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When we consider how much more a faithful servant, though of small capacity, is commonly esteemed, than one whose adroitness exceeds his honesty;—we may judge of how little account with Omniscience the greatest knowledge attainable by us must be, if sincerely he is wanting.

"Now when John had heard in prison the works of Christ, he sent two of his disciples, and said unto him, Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another? Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and show John those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk; the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear; the dead are raised, and the poor have the gospel preached to them; and blessed is he, whoever shall not be offended in me."

This phrase, "the poor have the gospel preached to them," is peculiarly significant. The moral instruction which ancient philosophy undertook to supply, being shut up in schools and academies, was confined to the rich and learned. Poor people, and indeed, the general mass of mankind, were very little benefited by it.

But Jesus the divine teacher came into the world, as the friend of the friendless. His own birth and life were in the dreary shades of poverty: all his companions he chose from the classes of the poor, and the mending sort; and his gospel brought relief to the wretched and desponding, by bringing life and immortality to light, and giving assurance that the very poorest people, in point of acceptance with God, are on equal ground with the richest.

Jesus was probably the first moral and religious teacher in the world (his immediate forerunner John the Baptist excepted) who incessantly travelled from place to place, gathering together and instructing the common people and the poor; and adapting his instructions even to the simplest minds.

And it is worthy of remark, that all the benevolent institutions which are known to be in the world, for the relief of the poor, have originated since the Christian era, and are confined principally to Christian countries.—*Ezra Sampson.*

"Generation after generation," says an eloquent modern writer, "have felt as we feel, and their feelings were as active in life as ours are now. They passed away as a vapor, while Nature wore the same aspect of beauty as when her Creator commanded her to be. And so like-wise shall it be when we are gone. The heavens will be as bright over our grave as they are now around our path; the world will have the same attraction for offspring yet unborn that she had once for ourselves, and that she has now for our children. Yet a little while, and all this will have happened! The throbbing heart will be stilled, and we shall be at rest. Our funeral will wind on its way, and the prayers will be said, and the grave-cloids will be thrown in, and our friends will all return, and we shall be left behind to darkness and the worm. And it may be for some short time we shall be spoken of; but the things of life will creep in, and our names will soon be forgotten. Days will continue to move on, and laughter and song will be heard in the very chamber in which we died; and the eye that mourned for us will be dried and will glisten again with joy; and even our children will cease to think of us, and will not remember to help our name. Then shall we have become, in the touching language of the Psalmist, 'forgotten and clean out of mind!'"—*Knechtbocker.*

AMERICAN ENTERPRIZE.

Of a truth we are the strangest people! We know every thing by intuition; do every thing without care, study or forethought. If we get in a scrape—well, what then? Who suffers? Ask your next door neighbor.

Let a man appear to prosper in a particular kind of business—no matter what; and our eyes on it, in a twelvemonth he will have enterprising neighbors all around him, rushing head over heels into the same business, at the rate of one failure a month. No matter what his pursuit was, or theirs. He might be a bookseller, a confectioner, a hatter, a parson, or a distiller—any thing and every thing; and they might have been tailors, or shopkeepers, in the dry goods or grocery line, carpenters, or attorneys—it's all the same to them. If there's money to be made, why shouldn't they make it as well as another? And into it they rush, headlong, like bulls into a china shop; and when the smash comes, as come it certainly will, the moment they are found out—then, what have they to say for themselves? Why, just nothing at all. "The times were so hard and they were so unlucky!—How could they help it! Would you discourage enterprise?" The fools! They ought to be set in the stocks.

"Every thing by turns and nothing long!" and this they call enterprise!—This they are blockheads to mistake for that far-seeing, healthy and generous determination to be something and to do something in this world out of which great men proceed, like the stars at midnight, in a continual birth. Hence the fact that a son seldom or never follows the occupation of his father. Hence not one man in fifty continues for five years in the same kind of business, in the same partnership or the same shop. And hence the multiplicity, among other things, of unprincipled and worthless newspapers—the heaviest too ever imposed upon a people. Enterprise! forsooth! and literary enterprises! whereby all who have any thing to do with them, whether editors, proprietors, printers or publishers, are ruined, nineteen times out of twenty, before they are wise enough to give up in despair and go hanging themselves in a quiet, unostentatious way.—*John Neal.*

CELEBRATED TREES.

