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A SKETCH.

BY MRS. HARRIET E. R. STOW.

It was a splendid room. Rich curtains swept down the floor in gracious folds half excluding the light, and shedding it in soft hues over the fine old paintings on the walls, and over the broad mirrors, that reflected all that taste can accomplish by the hand of wealth. Books, the rarest and most costly, were around in every form of the most gorgeous binding and gilding, and among them, glittering in ornament, lay a magnificent Bible—a Bible too beautiful in its appearance, too showy, too ornamental, ever to have been meant to have been read—a Bible which every visitor should take up to exclaim, "what a splendid edition! what superb bindings!" and then lay it down again.

And the master of the house was lounging on a sofa, looking over a late review—for he was a man of leisure, taste, and reading—but then as to reading 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 specimen of ancient literature, an admirable book of moral precepts—but then, as to its divine origin 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 whole, he thought it well enough to keep an elegant 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 ruddy stairs. It is a better night, and the wind and snow might drive through the crevices of the poor room, were it not that careful hands have stopped them with paper or cloth. But for all this little carelessness, the room is bitter cold, 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 thing, with large bright eyes, who is crouching so near her mother—hark! how she coughs—now listen:

"Mary, my dear child," says the mother, "do keep the shawl close about you, you are cold, I know," and the woman shivers as she speaks.

"No, mother, not very," replies the child, again relapsing into that hollow, ominous cough—"I wish you wouldn't make me always wear your shawl 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 after this."

"Oh! mother, you must stay with the baby—what if he should have one of those dreadful fits while you are gone—no, I can go very well, I have got used to the cold, now."

"But mother I'm cold," says a little voice from the sunny bed in the corner, "mayn't I get up and come to the fire?"

"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 little sticks of wood in the box, do put on one, and let's see what you can do."

"No, my dear little Henry," says the mother, soothingly, "that is all the wood mother has, and I haven't any money to get more."

And now waking the sick baby in the little cradle, and mother and daughter are both for some time busy in attempting to supply its little wants, and lulling it again to sleep.

And now look you well at the mother. Six months ago, she had a husband, whose earnings procured for her both the necessities 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 needle, she has come rapidly from comfort to extreme poverty. Look at her now, as she is to-night. She knows full well that the pale, bright eyed girl, whose hollow cough constantly rings in her ears, is far from being well. She knows that cold, and exposure of every kind, are daily and surely wearing away her life—and yet what can she do? Poor soul, 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, care, fresh air, 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 her 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 little 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 has toiled with a sick and fretful baby in her lap, and her little, shivering, hungry boy at her side, whom poor Mary's patient afflictions cannot always keep quiet; she has toiled over the last piece of work which she can procure from the shop, for the 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 that 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 something like peace—and whence comes it? I will tell you.

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

Harken now while she says to her children, "Listen to me, my dear children, and I will read you something out of this book. 'Let not your heart be troubled, in my father's house are many mansions.' 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 little boy earnestly, "and shall we have enough to eat?"

"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 mother, I never can bear 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, 'Sack ye not what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, neither be ye of anxious mind. For your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.'"

"But, mother," 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 him."

"Was he, mother?"

"Yes, children, you remember how he said 'The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' And it tells us more than once, that Jesus was hungry when there was none to give him food."

"Oh! mother, what should we do without the Bible?" says Mary.

Now if the rich man who had not yet made up his mind what to think of the Bible, should visit this poor woman, and ask her on what she ground her belief of its truth, what could she answer? Could she give the argument from miracles and prophecy? Can she account for all the changes which might have taken place in it through translations and copyists, and prove that we have a genuine and uncorrupted version? Not she! But how then does she know that it is true? How, say you? How does she know that she has warm life blood in her heart?—How does she know that there is such a thing as air and sunshine?

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 Bible are truth and life. Is it by reasoning that the frightened child, bewildered in the dark, knows its mother's voice? No! Nor is it by reasoning that the forlorn and distressed human heart knows the voice of its Saviour, and is still.

Oh, when the child is lying in its mother's arms and looking up trustfully in her face, and see if you can puzzle him with metaphysical difficulties about personal identity, until you can make him think that it is not his mother. Your reasons may be conclusive—your argument unanswerable—but after all, the child sees his mother there, and feels her arms around him, and his quiet, unreasoning belief, on the subject, is precisely of the same kind which the child of Christianity feels in the existence of his Saviour, and the reality of all those blessed truths which he has told in his word.

TEETH.

