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A SKETCH.

BY MRS. HARRIET E. R. STOWE.

It was a splendid room. Rich curtains swept own the floor in gracious folds half excluding the light, and shedding it in soft lives over the fine old paintings on the walls, and over the broad mirrors, that reflected all that taste can secomplish by the hand of wealth. Books, the forcet and most costly, hand of wealth. Books, the rarest and most costly, were around in every form of the most gorgeous hinding and gilding, and among them, glittering in ornament, lay a magnificent Bible—a Bible too beautiful in its appearance, too showy, too orna-mental, ever to have been meant to have been read -a hible which every visitor should take up to exclum, "what a splendid edition! what supero

And the master of the house was loonging on a sefs, looking over a late review—for he was a man of leisure, taste, and reading—but then as to read-ing the Bible!—that forms, we suppose, no part of the pretensions, of a man of letters. The Bible certainly he considered it a respectable book—a fine spectmen of ancient literature, an admirable book of moral precepts—but then, as to its divine erigin he had not exactly made up his mind,—some parts appeared strange and inconsistent to his reason—others were very revolting to his taste—true, he had never studied it very attentively, yet such was his general impression about it—but on the hole, he thought it well enough to keep at

clegant copy of it on his drawing room table. So much for one picture, now for another: Come with us into this little dark alley, and up a flight of rutinous stairs. It is a bitter night, and the wind and snow might drive through the crevi-ces of the poor room, were it not that careful hands have stopped them with paper or cloth. But for cold even with these decaying brands, on the hearth which that sorrowful woman is trying to kindle with her breath. Do you see that pale little thin with her breath. Do you see that pale little thinger, with large bright eyes, who is crouching someon her mather—hark! how she coughs—now lis-

"Mary, my dear child," says the mother, "de know." and the woman shivers as she sneaks.

" No, mother, not very," replies the child, again relapsing into that hotlow, omnous coughwish you wouldn't make me always wear your showl when it is cold, mother."

"Dear child, you need it most-how you cough to night," replies the mother,—"it really don't seem right for me to send you up that long street, now your shoes have grown so poor; I must go myself

"On! mother, you must stay with the baby—
what if he should have one of those dreadful fits
white you are gone—no, I can go very well, I have
get need to the cold, new."

But mother I'm cold," says a little voice from the scanty bed in the corner, "mayn't I get up and

Dear child, it would not warm you-it is very cold here, and I can't make any more fire to night."
"Why can't you mother?" there are four whole sticks of wood in the box, do put on one, and let's

" A., my dear mile Henry," says the mother. scottingly, "that is all the wood medic; has, and I has at any money to get more." And now wakens the sick baby in the little cra-

dle, and mother and daughter are both for some

time busy in attempting to supply its little wants,

And now look you well at the mother. Six months ago, she had a husband, whose carnings proceed for her both the necessaries and comforts of life—her children were clothed, fed and schooled without thought of hers. But husbandless and a lone, in the heart of a great busy city, with feeble health, and only the precarious resources of her health, and only the precarious resources of her needle, she has come rapidly from comfort to ex-treme poverty. Look at her now, as she is to night. She knows full well that the pale, bright eyed girl, whose hellow cough constantly rings in he cars, is far from heing well. She knows that cold, and exposure of ewary kind, are duity and surely wear-ing away her tife—and yet what can she do? Poor foul, how many times has she calculated all her foul, how many times has she calculated all her little resources, to see if she could pay a doctor, and get medicine for Mary—yet all in vain. She knows that timely medicine, case, fresh arr, and warmth, might save her-but she knows that all things are out of the question for her. She feels too, as a mother would feel, when she sees he She feels, once rosy, happy little boy, becoming pale, and anxious, and fretful-and even when he teases her most, she only stops her work a moment, and strokes his poor hittle thin cheeks, and thinks what a laughing, happy little fellow he once was, till she has not a heart to reprove him. All this day she and her little, shivering, hangry boy at her side whom poor Mary's patient artifices cannot always keep quiet; she has toiled over the last piece of man has told her after this he can furnish no more. And the little money that is to come from this is already proportioned out in her mind, and after at she has no human prospect of more. But yet the woman's face is patient, quiet, firm-

Nay, you may even see in her suffering eye some-thing like peace—and whence comes it! I will tell

You.

There is a bible in that room as well as in the th man's apartment. Not splendidly bound, to sure, but faithfully read—a plain, homely, much

Harken now while she says to her children, ble substances, to keep them from decay. Upon the rapid progress which it has made during the "Listen to me, my dear children, and I will read the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve last few centuries, in noble inventions and discoveries, running through the whole circle of art, seiheart be troubled, in my father's house are heart be troubled, in tay father's house are many manatons.' So you see, my children, we shall not always live in this little, cold, dark, room. Jesus Christ has promised to take us to a better home."

"Shall we be warm there, all day!" says the fittle how earnestly, "and shall we have enough to sea!"

"Yes, dear child," says the mother, "listen to

what the Bible says, 'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, for the Lamb which is in the midst of them shall feed them; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

"I am glad of that," said little Mary, "for mo-

"I am glad of that," said little Mary, "for mother, I never can hear too see you cry."
"But, mother," says little Henry, " won't God send us something to eat to morrow?"
"See," says the mother, "what the Bible says, 'Seek ye not what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, neither be of anxious mind. Por your Father, knoweth that ye have need of these things: "But, noother," says little Mary, "if God is our Father, and loves us, what does he let us be so poor for!"

"Nay," says the mother, "our Lord Jesus Christ was as poor as we are, and God certainly loved

"Yes, children, you remember how he said 'The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' And it tells us more than noce, that Jesus was hongry

Oh! mother, what should we do without the Rible!" says Mary

Now if the rich man who had not yet made up his mind what to think of the Bible, should visi this poor woman, and ask her on what she ground ed her belief of its truth, what could she answer Could she give the argument from miracles and prophecy? Can she account for all the change which might have taken place in it through trans-litors and copyists, and prove that we have a genuthen does she know that it is true! How, say How does she know that she has warm life

the does not believe these though she know that there is such a thing as air and sonshine?

She does not believe these things, she knows them; and in like manner, with a deep heart-consciousness, she is certain that the words of her Bi ble are truth and life. Is it by reasoning that the rightened child, bewildered in the dark, knows its mother's voice? No! Nor is it by reasoning that he forlors and distressed human heart knows the oice of its Saviour, and is still.

Gb, when the choid is lying in its mother's arms and looking up trustfully in her face, and see it you can puzzle him with metaphysical difficulties think that it is not his mother. You reasons may he conclusive—your argument manswerable—but after all, the child sees his mother there, and feels her arms around hun, and his quiet, unreasoning to hef, on the subject, is precisely of the same kind which the child of Christianity feels in the exist-ence of his Saviour, and the reality of all those bicssed truths which he has told in his word.

TEETH. The prevalence of defective teeth in this country

the general subject of remark by foreigners; and whoever has travelled in Spainwand Portugal, is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in those countries. Though not a cleanly eople in other respects, they wash their teeth of-en, and by means of tooth picks, carefully remove all substances from between them, after meals. A little silver porcopine, with holes all over its back o insert tooth picks, is a common ornament on the lining-table of Spain and Portugal. The general use of them creates so large a demand, that students at Coimbra sometimes support themselves by whit ling tooth-picks, which are sold, tied in small ounches, like matches. They are made of willows account of its toughness and pliability. els of metal are too hard, and are apt to injure he gums. There is the same objection, in a less degree, to quille. But willow tooth picks are pre rable to all others; and they have the advantage of being the most cleanly . for they usually break n the using, and are thrown away. Few sights remore offensive to a person of any refinement, than a tooth-pick that has been much used; it it moreover uncleanly, and, therefore, not healthy for the teeth. Food allowed to remain between the should be carefully removed after every meal, and the mouth thoroughly rinsed. This may seem to many like a great talk about a small matter, but these are simple precautions to take, and very slight trouble, compared with the agony of aching teeth, or a breath so offensive that your best frienddoes not wash to sit near you. A bad breath is such a detestable thing, that it might be a sufficient reason for net marrying a person with otherwise agreable qualities. It is moreover, perfectly inexcusable to transform oneself into a walking sepulchre-Nobody needs to have an offensive breath. A cateful removal of substances from between the teeth, rinsing the mouth after meals, and a bit of charcoal held in the mouth, will always cure a bad breath. Charcoal used as a dentifice, (that is, the enamel; but a lump of it held, in the mouth two or three times a week, and slowly chewed, has a wonderful power to preserve the teeth and purify the breath. The action is purely chemical. It counteracts the acid arising from a disordered somach, or food decaying about the gums; and it is this acid which destroys the teeth. A dear friend of ours, had, when about twenty years of age, a front tooth that turned black gradually, crumbled, and broke off piecemeal. By frequently chewing charcoal, the progress of decay was not only arrested but nature set vigorously to work to restore the breach, and the crumbled portion grew again, till the whole tooth was as sound as before! This I

know to be a fact. Every one knows that charcoal is an antiputresent, and is used in boxing up animals or vegeta

low that, or any gritty substance, in large quanti ties, or very frequently; but once or twice a week a little would be salutary, rather than otherwia little would be salutary, rather than otherwise.—
A bit of charcoal, as hig as a cherry, mercly held in the mouth a few hours, without chewing, has a good effect. At first, most people, dislike to chew it, but use soon renders it far from disagreesable. Those who are troubled with an offensive breath, might chew it very often, and swallow it but seldom. It is peculiarly important to chess but seldom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rinse the mouth thoroughly before going to bed; otherwise, a great deal of the destructive a-

cid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take bet ter care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewardpained too see young people losing their teeth merely for want of a few simple precautions; and one cannot enter stage or steam car without finding one cannot enter stage or steam car without finding the atmosphere polluted, and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as whole-some and pleasant as a breeze of Eden.—National

FACTS AND DATES.

Chronology of some important inventions, &c. Maps Globe- and Dials were first invented by Anximander in the sixth century before Christ.-They were first brought into England by Bartholo-

mew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at Athns, 562 B. C.

Plays were first acted at Rome, 239 B. C. The first public Library was founded at Athens, 526 B. C.

The first public Library was foudded at Rome.

The first public Library was founded at Alexanria, 284, A. D.

Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C. The Calendar was reformed by Julius Casar, 45

Insurance on ships and merchandise first made

Saddles came into use in the fourth century Horse-shoes, made of iron, were first used A. D

Stirruns were not made till about a century later. Manufacture of silk brought from India into Eu-

ope: 551 A. D. Pens first made of quills, A. D. 635.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into Eng and, A. D. 674 Pleadings in courts of judicature introduced,

figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe

y the Saracens, A. D. 991. Paper of cotton rags invented towards the close of the 10th century.

Paper made of linen in 1300. The degree of Doctor first conferred in Europe,

at Bologus, in-1130; in England, 1209.