There have been trees possessing the same associations of affection, awe, or reverence, which are awakened in the mind by old castles, the homes of genius, or the solemn temples of religion. The oak of Mamre continued through centuries to affect the wild inhabitant of the desert; the angels who appeared to Abraham seemed still to sanctify it in the eye of the wandering Arab. Till the time of Constantine, pilgrimages were made to these trees. Tradition points to a banyan tree, on the banks of the Nerbudda, beneath whose boughs the Indian beheld the retiring cavalry of Alexander.—Some of our own oaks may have shone with the Roman eagle. In the garden of the convent of San Onofre on the Janiculum Hill, the traveller is shown the oak that sheltered the dying Tasso. The grave of Klopstock is shadowed by a linn tree. The Persian poet, Hafiz, is said to be buried under a cypress which he had planted. The elm under which the founder of the State of Pennsylvania signed the first treaty with the Indians; the sycamore at Trons, where the Swiss deputies assembled in 1324 to take the oath to deliver themselves from bondage are interesting records of history. The cedars at Wilton are genuine descendants from the sacred trees of Lebanon, having been raised from seeds which the traveller Pococke brought from that mountain. The fig tree planted by Pococke in the garden of Christ Church, Oxford, still flourishes, and recently gained a prize for the excellence of its fruit. The fig tree planted by Cranmer in the garden of the Manor House at Micham, continued green until 1790. The admirer of romantic courage visits, at Eilerslie, in Renfrewshire, the native village of Wallace, the oak where the Scottish hero concealed himself with 300 men; and before 1816, the oak at Northam, under which Elizabeth breakfasted, remained to awaken thoughts of chivalry, and to recall the glories of the maiden reign.—*Fraser's Magazine for January.*

UNROLLING AN EGYPTIAN MUMMY.

On Thursday a female mummy, presented to the National History Society of Shrewsbury by the late Dr. Butler, was unrolled in the presence of about two hundred highly respectable spectators, a great part of whom were ladies, it having been sooted that there would be nothing whatever indecent in the operation. Mr. Birch from the British Museum, superintended the unrolling, previous to which he described the process of embalming among the Egyptians. The outer coffin in which the present mummy was deposited announced that it contained the body of Tenno en Rhons, Priestess of Anon, who was dedicated to Osiris, Presiding in the West, Lord of Abydos, that he would give offerings for the sake of the deceased. The lecturer began at the feet of the corpse to unroll the linen bandages which enveloped it. These consisted of several hundred pieces, of the hue of wash leather, but of capably woven cloth, and in some parts not much discolored, and pretty strong. One of the pieces was an inscription stating the age of the mummy to be twenty-one years. On unrolling the bandages round the neck, the head fell off, and was found to be quite perfect, several of the teeth in front being still fixed in their sockets, one of them only being loose. The cartilages of the ears were perfect, the dried flesh having the semblance of dark gingerbread. The body was disclosed with a vast deal more difficulty than the head, the embalmers having dipped it into the hot bitumen so long and so frequently as to destroy the flesh, and render the skin and its envelope one mass. Gradually, however, the toes appeared, all perfect except the nails, the feet being small and very attenuated. The muscles and skin of the legs, and the cap of the knee, next became visible, and the hands, crossed on the abdomen, were traced after great labor. The hip bones, the shoulder, and the ribs, were exposed, one after another, till at last the fully developed frame of a human being, 3,000 years old, lay exposed to the gaze of the company. Upwards of three hours were occupied in the process.—*London Standard.*

PEAT BOGS OF IRELAND.

Happily for the poor of Ireland their proximity to bogs composed of the spongy substance which, during eight months of the year, is saturated with water, is not attended with the injurious results that affect persons located on the margins of morasses formed by the decomposition of aquatic vegetables, and which in all climates are more or less (according to the degree in which they are influenced by heat) unfavorable to health. A lake or swamp abounding in rank vegetation emits a gaseous effluvia which is extremely noxious, and in various occasions agues and other maladies at the seasons when the decomposition and fermentation of the plants take place. Now, the property of peat is of a contrary nature; it is highly antiseptic, and so corrective of putrefaction that animal and vegetable remains, after reposing for many ages in these bogs, have been dug out in a high state of preservation. The skeletons of moose deer are remarkable evidences of this, and human bodies have been found perfect imbedded in peat; oak and fir trees are frequently taken up from the layer of earth upon which they fell countless centuries ago, when the peat formation first commenced around them in a perfectly sound state. Peat is obviously a mass of inert undissolved vegetable matter; it is a concretion of the inert and solid fibres of plants, so anti-putrescent of itself, even with the combined influences of atmospheric moisture and heat acting upon it, as to require the action of fire or the caustic influences of lime to dissolve it.—*Mrs. S. C. Hall's Ireland.*

POWER OF THE MECHANIC.