The prevalence of defective teeth in this country is the general subject of remark by foreigners; and whoever has travelled in Spain and Portugal, is struck with the superior soundness and whiteness of teeth in those countries. Though not a cleanly people in other respects, they wash their teeth often, and by means of tooth-picks, carefully remove all substances from between them, after meals. A little silver porcupine, with holes all over its back to insert tooth-picks, is a common ornament on the dining-table of Spain and Portugal. The general use of them creates so large a demand, that students at Coimbra sometimes support themselves by whitening tooth-picks, which are sold, tied in small bunches, like matches. They are made of willows on account of its toughness and pliability. Tooth-picks of metal are too hard, and are apt to injure the gums. There is the same objection, in a less degree, to quills. But willow tooth-picks are preferable to all others; and they have the advantage of being the most cleanly, for they usually break in the using, and are thrown away. Few sights are more offensive to a person of any refinement, than a tooth-pick that has been much used; it is moreover uncleanly, and, therefore, not healthy for the teeth. Food allowed to remain between the teeth particularly animal food, is very destructive; it 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 friends do not wish 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 agreeable qualities. It is moreover, perfectly inexcusable to transform oneself into a walking sepulchre. Nobody needs to have an offensive breath. A careful 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 dentifrice, (that is, rubbed on in powder, with a brush) is apt to injure 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 stomach, 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 antiputrescent, and is used in boxing up animals or vegetables,

to keep them from decay. Upon the same chemical principle, it tends to preserve the teeth, and sweeten the breath.

There is no danger 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 incident to summer. It would not be wise to swallow that, or any gritty substance, in large quantities, or very frequently; but once or twice a week a little would be salutary, rather than otherwise. A bit of charcoal, as big as a cherry, merely 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 disagreeable. Those who are troubled with an offensive breath, might chew it very often, and swallow it but seldom. It is peculiarly important to clean and rinse the mouth thoroughly before going to bed; otherwise, a great deal of the destructive acid will form during the night.

If these hints induce only one person to take better care of the teeth, I shall be more than rewarded for the trouble of waiting. I am continually pained 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 the atmosphere polluted, and rendered absolutely unhealthy for the lungs to breathe, when a proper use of water and charcoal might render it as wholesome and pleasant as a breeze of Eden.—National A. S. Standard.

FACTS AND DATES.

Chronology of some important inventions, &c.—Maps, Globes, and Diaries were first invented by Anaximander in the sixth century before Christ.—They were first brought into England by Bartholomew Columbus, in 1489.

Comedy and Tragedy were first exhibited at Athens, 552 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 founded at Rome, 167 B. C.

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

Paper was invented in China, 170 B. C.

The Calendar was reformed by Julius Cesar, 45 B. C.

Insurance on ships and merchandise first made in A. D. 43.

Saddles came into use in the fourth century.

Horse-shoes, made of iron, were first used A. D. 481.

Stirrups were not made till about a century later.

Manufacture of silk brought from India into Europe, 551 A. D.

Pens first made of quills, A. D. 635.

Stone buildings and glass introduced into England, A. D. 674.

Pleadings in courts of judicature introduced, A. D. 788.

The figures of Arithmetic brought into Europe by 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 Bologna, in 1130; in England, 1209.

The first regular Bank was established at Venice, in 1157. The Bank of Genoa was established in 1407; that of Amsterdam in 1609, and that of England 1694.

Astronomy and Geometry brought into England, 1220.

Linen first made in England, 1253.

Spectacles invented, 1280.

The art of weaving introduced into England, 1330.

Musical notes, as now used, invented 1330.

Gunpowder, invented by Schwartz, of Cologne, 1320—40.

Cannon first used at the siege of Algeziras, 1342.

Muskets in use, 1270.

Pistols in use, 1544.

Printing invented at Mentz, by Guttenberg, 1440.

Printing introduced into England, 1471.

Post-office established in France, 1464; in England, 1581; in Germany, 1641.

Turkeys and chocolate introduced into England, from America, in 1520.

Tobacco introduced into France by Nicot, 1560.

First coach made in England, 1561.

Clocks first made in England, 1568.

Potatoes introduced into Ireland and England in 1586.

The circulation of the blood, discovered by Harvey, 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 Calendar introduced into England, 1752.

Air Balloons and Aërostation invented in France 1782.

The first mail-carried in England, by stagecoach, 1785.

The Cotton Gin invented in Georgia, 1794.

Life Boats invented in England, 1802.

The first steamboat on the Hudson, 1807.

The streets of London first lighted with gas, 1814.

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 liberation of the public mind from its depressing tendencies, by the invention of printing, the reformation, and the introduction of fire-arms has produced

the rapid progress which it has made during the last few centuries, in noble inventions and discoveries, running through the whole circle of art, science and literature. With the wings of the morning it has gone to the uttermost parts of the earth; it has grasped the highest truths of the sky above, and sought out the profound depths below; and in every place, and over all subjects mind is asserting its mastery and achieving its conquests.—Sarahnah Georgian.

KNOWLEDGE.

Bentley's Miscellany, for September, contains among other things the following:

Anecdotal reminiscence of an English missionary named Clarke, who went out to convert the natives 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 Hindoo and the Christian champion met to discuss, in the presence of several witnesses, the merits of their respective creeds.

As is usual in polemical discussions, the controversy was opened by several inconsequential queries and answers. For half an hour neither party had put forth a startling proposition; the wily Indian taking care to confine himself to the defensive. Tired at length by this scene Clarke suddenly and abruptly asked him—

"Are you forbidden to eat any thing in which animal life exists?"

"I am."

"Have you ever broken through this law?"

"Never."

"May you not unconsciously have been led into this crime?"

"Impossible."

"Will you swear to it?"

"Most solemnly I do."

"Do you ever eat pomegranates?"

"Daily."