The first regular Bank was established at Ven cc, in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407; that of Amsterdam in 1609, and that of Eng-

Astronomy and Geometry brought into England,

Linen first made in England, 1253.

Spectacles invented, 1280.

The art of weaving introduced into England,

Musical notes, as now used, invented 1330. Gunpowder, invented by Schwartz, of Cologne 320-40.

Cannon first used at the slege of Aligeziras,

Muskets in use, 1270.

Postols in use, 1544. Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttemberg,

Printing introduced into England, 1471. Post-office established in France, 1464; in Eng-

ind, 1581; in Germany, 1641. Turkeys and chocolate introduced into England,

rom America, in 1520.

Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot, 1560. First coach made in England, 1564.

Clocks first made in England, 1568.
Posatoes introduced into Ireland and England 1586.

The circulation of the blood, discovered by Har rey, 1619. The first newspaper published at Venice, 1630

first in France, 1631; first in England, 1641. Tea introduced into England, 1666.

The Steam Engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester, 1655. Fire Engines first invented, 1663. Turnpikes first made in England, 1663.

Bayonets invented in Bayonne, (whence their name,) 1670; first brought into use at the battle

of Turin, 1693. Stereotype printing invented, 1724. New style of Calchdar introduced into England.

Air Baftoons and Erostation invented in France

The first mail carried in England, by stagecoach,

The Cotton Gin invented in Georgia, 1794. Life Boats invented in Eagland, 1802. The first steamboat on the Hudson, 1807. The streets of London first lighted with gas

The above items show how slowly the condition of man has changed from age to age. During the first thirteen centuries of the Christian Era, there was hardly any improvement of mankind, in their social, political, or intellectual systems. The lib dencies, by the invention of printing, the reforms tion, and the introduction of fire-arms has produced

There is no diager in swallowing it; on the contrary, small quantities have a healthful effect on the inward system, particularly when the body is suffering from that class of complaints peculiarly and sought out the profound depths below; and incident to summer. It would not be wise to swall every place, and over all subjects mind is asserting and sought out the profound depths below; and in every place, and over all subjects mind is asserting its mastery and schieving its conquests.—Savan

KNOW LEDGE.

ENOWLEDGE.

Bentley's Miscellany, for September, contain mong other things the following:

Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missions

ry named Clarke, who went out to convert the na-tives of India to Christianity, but, failing in his efforts, returned in despair to Calcutta. We give the rest of the anecdote in the writer's own words:

One day our missionary learned, to his great joy, that a Brahmin of the very first rank had arrived in the metropolis. Determined to bring matters to an issue, Clarke wrote to him, and begged him to meet him on a certain day, when he undertook to convince him (the Hindoo priest) of the errors of his faith. To this the Brahmin consented, and at the time appointed the Heathen and the Christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds.

As as usual in polemical discussions, the contro-

versy was opened by several inconsequential que-ries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily In-dian taking care to confine himself to the defensive. Tired at length by this scene Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him-

you forbidden to eat any thing in which

animal life exists ?

" Have you ever broken through this law ?" Never.

" May you not unconsciously have been led into his crime !

"Impossible."

" Will you swear to it?" " Most solemly I do."

"Do you ever eat pomegranates?"

" Darly."

" Boog me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was com

Clarke, torning to a servant. His order was com-plied with; the pomegranates were brought, "Choose one." The Brahmin did so. "Cut it in two." With this direction be complied. "Piace it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. "Now look at it." The Brahmin did so; but no sconer did he apply

his eye, than he started back with affright, froit was perfectly alive with animalcular. puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate, (which perhaps, my readers are not aware is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit I looked a the awith insects than any other froit,) looked at it, examined it, replaced it, and again beheld the myriads of living creatures with which it was rife. He felt it with his hand to convince himself that there was no trick in the affair. Then suddenly drawing himself up, he slowly uttered 'Bus such hi

Enough—it is true."]
"You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously? That every thing being filled with animalcular, invisible to the naked eye, you can

neither eat nor drink without committing The absence Hindoo bowed. "Shall I show you how tull of similar insects every drep of water is !" "No! I have seen enough."

"Do you desire further proof?"
"I have a favour to ask."
"What is it? If I can, I will grant it."

"Give me your microscope. I cannot buy Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that mur

oing paid ten guineas for it; and, being a poor man, he could ill afford to part with it. But, as the Indian was urgent, almost to entreaty, he at leagth consented, (especially as he thought the etheir would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value.) and prescrited it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dash-

ed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.

"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clark-

in undisquised astonishment.
"It means, SiriChristian," replied the Hindoo in a cold, grave tone, "it means that I was a happy, a good, a proud man. By means of yonder instrument you have robbed me of all future happiness. You have condemned me to descend to my grave wretched and iniscrable!" With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quit-

ted the hall and soon after retired up the country

Be Cheerful .- Few things are more permicious than to sit and meditate on the aggravation of our afflictions, to con over the cycls, and dwell long on the dark aide. It creates a morbid sensibility which finds its food in this very course of conduct, and the mind may prey upon itself till it eats out its own vitality. So when we speak of our afflicits own vitality. So when we speak of our afflicthe dark things, and turn away from all the circum stances of mercy which accompany them, is wicked. It feeds the old and creates new troubles.—We should rather look at things as they are. We We should rather look at things as they are. may deeply feel our afflictions. But they are all ways attended with great mercies, and to overlook these is equally wrong. If we are not cheerful under afflictions—if we refuse to rejoice in all the rich kindness of God, we shall most assuredly fall into a complaining, marmoring state. We shall distruct God, and greatly injure our souls. May not much of what we count proper grief, be real rebellion against God?

The Ruling Passion .- Signurney, the colebrated punster, when near his death, overheard a serperson ned fallen into the well. Signourney painfully lifted up his head, and inquired, "I say, doctor-did he kick the bucket?" vant inform the doctor in a whisper, that a certain

Progression .- He that is good may hope to be better-he that is had may fear that he will become worse; for vice, virtue, and time, never stand still,

The Mormons .- Two Mormon elders recently sated Cincinnati and de livered addressess. have furnished the editor of the Republican with the following information in relation to the City of

Nauvoo:
"It was commenced, by the Mormons, being "It was commenced, by the Mormons, being then a small village of some twenty houses, in November 1736, and such has been its rapid growth that it now contains a population of 10,000 souls, and the number is rapidly increasing. It is 200 miles above St. Louis, noon the Mississippi river, at the head of Desmoines rapids. They have two extensive steam Sawmills, a large steam Flaming mill—a Tool factory, on a handsome scale—a Foundry—and a company of considerable wealth from Staffordshire, England, who are establishing the manufacture of the English China ware. They have many extensive public buildings in the course have many extensive public buildings in the course have many extensive public buildings in the course of construction, besides the famous temple, and there are a very large number of good houses and atores in the progress of construction."

The Eccentric Rowland Hill, among the nume. rous religious notices which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered the following; "A humble partaker in Christ deaires to know why brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to know why brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to church in a sumptuous carriage, when his divine Master never rode any where except on an ass?" Upon which pious inquiry, "brother Hill," shoving up his spectacles on his forehead, and with an air of great humility, thus commenced: "I would say in answer to my humble brother, that I have a carriage, but no heist such as our master rode. However, if my worthy brother will present himself at the door of my dwelling on next Lord's day, ready saddled and bridled, I will ride him to church!"

Mesmorten

We this week redeem our promise to copy the first sensible article we should find on the subject of "Mesmerism" or "Animal Magnetism." The article below, detailing the operation and phenomena of Mesmerism, is extracted from Oliver's Physiology, a work in high repute with the medical faculty .- Eds. Patriot.

"The expression, Animal Magnetism, is used in the expression, Animal Magnetism, is used in different senses, either to signify a peculiar state of the nervous system, giving rise to a series of phe-nomena of a very extraordinary kind, and produced by a certain influence, exerted by another individ-ual upon the person who exhibits them; or, secondly, to denote the processes which are employed to produce these effects. "We are told, that as two individuals are neces.

sary in performing these processes, certain condi-tions in the two are necessary for the success of the experiment. On the part of the person who is to be the subject of the magnetic influence, is required a nervous temperament, and a feeble and excitable constitution. Females subject to epi-lepsy, catalepsy, or other nervous disorders, are well adapted to the manifestations of the magnetic influence. In most instances, it is also necessary experiment, and a disposition to yield to the influence of this extraordinary agent. This condition, however, is not indispensable, though it is extremely favorable to the success of the experiment.

Persons have been thrown into a state of magnetic semanubalism without their knowledge of the means employed; and others, in spite of a strange repugnance to the experiment, and their carnest entreatives that the magnetizer would desist.

"On the part of the magnetizer, or the person who exerts this influence, are required also certain conditions. One of these is, a strong and energetthe effects in question, and a full conviction that he shall succeed in his attempts. The necessity of these moral dispositions in the two parties has given rise to no little ridicale in the opporate of Animal Magnetism, who lorget that the magnetic action is owing to a particular state of the nervous system, and that the moral dispositions required in nervous system.

" When these conditions exist in the two parties, the magnetic influence may be exerted by different processes. The following method may serve as a specimen. The operator places the other party on a seat before him, so that the knees and the reds of the feet may touch, and the grasps the thumbs of the other party with his two hands, and holds them until the temperature of both is the same. He then places his hands upon the two shoulders of the other party, and after a few moments, moves them down the arms, taking care to follow, with the ends of his fingers, the course of the principal nerves, as they pass down the arms. This is to be done several times. The hands are and to remain there until the heat between the two parts become equalized; then to be carried down the trunk of the body to the lower limbs.

"These movements are to be repeated several begin to manifest themselves. The patient begins to experience a feeling of heaviness, and confu-sion in the head, yawns, stretches his limbs, he comes drowsy, drops his upper eyelids, and at last falls into a deep slep.

"After a few trials, we are told, it is not necessary for the magnetizer to apply the hands at all to the other party. It is sufficient to order him to go to sleep, and he will immediately obey, without the power of resisting the commands of the magnetizer. Some apology may seem necessary for inserting such absurd and improbable stories. But however merceable they may seem, they are gravely assertent by such men as Rostan and Georges. The for-mer of these declares, that in seme instances, he morely exerted a strong effort of the will, without even speaking to the subject of the operation, when the latter began to yawn and stretch, and to manifest some of the other signs which precede sleep, and cried out, "What are you doing to me ! I beg at you not to make me go to sleep; I do not wish to sleep." And Georget asserts, that he had several times been witness to an exertion of the magnotic influence, by the mete energy of the brain, or of the will of the megactizer, and even at a distrace of several teet, and in cases where the two parties were separated by a door or a partition, and the patient has no suspictor of what was going on."

