) of Rice, just received, and for sale by **RANKIN & McLEAN.**
A superior article of **TORRADO** manufactured by McCorkle & Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va. for sale by **J. R. SLOAN.**

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Tuesday Morning, April 12, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

[Election 4th of August.]

FOR PRESIDENT

HENRY CLAY.

Of the United States.

Mr. Clay's valedictory address, on leaving the U. S. Senate, in our next.

The Annual Examination of the Caldwell Institute, and the Edgeworth School, are now in progress.

CONGRESS

The most important business transaction since our last notice, was the passage, by the House, by a vote of 105 to 86, of a Bill for the extension of the Loan of 1841, and for an addition of five million dollars thereto. It is expected also to pass the Senate.

W. A. Winborne has been appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy for the county of Guilford, and John M. Logan Commissioner.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Monday, April 4, 1842.

The Convention assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. Frederick J. Hill, of Brunswick county, who moved that, for the purpose of organizing the body, a temporary Chairman and Secretary be appointed: whereupon Henry P. Poindexter, of Surry, was appointed Chairman, and being conducted to his seat, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Weston R. Gales was appointed Secretary pro tem.

On motion of W. W. Cherry, of Bertie, the Secretary was directed to call over the names of the counties, with a view of ascertaining which were represented, and the number of Delegates in attendance.

The counties represented, and the Delegates in attendance were as follows:

ANSON.
Alexander Little, W. R. Myers, Dr. W. P. Jennings, E. Nelson, John A. McRae, Thos. S. Little, D. C. Lilly, Y. H. Allen, Dr. Wm. Mendenhall, F. Pearson, Gen. James M. Waddell.

BERTIE.
Geo. S. Holly, W. J. Holly, John Devereux, Jr., W. W. Cherry, and William M. Clark.

BUNSWICK.
Fred. J. Hill, Saml. Potter.

BURKE.
Thos. Butler, J. A. Caldwell, S. B. Erwin.

CABARRUS.
D. M. Barringer, Joseph W. Scott.

CHATHAM.
William Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

CHATHAM.
Wm. Albright, Isaac Clegg, W. S. Horne, N. A. Steadman, Ben. J. Hoozer, Sandford Harris, Dr. Henden, John S. Towner, Maurice Q. Waddell, G. M. Brazier, Wm. C. Steadman, Wm. Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J. Jenkins, T. J. Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton, Wm. A. Hayes, Thomas Whitehead.

STOKES.

C. H. Nelson, F. Fries, W. Withers.

SURRY.

H. P. Poindexter.

WARREN.

C. P. Green, Barwell Pitchford, Thomas N. Alston, Dr. S. W. Eaton, Dr. Chas. Skinner, William P. Little, James A. Williams.

WAKE.

John Hinton, Johnston Bushee, Chas. Manly, Geo. W. Haywood, Henry Harris, Wm. Ashley, W. F. Clark, Alfred Jones, S. Stevenson, Geo. E. Badger, Jno. W. Harris, R. Tucker, Wm. Boylan, Richd. Hines, R. W. Seawell, John H. Manly, Jno. Hunter, W. R. Gales, A. G. Banks, S. F. Patterson, F. H. Reeder, Dr. Hicks, W. H. Hood, W. J. Clark, Dr. Montague, Parker Rand, John Ligon, W. W. Holden, F. L. B. Harris, Dr. W. M. Crenshaw, Wm. Crenshaw, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Wm. Laws, Willie J. Fuller, Nat. Warren, T. J. Lemmy, J. D. Powell, H. W. Miller.

On motion of Dr. Hill, a committee, consisting of one member from each congressional District, was appointed, to recommend to the convention suitable officers for the same. The chair appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the committee, viz:

W. W. Cherry, George E. Badger, David Carter, Dr. E. T. Brodnax, C. C. Nelson, Wm. Albright, Edw. W. Montfort, D. M. Barringer, Charles R. Eaton, S. B. Erwin, Edward J. Hale, H. P. Poindexter.