"Bring me some of that fruit, then," rejoined Clarke, turning to a servant. His order was complied with; the pomegranates were brought.

"Choose one," The Brahmin did so. "Cut it in two," With this direction he complied. "Place it here," and Clarke assisted him to put it beneath a microscope. "Now look at it."

The Brahmin did so; but no sooner did he apply his eye, than he started back with alight. The fruit was perfectly alive with animalcules. The puzzled Hindoo drew out the pomegranate, (which, perhaps, my readers are not aware is more closely filled with insects than any other fruit,) 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 "Bismillah,"

"Enough—it is true!"

"You acknowledge, then, that you have sinned unconsciously! That every thing being filled with animalcules, invisible to the naked eye, you can neither eat nor drink without committing a crime?"

The abashed Hindoo bowed.

"Shall I show you how full of similar insects every drop 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 it; give it me."

Clarke paused for a moment, for he had that morning 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 length consented, (especially as he thought the other would afford him in return some curiosity of equal value,) and presented it to him.

The Brahmin took it, gave one look of triumph round the hall, and suddenly raising his arm, dashed it into a thousand atoms on the marble floor.

"What do you mean by this?" exclaimed Clarke, in indignant astonishment.

"It means, Sir Christian," 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 miserable!"

With these words the unfortunate Brahmin quitted the hall and soon after retired up the country.

Be Cheerful.—Few things are more pernicious than to sit and meditate on the aggravation of our afflictions, to con over the evils, and dwell long on the dark side. 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 afflictions, to make them as bad as we can, to dwell on the dark things, and turn away from all the circumstances 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 may deeply feel our afflictions. But they are always 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, murmuring state. We shall distrust God, and greatly injure our souls. May not much of what we count proper grief, be real rebellion against God?

The Ruling Passion.—Sigourney, the celebrated punster, when near his death, overheard a servant inform the doctor in a whisper, that a certain person had fallen into the well. Sigourney painfully lifted up his head, and inquired, "I say, doctor—did he kick the bucket?"

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

The Mormons.—Two Mormon elders recently visited Cincinnati and delivered addresses. They 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 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, upon the Mississippi river, at the head of Des Moines 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 of construction, besides the famous temple, and there are a very large number of good houses and stores in the progress of construction."

The Eccentric Rowland Hill, among the numerous religious notions which it was his custom to read every Sabbath after service, once delivered the following: "A humble partaker in Christ desires 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," showing 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 less 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!"

Mesmerism.

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 different senses, either to signify a peculiar state of the nervous system, giving rise to a series of phenomena of a very extraordinary kind, and produced by a certain influence, exerted by another individual 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 necessary in performing these processes, certain conditions 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 epilepsy, cataplexy, or other nervous disorders, are well adapted to the manifestations of the magnetic influence. In most instances, it is also necessary that the subject feel a willingness to submit to the 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 somnambulism without their knowledge of the means employed; and others, in spite of a strange repugnance to the experiment, and their earnest entreaties 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 energetic exertion of the will, a vivid desire to produce the 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 ridicule in the opposers of Animal Magnetism, who forget that the magnetic action is owing to a particular state of the nervous system, and that the moral dispositions required in the parties are themselves only certain states of the 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 ends of the feet may touch, and then 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 afterwards to be applied to the pit of the stomach, 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 times, after which some of the phenomena usually begin to manifest themselves. The patient begins to experience a feeling of heaviness, and confusion in the head, yawns, stretches his limbs, becomes drowsy, drops his upper eyelids, and at last falls into a deep sleep.

"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 incredible they may seem, they are gravely asserted by such men as Rostan and Georget. The former of these declares, that in some instances, he merely 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 of 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 mag-

netic influence, by the mere energy of the brain, or of the will of the magnetizer, and even at a distance of several feet, and in cases where the two parties were separated by a door or a partition, and the patient had no suspicion of what was going on."

From among 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 pious and distinguished member of the Methodist branch of the Christian church in Virginia, whose statements appear to be regarded by every body as most strictly correct.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir:—Your kindness in affording me repeated opportunities of witnessing, under the most favorable circumstances, your experiments in Animal 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 existing circumstances calculated to mislead 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 result of a purpose to deceive. They strongly impressed my mind with the reality of the physical effects of what you call Mesmerism, and greatly excited my curiosity to witness an experiment upon an intelligent subject, more fully developing the extent to which the faculty of clairvoyance may be exhibited.