From smong the mass of matter which we have seen on this subject we copy a letter of the Rev. William A. Smith, for the facts which it contains. We select this letter of Mr. Smith because the writer is a pions and distinguished member of the Methodist branch of the Christian church in Virginia, where statements appear to be regarded by every body as most strictly correct.

Perennung, Sept. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir :- Your kindness in affording ine re peated opportunities of witnessing, under the most circumstances, your experiments in Anuncil Magnetism, lays me under an obligation, which I cheerfully meet, to give you a statement of the singular phenomena I have witnessed at several of these experiments in your office upon a servant boy and girl. These, I learn, you have repeatedly exhibited in public. It is not important that I enumerate them. I only remark, that they were made in private, and wholly unconnected with any exesting encounstances calculated to malead my judgment as to a question of fact -indeed, some of them were of a character that, I am not inclined to think it possible, could have been the re-sult of a purpose to deceive. They strongly im-pressed my mind with the reality of the physical effects of what you call Meamerism, and greatly excited my cur osity to witness an experiment upon an intelligent subject, more fully developing the extent to which the faculty of clarroyance may be

curiosity on this point was to some extent

gratified on a late visit to the Borough of No incidentally called in the store of a friend, and whilst there, was invited up stairs to visit a family of my acquaintance. When I extered the sitting room, I found the lady of the house, a valued acquantance of former years, in a profound sleep upon the floor, with her whole system trembling for magnetizer about the room with the faithful magnetic attraction. On being seated, I her hand, whilst the operator passed his calm, and she appeared to be enjoying a radique) and refreshing sleep. I entered into consold me the names of individuals who had come in the room, and the positions they occupied in the room; but so she complained of severe pane eves when describing things that she saw, I desisted from any further experiments of this kind. and renewed my conversation on moral subjects. She recalled to my recollection several things that occurred in the lifetime of my first wife. She gave her views fully on the subject of religion. About this time, the Magnetizer, Mr. Warrell of Norfolk, formerly of this town, put his fingers on the organs of destructiveness and combativeness, on which she abruptly broke off in the midst of her remarks, and ained of great excitement, and showed great anxiety, which she attributed to the perplexing na-ture of her domestic concerns. The excitement was then apparently removed from these organs, and placed upon that of acquisificeness. I then upon that of acquisitiveness. I the offered her a bunch of keys as a present, which I privately willed she should consider as five or six She accepted the present with pleasure; dollars. and, on being asked the value of it, she promptive replied, "five or six dollars." She held it in her open hand, and conversed freely about it for some time. The mesmeric influence was then apparently transferred to the organ of secretireness, on which the immediately commenced to conceal it about her person, and persisted in refusing to let me have it, or to give me any information about it, stating in one of her replies, that "it was a small matter that I had no right to know." But when the influence was transferred to the organ of benevolence, she promptly drew it out from the place of concealment, conversed freely about it again—was willing to let me have it if I desired, and actually presented it to me to apply to a charitable object which I had specified.

A glass of vinegar, and a glass of water brought. The vinegar was put to my lips, at the same time that the water was put to hers. She rejected the water with expression of resentment, declaring that vinegar had been put to her lips. Per-ceiving that now she had conceived cause for re-sentment, I had the organs of Combatireness and Destructiveness again excited; on which she im-mediately expressed very great indignation at the treatment she had received, and even tebuked me for having permitted it. This influence destroyed, on which she instantly became was now destroyed. calmer, and staied that her excitement never last-ed more than a moment. The water was then put to my line, and the vinegar to hers. She drank it with great reliah, and would have drank the whole as water, if it had not been taken from her.

Such is a brief statement of the principal facts, they appeared to transpire before my eyes. I will not say, that it was absolutely impossible for me to be deceived in what I heard and saw; but I must think it was not at all probable that I could experiments, as morally incapable of any attempt strength, vigor; storm, tempest; tearful, lachry to deceive, under the circumstances. And, the lady assured me, positively, on being awakened, that she had not the slightest recollection of any thing that was said or done by herself or others nor was she conscious of my having been in the room, although she had been in conversation with the control of the control of several sermons she had heard from Latin derivation, the thoughts will be disparaged.

On such a topic, the judgment of so great a control of the effect they had produced upon her the control of the contro though she had been in conversation with me for tion of a private circle of friends. This may explain the reason why I do not give her name.

ny were present and witnessed all I have said.

Of these facts, I would be understood as giving and leave it to those who have more time and and | would at first easily believe-

titled; before Lahould rest tally satisfied in my opinions or feel myself justified in publishing con-

Of the medicinal effects of mesmerism, I was asthis I have made no personal observations. these-for which the writers and other friends of the science contend—out of the account, in giving my settled convictions on the subject. But it does appear to me, that whatever may or may not be true on these several points, no one can witness the hysical effects of meaneric manipulation, without being convinced of the very great abuses to which mother of the it ts liable ; and that every ought to understand more fully than they probably do, the effect of many of those personal liberties which are common in social life. I cannot concur with some of my friends, who magine, that if the strange power indicated by the examples of mes influence over the nervous and muscular system of those who subject themselves to it, does ally exist, as an endowment of Nature, that the morals of society would be more secure if we remain in ignorance of that power. good to enure from ignorance on this point, and more than upon any other subject, connected with morals. On the contrary, our safety in no slight degree depends upon our well understanding the capabilities and liabilities of our physical as well as moral natures.

W. A. SMITH.

OUR OWN TONGUE.

[The Princeton Review contains an article, full of interest and instruction, on Anglo Saxon literature, founded on the great Dictionary of Dr. Bos-WORTH, published last year in London. The subjoined observations and citations of the reviewer deserve the notice of American writers and readers .- National Gazette.

Viewing our language as it now stands, we may observe that the great foundation of it is Teutonic Almost all the verbs, particles, and other words our Websters and Southards and Irvings, know the comprehensive, as well as picturesque and powerful words. Turner, in his History of the Angloceau, says, "So far as we are able to judge, from a superficial investigation of the subject, we are apt to believe that the English words of northern derivation are, to those derived from the ancient as well as the modern languages of Southern Europe, in the proportion of something more than three, but not quite as much as four to one." An estimate somewhat different is made by Halbertsma. "My object," says he, "was to show the analogy between the two lunguages (Friesic and Eaglish) by transtating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English, which do not perfectly agree with the Friesic in sense, I have explained by others in parentheses. In 1,200 words I have only had recourse to fifty which are not of Saxon origin —a number which might be greatly diminished by a scholar thoroughly acquainted with the original stores of the English language. At this rate about every twenty fourth word of the original fund of the language is lost. In one hundred and twenty five words in parentheses, I used fifty foreign words : here one word is lost out of every two and a half.— The number of words was twelve hundred; add the words in parentheses, one hundred and twenty five it makes a total of thirteen hundred and twentyfive. The foreign words in twelve hundred were fifty, and in parentheses fifty, making the sum of one hundred. Then thirteen hundred and twentyfive, divided by one hundred, gives therteen and a quarter, which shows that there is one foreign word for every thirteen English." The only remark which need be added is, that the passages by ital bertsma, as the subject of his investigation, were constructed on the plan of avoiding Latin terms in every possible case

Every careful student of English literature has observed that if there exist two synonymous words, one of Latin, and the other of Saxon origin, the latter is generally more expressive and poetical, and especially more available for teaching the common mind : for example, fatherly, motherly, brotherly, and paternal, maternal, fraternal; happiness and be. Indeed, I must say, that I consider both Mr. felicity; faithfulness and fidelity; kindred and Warrell and the lady, who was the subject of these relation; witchcruft, necromancy; burst, rapture; mose; offering, oblation; mirth, hilarity; hearty, cordial; dwell, lodge; bereave, deprived. In Shakspear, and in the English version of the Bible, some of the most striking and tender passages owe these qualities, in a great degree, to the predominance of the Saxon element, and if the experiment be

mind and moral feelings, and declared herself as scholar as Mackintosh will carry weight. "From perfectly sceptical as to the whole matter—having submitted to the operation merely for the gratification of a private circle of friends. This may extend the Anglo-Saxon," says he, "we derive the names of most of the accient officers among us; of the tion of a private circle of friends. This may extend the greater part of the divisions of the kingdom, and of almost all our towns and villages. them also we derive our language, of which the structure and a majority of its words-much greatno opinion. I simply state them at your request, or than those who have not thought on the subject ity, to explain the cause, whether real or imagina. words worch make no the Lord's Prayer, there are ry.

I will make one remark, however, but in conclusion. I have seen in the experiments I have with nessed, evidences of the reality of charvoyance, design. Of eighty one words in the solilogay of satisfies it to satisfy my mind on any other subject of Hamlet, thirteen only are of Latin origin. Even Wagon

inquiry that ever engaged my attention; but, as in a passage of minety words in Milton, whose dieyet, I have only examined the subject as one of great curiosity, and not with that patient, often respected, and long continued investigation, to which of the authorized translation of Genesis, which consolered a question in metaphysical science is ena pedantic or constrained preference for any por-tion of the language, we find only fifteen Latin.—
In later times, the language rebelled against the bad taste of those otherwise vigorous writers, who, instead of ennobling their style, like Milton, by the position and combination of words, have tried are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words

"The Great Dayton Convention - Having just victions to the world—whether for or against. So a pedantic or constrained preference for any pormuch for clairvoyance—and also as it stands connected with Phrano Magnetism in the case fiere. In later times, the language rebelled against the instead of ennobling their style, like Milton, by sured by a physician (a friend in Norfolk) that he had several times operated upon his patients, in particular diseases, with good effect, and that other Dr. Johnson, himself, from whose corruptions Enparticular diseases, with good effect, and that other physicians had repeatedly done the same; but of glish style is only recovering in eighty-seven words this I have made no personal observations. Nor of his fine partiallel between Dryden and Pope, has the style of the same of the advantage of the same o have I witnessed any of the advantages said to be found means to introduce no more than twenty one offered in surgical operations. I, therefore, lay all of Latin derivation. The language of familiar intercourse; the terms of jest and pleasantry, and those of necessary business, the idioms and pecuhar phrases into which words naturally run; the har phrases into which words naturally real, the proverbs, which are the condensed and pointed sense of the people; the particles on which our syntax depends, and which are of perpetual recur-rence—all these foundations of a language are more decisive proofs of the the Saxon origin of ours, than even the great majority of Saxon words in writing, and the still greater majority in speaking. cases where we have preserved a whole family of words, the superior agnificancy of a Sexon over a of a Saxon over a Well-being arises Latin term is most remarkable. from well doing, is a Saxon phrase, which may be thus rendered into the Latin part of the language; Felicity attends virtue; but how inferior in force is the latter! In the Saxon phrase, the parts or roots of words being significant in our language, and familiar to our eyes and ears, throw their meaning into the compounds and derivations; while the Latin words of the same import, having their roots and elements in a foreign language, carry only a cold and conventional signification to an English car.