On motion of W. L. Long, of Halifax, the convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

per. And are these Banks established by them able to redeem their engagements by specie?—This at least we should have a right to expect from the lovers of an exclusive hard money circulation. Let the depreciated notes of Alabama and Mississippi, selling as they are every where at a most disgraceful discount, worthless for the payment of a debt, and scarcely available to purchase a loaf of bread—let these wretched paper rags answer the question! Let the broken Banks of Maine answer and cover those with confusion who profess one thing and practice another, who falsely charge upon their opponents their own political misdeeds.—In advantageous contrast with these States might be placed, did time permit, the conduct of those States which during the same period were under the direction of Whig councils, but we must content ourselves, with stating one illustration of this. Of the Whig States, Massachusetts and Connecticut made the largest proportionate increase of their Banking Capital and yet neither did more than double it. But what a difference is found between the issues of their Banks and those of Mississippi and Alabama! So far from being depreciated and worthless, they are quoted in Philadelphia on the 1st of January last, at a premium of 4 per cent.—Thus it may be seen, that the Locofoco while they rail at the Whigs for establishing good Banks that issue sound currency, do themselves establish unsound Banks which issue notes depreciated and almost worthless.

Having then, as your committee think, acquitted the Whig party of all just censure for the past, it remains to inquire what should be their action for the future. That our position is both strange and difficult, cannot be denied, and should not be concealed. But it has no difficulty, which cannot be overcome by energy and concert of action. The Whig strength is undiminished. If then this strength be the same now as in 1840, it is manifest that it is sufficient to secure success. To this end it requires only to be put forth, and surely the motives are not less strong to enforce its exertion now, than in 1840. Our principles have lost none of their value, nor we any part of our attachment to them. We still desire—earnestly desire a just and economical administration of the Government, a sound currency of uniform value, in which industry may receive without loss its just reward. We desire that the legislation of the country should be in fact as well as in form in the hands of a majority of the people and of the States, and be directed for the equal protection and advancement of every citizen and every interest of our country; that offices should be given only to able and faithful men, should be created solely for the good of the people and neither extravagantly compensated nor continued beyond the demands of the public business. We are still clearly in favor of confining a President to one term, as the most effectual means of checking the corrupt abuse of power, and we still believe that Executive patronage has increased to a dangerous and alarming degree, and ought without delay to be diminished. We are still opposed to that exercise of the Veto power, by which one man overrules the opinions, and disappoints the hopes of millions, and dictates to a whole people the terms on which they may be permitted to legislate. We still detect as unwise and dangerous, the Sub-Treasury scheme, by which the whole revenues of the country are placed under the control of one man already armed with immense power, and by which all the safeguards necessary to prevent the abuse of that power are in effect removed, and the nominal President of a Republic converted in fact into an absolute dictator. We are still opposed to the application of the Public Lands to the benefit of particular States, either from favoritism to those States or to purchase support to a political party. We are still opposed to those lands being retained by the General Government for its ordinary purposes, and still insist that these lands, the special purposes for which they were ceded having been accomplished, of right belong to the States, and the proceeds of them ought to be without delay paid over to the several States to be disposed of for such purpose as they may think proper. We are still opposed to, and detest that unhalloved ambition, which, for the purpose of gaining political support, seeks to introduce divisions between the different classes of society, to array the rich against the poor and the poor against the rich, to teach that the different portions of the community have separate and irreconcilable interests, and thus to dissolve that cement of mutual dependence and affection which binds society together and gives strength to our Republican Institutions. We utterly abhor the doctrine of repudiating State debts—that recent fruit of mature Locofocoism, by which our country has been disgraced, its credit nearly ruined, and which is as unwise and impolitic as it is dishonest and demoralizing. We still believe that the ascendancy of our political principles will tend to promote, and those of our adversaries to destroy the welfare and freedom of our country.

This thinking, and thus feeling, we entered the contest of 1840, and our efforts were crowned with a glorious success, against majorities in both Houses of Congress, co-operating with a President, who wielded the whole power and patronage of the Government, for the purpose of securing his continuance in office. Why, then, should we doubt the result of a conflict in which, though opposed by the Executive power and patronage, assisted by an artful and unscrupulous minority, in Congress, we are yet supported by a majority of that body, besides the vast array of true-hearted Whigs, who so nobly rallied for their country, under the immortal HARRISON, and whose devotion and patriotism the treachery of his successor can neither alarm nor seduce!