My curiosity on this point was to some extent gratified on a late visit to the Borough of Norfolk. I incidentally called in the store of a friend, and whilst there, was invited up stairs to visit a family of my acquaintance. When I entered the sitting room, I found the lady of the house, a valued acquaintance of former years, in a profound sleep, but upon the floor, with her whole system trembling under some strange excitement, and she following her magnetizer about the room with the faithful-ness of magnetic attraction. On being seated, I was put in a rapport or communication with her by taking her hand, whilst the operator passed his hand several times over ours. Her system now became calm, and she appeared to be enjoying a tranquil and refreshing sleep. I entered into conversation with her. Her eyes were bandaged.—She told me the names of individuals who had come into the room, and the positions they occupied in the room; but she complained of severe pain in her eyes 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, farmer 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 complained of great excitement, and showed great anxiety, which she attributed to the perplexing nature of her domestic concerns. The excitement was then apparently removed from these organs, and placed upon that of acquisitiveness. I then offered her a bunch of keys as a present, which I privately wished she should consider as five or six dollars. She accepted the present with pleasure; and, on being asked the value of it, she promptly 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 secretiveness, on which she 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 were 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. Perceiving that now she had conceived cause for resentment, I had the organs of Combativeness and Destructiveness again excited; on which she immediately expressed very great indignation at the treatment she had received, and even rebuked me severely for having permitted it. This influence was now destroyed, on which she instantly became calmer, and stated that her excitement never lasted more than a moment. The water was then put to my lips, and the vinegar to hers. She drank it with great relish, 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, as 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 be. Indeed, I must say, that I consider both Mr. Warrell and the lady, who was the subject of these experiments, as morally incapable of any attempt 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 me for more than an hour, and had given me an accurate account of several sermons she had heard from me, and the effect they had produced upon her mind and moral feelings, and declared herself as perfectly sceptical as to the whole matter—having submitted to the operation merely for the gratification of a private circle of friends. This may explain the reason why I do not give her name. Many were present and witnessed all I have said.

Of these facts, I would be understood as giving no opinion. I simply state them at your request, and leave it to those who have more time and ability, to explain the cause, whether real or imaginary.

I will make one remark, however, but in conclusion. I have seen in the experiments I have witnessed, evidences of the reality of clairvoyance, sufficient to satisfy my mind on any other subject of

inquiry that ever engaged my attention; but, as yet, I have only examined the subject as one of great curiosity, and not with that patient, often repeated, and long continued investigation, to which so novel a question in metaphysical science is entitled; before I should rest fully satisfied in my opinions or feel myself justified in publishing convictions to the world—whether for or against. So much for clairvoyance—and also as it stands connected with Phreno Magnetism in the case here detailed.

Of the medicinal effects of mesmerism, I was assured 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 physicians had repeatedly done the same; but of this I have made no personal observations. Nor have I witnessed any of the advantages said to be offered in surgical operations. I, therefore, lay all 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 upon these several points, no one can witness the physical effects of mesmeric manipulation, without being convinced of the very great abuses to which it is liable; and that every mother of the land, 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 imagine, that if the strange power indicated by the examples of mesmeric influence over the nervous and muscular system of those who subject themselves to it, does really exist, as an endowment of Nature, that the morals of society would be more secure if we remain in ignorance of that power. I can see no good to ensue from ignorance on this point, any 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. Bosworth, 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 which constitute the body, the frame-work of our discourse, are Saxon. Being more the language of the field and the side, they come home to our business and bosoms. While juvenile and late learned writers are commended of acquaintance in terms of Roman origin, our best authors and others, our Webster and Southards and Livings, know the power of the racy Saxon roots. To this treasury they resort, as we must all do, for tender, gentle, comprehensive, as well as picturesque and powerful words. Turner, in his history of the Anglo-Saxons, has shown how many of our words are thus derived, by giving passages of the most eminent writers, both in poetry and prose, of different ages, with the words of Saxon origin printed in italics. Our learned fellow citizen, Mr. Duponceau, 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 languages (Frisic and English) by translating them as literally as possible; and the cognate words in English, which do not perfectly agree with the Frisic 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 twenty-five. The foreign words in twelve hundred were fifty, and in parentheses fifty, making the sum of one hundred. Then thirteen hundred and twenty-five divided by one hundred, gives thirteen 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 Halbertsma, 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 felicity; faithfulness and fidelity; kindred and relation; witchcraft, necromancy; burst, rupture; strength, vigor; storm, tempest; tearful, lachrymose; offering, oblation; mirth, hilarity; hearty, cordial; dwell, lodge; bereave, deprive. In Shakespeare, 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 made of exchanging these for words of Roman or Latin derivation, the thoughts will be disparaged.

On such a topic, the judgment of so great a scholar as Mackintosh will carry weight. "From the Anglo-Saxon," says he, "we derive the names of most of the ancient officers among us; of the greater part of the divisions of the kingdom, and of almost all our towns and villages. From them also we derive our language, of which the structure and a majority of its words—much greater than those who have not thought on the subject would at first easily believe—are Saxon. Of 69 words which make up the Lord's Prayer, there are only 5 non-Saxon—the best example of the natural bent of our language, and of the words apt to be chosen by those who speak and write it without design." Of eighty-one words in the soliloquy of Hamlet, thirteen only are of Latin origin. Even

in a passage of ninety words in Milton, whose diction is more learned than that of any other poet, there are only sixteen Latin words. In four verses of the authorized translation of Genesis, which contains above one hundred and thirty words, there are no more than five Latin. In seventy-nine words of Addison, whose perfect taste preserved him from a pedantic or constrained preference for any portion 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 to raise it by unusual and far-fetched expressions. Dr. Johnson, himself, from whose corruptions English style is only recovering in eighty-seven words of his fine parallel between Dryden and Pope, has found means to introduce no more than twenty-one of Latin derivation. The language of familiar intercourse, the terms of just and plenimetry, and those of necessary business, the idioms and proverbial phrases into which words naturally run; the proverbs, which are the condensed and pointed sense of the people; the particles on which our syntax depends, and which are of perpetual recurrence—all these foundations of a language are more decisive proofs of the Saxon origin of ours, than even the great majority of Saxon words in writing, and the still greater majority in speaking. In all cases where we have preserved a whole family of words, the superior significance of a Saxon over a Latin term is most remarkable. Well-being arises 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 whole 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 ear."