To this we may add the opinion of one most harmonious and eloquent of modern English writers, the late Robert Hall. His biographer thus writes: "In one of my early interviews with Mr. Hall, I used the word felicity three or four times in rather quick succession. He asked, "Why do you say felicity, sir? Happiness is a better word, more musical, and genuine English, coming from "Not more musical, I think, sir."-Yes, more musical, and so are words derived from the Saxon generally. Listen, sir: My heart is smitten and withered like grass; there's plaintive music. Listen again, sir: Under the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice; there's cheerful music."
Yes, but rejoice is French !" "True, but all the Almost all the vertex, particles, and note work of our which constitute the body, the frame-work of our discourse, are Saxon. Being more the language of the field and the fire side, they come home to our the side and bosones. While juvenile and late learned writers are examounted of sesquipedalian terms of Roman origin, our hest nuthors and others, lettered. Then, set, for another specimen, and almost our heat surhors and others, lettered. Then, set, for another specimen, and almost out of the set of my feet from fulling; all Saxon, sit, except the de licered. Then, sit, for another specimen, and al-most all good old Saxon English: Surely goodpower of the racy Saxon roots. To this treasury ness and mercy shall follow me all the days of m they resort, as we must all do, for tender, gentle, life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lard for

At the time of the R formation, and during n Saxons, has shown how many of our words are of the sixteenth century, we observe in English thus derived, by giving passages of the most emi-writers a marked predominance of the Saxon ingrenent writers, both in poetry and prose, of different ages, with the words of Saxon origin printed in italies. Our learned fullow citizen, Mr. Dupon- and French words, so that the diction of that day was marred by an appearance of pedantry. This was especially the case in some writings of the time of Charles the Second. In the reign of Queen Anne, there was a return to the deguified purity of genuine English. The influence, however of such writers as Johnson and Groben tended to burden and corrupt our language by needless impor-tations from abroad. Of the latter, Hannah More said well, that if Gibbon had his will, the Christian religion and the English language would come to un end together. And at the present day, the wan-ton introduction of scientific terms from the Greek and Latin, and of phrases from the French, threatens to render our tongue still more piebald, heterogeneous, and unwieldy. Still, it may be observed in the citations just made, the suffrage of the most accomplished scholars and eloquent writers wholly in favor of Saxon English. In our own country, in rage for what is sounding, pompous, sw ling, and uncommon, leads our writers and speak to deal much in words of Latto origin. In this respect the writers of our revolutionary period far

> English of Franklin, Adams, and Am more chaste than that of our own day. These, more over, who most variegate their diction with uncom-mon, difficult, and polysyllabic phrases, are such as have come late and irregularly into the field of let-ters, and have least real acquaintance with the mo dels of classical taste; just as we observe the great-est display of paste diamonds and jeweller's gold upon those whose wealth and credit are somewhat disputable. Still the current is evidently setting back in favor of pure English, and in proportion to the demand for this will be the availity of scholars for the pristing literature of England. We hope to sec, before many years, an allotment of time to Anglo-Saxon in every college in America; and in preparation for this, we earnestly wish that some of our learned men would prepare suitable elemen tary books for publication.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

In 14 days ending 22d Bombay of Cholera, 1453 persons, being an average of 106 a day. From the 19th of March to the 30th of April, 119 men of her Majesty's 22d regiment, stationed at Kurrscho, died of the same disease; and the number was afterwards increased to about 200. At Kolapoor, the number of victims was said to be upwards of 5000. So great was the panic, that several villages in the vicinity were almost shandoned by the inhabitants. In the Nizams dom mone the mortality was equally great, if not greater.

Since 1817, the Cholera has prevailed more or less in India every year. It existed long before; but its ravages appear to have been less extensive The London Quarterly Review in 1831 estimated that in the previous fourteen years one sixth of the inhabitants of India had been carried off by Cholera M. de Jennes calculated the mortality in India by this disease, at 25 millions annually, on an average which, in fourteen years, would amount to 35,000, 000.—Journal of Commerce.

WAGONS for sale, -RANKIN & McLEAN

MIL CLAY AT DAYTON, (Onto.)

ing the most sanguine expectations, and as far sur-passing any thing that distinguished the excited causes for the Presidency in 1840. As to the numbers present, the most caudid, moderate, and competent judges units in placing it, incredible as it may appear, in the vicinity of a RUNDRED THOU-

"The Convention in the afternoon was address ed by Mr. Clay, in his most eloquent and impressive manner, for the space of about an hour and a quarter. Mr. C. confined himself exclusively to topics of national concernment, and, as far as heard by us, to the subjects of the Currency, the Protection of American Industry, and the adverse systems of policy pursued by the opponents of the Whig policy.
"Mr. Andrews, Member of Congress, ap

short time, and Mr. Crittenden at greater length —the latter on the question of high and low wages

and the demoralizing tendencies of the latter.

'Gov. Corwin spoke about hitten minutes, when a furious shower of rain—which has become an aus-picious onen to the Whig party—broke in upon the further proceedings of the grand body of the Convention

"Although vast numbers, perhaps fifty thousand of the people, left the city towards the close of the day, yet the town was filled with the vast frag-ments remaining, and during the evening thousands upon thousands were listening to the animated ha-rangues of different eloquent speakers at three sev-eral places of meeting. When we left, at eight o'clock, Mr. Ewing was addressing an imm multitude which thronged the main street as fa in each direction as his strong voice could be made to extend.

" Never were the People in Western Ohio burn ing with such inextinguishable arder and patriot ista. We shall make a clean sweep west of the Scioto-put a wreck or relic will remain."

We learn from the Lexington Observer that Mr.

Clay is to proceed from Devion to Indianapolis, where, as well as at various other places in Indiana, extensive preparations for his reception and entertainment are in progress.

off, and the North and Warran alayer of one. This talse and pell pulpers was a same of one. This Ye make the fell. that the Northern Days We make the following statement and challenge contradiction.

New York has 21 Demonrate in Congress. Pennsylvania, 15 New Hampshire, 5 Massachusetts, Maine.

46

Now let us see how many of these Democrats voted for the present Tariff, and how many against it, and how many dodged.

	Yeas.	Nave.	Absen
New York,	9	7	5
Pennsylvania,	19	U	5
New Hampshire	. 0	4	1
Massachusetts,	100	. 0	- 0
Mame,	(0)	2	2
		3	_
	000	1.9	19

Here it will be seen, that a majority of the Northern Democrats voted for a Protective Tariff, and thirteen of the in dodged the question by making it convenient to be absent. We have not taken the pains to classify the Whigs by States, who voted against it; but any one who will recur to their names will see that tharty-seven of them voted aan end to this disposition to deceive the People, and what is the whole truth? Why both parties to the Northeast, and Northwest, are for a Protec-There are individual exceptions.— ne Middle States. In the general, opnve Tanff. How are the posed to a Tariff, but experience begins to prove that the country flourished most under one. We believe a very large majority of the Withle States, the grain growing States, North Carolina for stance, begins to see that half a loaf is better than no bread. It is better to have some home market than none at all .- Carolina Watchman.

Coming Elections - Elections take place in the following States at the dates mentioned: Georgia, Michigan & Arkansas, Oct. 3rd. Pennsylvania and S. Carolina, Oct. 10th. New Jersey, Oct. 11th. Ohio, New York and Delaware, Nov Novezah & Sth. Miss ssippi, Nov. 14th. Massachusetts, After Massach setts there are no more elections

last, there died at UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAMBINA-IN BANGSPETCY

till next March.

Notice to view course against Petition of GEORGE W. PEAY, of Rockingham county, firmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

WILLIAM BAUGHN, of Rockingham county, brick layer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilnington, on Monday, the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER.

H. II. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptey,
September 22, 1842.

NITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA-IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of WYATT BRITTAIN, of Stokes county, farmer, to be decisred a Binkropt, at Whinington, on Monday, to 31st day of October next. By order of the Court 11, 11, POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. September 24, 1842.

Randolph Sheeting -3 balos just received. Sept. 22. + RANKIN & McLEAN. Candles. -About 400 lbs. Candles for the by RANKIN & McLEAN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR A 11

THE subscriber, living mine miles North-east on the main good leading from the Eastern North Carolina or Virginia North Carolina or Virginia to the mountains, at the Good Spur, and the road leading from Vi South Carolina, via Salem in Stokes co South Carolina, via Salem in Stokes county, having to solved to remove to the State of Missouri, offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides. The tract contains 260 acres,—nearly 100 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation, and in a good state of repair. The soil, though not of the richest, is well adapted to the culture of all sorts of grain and vegetable crops raised in this section of country, and will amply repay the hus handman for his labour. There is a young and flourishing orchard of apple trees, and some pear trees, containing several hundred, consisting of various qualities of the choicest kinds of fruits, from the earliest to the latest varieties. I have no heestation in saying, it is the best selection of fruit in the county of Stokes. The dwelling house is large and commodious, well constructed for a house of private entertainment, for which purpose it has been used for more than twenty years, and there is no better stand in this section of country. A large barn and other necessary out buildings. The situation is high, dry and pleasant, and it think I can safely recommend it as being as healthy a situation as any in the western part of N. Carolina or Virginia. There is a alved to remove to the State of Mismend it as being as healthy a situation as any in the western part of N. Carolina or Virginia. There is a con iderable vacancy, and in ordinary times it would be a good stand for carrying on a store or other public basis.

good stand for each containing about 400 acres, ly.

Also, one other tract, containing about 400 acres, ly. Also, one other tract, containing about 400 acres, lying between 2 and 3 miles northeast of the home tract,
on the head waters of Lick Creek. There is, perhaps,
about 200 acres cleared and in cultivation, including about 40 acres of the most valuable low ground in this
section of country, and one of the most valuable meadows
that I have any knowledge of. The soil is well adapted
to the culture of grain tobacco &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing purchase will wish to view the premises before confir purchase will wish to view the premises before confining the contract. If it will be any accommodation to the
purchaser, he can have indulgence on one third part of
the purchase money as long as he pleases, by paying the
interest of the money. As it is seldom so desireable a
situation comes into market, any person wishing to purchase, would do well to apply as soon as possible, as I am
determined to sell the first opportunity. I had much
rather live here than any where else; but circumstance
alter cases, and if I can sell, for any thing like a fair price
I must be off and I shall leave here in sortow on account
of leaving so many good friends. of leaving so many good friends

SALATHIEL STONE, Stokes County, Sept. 27, 1842.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE, One, two, and three years credit, With good and valid tilles made to purchasers, with warranty by the sub-cribers.