But to make our strength efficient, we must be UNITED AND ORGANIZED. To this end, it seems to your committee expedient, that some one should be selected as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, who truly holds and will truly carry out, the great principles to which that party stands pledged—one, whose opinions are understood by himself, and known by others—whose sincerity and devotion have been unequivocally witnessed by his public services, and on whom, his country can securely rely, for a frank, manly, intelligent and patriotic administration of her affairs. Such a man is HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

In regard to the selection of a candidate for Governor, it seems only necessary to announce the already declared and decided preference of the Whig party of the State. They are unanimous in calling for the re-election of our present excellent Chief Magistrate. Honored and esteemed by them,

before his elevation, his official conduct has served to confirm and strengthen every prepossession in his favor, and his name and character, identified with the reputation of the State, are endeared to their affections by the gross injustice and vilification, wantonly heaped upon him, by the party rancor of our opponents, for an honest and fearless discharge of his public duties.

In order to a perfect organization of the Whigs of the State, your committee would respectfully suggest, that our friends in every county, be desired to hold meetings to appoint committees of vigilance and correspondence, composed of members from each election precinct, or other local subdivisions of the county, the members in each precinct to form a sub-committee, specially charged with the superintendence of the precinct to which they belong, the whole together forming one grand committee for the county; that both the general and sub-committees be earnestly entreated to hold meetings from time to time, as their convenience will admit, to collect, and distribute information—visit the good people within their bounds, explain to them the nature, and enforce the truth and value of Whig principles, and earnestly but affectionately press upon them the importance of attending the polls, and putting in their votes for men of sound principles and tried integrity,—that our friends in every part of the State, be warned of the necessity of maintaining strict union among themselves, of selecting by mutual conference, proper persons, as candidates for the ensuing General Assembly, to rebuke and put down the first appearance of jealousy or division, in their ranks; to watch against, and counteract the insidious efforts of our political adversaries, to delude the people, and to sow dissension among us; and to maintain and cultivate a spirit of harmony, and co-operation, amongst the whole body of the Whigs, as brothers, bound to each other by the most sacred ties, to forward the interests of a common country.

Fully to complete our State organization it will be necessary that a central Whig committee should be appointed, and charged with the general superintendence of the Whig cause throughout the State, and particularly with the preparing, publishing, and circulating such addresses and documents as may be necessary to advance Whig principles, to correspond with similar committees or other bodies of Whigs in other States and to unite with them in such measures as may be deemed best, in promoting harmony in Whig council and action throughout the Union. And your committee recommend that the said central committee be authorized, on the part of the Whigs of North Carolina, to unite with the Whigs of other States in selecting a suitable candidate for the office of Vice President, or to call a Convention of the Whigs of the State to be held at such time and place as they may deem expedient for that purpose, as well as for promoting the success of the Whig cause in the coming elections.

Should this plan for general and local organization meet the approbation of the Convention, and be fully carried out in action by our friends, no rational doubt can exist of our triumphant success in North Carolina. No reflecting Whigman would ever for using his best efforts to bring about this result. Let each one remember that on the next Legislature will devolve the election of a United States Senator and the adjustment of our Congressional and State Senatorial Districts, measures which will affect the political character of the State for years to come. Let him remember that the success of the Whig party will promote every interest of our country, while by its defeat, the reign of profligacy and corruption will be confirmed and perpetuated—a new course of experiments upon the business, the finances and the property of the country will be commenced, resulting in all probability in effects still more disastrous than those under which the people now suffer. Let him remember that he must bear the triumphant exultation of political adversaries, whose success he could have prevented; by whom no moderation has ever been exhibited, and whose fierce intolerance, stimulated at once by the recollection of former defeat and present victory, how shall he be able to bear, whose conscience shall accuse him of culpable neglect of duty in the hour when exertion might have saved his country. Above all let him remember that the political privileges with which a kind Providence has blessed him, bring with them corresponding obligations and for the fidelity with which he improves them to the accomplishment of just and honorable purposes he is responsible not only to his country but his God.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend the adoption of the Resolutions which accompany this report.