The only sure way to preserve and perpetuate the Power of the Mechanic, is to elevate him in his shop, not hasten him out of it: to make him a better mechanic, a better citizen, a more intelligent man, while following his business. So that, if by chance he should be called for to serve his town or the State for a time, in any public business, he shall not discredit the station from which he came, nor the new one in which he is placed, by his ignorance. When it comes to be the fact that me-

chanics are as intelligent, as well qualified to discharge their duties to the public, as any other class of men, there need be no fears but that they will be sought after, and their talents put in requisition, if they will consent to leave the quiet of their round of duties and participate in the turmoil of public life. Indeed I do not despair of seeing the day, when the great body of mechanics shall so esteem the value of their privileges and enjoyments as mechanics, that the majority of them will not consider it an honor to be called away from those places to fill others—but, will rightly hold, that the situation of an independent and intelligent and upright mechanic, is as honorable as any that this Republic contains."—*Holden.*

CONSCIENCE.

On Thursday forenoon during the session of the Court in this city, a person by the name of Flint, of Lee, came into the Court House and very deliberately walked up to the witness box and seated himself in that posture for a few minutes he raised himself in his seat and commenced praying for forgiveness for having committed perjury on that stand. The Court here interposed and the officer took the man from the room. As however he seemed impressed with the duty of making confession for his crime in the place where he committed it, the Sheriff kindly offered him an opportunity of doing so during the recess of the Court after its adjournment for dinner. At the time appointed he took the stand, and there made a full confession of the crime, and detailed all the circumstances attending it. The false testimony was rendered in an action tried at the May Term 1840, in which his father was defendant and Isaac Hacker plaintiff. His testimony, though false, did not however alter the result of the cause, a default having been suffered notwithstanding the evidence. Since that time it seems the witness has undergone an infinite deal of remorse and trouble on account of the act, and he felt that he could not be forgiven or at ease till the crime was confessed in as public a place as it was committed. The witness bore no marks of being otherwise insane, and he protested that he was in his right mind and knew perfectly what he was about. He came all the way from Lee, 70 miles, for the express purpose of making the confession, and having made it, returned peacefully home. He is known to be a person of respectability and intelligence—and during the recital of the circumstances connected with the case, was frequently overcome with grief and tears.—*Bangor Whig.*

FIRE IN THE MOON.

A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury gives an account of a singular phenomenon on the eastern limb of the moon, which he saw with the aid of a telescope on the 12th of September last. The atmosphere, he says, was favorable for observation, and while surveying a tract, which he had frequently examined, and without anticipating any discovery, suddenly a new phenomenon burst upon the eye. The appearance was that of two immense torch lights of dazzling lustre, issuing from a valley of considerable depression, with much apparent vehemence; and such was the strength of light that the prismatic colors could be distinctly defined. The two columns were situated north west and southeast, and distance about six miles to each other, of about twenty degrees. Several witnesses testified this appearance until a late hour, and all of them are of opinion that it is volcanic. That portion of the moon's disc was not visible in October, but the writer was anticipating another view of the phenomenon the present month.

Fire in the Moon.—A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer denies the fact mentioned in the New Bedford Mercury that the volcanoes of the moon could be seen blazing. The writer surveyed the appearances indicated with a powerful telescope, at the High School Observatory. The appearance he ascribes to another cause. The mountains in the moon, he says, after examining them at the time specified, were just enjoying their sunrise; it was not yet sunrise at the base of their peaks, and the illuminated sides of the mountains, sloping as stated in the account, presented the appearance of bright gleams of light on a dark field, viz. the unlighted base of the mountains.—*N. Haven Palladium.*

CITY LADIES.

City Ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breaths; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horse-pond; the other pours it from the pure spring. The one walks over the hard pavements, along the dusty piles of bricks; the other trips over the soft grass, along the graceful rows of trees. The one is pale and sickly, from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green house; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. To the city is seen and admired the ingenious handiwork of man; in the country are traced and hal-lowed the stately tracings of the Almighty.

HOW TO BE RICH.