THE undersigned have become the undsputed owners of the Lands of John Beard, by obtaining titles from all those who had claims under the different sales heretofree made; and now offer for sale the following Tracts of Land, in Guillord county, on a credit of one, two, and three years. Said Lands to be said at PUBLIC SALE at Ryan's Cross Roads, on Wednesday the

and sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Two hundred and her necess, the home tract wherea
John Beard new irves, algorithm to lands of John Iran Forty-nine acres, the mill tract, adjaining the hone

One hundred and forty-seven acres. Ryan's Cross Roads tract

conds tract.
One hundred and sixty ocres, the John Jackson tract.
Forty-bour acres, the Chapel tract, adjoining the lands
f Dr. Worth and others.
One hungred and fitteen acres, the Poore tract, al-

oming the lands of Abner Aranield, and other Fifty acres, the Irwin tract

One hundred acres, the Vates tract, adjoining the land Solomon Sullivan and others. Fifty-six acres, part of the Swain tract, containing the consultant

low grounds.

Forty acres, the Rebecca Dillon dower tract.
Twenty-five acres, the Hiatt tract.
Twenty-five acres, the valuable Gold Mine tract, known as the
Besid & Fisher Mine. From this mine upwards at
\$3,000 worth of gold has been taken the past year.
Also ninety-two acres in Randolph county, near algeborough, known as the Bennet place.

The greater part of the above lands are in the spire
neighborhood, 7 miles south of Greensborough, only a
waters of Hickory Creek.

hborhood, 7 miles south of Greensborough, a cout twelve o'clock, M.

MENDENHALL.

There will also be sold on the premises near lamestown, on a credit of one, two, and three years, on Swaday the 5th day of November, 1842.

Two hundred acres, on the waters of Deep River, cluding the Gold Mill, and other vein like water power.

ABEL GARDNER.

NATHAN HENTJE, 29.48.

29.48.

August 22, 1842.

DY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Br. David Worth, for the purpose therein set forth I shall expose to sale for ready cash at the residence of said Worth, on Tuesday the 1st day of November next his Gold Mine, known by the name of the Kukman Mine; the tract containing about 150 acres. Also, the said Worth's undivided half of the tract of land on the waters of Policark containing in the whole about 150 acres. Worth's undivided half of the tract of land on the waters of Polecat containing in the whole about 1-90 acres, the other half of saul tract being owned by Frederick Fentruss and Jonathan Worth. Also, his undivided half of the tract known by the name of the Hodgin Mine Tract, the other half of said tract being owned by Abel Gardner. Ten acres including the Mine will probably be laid of and sold separate from the rest of the tract, and then the remaining portion will be sold. Also, his undivided half of the Millis Gold Mine Tract. A lot of ten acres including the Mine will probably be sold separate from the remainder of this tract.

Also, all the Personal Property of said Worth of someth thereof as shall be necessary to saitsly the debir referred to ne said trust, consisting of a great variety of valuable property.

valuable property.

The Mines above referred to are believed to be among the most valuable in the State. From the Kirki mine about \$1,900 worth has been recently obtained it an expense of less than \$500. It is supposed that not less than \$20,000 have been extracted from this Mose, and its veins have never presented so flattering a prospectas at present. Much of the ore recently taken from the Mine yielded ten dollars per bushel.

Both the other Mines have long been known as very valuable, and large amounts of gold have been collected from each of them.

If the sale should not be concluded on the first day it will be continued from day to day.

WILLIAM CLARK, Trister.

October 5, 1842.

October 5, 1812.

OZ PORO AUADETAY. GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

This content of this Institution, for the purpose of supplying the male department with Teachers for the next year, will give to a Classical Teacher a salary of \$200, and the tutton fees. And to an English Teacher, to be connected with the same department, they will give a salary of \$200. Applications will be received give a salary of \$200. er, to be connected with the same department give a salary of \$300. Applications will be received antil the 15th day of November. They feel fully war-ranted in saying that the location is high and locally and the sensity good, and that it presents a sutuation is every point of view, highly fivorable for a good School By order of the Board of Trustees:

J. HILLIARD, Sec. 9.

Sept. 29, 1912.

OBITUARY.

Messrs. Editors:—In your paper of the 1st instant, I saw noticed, with a number of others, the death of Doct.

Alfred Calowial: but something more than a bare notice, that a young man in his station, and with its qualifications for usefulness, had ones, it seems to me, is due, both to his memory and to the reclings of his mimerous friends and acquaintances. We are enjoined by the highest authority to give hence to whom honors. Sickness is due; and while innected not of twenty who die, having been in no way distinguished through life, may perhaps be passed over with a simple notice that they are gone, the tweatieth may claim or deserve from the living an acknowledgement of his worth and a tribute of respect.

In most cases when a man goes the way of all the

the twentieth may claim or deserve from the living an acknowledgement of his worth and a tribute of respect. In most cases when a man goes the way of all the earth; when all of him that can die passes under the dominion of the grave; and when all his power of doing good or ill is either paralyzed by the hand of death or transferred to another sphere of action, the mantle of charity should be drawn over his foblece but his virtues should be cherished. In the character of Alfred Caldwell there were some traits that were worthy of notice and of initiation. From childhood he was uncommonly respectful and obedient to his parent; and by his dutiful deportment as well as in many other ways, he won their affections to an unusual degree. He was never known to bear malice or show a revengeful disposition; for no matter what provocation he received, or from whom, though not wanting in sensibility nor free from momentary resembnent, under injuries and insults, it was of short duration; and the next hour he was ready to show the offender any kindness in his power. Although he had made no public profession of refigion, he manifested at all times a great respect for it; and was ever prompt and liberal in contributing to the support of the gospel; but it was as a physicas that his death is especially to be regretted; for in the practice of medicine his skill and success were equalled by few of his age, while his urbanity of manners and his sympathy with the afflicted endeared him in a high degree to the people among whom he lived.

chared in an a high degree to the people among when he is regarded by the acquired with great facility, as the writer can be testly, a knowledge of what ever acquired is the learnest, but held always ready for use. Persons of such quality and at a storage of the companion of 1540; and he thinks that much attend the control of the cont

Dard, in this county, on the 25th August, D. W. Wis-

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, twing in ficeking.

Anaway from the subscriber, twing in ficeking when they were authorized to speak. I am a Whig. I always have been one—and I always small, be one—properly did if any body undertaines to turn me out of the pair of that twing are aiming westwardly. Ten Dollars reward will be given for him if taken within the State, or Twenty if without, or confined in any pall so that I can get him again.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

Rockingham county, N. C. Sept 20, 1842—33-69.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to in-form their friends, and the public gener-ally, that they are now prepared to exe-cute all orders in their hae, in the house

on hand a supply of Davi widson Plank-3 4th, I inch, RANKIN & McLEAN,

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, October 15, 1842.

There has been no death from fever since our last

Official Vote.

Secretary Hill has furnished the Editor of the Register with the official vote of the several counties of the State for Governor. The following is the whole vote :

For John M. Morehead, For Louis D. Henry,

Morehead's majority 4,592

Mr. Webster's Political Position.

A speech delivered by Mr. Webster in Fancuil Hall, Boston, September 30th, is at present the subject of much remark among the political papers of the country, and of no small degree of animadversion among the whig pertian of them. The great intellect of the speaker is conspicuous in every sentence of the speech; and as a commentary on the great questions which have agitated, and do yet agitate the country, it is instructive, whether his opinions coincide with our own or not. So far as regards his party position the gist of his harangue

"There were many persons in December, 1841, who found great objections to my remaining in the President's Cabinet. You all know, gentlemen, that twenty years of noting, I co not say of efficient service, of not artigether undistinguished service in the Wing cause, had searce, by prepared me for an outpourned such as seldom preceeds from Whig friends, against Whigs, or against any body. Fam a little hard to be coxied, and a great deal harder to be driven. I chose to act trasm my own judgment; and thinking that I was in a post where I could render service to my country, I stand there; and I leave you this day, and I have my country to say, whether this country would have been better off it I had gone alone.

further string of remarks, which, to good whig ears, sounds immensely like sheer invective; and we cannot repress the presumption that, on his own behalf, if not on behalf of his Captain, he feels sorely the avowed preference for Mr. CLAY expresscate all orders in their line, in the house on north street, formerly occupied by H. R. Boshamer They confidently assure the public that their work shall be made of the best materials, and for neatness and durability of workmanship not inferior to any. All orders will be thankfully received and executed with the atmost despatch. They respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. & H. KIRNMAN.

Green-barrough, Aug., 1842

28-9

on perceiving his great rival in intellect superior to him in popularity in his own old Bay State.— " for a share of his earcism:

20710

"Now, gentlemen, I do not look upon this without perceiving that they had a bearing, whether intentional or unintentional, upon my proceedings; and therefore I thought proper to take notice of them. There are some topics on which it is my fortune to differ with my Whighesthern; but I dare say they are right; and I know that I ameright mentertaining these opinions and in expressing them if I do entertain them. They are disposed to postpose all attempt to do good to some inture and infections occasion. Now the Whige have a majority in each House of Congress, a strong majority, and, in my opinion, the time to do good is now; that new should be a complished whatever remains to he done. There are personal of more sanguine temperament than I. "Confidence," says Mr. Burke, "is a plant of slow growth;" and it is true when applied to public measures as well as to public men. Some people can see distinctly also at the Whigs will have more power, and a better cannoe for serving their country. Beyond the present, far on in the future, these men see milder skies and haleyon seas; the figgs and darknoss which bind other men, dim not their vision in the least."

In his notices of the objects of the political rev. olution of 1840, Mr. Webster places first the attempt to establish a permanent peace between the United States and England. However important this subject may have been, it was scarcely spoken of at all as among the objects of that political revolution. The nation we think is disposed to set a just estimate upon the services of Mr. Webster for his part in the settlement of our difficulties with England; he should take care that his own self complacency does not overrate them.

Mr. W. approves the revenue measure, as well calculated to accomplish one of the great objects

work upon it.

"He is more senguine than I am who can see any time when the Wrings of the country will hyeomore power to work to effect the grand object—restoration of the currency—than now. This very moment, at the approaching session, the country calls in the loudest voice upon the patriot not to lopfur of, not to postpone, but to make the best use of the means in our hands. Here is a measure to which the President is pledged, and which his advisers approve. Why not try it! and, if it fails, let the Administration bear it. If you will not try it propose something else. In the events which have happened I ought to say, and I will say, because since I have begin I will make a free communication, as man to his fellow man, of my opinions, that no one of my ngg (and I am not among the youngest) has written and spoken mere against the indiscriminate use of the veto power than I; and no man's opinion on that subject is more unchanged than mine.—It is universally known, I suppose—and if not it should and shall be—that Eadvised against the veto in all and in every case in which it has been exercised by the President. [Repeated cheers.] But while I have done this I am not willing to give up this great object for the sake of making up a case against the President. I cannot sympathize with those Whigs, who, in hill possession of power for certain objects, aftempt nothing and will attempt nothing until they can constitutionally get rid of the veto. It seems like a mockery of the expectations.