NO. 1.
Resolved, by the Whigs of North Carolina in Convention assembled, That the death of William Henry Harrison was an event deeply to be lamented by every friend of his country—and that subsequent events have taught us to regard it as the greatest calamity which has befallen the nation.

NO. 2.
Resolved, That the great Whig principles for which the contest of 1840 was waged and won, are as dear to us now as then; and that neither the desertion and treachery of supposed friends, nor the taunts and opposition of known and open adversaries, shall depress the energy or cool the ardor of our efforts to promote and perpetuate those principles as the best safeguard of our country and the best inheritance of our children.

NO. 3.
And whereas, John Tyler, the present President of the United States, was nominated by the national Whig convention which met at Harrisburg in December, 1839, as the Whig candidate for the office of Vice President, and accepted the said nomination, and was by the exertions and support of the Whigs of the United States, elected to that office;

Resolved, That when by the death of William Henry Harrison, he succeeded to the first Magistracy, he was bound by every consideration affecting the integrity of man, to carry out in his administration the great principles of the party by which he was elected;

And whereas, The said John Tyler, instead of thus discharging the duties of the high office so devolved upon him, has renounced the principles and abandoned the party which brought him into power; whilst by a docting the measures and wooing the support of a party, lately the object of his declared opposition and distrust, and by scarce disguised profligacy in the application of the patronage of the Government, he has attempted, and is attempting with utter disregard of dignity and duty, to buy up a party, and thus secure to himself a re-election; Therefore

Resolved, That this convention disavows all political connexion with, and support of, the said John Tyler; approves the proceedings and address of the Whig members of Congress at the close of the late Extra Session, and holds the Whig party discharged from all responsibility for the conduct of public affairs whilst controlled by the present Administration.

NO. 4.
Resolved, That Henry Clay, of Kentucky, by eminent abilities, extensive knowledge, sound judgment, liberal and patriotic views, and by long, arduous and untiring devotion to the service of his country, has entitled himself to the undivided confidence and support of the people of the United States—and that he possesses the first place in the affections of the whole Whig party of this State; and therefore,
Resolved, That this convention do for themselves, and the Whigs of North Carolina, propose and nominate the said Henry Clay for the next President of the United States, and do pledge themselves to give the nomination a hearty and persevering support.
And this convention does earnestly and respectfully urge the Whig party of the Union to unite with their brethren of North Carolina in this nomination, and in steady and constant efforts to promote its success.

NO. 5.
Resolved, That the whole official conduct of John M. Morehead, in his present exalted station, merits the hearty approval of this convention, and that the Whig party of the State, relying with entire confidence upon his integrity, intelligence, impartiality, diligence and economy in administering the affairs of the State, do with one heart and one voice desire his re-election; and therefore,

Resolved, That this convention, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do hereby nominate him for re-election in August next.

And although this convention are sensible of the objections which lie against a canvass of the State by an official personage like the Governor, and cannot, as a general practice, recommend or approve the same, yet considering the efforts now making by the Locofoco candidate for that office, as well as by others of the party, by artifice and misrepresentation, to delude the good people of North Carolina into the support of that candidate for Governor, and to prejudice with them the Whig cause and Whig principles, this convention deem the present occasion on which, all objections against the practice should yield to the welfare of the people, that supreme law of patriotic minds; and therefore,

Resolved, That Governor Morehead ought, in the judgment of this convention and he is hereby respectfully desired to meet and address his fellow citizens, when and where he shall deem it necessary, in order to prevent the success of those efforts and to promote the cause of truth and sound political principles.

NO. 6.
Resolved, That the law passed at the last Session of Congress for distributing among the States the proceeds of the Public Lands, is a wise and just law, founded upon the unquestionable right of the States, resulting from the Acts and Deeds of cession, and was in no sense a gratuitous donation. That Congress have no moral right to repeal the same, and that the late Message of the President of the United States, urging that body to said repeal, deserves decided reprobation.