To this we may add the opinion of one of the 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 the Saxon.' '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 rest is Saxon, and rejoice is almost out of tune with the other words. Listen again: Thou hast delivered my eyes from tears, my soul from death, and my feet from falling; all Saxon, sir, except the delivered. Then, sir, for another specimen, and almost all good old Saxon English: Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.'"

At the time of the R. formation, and during most of the sixteenth century, we observe in English writers a marked predominance of the Saxon ingredient, which makes the writers of that age peculiarly charming. The next age brought in many Latin 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 Queen Anne, there was a return to the dignified purity of genuine English. The influence, however, of such writers as Johnson and Gibbon tended to burden and corrupt our language by needless importations 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 an end together. And at the present day, the wanton 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 is wholly in favor of Saxon English. In our own country, indeed, the rage for what is sounding, pompous, swelling, and uncommon, lends our writers and speakers to deal much in words of Latin origin. In this respect the writers of our revolutionary period far surpass us.

The English of Franklin, Adams, and Ames is more chaste than that of our own day. These, more over, who most variegated their diction with uncommon, difficult, and polysyllabic phrases, are such as have come late and irregularly into the field of letters, and have least real acquaintance with the models of classical taste; just as we observe the greatest 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 avidity of scholars for the pristine literature of England. We hope to see, 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 elementary books for publication.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

In 14 days ending 22d of May last, there died at Bombay of Cholera, 14-3 persons, being an average of 106 a day. From the 19th of March to the 30th of April, 119 men of her Majesty's 23d regiment, stationed at Kurrachee, 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 abandoned by the inhabitants. In the Nizams dominions 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 2½ millions annually, on an average; which, in fourteen years, would amount to 35,000,000.—Journal of Commerce.

WAGONS for sale.—RANKIN & McLEAN have for sale one horse Wagon, and two horse Wagon.

MR. CLAY AT DAYTON, (Ohio.)

The Ohio State Journal of Friday last, which came to hand yesterday, brings us the first news in relation to the doings at the Great Dayton Convention, which took place on the 29th ultimo, as follows:—

"The Great Dayton Convention.—Having just returned from Dayton, we have only time to say, before going to press, that language is inadequate to portray the sublime spectacle which was witnessed in that city yesterday—a spectacle far surpassing the most sanguine expectations, and as far surpassing any thing that distinguished the excited canvass for the Presidency in 1840. As to the numbers present, the most candid, moderate, and competent judges unite in placing it, incredible as it may appear, in the vicinity of a HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!

"The Convention in the afternoon was addressed 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, spoke a 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 fifteen minutes, when a furious shower of rain—which has become an auspicious omen 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 fragments remaining, and during the evening thousands upon thousands were listening to the animated harangues of different eloquent speakers at three several places of meeting. When we left, at eight o'clock, Mr. Ewing was addressing an immense multitude which thronged the main street as far in each direction as his strong voice could be made to extend.

"Never were the People in Western Ohio burning with such inextinguishable ardor and patriotism. 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 Dayton to Indianapolis, where, as well as at various other places in Indiana, extensive preparations for his reception and entertainment are in progress.

It is sung every day in the ears of the People that the Northern Democrats are opposed to a Tariff, and the Northern Whigs in favor of one. This is false, and palpably so, as every man knows. We make the following statement and challenge contradiction.

New York has	21	Democrats in Congress.
Pennsylvania,	15	
New Hampshire,	5	
Massachusetts,	1	
Maine,	4	
Total,	46	

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

	Years.	Nays.	Absent.
New York,	9	7	5
Pennsylvania,	19	0	5
New Hampshire,	0	4	1
Massachusetts,	1	0	0
Maine,	0	2	2
Total,	20	13	13

Here it will be seen, that a majority of the Northern Democrats voted for a Protective Tariff, and thirteen of them 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 thirty-seven of them voted against it. Let the truth be told, and let there be an 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 Protective Tariff. There are individual exceptions.—How are the Middle States. In the general, opposed to a Tariff, but experience begins to prove that the country flourished most under one. We believe a very large majority of the Middle States, the grain growing States, North Carolina for instance, 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. Maryland, Oct. 5th. Pennsylvania and S. Carolina, Oct. 10th. New Jersey, Oct. 10th & 11th. Ohio, Oct. 11th. New York and Delaware, Nov. 8th. Mississippi, Nov. 7th & 8th. Massachusetts, Nov. 11th.

After Massachusetts there are no more elections till next March.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF

NORTH CAROLINA—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of GEORGE W. PEAY, of Rockingham county, farmer, 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 Wilmington, on Monday, the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 22, 1842.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF

NORTH CAROLINA—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of WYATT BRITAIN, of Stokes county, farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday, the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court. H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

September 24, 1842.