Died, in this county, on the 25th August D. W. With the county of the proper limit of an outportage sind as selecting problem of the property great objects for which the People, the Weng Peopler, A. M., Prote I ple, have striven for the last ten years"-by accepting the gracious tender of John Tyler and Daniel Webster, who say, Take our plan or take nothing ! ! This is lovic

Death of Dr. Chauning -The Rev. William E. Channing, D. D. died at Bennington, Vermont, on Sunday evening, Oct. 2. His remains were to be taken to Boston for interment. He was one of the most eminent of American authors; but it is re marked that, feeling all the responsibility of he high profession of a teacher of christianity, he nev er allowed his standing in the estimation of the world to either limit or direct his exertions.

Internal Improvement in Pennsylvania.-The to him in popularity in his own old Bay State .- Harrisburg Intelligencer states "that the clear pro-DAVIDSON PLANK FOR SALE. - We have there is a paragraph touching the proceedings of fits of the canals and ratificade of the commonwealth this Convention, wherein the Clay whigs from in the present year, over all necessary expenses, wil amount fully to half a million of dollars.

More Proscription.

The President seems to have commenced a regular course of proscription-turning out every whig that holds an office worth having, and putting in his stead the most partizan locofoco. Judge James S. Calhoun, of Georgia, appointed but a few months since by Tyler himself to be Cousul at Havanna, has been removed, and Gen. R. Campbell, formerly a member of Congress from South Carolion, appointed in his place. The President appears to be determined to let the world know how mean a man can be; and to show that he has the power to violate the spirit of the Constitution with impunity. He takes especial care to make his important removals and appointments in the recess of the Senate, in order that he may not be bothered with their "advice and consent.

The Whig State. - Kentucky claims to be "the Whig State," because she gave the largest whig majority in 1840; but we think Vermont might with some justice claim that honor,—being the on ly State in the Union that has never been for er ther Jackson or Van Buren.

Mr. Graham declines the invitation of the whigh of Granville, Warren and Franklin, to partake of a harbacue at Henderson. His reply to the invitation is an excellent letter.

MARRIED.

In this town last Thursday evening, by the Rev. H. T. Weatherly, Mr. Harris Kirkman to Miss Sasan Couch.

In Davidson county, Tuesday evening the 4th lost, by the Rev. Thales McDonald, Mr. William December 1, 6 Miss Many F. Slotes.

In this place on Sunday evening 9th inst. of con-imption, Mary Scott, wife of David Scott. In Rowan county, on the 1st inst. in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Elenora Brown, reliet of Mihael Brown.

In Lexington 19th ult. Samuel R. Breeard, in the 27th year of his age.
the 27th year of his age.
Near Fair Grove, Davidson county, Mrs. Sorok
Wilson, consort of Wesley D. Wilson, aged 33

ALMANACO FOR 1843.

THE subscribers, agents for the sale of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac at the publisher's price, have

BOOKS, STATIONARY, MESIC, MESICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY ARTICLES, & C. FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

Sycomore Sirect, Peterdarg, Virginia.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of any of the above articles, will find in my establishment, the most desirable stock I have ever offered, at greatly reduced prices. A call from my old triemls and customers is solicited.

36-47

THE CALDWELL INSTITUTE, UNDER THE CARE OF

THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THE PRESBYTERY OF ORANGE.

THIS Institution is located in Greensborough, Guilford county, North Carolina.

The plan of Education Embraces—
1. A complete course of English instruction.
2. The Grock and Roman Classics and Antiquities, Ancient Geography, Mythology and History.
3. A complete course of Mathematics, viz. Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to navigation, Surveying, Heights and Distances, Analytic Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus.
4. Natural Philosophy.

In this Institution, the claims of English learning are fully acknowledged and provided for accordingly; so that not only Classical Students, but also such Scholars as do not intend to study the Classics, can receive that extended instruction which will prepare them my poly for the various avocations of active life.

Believing thatevery system of Education, not founded on Christian principles must be defective, and in its nature and tendency subversive of the best interests of the community, the Trustees have made ample provisions for the Religious, as well as the Secolar instruction of the youth committed to their care. Indeed, the grand design of the Presiderry, in establishing the Caliment, is trivity Christian Seminary, in which the Bible shall occupy its proper place, and the paramount claims of Christian Education be duly and fully recognized.

Every Student applying for admission is required to produce satisfactory testimonials, dat he possesses a good moral character.

The vacations are, six weeks from the 2nd Wednes-

moral character.

The vacations are, six weeks from the 2nd Wednesday of April, and four weeks from the 2nd Wednesday By of April, and body of the state of the st

Board in respectable numbes varies from 87 to 810 per month.
The Members of the Faculty are, Rev. Alexander Wilson, D.D., President and Professor of Greek Language and Literature, S. C. Lindsiey, A. M., Professor of Latin Language and Literature; Rev. John A. Gret ter, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Neural Live Transparence of the control of th

Students can be prepared at the Caldwell Institute for dmission into any of the classes of College. By order of the board of Trustees, WM. D. PAISLEY, See'y

ROFERENCE -- His Excellency John M. Morehead, Governor of N. C.; President and Faculty of the Univer-sity of N. C. October 14, 1842. 36-3

65-The Register and Standard, Raleigh, Fayetteville Observer, Watchman of the South, and Charleston Ob-seryer, will each insert three weeks and torward ac-counts to James Sloan, Greensborough, N. C.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS. Jesse H. Lindsay

S still engaged in the sole of Bolting Cloths. He has on band a large and fresh stock, embracing all num-bers from 1 to 10. He would be glad to see all who wish to buy, Greenstore', May, 1842.

IFE OF DR. CALDWELL for sale at the Sept. 1842.

J. & R. SLOAN, RANKIN & McLEAN, G. ALBRIGHT & SO

FOR TELSICAL Page leave th informatic Music call world, that his assertment of Music is now uncommonly large and extensive—inclinent interaction Books for the Piane Forte. Flute, Violan, &c. — well as a great variety of Sacred Music and Note Books for singing—all of which will be sold too, by Sacred Music Forte Seller, Petersburg Virginia, Poisson Fortes on fund at reduced to the page 10 to th

E. P. NASH'S PIANOS REDUCED IN PRICE.

THE SUBSCIBER takes this method of informing those who may wish to supply themselves with Piano Fortes, that the Prices are very much reduced, and now is the time to supply themselves upon good terms. He has on hand a fine assortment of the very heat quality of instruments, and will sell them subject to be returned it not good.

26. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Virginia.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Postoffice in Greensborough, N.
C., which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters, Henry Anderson
Wm B Aramfield
Hidry Helborn
Audrew Anderson
Edwin F Ander's
Dr H P Braswell
James Blackburn
Capt Phitip Bevil
Jarrad Burch or t
Wm Cumons (
Yun Yun Yun (
Yun Yun (
Yun Yun (
Yun (Rodolphus Lancaster Col Jesse McCustin Samuel B McCustin James Brannock John Blockley Levi M Brewer or Ecleanor Carter Samuel J McCu J McCulloch
David McGibony or {
Frederick Smith
Frederick Smith
P M Nicks
Obed Osburn
Mrs Elizabeth Powell inet, by the Rev. Thates McDonald, Mr. William Jesse Chapman Operman, to Miss Mary E. Slater.

In Wake county, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. Mr. Allord, the Rev. William M. Jordan, of the North Carolina Conference, to Miss Eliza Ann Page, daughter of Anderson Page, Esq.

At Chapel Hill, 20th Sept. Mr. John J. Roberts, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of N. C. to Mrs. Louisa Cobia.

Jesse Chapman Aboution Conrad John Conrad John Corrad John Corr Miles Pitchford Zebulon Pritchet Petes & Co.
Thomas Rankia
James Richardson
Robert Ryan, sen.
T H W Robinson
Thomas Robinson
Emort Sunda James A Stewart Yancy S Deen Nelson Davis Sunpson Ephland Joseph N Edmunds James Freeman Henry A Sutton Jethro Swain Sheriff of Guilford 2 Miss Judith F Taylo Miss Judith F Tay 8 Sugee William Scot Dan'l Thomas John C Tengue Mrs Mary Trotter A E D Tatum Labor Terror Samuel R Fuller 2 James M Fedrick John H Grimes Win Boston Gillaspie Nathan Guerrenheime Thos A Griffin L C Gray 2 Joshua Terry Aaron D Townsand lames Greenwood Divid Gibson Mrs Nancy Gillaspie Mrs Gulet William Hutchinson Ira Hall John Hogan

John Tomm Reubon Trotter George Vaughan Robert Willey George Winniferd Phomas Wilson John Weever Ebenezer Ward Joseph Worley Jeteminh Walker the above letters w John Hogan

Mrs Leuisa Hemniton

Joseph Wortey

Jorenian Warker

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please
say they are advertised.

L. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

Oct. 1, 1842

William Petty

Enock Spinks David Scott

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1842.

WHEREAN, smalry executions and attachments assued by Justices of the Peace, have been returned to this Court, levised on the lands of Levi B. Branson, at the instance of sandry plaintiffs, to wit. Larkin C. York Joab Parks, John Wilmins, David Marly, William B. Modfitt, John Miller, John Bardy, William B. Carter, Stephen Cox, John B. Troy, Archibald M. Jackson, John McPherison, John Lambert, John Ranes, John Moon, Haram C. York, Alfred Brower, A. B. Marsh, J. Worth, James Johnson, Nathan W. Cox, William B. & C. Mofitt, Charles & William B. Moffitt, Stephen Henshaw, Christopher Askel to Alfred Brower. And it appearing to the Court by affidavits field that the detendant, Levi B. Branson has absconded so that personal notice cannot be served on him—

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in Asneboro on the first Monday of Neventher next, then and there to show caree, if any he has, why writs of vendition exponas should not issue in behalf of each of the said plantiffs.

Witness, High McCain, Clerk of our said court at office in Asheboro the first Monday of August, A. D. 1842.

Pradv \$6

G. ALBRIGHT & SON have just received their G. ALBRIGHT & SON have just received their G. O. D. S. G. Consisting, in part, of COTHN, CASIMEREN, Casimets, Kentucky Jeans, Super Kerseys, Pilot and Boxer Cloth, Winter Vettings; black, brown, lead, cream and scarlet colored MERINOS; red, green, white and yellow FLANNILS; assorted PRINTS, BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, &c. Also, a good supply of Hardware & Catlleys, Creekery,

Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery, &c. cheap for cash, or to punctual customers. Oct 6, 1812.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

1 crate Stone Ware 25 hb. Indigo, 2 hbd. Sugar, 50 do. Maider, 2000 he Coffee, 1-2 hbl. Pulverised Sulphur, 100 lbs, Spice, 50 do. Grager, 100 do. Pepper, or to punctual cust G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

Oct. 6, 1842. 3 doz. Hats of different kinds, 9 doz. Caps assorted, 16

doz. pair Shoes, 20 lbs. Shoe Thread, 3 doz. Limi Skins, 1-2 doz. Binding Skins, cheap for cash. Oct. 6, 1842. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

J CST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, A Fresh Supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Paints, Dye Staffs, Medicines, &c. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Aug. 19, 1842.