And the Legislature of North Carolina, having in the name and on the part of the good people of the State, repeatedly declared the right of the States to the Public Domain, condemned every attempt to dispose of that Domain inconsistent with that right, and called upon her Senators and Representatives to urge her claims to her portion thereof, and the funds justly her own, according to her interests in the public lands being needed, (besides other wise and good ends,) for developing her resources and diffusing amongst the poor children of her population the blessings of moral and intellectual cultivation.

Resolved, That the people of the State should not, and in the opinion of this convention, will not consent to have the said funds withdrawn from them, and will regard any law of Congress who, after her claim has been acknowledged, and provision made by Congress for its satisfaction, may support such withdrawal, as disregarding the plain interests, violating the declared will, and sacrificing the just rights of the People.

[The above report was unanimously adopted by the convention. The remainder of the proceedings have to be deferred until next week.]

THE CONVENTION.
Notwithstanding the late disheartening and disastrous political events, and the disadvantageous circumstances of the times, the Whigs of the old North State had a remarkably full, harmonious, and inspiring gathering together on the 4th. The anniversary of the death of Harrison was kept with hearts still sincere and strong in the cause of the country.

From the well known causes calculated to depress the spirits and subdue the energies of the Whigs,—the busy season of the year, the pecuniary embarrassments, and the "strange and difficult" position of the party—we confess we did have fears that the convention would be small, and its results unsatisfactory. But the event dispelled our fears, and rekindled a hope and faith in the ultimate success of what we believe to be the most correct political principles, and the wisest governmental measures. A desire and determination was expressed to "carry out the true principles of the Government," and a just and warm appreciation was manifested of the patriotism and services of certain eminent servants of the State and the Union. In the deliberations all was unity and harmony;—every one felt that the emergency required it. The sacrifice of the time and expenses of near two hundred and fifty citizens, from various and distant parts of the State, was cheerfully made upon the altar of the public good. Good seed has been sown, and sown in good ground; and it will spring up, and ultimately produce fruit, some thirty, some sixty and some an hundred fold.

The experienced Editor of the Raleigh Register says—
"We have been conversant with public bodies, in and out of North Carolina for many years, but we have never witnessed in any assembly more decided talent, more dignified and orderly deportment, greater harmony of action, or more perfect unanimity of sentiment. And this must be the judgment of every dispassionate mind." He also says, it was "the largest and most imposing political assembly ever convened in North Carolina with the exception of the mass convention of 1840."

The cool and correct Editor of the Star has the following:—"A large proportion of the counties was fully and ably represented; and their deliberations augur the best results to the great Whig cause. Energy, power and great practical vigor and sagacity were in all they did; each member seemed enthusiastically devoted to the glorious cause of the constitution and the country; and every movement of the convention was marked by sound sense, dignity and order. Let the spirit which glowed in this noble and honorable body but go abroad through the length and breadth of this good old commonwealth, and it requires no spirit of political prophecy, to predict the utter prostration of 'democratic' pretensions, and the most splendid and permanent triumph of those principles and measures which have been endeavored and consecrated to the Republic by the uniform sanction of its wisest and greatest statesmen."

The Report of the committee of one from each county represented, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, is a noble paper. It will be read with admiration and profit by every Whig in the country. The Resolutions, besides embodying the sense of the convention, will at once command the unqualified approval of every

true Whig in the State. The nomination of Mr. CLAY for the Presidency, it was thought by some, might be premature. But the reasons given by the speakers (which will in due time appear in print) were such as to satisfy all present of the propriety of the step. We all now know to whom the Whig suffrage will be given, and men's minds may be at rest till the time for action arrives. The name of that faithful and long tried public servant was received with enthusiastic acclamation by the convention.