Hoard every cent you get, or expend it where it will double in a week; never give a farthing to the poor; never lend a dollar to your neighbor; stint yourself in food and clothing; purchase your articles at a very low rate, and then insist upon a discount; befriend no one in any way; belong to no society; have no intimate acquaintances, and as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, you will become a rich man. Hundreds have thus become wealthy, and died, leaving their property to be disputed by profligates and spendthrifts; proving a curse instead of a blessing. If you are determined to be rich, permit us to say plainly, that you must not expect to be happy. No one will love you—few respect you—and all will rejoice at your death.—*Portland Tribune.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to change the location of the court house of Montgomery, reported the same without amendment; and it was read the second time and passed.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution to pay Green Hill fifty dollars for carrying a writ of election to the 13th congressional district. Referred.

Mr. Pasture presented a resolution to allow Slade \$35 83, for services in repairing damages to public arms, which were, by accident, on their way to Newbern, precipitated into a creek. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Myers presented a resolution to allow Jos. A. King \$40 dollars for carrying a writ of election to the 1st senatorial district. Read first time and referred.

Mr. Reid presented a bill to provide for rendering navigable Colly Swamp, in the counties of Bladen and New Hanover, and to create a corporation for that purpose; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Shepard presented a resolution to allow Charles Frazier forty-five dollars for painting fifteen labels for the doors in the State Capitol; passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Myers presented a bill making securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiffs' costs; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Shepard presented a bill to incorporate a mutual insurance company in the State of North Carolina; which passed its first reading and was referred.

The Speaker presented to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting a table showing the aggregate and federal population of this State. Ordered to be printed.

The proposition of the Commons, to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the University to a joint select committee, was agreed to; and Messrs. Brown, Shephard and Elliott appointed to form the Senate's branch of said committee.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading and was referred:

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be instructed to examine into the propriety of making a road from the reclaimed public lands near Pungo, in Beaufort county, to some point at the high lands of Washington county; and if the same shall be deemed expedient, the said board is hereby authorized to construct said road; the cost of which shall be paid out of the fund appropriated for reclaiming the swamp lands.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee on Public Buildings, was agreed to, and Messrs. Mays, Melvin and Stallings were appointed the Senate's branch of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the committee on Education was instructed to inquire if any, and what alterations or amendments are expedient in the act for the establishment of common schools.

The resolution in favor of Joseph M. Bogle, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The vote for Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit was as follows in the Senate: For Clark 25, for Rodman 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election for U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Graham, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next, this day two weeks at 12 o'clock, M., and informing that the Hon. Bedford Brown is in nomination for the appointment.

Bills presented. By Mr. Lord, a bill to regulate the county court of Rowan. By Mr. Street, a bill to amend an act to regulate the proceedings in the county courts of Craven. By Mr. Patterson, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Midway Academy. By Mr. Dickson, a bill to incorporate Franklin Academy. By Mr. Candler, a bill to keep up a bridge in the county of Henderson. These bills were severally read the first time and passed.

Samuel J. Neal was elected Colonel Commandant of Cavalry attached to the 15th Brigade.

On motion of Mr. Baxter, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting some system of extra courts for the more speedy administration of justice.

Mr. Wilson of Perquimons, to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution to pay to Ashe and Nash counties their distributable share of the school fund; which passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell introduced the following resolutions, which passed their first reading:

Resolved, That this General Assembly views with abhorrence and indignation the attempt on the part of some of the States of this Union to repudiate their honest debts.

Resolved further, That this Legislature fully subscribes to the sentiment, that that State which honestly owes a debt, and has, or can command the means of payment, at all refuses to pay, because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered public honor, and only awaits an increase of price to barter public liberty.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell, from the committee to whom it was referred, reported the bill to establish a new county by the name of McDowell, with amendments. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Brumwell, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor.

Mr. Byrd introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on Propositions and Grievances be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of uniting the surplus revenue and proceeds of the public lands belonging to this State with the Literary Fund, and distributing the same to loan offices or agencies in the several counties in this State, for the equal ac-

commodation of her citizens, by a general circulation of said moneys, and a more active accumulation of interest on the same; and that they be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Rand presented a memorial from the Commissioners of Raleigh on the subject of slaves and free negroes. Referred.