Handolph Sheet—3 bales just received.

Sept. 24, 7 RANKIN & McLEAN.

Candles.—About 400 lbs. Candles for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, living nine miles North-east of the main road leading from the Eastern part of North Carolina or Virginia to the mountains, crossing at the Good Spur, and the road leading from Virginia to South Carolina, via Salem in Stokes county, having resolved to remove to the State of Missouri, offers for sale the plantation whereon he now resides. The tract contains 330 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 husbandman 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 hesitation 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 I 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 considerable vacancy, and in ordinary times it would be a good stand for carrying on a store or other public business.

Also, one other tract, containing about 400 acres, lying between 2 and 3 miles northeast of the home tract, on the head waters of Luck 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 to purchase will wish to view the premises before confirming the contract. It will be my 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 desirable 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 circumstances alter cases, and if I can sell, for any thing like a fair price I must be off, and I shall leave here in sorrow on account 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 titles made to purchasers, with warranty by the subscribers.

THE undersigned have become the undisputed owners of the Lands of John Beard, by obtaining titles from all those who had claims under the different sales heretofore made; and now offer for sale the following Tracts of Land, in Guilford county, on a credit of one, two, and three years. Said Lands to be sold at PUBLIC SALE at Ryan's Cross Roads, on Wednesday the 2nd day of November, 1842.

and sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.

Two hundred and four acres, the home tract whereon John Beard now lives, adjoining the lands of John Irwin and others.

Forty-nine acres, the mill tract, adjoining the home tract.

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

One hundred and sixty acres, the John Jackson tract.

Forty-four acres, the Chapel tract, adjoining the lands of Dr. Worth and others.

One hundred and fifteen acres, the Poore tract, adjoining the lands of Almer Arnsfield, and others.

Fifty acres, the Irwin tract.

One hundred acres, the Yates tract, adjoining the land of Solomon Sullivan and others.

Fifty-six acres, part of the Swan tract, containing the low ground.

Forty acres, the Rebecca Dillon lower tract.

Twenty-five acres, the Hatt tract.

Forty acres, the valuable Gold Mine tract, known as the Reed & Fisher Mine. From this mine upwards of \$2,000 worth of gold has been taken the past year.

Also ninety-two acres in Randolph county, near Ashborough, known as the Bennett place.

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

Sale positive, to continue at twelve o'clock, M.

August 22, 1842. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, JAMES SLOAN, ROBERT M. SLOAN.

There will also be sold on the premises near James town, on credit of one, two, and three years, on State day the 5th day of November, 1842.

Two hundred acres, on the waters of Deep River, including the Gold Mill, and other valuable water power.

ABEL GARNER, NATHAN HUNT Jr.

August 22, 1842.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Dr. 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 Kirkman Mine, the tract containing about 150 acres. Also, the said Worth's undivided half of the tract of land on the waters of Polecat containing in the whole about 180 acres, the other half of said tract being owned by Frederick Fortras and Jonathan Worth. Also, his undivided half of the tract known by the name of the Holgren Mine Tract, the other half of said tract being owned by Abel Gardner. Ten acres including the Mine will probably be sold at and sold separate from the rest of the tract, and then the remaining portion will be sold. Also, his undivided half of the Mills 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 or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the debts referred to in said trust, consisting of a great variety of valuable property.

The Mines above referred to are believed to be among the most valuable in the State. From the Kirkman mine about \$1,500 worth has been recently obtained at an expense of less than \$500. It is supposed that not less than \$20,000 have been extracted from this Mine, and its veins have never presented so flattering a prospect as 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, Trustee.

October 5, 1842.

OXFORD ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees 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 to a Tutor a salary of \$100. They will also be connected with the same department, they will give a salary of \$200. Applications will be received until the 15th day of November. They feel fully warranted in saying that the location is high and healthy and the society good, and that it presents a situation, in every point of view, highly favorable for a good School.

By order of the Board of Trustees. J. HILLIARD, Secy.

Sept. 29, 1842.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.
Extract of a letter from the Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky.

I was in conversation with Mr. Clay one evening, when a hardy honest looking man approached us, and said:

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

"My name is certainly Henry Clay," was the response, "though, as to the attributes you attach to it, my friends and enemies widely differ."

"Will you shake hands with a blacksmith?" extending his toil-hardened hand. "I forge iron and you forge laws, nevertheless mine is an honest hand."

"Sir, there are other points of similarity between us," observed Mr. Clay, giving his new acquaintance 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 iron tremble, whilst yours shake empires."

This was well said.—*Louisville Journal.*

Rice Cement.—This useful and elegant cement, 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 together with this cement will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joints. It is, therefore, an excellent cement in the preparation of curious paper articles, as tea trays, ladies' dressing and work boxes, and other articles, which require layers of papers to be cemented together.—In every respect, it is preferable to common paste made with wheat flour. 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, basso-relievos, 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 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 your acceptance."

The lady sent the lad back to his father, with the following reply,

"Dear Sir—your Bill is vetoed."