And the Resolution nominating Mr. MOREHEAD for re-election to the gubernatorial chair of the State was received with not less enthusiasm. The resolution was immediately passed by the convention, and a committee appointed to inform the Governor of this nomination. He returned a message that he would respond in person; whereupon he was conducted into the Hall and delivered an address, in his own happy style, not only gratifying to the members of the political party to which he belongs, but to the State pride of every North Carolinian who heard him. He alluded to the memorable canvass of 1840, when the Whig standard was placed in his hands, inscribed with the names of Harrison, Tyler and Morehead. The first of these names had been obliterated by the hand of death, the second had been blotted by desertion, and only his own was left. But, he said, when this flag was first confided to his care he provided no tacking to take it down—it was nailed to the mast—it might be cut down by the enemy, but it should never be struck! Gov. M. spoke of the pledge he had made at his inauguration, to be governor of the State and not of a party. This pledge his conscience told him he had faithfully and scrupulously adhered to. And he now said and reiterated, that no matter under what circumstances he might be elected to the exalted and responsible station of Chief Executive, he would still be governor of the State and not of a party. He expressed his belief in his success at the coming election, and his gratefulness for the confidence and honor bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens of North Carolina, and closed amid the loud and heart-felt applause of the meeting. "Our Governor," as his political adversaries decisively style him, is emphatically the Man of the People, it any citizen ever deserved such title.

The convention was entertained with some fine and able speaking:—Gen. Dockery, of Richmond, on taking the chair as President; Mr. Poindeexter, of Surry, Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, and Mr. Badger, on the Report and Resolutions; Gov. Morehead, accepting the nomination; and on the evening of adjournment Mr. Long, of Halifax, Mr. Barring, of Cabarrus, and others. We have not space for even the most meagre sketches of what was said—in fact, the sentiment and the eloquence of Mr. Badger should never be murdered by being reported in any but his own language. Mr. Gales, we were gratified to see, took notes for the Register, and a faithful report of all that was said may be expected.

On Tuesday evening the Governor gave an Entertainment to the Delegates, to which the citizens of Raleigh, without distinction of party, were also invited; and in the language of a Salisbury contemporary, you may guess how "honest John Davis's wife" cakes disappeared.

DIED.
In this county, on Monday the 28th of March, at the residence of Mr. James Thom, Miss Eleanor K. Thom, daughter of David Thom Esq., dec'd.
In this county, on the 7th of April, 1842, Nancy McLean, about 80 years of age.

Notes and Money Stolen.

ON Wednesday night, the 23d of March, ult., my pocket-book was stolen, from the house of Mr. Watson Wharton, containing the following papers, viz: Three notes on Nathaniel Blackwell, given in 1840; the amount of the first six hundred and eleven dollars, due January 1st 1841, with a credit of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifteen cents; the second, given at the same time, due January 1st, 1843, with interest from January 1st, 1841, amount eighteen hundred and thirty-four dollars; the third, given December 22d, 1840, with nine months credit, amount one hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents.

A note on George and Alvy Kirkman of fifty-seven dollars, given December 22d, 1840, nine months credit.

One on James Denny for eleven dollars and forty-seven cents, given December 22d, 1840, nine months credit.

One on John Rankin for fifty dollars, given in February, 1841.

One on Joel and James Chipman for sixty-two dollars, given January 1st, 1842, due January 1st, 1843.

One on Benton and Stephen Trotter for fifty dollars, given February 22d, 1842, nine months credit.

One on Joseph A. McLean for eight dollars, given in 1841, with a credit of two dollars.

A receipt from David Wharton for nine dollars, to be credited on a note which he holds on me.

The pocket-book also contained \$17 25 in cash, namely, one five dollar bill and three four dollar bills, and 25 cents.

The public are hereby notified of the theft of the above notes and money; and I should be thankful for any information that would enable me to recover them, and detect the thief. JANE WHARTON.

Guilford co., April 9th, 1842. 9-2

CASH WANTED.
THE subscribers very respectfully suggest to all who are indebted to them, that they have engagements to meet this spring that cannot be postponed, and that they have no other resource but to collect from those who owe them. Their debtors will bear in mind that they have not urged nor pushed collection for 5 or 6 years past, and consequently hope that they will use every exertion to give them all the assistance which may be in their power. They earnestly hope that they may not be driven to the very painful necessity of forcing collection. J. & R. SLOAN.

April, 1842.

DUDLEY MILLS.

HAVING purchased the above establishment, in the Town of Greensborough, the subscriber will continue the business in all its branches.

Six Wool Carding Machines,
Two single and two double—are now in complete order for carding, and all wool sent to the mill, free from burrs and knots, shall be carded without delay.