NEW GOODS, SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1842.

A LL persons wishing to purchase with each, are so licited to call, examine our stock, and hear our process. But few calling will be disappointed, whiter in price or quality. We tender our thanks for past favors, and hope to novid, and continue to receive a liberal patterns.

10,000 Galifornia Wheat, HEADS California Wheat, a superior of the control of the

hardy honest looking man appproached us,

and said:
"Is this Henry Clay," (addressing himself to that great man,) "the orator, the statesman, and the parent ?"

sponse, "though, as to the attributes you attach to it, my freeds and enemies widely differ."
"Will you shake hands with a blacksmith?" extending his toil hardened liand. "I forge iron and you forge laws, nevertheless mine is an Lonest hand."

"Sir, there are other points of similarity between us," observed Mr. Clay, giving his new acquaint-ence a hearty shake of the hand, "we both have to strike whilst the iron is hot."

"Yes," said Elliott, for that was the name he introduced himself by; "but my blows only make the april tremble, whilst yours shake empires."

This was well said.—Lovisville Jearnal.

Rice Cement.—This useful and elegant coment, which is beautifully white, and dries almost transparent, is made by mixing rice flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it. Papers pressed tegether with this cement will cooner separate in their own substance than at the joining. It is, therefore, an excellent cement in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea trays, ladies' dresing and work boxes, and other articles, which require layers of papers to be comented together.—In every respect, it is preferable to common paste made with wheat four. It answers well for pasting into books the copies of writing taken off by copying machines of unsized silver paper. With this composition, made with a small quantity of water that it may have a consistence similar to plastic clay, medals, busts, statues, bases-relieves, and the like, may be formed. When dry, the articles made of it are susceptible of a high polish, that is also very durable.

Another Veto.—A for d father, wishing to form Rice Cement .- This useful and elegant co

Another Veto.—A for d father, wishing to form an alliance between his stupid son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her with the

following note:

" Dear Madam-allow me to present my Bill for

The lady sent the lad back to his father, with

following reply, Dear Sir-your Bill is vetoed."

Popping the question.—"Will you marry me?" and an eccentric youth, sticking his head under a girl's bonnet last Sunday morning, in the St. Lou-

"Yes, I will, cuss your ugly pictur, just as quick as you knows on," said the girl—and the young people were married.

The maiden name of Mrs. Tyler, lately deceased, was Letitia Christian. She was, we believe, of Charles City county, Va., and a sister of the Judge

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE VOL. 4., PROSPECTUS OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE Vol. 4.,

AVING brought the third volume of the FARM
ER'S ADVOCATE nearly to a cleek, we now present the public with a Prospectus for a fourth volume.—
Having succeeded in forming an association by which the services of W. P. Richards, will be secured to assist in the Editorial department of the office, we feel confident that we shall be able to furnish a paper worthy the attention of farmers, and the community in general.

In conducting the Advocate, an undeviating course will be steadily pursued with a view to advance the interests of the Farmers, by recommending such measures as may seem to promise his improvement, and exposing to merited censure whatever is iminical to his prosperity.

In Politics and Religion, every thing calculated to excite partisanship or sectarian prejudice, will be carefully avoided.

Science in its various branches, will meet with that

Tar constitution of the U.S., and that of N.C., with robably others', will be copied. An impartial and true record of important *Elections*, ogether with a variety of other interesting events will

VIRTUE, MORALITY and their twin sister TEMPERANCE

CONDITIONS.

CONDITIONS.

The Advocate will be published every other week, at Lexington, Davidson County, N. C., at one dollar a year, in advance or one dollar and fifty cents, after six months from the date of subscription. For clubs of ten or more subscribers, seventy-five cents per copy, in advance, or one dollar twelve and a half cents after six months. No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

The above conditions will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

All letters communications, &c., to the Editors, post paid, promptly sitended to.
Address J. Sherwood, Lexington, or W. P. Richards, Browntown, Davidson Co. N. C.
The Brotherhood of the quill will confer a favor by inserting or otherwise noticing the above; with those who do, we will endeavor to recuprocate the twor.

JOHN SHERWOOD.
WALTER P. RICHARDS.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.—East India

This dye—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skint!!

This dye in in furn of a powder which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest red or gray hair to a dark hrown, and by repeating a fisecond or third night, to a bight plain stream or a particle, for sale by the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a persect glack; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no color not could be in removing it from the hair, as in all powders are particle. There is no color the derivation of the powder o brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a bright jet black.—Any person may therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or a persect black; with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders before made. By an occasional application, a person turning gray will naver be known to have a gray hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no coloring in this statement, as any one can easily test.

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

15,000 LSS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co., embracing every variety of size ususally demanded in this market, for sale a prices that cannot fail to piense. J. & R. SLOAN. Greensborough, August 7, 1841.

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

A quality on hand, at the Factory, and offered for J. & R. Sloan, agents for the sale of idding's cele-brated Augers & Gimblets, have on hand a large assortment of the various excess. Orders for any articles manufactured by Mr. Iddings left with us will be promptly attended to.

1. Detection of the various excess. Orders for any articles manufactured by Mr. Iddings left with us will be promptly attended to.

2. Detection of the various excess. Orders for any articles assortment of the various excess. Orders for any articles are manufactured by Mr. Iddings left with us will be promptly attended to.

3. T. C. October 22. October 22. October 22. October 22. October 22. October 22. October 23. Oct

DR. KUHL'S. MDDIOINESS

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from inter-nal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of moretry, calonel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change in lite, as specified in the Pamphlet.

padecretes, from the use of meretry, calonied, hark, &c.;
or (in females) from the change in life, as specified in
the Pamphliet.

To specify some of these diseases: Diseases of the Skin,
Dyspepsia, General Debhity, Decline, Diseases of the
Chest and Lungs, Livet Complaint, Jandica, Gravel,
&c. The Restorer together with the Deparative Poteder, are invaluable, and the most safe remedies for Bilincist one. Scarlet, and Typhus Free, Frier and Ague, &c.;
and after the use of a few doses of the Medicines, a degree of benefit will be perceived, and even when all
other remedies have been proved ineffectual. Full direction for the treatment of Fevers are given in Doct.
With Pamphlet, page 14 and 15.

The Restorer of the Blood, which does not contain a
particle of mercury, nor of any other metal, comprises
in a small compass the easence of Roots and Herbs, and
the Juices of Fruits, mostly of the tropic zone; and many years experience has pointed it out as being most efficacions in the shoce mentioned diseases. It is of an
agreeable smell and taste, and is in its action so mild
that it may be given with the greatest confidence to the
weakest old man, or the tenderest infant. It is equally
ownerful, and will effect a cure at one time of the year
as well as another. The Restorer acts by a mild depurative of the blood, and the other secretions of the bady,
the disease mentioned, the Restorer, is the chief remedy. Those where additional or secondary medicines are
required, will be found stated in Dr. K.'s Pamphlet,
with directions for there use.

Saliver, and all the other organs of the frame. In all
the disease mentioned, the Restorer, is the chief remedy. Those where additional or secondary medicines are
reful results consequent on its improper treatment. A
british of the secondary and the patient will feel hispecif somewhat benefitted in 24 hours.
Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.

ABYSSINIA MixTURE, celebrated for its speedy
and perfect removal of Gonorrhus and Gleet, also of the
fearful resu

GOLD-MINE BALLSAM,
For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints,
Indigestion, Heartburn, Winds, (Platulence,) Coldness
in the Stonneth, Cramps, or Numbress, Colds, Flux &
Diarrhosa, Cholera Morbus, &c.
As an evacuant, it facilitates the seperation and discharge of bile and philegm; and restores activity to the
stomach, liver, and intestines.

As a tonic, it is an incomparable vermifuge; trengthems the stomach, removes cramps, and greatly strengthcus the nerves.

ns the atomach, removes cramps, and greatly atrengti-ns the nerves.

It removes flux and diarrhom, and is a powerful pre-entive against contagnors fovers, and also against puls-nous wapers from marshes, awainst, &c.

It produces a powerful reaction of the intestines, and is whole system; and is of great service to reformed runderful.

the whole system; and is of great service to reformed drunkerds.

Directions.—The dose for grown persons is 80 drops in a table-spoonful of water, for children less; to be taken two or three times a day, according to circumstances. As a preventive, it is sufficient to take a dose every morning, fasting, before going out into the open air, and one at night, at bed time, or before going into a sick chumber.

Treatment of Bowel Complaints, Flux, and Diarrhou The dose of the Gold-nine Bulsum for grown persons is 80 drops, in a little water, or gruel; for children less, to be taken three times a day. If the disease is very obstimate, take besides the Gold-nine Bulsum, one or two doses of the Restorer daily. It cramps or spessin in the stomach, conbrocate with the Aromatic Extract.

The diet is of great importance. Oatmeal gruel, barley water, rice, &c., in short, all that is slimy and mild is recommended. The patient has to abstain from all heating tood and drink; especially he has to avoid all vegetables, and firnits, beer, cider, sprits, wine, milk, and every kind of acid, and the cure will be very soon elegated. Peace see, will. Steenis

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion. oldnes in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the imbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, half a

cines, are of Dr. Kuhl's own discovery, and are prepared by himself.

(2) For a full and particular account of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, their properties and nature, see Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, wherein will likewise be found directions for their use, and numerous testimonials; which accompany every medicine, and may likewise be had gratis, at the office of Dr. K. or of his agents, by mail.

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA
Dr. N. I. Stith's drug store, Raleigh.
Brannock & Woollen, Wentworth, Rockingham.
James Brannock, Waterloo, Guilford.
Hargrave, Gaither, & Go. Lexington, Davidson.
Jenkins & Biles,
J. M. A. Drake,
Price, Dickinson, & Co.
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C. C. Henderson,
B. Oates,
J. F. & C. Phifer,

TURMERIC, Copperas, Cochineal, Arnatto, Alum Red Sanders, Alkenet Root, Sulp. Copper, pulv Gulls. D. P. WEIR.

NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon Bark, pulv. ditto., Race Ginger, pulv. ditto., Mustard, Jamaica D. P. WEIR.

A quality on hand, at the Factory, and offered for sule on accommodating terms; for each.

April 17. 10tf T. R. TATE.