Mr. J. W. Taylor presented the petition of Parrot M. Hardy and others. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Francis, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of criminal conviction for malicious mischief, so as to make the punishment similar to that for petit larceny; and also into the propriety of altering the law of evidence in trials for forgery, so as to make the person on whom the forgery is committed a competent witness.

Mr. Bower, from the committee, reported that Henry S. Clark was duly elected Solicitor of the 2nd Judicial Circuit. The vote, in this House, was for Clark 64; for Rodman 49.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, ordered that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the manner in which the money appropriated for repairs to the Government House, &c. has been disposed of; and that they may have power to call on the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, and to send for persons and papers.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Joyner presented the memorial of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, praying the Legislature to extend the time of paying their two first bonds, amounting to \$50,000 each, to the years 1848 and 1849. He also presented their 7th annual Report. Referred.

Mr. Reid, from the committee on claims, reported the resolutions in favor of Green Hill, Jos. A. King, A. S. Mooring, and Chas. Blanton, with amendments, slightly reducing the sums severally allowed to each, when the said resolutions passed their second readings as amended.

Mr. Miller presented a bill to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing, the stream of First Broad River, in the county of Cleaveland; which was read the first time, passed and referred.

The Speaker announced the following joint committees, on the part of the Senate:

On Congressional Districts—Messrs. Moore, Joyner, Mays, Exum, Watkins, Arrington, Dockery, Shepard, Morehead, Albright, Walker, Burge, and Dobson.

On Senatorial Districts and Representation in the House of Commons—Messrs. Edwards, Spruill, Howard, Boyd, Reid, Ray, and Cuthy.

On Electoral Districts—Messrs. Wm. P. Williams, Jacobs, Stafford, Miller and Pasture.

Relating to a Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Rodgers, Rogers, Worth, Shepard, and Ribelin.

On Banks—Messrs. Brown, Morehead, Hester, Miller, and Allison of Orange.

On time and manner of counting votes for Governor—Messrs. Boyd, Spruill and Etheridge.

On a Penitentiary—Messrs. Elliott, Stallings, Myers, Cooper and Thomas.

On preparing a Skeleton Map of the State—Messrs. Reid, Jacobs and Pasture.

On the manner in which the money appropriated at the last session for repairs to the Government House, furniture, &c. has been disposed of—Messrs. Mays and Dobson.

The proposition of the Senate to go into an election for United States Senator on the 13th Dec. was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, laid on the table, and, on motion of Mr. Hester, a message was sent to the commons, proposing to go into said election on the 2nd of December, and stating that Ronulus M. Saunders is in nomination for the appointment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hawkins introduced a bill to prevent Sheriffs or other lawful officers of the State with process from a justice of the peace, from making return before any justice of the peace other than in the district where such person as defendant resides. Read first time and referred.

Mr. Whitaker presented the petition of J. Edwards. Referred.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill to incorporate Oak Grove Academy; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Lamb the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Revised Statutes, Chapter 45, sec. 4 and 6, as to subject personal property held in trust to the same liabilities under execution as is now provided as to lands.

Mr. Young, from the select committee to whom was referred the subject of enclosing the Capitol Square, made a report, asking to be discharged from further consideration thereof; which was concurred in; and on motion of Mr. Young, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on the subject.

Mr. Norcom presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading and was referred:

Whereas it is reported and believed that the Petersburg Railroad Company are about, or now are in the act of erecting and throwing a bridge across the Roanoke river, in the State of North Carolina, below the lower falls of said river, and thereby obstructing the navigation of said river to the great injury of the citizens of this State:

Therefore be it resolved, &c. That by the erection of said bridge, the said railroad company are arrogating to themselves a privilege and power contrary to the well known law of the land, to all usages in such cases, and without a due regard and respect to the citizens of the State of N. Carolina.

The bill to establish the county of Catawba, reported from the committee to whom it was referred, by Mr. Walker, without amendment, and made the order of the day for Saturday next.

On motion of Mr. Francis, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, to prepare a Skeleton map of the State dividing the same into counties, with the names, population and amount of taxes paid by each county laid down thereon, as reported by the Comptroller, under the census of 1840.

Mr. Wilder presented a resolution in favor of the heirs of Joshua Ballcock. Read first time and referred.

Mr. McCollum presented a bill limiting the authority of Deputy Sheriffs. Read first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the propriety of prohibiting, by law, the public execution of criminals.