The Saw and Grist Mills
still continue in daily operation. Being determined to share a share of public patronage, the subscriber, besides devoting all his own time and attention to the establishment, has employed all necessary hands to meet promptly the former custom of the Mills, and respectfully invites all to give him a trial.

April 8, 1842—9-3 JOHN H. CLAPP.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

April, 1842.
JUST received a lot of Leghorn and children's bonnets. RANKIN & McLEAN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE chairman of the board of superintendents of common schools, wishes to inform the citizens of Guilford that the March dividend from the Literary Fund of the State, (\$1233 40,) has been received, and is now in his hands subject to the order of the school committees. The dividend is paid for every child, between 5 and 21, twenty-one cents and a fraction—say 21 1/2—cents as follows:

Districts	Children	Amount.	Districts	Children	Amount.
1	107	\$25 15	20	103	\$22 94
2	150	34 57	21	230	42 10
3	125	26 31	22	182	36 31
4	176	37 04	23	230	41 11
5	177	37 25	24	181	36 10
6	145	30 52	25	74	15 58
7	142	29 29	26	118	31 15
8	129	27 15	27	260	42 10
9	102	34 10	28	220	40 31
10	146	30 73	29	234	40 25
11	179	37 07	30	232	40 25
12	111	24 00	31	122	25 68
13	132	27 78	32	106	34 94
14	85	17 89	33	170	35 78
15	123	25 89	34	214	51 35
16	114	24 00	35	705	41 05
17	151	31 78	36	202	42 52
18	131	31 78	37	89	18 73
19	85	17 89	38	294	61 88

6145 \$1233 40
The nett proceeds of the Literary Fund will be divided among the counties of the State semi-annually—every March and September. So the next dividend will be due on the 1st of September. What the amount will be is uncertain, and cannot be foretold with accuracy. The school tax of the county for 1841, will be due on the 1st of October, and will not vary far from \$800. As soon as these moneys are received, public notice will be given.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Chairman.
April 5, 1842.
Joseph Gibson, Esq., the former chairman, has requested me to say that he will, on Wednesday of April court, the 20th, be ready to hand over all money in his hands, to the districts not heretofore paid. Persons authorized to receive will please call upon him in Greensborough on that day.

Printed Blanks, furnished by the Literary Board of the State, for the returns of the committees for the schools of 1841, have also been left with me, and will be delivered, one to each district, on application by the committee. 9-2

Stray Mule taken up.

State of North Carolina, Guilford county.
TAKEN up, and entered on my Stray Book, according to law, by Nathan Bundy, living twelve miles southwest from Greensborough, a certain stray horse mule of the following description: a dark brown with a black stripe across his shoulders, and a black stripe on his back, four feet four inches and a half high, supposed to be six or seven years old, and valued at thirty-five dollars.
April 8th, 1842—9-3 W. M. MILLIS, Ranger.

JUST received 4 Hds. bright new Crop Molasses, 1 tierce (300 lbs. new crop) Rice. J. & R. SLOAN.

3 bags Java Coffee. 200 lb. double leaf Sugar.
200 lb. single do. 250 lb. Havana Sugar.
10 boxes of candles. 1 chest 15 lb. Gunpowder Tea.
10 bags Shot. 5 Kegs rifle Powder.
For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

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

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

State of North Carolina,
SURREY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1842.

James Bennett vs. Jefferson Cook
Justice's Judgment and levy on land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jefferson Cook, the defendant in this case has removed from the State. It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a newspaper printed and published in Greensborough, for the defendant Jefferson Cook to be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the said lands levied on shall not be condemned to plaintiff's use and an order of sale granted.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said court at office, this 30th day of March, 1842.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

Prady \$5

State of North Carolina,
SURREY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1842.

W. M. Cardwell vs. Jefferson Cook, et al.
Justice's Judgment and levy on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jefferson Cook, one of the defendants in this case, has removed from the State. It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a newspaper printed and published in Greensborough, for the defendant Jefferson Cook to be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the said lands levied on shall not be condemned to plaintiff's use, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said court at office, this 30th day of March, 1842.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

Prady \$5

State of North Carolina,
SURREY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb. Term, 1842.