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

"Yes, I will, cuss your ugly picture, just as quick as you know 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 of that name.

PROSPECTUS OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE VOL. 4.

HAVING brought the third volume of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE nearly to close, 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 FARMER, by recommending such measures as may seem to promise his improvement, and exposing to merited censure whatever is inimical 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 attention so richly deserves.

Education in general, will receive a due share of attention.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. S., and that of N. C., with probably others, will be copied.

An impartial and true record of important Elections, together with a variety of other interesting events will be given.

VIRTUE, MORALITY and their twin sister TEMPERANCE, will ever find in us, a faithful and untiring Advocate and Friend.

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 attended to.

Address J. Sherwood, Lexington, or W. P. Richards, Brownstown, 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 reciprocate the favor.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

WALTER P. RICHARDS.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

—East India Hair Dye—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!

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

—These facts are vouched for 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 LBS. IRON, manufactured by the King's Mountain Iron Co., embracing every variety of size usually demanded in this market, for sale at prices that cannot fail to please. J. & R. SLOAN.

Greenboro, August 7, 1841.

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

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

37-11. October 22.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

For sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

DR. KUHLS MEDICINES

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD.

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

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

To specify some of these diseases: Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Decline, Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Gravel, &c. The Restorer together with the Depurative Powder, are invaluable, and the most safe remedies for Bilious, Scatrical, and Typhus Fevers, 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 directions for the treatment of Fevers are given in Dr. Kuhl's 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 essence 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 efficacious in the above 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 powerful, 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 body, thus destroying and removing the primitive causes of the disease, restoring the activity of the blood, the stomach and liver, and all the other organs of the frame. In all the diseases 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 their use.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the patient will feel himself somewhat benefited in 24 hours.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE, celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhea and Gleet, also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Price, fourth of a pint \$1.50; half pint \$3; pint \$5.

GOLD-MINE BALSAM.

For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Winds, Flatulency, Coldness in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Colds, Flux, &c. Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.

As an evacuant, it facilitates the separation and discharge of bile and phlegm; and restores activity to the stomach, liver, and intestines.

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

It removes flux and diarrhoea, and is a powerful preventive against contagious fevers, and also against poisonous vapors from marshes, swamps, &c.

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

Directions.—The dose for grown persons is 50 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 chamber.

Treatment of Bowel Complaints, Flux, and Diarrhoea. The dose of the Gold-mine Balsam for grown persons is 50 drops, in a little water, or gruel; for children less, to be taken three times a day. If the disease is very obstinate, take besides the Gold-mine Balsam, one or two doses of the Restorer daily. It cramps or spasms in the stomach, embrace 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 food and drink; especially he has to avoid all vegetables, and fruits, beer, cider, spirits, wine, milk, and every kind of acid, and the cure will be very soon effected. Price per vial, 50 cents.

AROMATIC EXTRACT, a liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c. Four ounces 50 cents, half a pint \$1, pint \$2.

DEPURATIVE POWDER, for Bilious affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Diseases of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

JAPAN OINTMENT, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

BENGAL OINTMENT, for Pector, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Poul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.

The Restorer, and all other above mentioned Medicines, are of Dr. Kuhl's own discovery, and are prepared by himself.

—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. L. Stith's drug store, Raleigh.

Brannock & Woolen, Westworth, Rockingham.

James Brannock, Waterloo, Guilford.

Hargrave, Gaither, & Co. Lexington, Davidson.

Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.

Price, Dickinson, & Co. Vanceville, Caswell.

James R. Callum, Milton, do.

S. Perry, Kernersville, Stokes.

C. C. Henderson, Lincolnton, do.

B. Oates, Charlotte.

J. F. & C. Phifer, Concord.

James I. Horne, Pittsborough.

J. & R. SLOAN, Agents, Greenboro, N. C. 28-1y.

CASH WANTED.

THE subscribers very respectfully suggest to all who are indebted to them, that they have engagements to meet this spring that cannot be postponed, and that they have no other resource but to collect from those who owe them. Their debtors will bear in mind that they have not urged or pushed collection for 5 or 6 years past, and consequently hope that they will use every exertion to give them all the assistance which may be in their power. They earnestly hope that they may not be driven to the very painful necessity of forcing collection. J. & R. SLOAN.

April, 1842.

Dye-stuffs.

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

Spices.

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

Iron, Wool, Tallow & Feathers.

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

April 17. 100 T. R. TATE.

12 boxes 8 by 10, 5 boxes 10 by 12 Glass, 100 lb. Putty, 100 lb. Lampblack, 500 lb. Venetian Red, 300 lb. Sp. Brown, 50 Gal. Spirit Turpentine. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

SPOONER'S HYGIENIC OR 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 when taken according to directions. They comprise the Hygienic or Health Pill; the Hygienic Tonic, or Health Bitters—to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pill, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pill, to cure intermittent Fevers and Agues.

At the West and South, the Ague Medicine is effecting some of the most wonderful and astonishing cures. For all disorders of the stomach and bowels—bilious complaints—diseases of children—fevers—nervous and sick headache—general debility, &c., the Health Pill is a perfectly certain and admirably pleasant remedy.