SPOONER'S HYGEIAN

HEALTH MEDICINES:

The Best and Cheapest Family Medicines in use THESE MEDICINES are the result of a life of study and experience. The Proprietor warrants them to effect a cure whan taken according to directions. They comprise the Hygeian or Health Pill; the Hygeian Tonic, or Health Bitter—to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterins Pill, to cure those palnful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure international the West and South, the Ague Medicine is effecting some of the most wonderful and astonishing cures. For all disorders of the stomach and howels—bilious complsints—diseases of children—fevers—nervous and sick headache—general debility, &c., the Health Pill is a perfectly certain and admirably pleasant remedy. The Hygeian Tonic works like a miracle to strengthen the feeble and revive the sickly.

Of the Uterine Pill, Dr. Carter of New York has well said—"This remarkable medicine works silently, but via saving hundreds of valuable females from an untimely grave?"

The virtues of these medicines have been established

saving hundreds of valuable females from an untimely grave?"

The virtues of these medicines have been established by the most ample experience. They will sand by their own merit. A rangle trial has ever gained them a lasting reputation!

Dr. Spooner's Hygreion or Health Medicines, have established for him an enduring fame. We have been told by deinterested medical men that these medicines, being taken as severally prescribed, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure. It has ever given us pleasure to record the triumph of education and of talent, but at this crisis—the age of quackery—we are doubly pleased to find, at least one distinguished medical main taking a stand against this species of imposition."—N. Y. Ster.

taking a stand against time species of impeasance Y. Ster.

"The experience, sterling abilities, and excellent character of Dr. Spooner, make it a pleasure r us to recommend his 'Hygrian Medicines,' which are rapidly gaining favor with the public."—The Sun.

"I have also used the Health Pills and Tonic in my own family, and know them to be very valuable medicines."—E. Briggs, Agent, Burlington, Vt.

"People here are highly pleased with your medicines."—McKinney & Eldridge, Agents, Binghampton, V. Y.

"People series."—McKinney & Eldridge, Agents, Bingnampton, N. Y.

Many Certificates of the highest authority have already been published—some from the most eminent medical men in New York, among whom are Drs. Hosack, Macneven, Frances, Post, Stevens, Bock, Torrey, &c.

See "The Hygeist" and "Extra Hygeist" furnished gratis, at the Proprietor's office, No. 2 Astor House, N. Y., and by all his Agenta. These papers contain information exceedingly interesting to the sick and to invalidis, together with twenty-five useful receipes, and a mass of facts and certificates that must, convince every reasonable mind that they Hygeian Medicines are invaluable.

New Businessin Greensborough A New Business in Greensborough. THE subscribet takes this method of informing the ditzens of Gulford and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing WOOL CARDING MACHINES, both single and double, and has no doubt in saving that they will be equal to any manufactured, in the United States, as he has employed a first-rate workman to carry on the business; and any person who has an idea of purchasing can ascertain the ability of the manufacturers by examining their work.

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

HOTANIC MEDICINE STORE.

BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE. WE would return our thanks to the public for the li-beral share of patrouage we have already received. And from the increasing demand for our medicines

Slipery Elm Spice Bitters Unicorn Blue Cohosh Black do " Hen. " Annis " Lavender Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, ball a pmt \$1, pint \$2.
pmt \$ Gamboge «Ague Pill Pink Root Tooth Powders No 6 No 4 Bitters No 3 Blood Root Mandrake Sumac Jalap Manna Seneca Snake Root Juniper Berries Fever few.

Poplar Bark Common
Pipaisiway Gum Myrrh
Prickly Ash Cough Powders
do do Berries Lough Syrup
Verminage Balsam Fir
Stomach Restora- Healing Drops
tive Cholera Syrup
Rheumatic Tinct, Dandelion ex.
Witch Hazzel Camphor Lupuline " Cassia " Cloves Castor Oil Cassia " Cloves
Skunk Cabbage " Pepper mint
Liquorice Root " Tarzy
Speamint Her Alexandria Sent squorice Root "Tanzy Virg. Snake Root arberry Spearmint Healing Salve &c. &c. Dr. Howard's Works, Dr. Thompson's new Work, Dr. urtis on Midwifers.

Green-boro' Guillord County, N. C., Aug., 1542, 27-tf SEED, a first

JAYNE'S Expectorant, Jayne's Vermifuge,
Jayne's Hair Tonic, Swaim's Vermifuge,
Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.
Gray's invaluable Ointmeat, Sanative Pills for
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.
For sale by

D. P. WEIR.

Por sale by

RANKIN & McLEAN have just received a few barrels No. 1 frimmed HERRINGS; also a quantity of fine white Liverpool SALT for summer use, by the sack or smaller quantity. July 20.

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

J. & R. SLOAN.

7,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, 38 kegs NAILS
7,000 lbs. assorted sizes, just received & herasie
by January 29th. J. & R SLOAN.
SALT.—We have on hand a quantity of Liverpool,
Allum, and fine table Salt.
Sept. 7. RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE WHIG ALMANAC

UNITED STATES REGISTER,

FOR 1843. WILL BE PUBLISHED on TUESDAY, Sept 20th, and ready for delivery to order.

contain.

1. AN ALMANAC FOR 1843, toll and complete, with all the usual calculations, &c. 47c.

2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES OF THE WHIGS; A plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between the contending parties in this country, embracing an exposition and defence of the views of Whigs—(original)

3. An EXPOSITION AND DIFFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF ITOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity, and Bluefits to the Laboring Menot the Control of the Prosperty and Welfare of the People;

4. A LIPE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and plowing, written expressly for this work;

written expressly for this work;
OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Countre of the Union, from 1836 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of ISIO;
B. ANEUDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c.—A great variety:

6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c.—A great variety;
7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS, in all the States, the number of Mambers of Congress and Electors of President to which cach is entitled, &c. &c.
THE WHIG ALMANAC will contain about 64 large and closely printed pages, on fine white paper well printed, and stitched in a printed cover. It will be afforded for each inflexibly at 12 1-2 cents per single copy.

At per dozen, 27 50 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand.
Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McELRATH, Publishers.

Tribune Office, Aug. 10, 1942.

C.— Three copies will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above advertisement and send us a marked copy of the paper.



Cabinet Furniture.

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

He has now and ingels to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of MAHOGANY FURNITURE, with and without MARBLE Tops; also Walnut, Birch, and Cherty Furniture.

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

PETER THURSTON.

Greensboro', July, 1842.

WOOL CARDING — I have just completed preparations for Carding Wool in a superior manner; having my machines put up and conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will meure good work for such customers as may favor us with a call.—Bring clean mood, and you shall have good work, done at as small a price is any man will card for in this country.

Bring clean wood, and you shall have good work, done at as small a price as any man will card for in this country.

Wool Rolls kept constantly on hand for sale at the Factory, at 33½ cents where 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37½.

April 18th, 1842 10tf. T. R. TATE.

MYSTRRIOUS.

From the New York Herald.

A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most and cent and wealthy landles of this city, who must be well known to unnerous friends, laxing since the year 1818 up to recently, been beat nearly double, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to most health—has regained his natural erect position—and has quitted his carrage, and now walks will ease! We believe this is the gentlean's own description as mear as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it—We will give impairers his address, at d doubt not his humble feeding—will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—thoughhe requests his narice may not appear in grint. Among other similar instances. Mr. Jaa. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurances of the facts of his case. Both were rheumanism, and contracted cords and sinews. How has this been date!

Ansière.—By the Indian Vegetable Elizir internally, and Hewes' Nerve and Bone Lihiment externally. For ale at I. & R. SLOAN'S

A S a Family Remedy, to have always on hand, and use with freedom, without any of the ordinary sickening effect of piles or potonic, we know nothing equal in all coils, hourselones, and beginning of fevers, with a bid stomach and irregularity. To Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health. It is truly a valuable alkali one-done that every family should keep of hand as an almost sure preventative of any fit of sickness. In fact it keeps the stomach in that state that it squate impossible for any serious sickness to occur without some great irregularity or exposure. We think annihes who value leadth, hould always keep if on hand. It will be renembered that Dr. S. is the author of the Headache Kemedy, that

1 MERCE (600 lbs.) of Ricc, just rece RANKIN & TEETH! TEETH!!

COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orris's Tooth Wash, Rose Tooth Powder, Carbo Ligni pulv., Tooth Brush, Ivory and Torteise Sheil Tooth-Picks.

50 KEGS NAILS from the Cooperville Factory, S C., a superior article, for sale by November 13.

J. & R. SLOAN.

November 13.

JUST received 4 Hinds, bright new Crop Molasses.
1 teirce (500 lbs. new crop) Rice.
J. &. R. SLOAN

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURR, AND COLOGNE

I continue to sell Mill Stones at prices less than was ever known before in this part of the country. I can furnish all sizes from 2 feet to 5—varying only 2 inches. Every size from 2 feet to 5—varying only 2 inches. Every size from 2 feet to 6—varying only 2 inches to 3 feet, 8 can be letvered, it desired in a solid piece—the Stones being solid blue he of Earr, instead of being composed of segarate pieces as usual.

JESSE H. LINDSAY.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE SICK.

I WOULD hereby inform the public and those who live at a distance, and are afflicted with chronic discaces, that may wish to enjoy the benefit of Botanic treatment, that I am now prepared to carry out the system in all its practical operations. Good accommodations can be had convenient to my shop on reasonable terms. I am fully confineed from what I have seen, and from predictal experience, that the Botanic remedies are fully adequate to the cure of all carable cases,—and nise times out of ten, will cure, when all other remedies have he fin tried and failed. Our needlaines are innocent and onfe;—powerful to remove discase, and to preserve health.

H. T. WEATHER, Y.

Greensboro, July, 1842.

health.

Greensboro', July, 1842.

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

BISEASE A UNIT.

DISEASE A UNIT.

DISEASE A UNIT.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.

How simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are all the laws of nature? Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of rolocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. Braudreth's Vegetable Universal Fills attracts all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents or infections only affect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are costive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their asual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Time, Pevers, Cholics, Rheumatism, Coughs, and Colds are often-produced. But let Brandreth's Plits be used in such does as will effectuelly executate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot worther, by occasioning debility produces may rity or blood; from which arises Dysentary, Cholica Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feetheness, pain in the back and hip joints, he adachie, &c., &c. These unpleas anticompanions are specify removed by a few doese of Brandreth's Plits, which soon restore health by porifying the blood.

work to each customers as may short use with a callage the general content of the search customers as may short sort where the search customers as may short sort where are sentil a price as my one will card for in this content of the search customers as may short sort as a sentil a price as my one will card for in this content of the search of the

& R Gibson, Germanton. E Shober, Salem.

1 doz: Foster's Corn Scythes, 2 doz. German Scythes
2 do. do, Grass do. 1 do. Bramble do.
1 do. Scythe Snuths 1 do. Rowland's Shovels 1-2 do. Ditching Spaces Just received and for sale by April, 1842. J. & R. SLOAN.

JUST received an additional supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, (warranted the genuine Anchor cloth.) from No. 5 to 10, which are offered at unusually low prices. money 10, 1842.