W. M. Cardwell vs. Jefferson Cook, et al.
Justice's Judgment and levy on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Jefferson Cook one of the defendants in this case has removed from the State. It is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, a newspaper printed and published in Greensborough, for the defendant Jefferson Cook to be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Surry at the courthouse in Rockford on the 2nd Monday of May next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the said lands levied on shall not be condemned to plaintiff's use and an order of sale granted.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, clerk of our said court at office, this 30th day of March 1842.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.

Pr Adv \$5
Clover Seed.
20 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.
March 22d, 1841.

PLEA OF AN IDLE COUNSELLOR.
Gentlemen of the Jury: It is with feelings of no ordinary commotion that I rise to defend the character of my friend, who is charged with the crime of being a counsellor. I feel, gentlemen, that though a good deal of matter has been said, yet that the Judge here, yet that I am totally incompetent to present this case in that manner which is demanded by the importance of the subject. And I trust, gentlemen, that whatever I may lack in presenting the subject will be amply made up by your own good sense and discernment if you have any.

The counsel for the prosecution, gentlemen, will undoubtedly endeavor to prove to your eyes. He will tell you that this client is a man of fortune—that he is a man of unimpeachable veracity—that he is a man who would seem to fetch an action against another, merely to gratify his personal capriciousness—but let me retreat you gentlemen, to bow how you rely upon any specious reasoning like this. I say I apprehend that this case will be won by the fact that this client is a man of fortune, and that he is a man of unimpeachable veracity. I apprehend that if you could look into that man's heart, and read the motives that propelled him to fetch this suit, such a picture of moral turpitude and heart-felt ingratitude would be brought to light as has never before been experienced since the great Fall of Nigger.

Now, gentlemen, I want to make a brilliant appeal to the kind sympathies of your natures, and see if I can't win your judgments a little in favor of my unfortunate client, and then I shall fetch my arguments to a close. Here is a poor man, who has a numerous wife and children dependent on him for their daily bread and butter, wretchedly poor here, and arranged before an intellectual jury, on the charge of egotistically looking—yes, gentlemen, mark the idea, looking, six quarts of cider. You, gentlemen, have all been placed in the same situation, and you know how to feel for the misfortunes of my heartbroken client; and I hope you will not permit the natural gushings of your sympathizing hearts to be overcome by the superstitious arguments of my ignorant opponent on the other side.

The law expressly declares, gentlemen, in the language of Shakespeare, that what no doubt exists of the guilt of a prisoner, it is yet duty to lean upon the side of justice and fetch him in innocent. If you keep this fact in view, you will have the honor gentlemen, of making a friend of him and all his relations, and you can afford to look upon this fact that you did as you have been doing, but if you disregard this first point of law, set at naught my eloquent remarks, and fetch him in guilty, the silent twitches of conscience will follow you over every fair corn field, and my injured client, gentlemen, will be pretty apt to light on you some of these dark nights, as my cat lights on a saucer full of new milk. (Verdict not guilty.)

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
By virtue of a deed in trust to me executed by John Board for certain purposes therein named and mentioned, I shall on Monday the 15th day of April next, offer for sale at the courthouse door, in the town of Greensboro, the following tracts of land situated in the county of Guilford, to wit:

The tract whereon the said Board now resides, containing 200 acres, adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others.

Also one other tract, known by the name of the old Swan tract, containing 200 acres, adjoining the lands of John Irwin & Co., Salathiel Fisher and others.

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

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

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

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

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

Also one other tract, containing 44 acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. D. Worth and others, known as the Chapin tract.

Also one other tract, on the waters of Hickory Creek, adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others, known as the Irwin tract, containing 80 acres.

Also one other tract, known as the Cranor tract, containing 60 acres, adjoining the lands of Salathiel Fisher and others.

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

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

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

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

A reasonable credit will probably be given on the purchase money. Bids will be received until the day of sale.

JOH WORTH, Auctioneer.
Greensboro, March 12, 1842.

STUDY YOURS, GUILLFORD, VIRGINIA, 11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-230