The Hygienic 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 is saving hundreds of valuable females from an untimely grave."

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

Dr. Spooner's Hygienic or Health Medicines, have been established for him an enduring fame. We have been told by disinterested medical men that these medicines, being taken as severally prescribed, have never been known to fail in effecting a cure. It has even given 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 man taking a stand against this species of imposition.—N. Y. Star.

"The experience, sterling abilities, and excellent character of Dr. Spooner, make it a pleasure to us to recommend his Hygienic 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."—McKunney & Eldridge, Agents, Binghampton, 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 Dr. Hosack, Macneron, Frances, Post, Stevens, Beck, Torrey, &c.

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

—The above medicines for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS, Greenboro, N. C. 32

A New Business in Greenboro.

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

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

BOTANIC MEDICINE STORE.

WE would return our thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage we have already received. And from the increasing demand for our medicines, we flatter ourselves that many are becoming more enlightened on the Botanic system. All it wants is a fair trial, to prove its superior excellence. Truth is mighty and will prevail. We have just received a new supply—cheap for cash.

Slippery Elm Oil Sassafras

Spice Bitters " Hemlock

Urnium " Annis

Blue Cohosh " Lavender

Black do Syringes

Sassafras Catheters

Lobelia (green) Bitter-sweet

do (brown) Gray's Ointment

Ant-bilious Pow. Rhubarb

Antidyspeptic pills Ague Pills

Ant-bilious pills Cancer Plaster

No 6 Pink Root

No 4 Bitters Tonic Powders

No 3 Sumac

Blood Root Jalap

Mandrake Manna

Pleurotic Root Queen of the meadow

Poplar Bark Seneca Snake Root

Pipisway Gun Myrrh

Prickly Ash Cough Powders

do do Berries Cough Syrup

Vermifuge Balsam Fir

Stomach Restorative Chloera Drops

Spikeard Dysentery Syrup

Rheumatic Tinct. Dandelion ex.

Witch Hazel Camphor

Clary Holland Gin sup.

Jewell's Liniment Oil Lemon

Castor Oil " Cassia

Cassia " Cloves

Skunk Cabbage " Pepper mint

Liquorice Root " Tanzy

Barberry Spearmint Healing Salve &c. &c.

Dr. Howard's Works, Dr. Thompson's new Work, Dr. Curtis on Midwifery.

—All applications for medicine or medical services will be promptly attended to.

H. T. WEATHERLY & CO.

Greenboro, Guilford County, N. C. Aug. 1, 1842 27-1

Clover Seed.

10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

March 22d 1841.

JAYNE'S Expectant, Jayne's Vermifuge,

Jayne's Hair Tonic, Swain's Vermifuge, Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve.

Gray's invaluable Ointment, Sanative Pills for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

RANKIN & McLEAN have just received a few

barrels No. 1 trimmed 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 assorted sizes, just received & for sale by January 29th. J. & R. SLOAN.

SALT.—We have on hand a quantity of Liverpool, Alum, and fine table Salt. Sept. 7. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Perfumery, &c.

COLOGNE WATER, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Bergamot, Aromatic Salts, Fancy Soaps. D. P. WEIR.

THE WHIG ALMANAC AND UNITED STATES REGISTER.

FOR 1843.

WILL BE PUBLISHED on TUESDAY, September 20th, and ready for delivery to order. It will contain:

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

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 DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity, and Benefits to the Laboring Men of this Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People.

4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work.

5. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, in the several States and Counties of the Union, from 1830 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential election of 1840.

6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c.—A great variety.

7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS, in all the States, the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each 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 sold for cash inflexibly at 12 1/2 cents per single copy. 24 per copy, 50 per copy, and 100 per copy. Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McLEATH, Publishers.

Tribune Office, Aug. 10, 1842.

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

Greenboro, July, 1842.

PETER THURSTON.

vol 3 25th

Cabinet Furniture.

THIS 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 fashionable style.

He has now and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of MAHOAGANY FURNITURE, with and without MARBLE Tops; also Walnut, Birch, and Cherry 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.

Greenboro, July, 1842.

W. DECLA MILLS.

WOOL CARDING.—I have just completed preparations for Carding Wool in a superior manner; having my machines put up and conducted under the superintendence of Mr. E. Wick, N. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor us with a call. Bring clean wool, and you shall have good work, 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 33 1/2 cents where 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37 1/2.

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

MYSTERY.

A GENTLEMAN belonging to one of the most ancient and wealthy families of this city, who must be well known to numerous friends, having since the year 1815 up to recently, been but nearly dumb, and for several years confined to his bed, has been restored to good health; he has regained his natural erect position, and has quitted his carriage, and now walks with ease!

We believe this is the gentleman's own description as near as possible, and there is no exaggeration in it. We will give inquiries his address, and doubt not his humble feeling, will excuse the liberty; so that any one doubting, may know these facts—through the requests his name may not appear in print. Among other similar instances, Mr. Jas. G. Reynolds, 144 Christie street, has been restored, and will give personal assurance of the facts of his case. Both were rheumatism, and contracted colds and sneezes. How has this been done?

Answer.—By the Indian Vegetable Elixir internally,