On motion of Mr. Seales, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of including bigamy with those crimes which are punishable with death for the first offense.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election on the 2nd December for U. S. Senator; and informing that Romulus M. Saunders is in nomination for the appointment. Mr. Cardwell moved to lay the message on the table; which was negatived—ayes 39—noes 72.—Mr. McRae moved to amend the message, by striking out 2nd and inserting the 9th; which was decided by the chair to be out of order. The message was then concurred with 72 to 38; and, on motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the name of Wm. A. Graham, Esq. was added to the nomination.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following communication from the Governor:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: I herewith transmit the statement of my private Secretary, showing a list and the amount of the articles purchased for the use of the Government House.

You will perceive from the bills accompanying the statement, that most of the articles were purchased in one of the Northern Cities, for cash, and without any other charge than the cost and charges for transportation.

Believing that economy was desirable, I adopted this plan of procuring for the State such articles as I thought should be purchased at the smallest expense. A portion of them were bought when the exchanges were considerably against us; but having some funds of my own in Philadelphia, I permitted them to be used in the purchases without any charge to the State for the difference in the exchange.

Besides the articles contained in this list, I have been under the necessity of moving a portion of my own furniture for the convenience of the house and the accommodation of my family.

The list of articles made out of the piece goods purchased in Philadelphia for furniture, is herewith filed, showing into what kind of furniture, they have been made.

The sum paid for the articles contained in the list of my Secretary, exceeds the appropriation of \$1000 by the sum of \$61 54. This balance may be discharged by taking from the list such articles as may balance the account, or by appropriating a sum to pay it.

Besides the articles contained in the list and such as I had among my own furniture, I purchased for the use of the house other furniture; but as this exceeds the appropriation, they are not included in the list.

Respectfully yours, J. M. MOREHEAD.

This communication was referred, on motion of Mr. Barringer, with its accompanying documents, to the Joint Select committee proposed to be raised on the subject, under the resolution of Mr. Brogden, passed yesterday.

Thursday, Dec. 1.
IN SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Jones, a bill to alter and improve the road leading from Wilkesborough, up Mulling or St. across the Blue Ridge, into Ashe county. By Mr. Elliott, a bill to amend an act concerning the Comptroller. By Mr. Jones, a bill to alter the mode of electing constables in the State, so far as relates to the county of Caldwell. By Mr. Reid, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Riflemen. By Mr. Thoms, a bill to prevent the felling of timber in the water courses of Davidson county, and fishing with fire light in Hambley creek, in said county. These bills severally passed their first reading, and, except the second, were referred to the appropriate committees.

The following resolutions were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed: In favor of A. S. Moorhead; in favor of J. A. King; in favor of Green Hill; and in favor Charles Blanton.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee on Cherokee lands, was agreed to, and Messrs. Cathey, Jones, Burgin, Rogers and Boykin appointed the Senate's branch of said committee.

The following bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill to amend the second section of the act to directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg; the bill to revive and continue in force the act to incorporate the Weldon Rail Road Company; and the bill to change the location of the court house in the county of Montgomery, and for other purposes.

The proposition of the Commons, to raise a joint select committee on the subject of enclosing the Capitol Square, was concurred in; and Messrs. Morehead, Hester and Duckery appointed on the part of the Senate.

The two Houses voted three times ineffectually for Solicitor of the 4th Circuit. In the Senate the votes were,

	1st	2d	3d
For Cadw. Jones, jr. dem.	24	26	26
John F. Poindexter, whig.	23	22	22
Mr. Craig, not nominated.	3	1	1

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill to authorize the county courts of Bertie to establish places of public sale of personal property under execution, in certain cases, &c. was reported by Mr. Walker from the committee to whom it was referred, without amendment; when, on the several motions of Messrs. Candler, Byrd and Willey, it was amended so as to extend its provisions to Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey, and Gates; and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Walker also reported adversely to the memorial of Mr. Hardy and others, praying that a part of Lenoir county be attached to Greene; which was concurred in. He also reported a bill to emancipate negro Sam; which was rejected. Mr. W. also reported unfavorably on the resolutions of Mr. Byrd, to remove the Literary Fund to Loan offices in the several counties. Concurred in.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Harrington, a bill to alter the time of holding the county courts of Moore; and a bill to repeal an act to establish the office of county trustee in Moore. By Mr. Mills, a bill authorizing Solicitors to administer oaths in certain cases. By Mr. McLaughlin, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Statesville. By Mr. Davis, a bill to incorporate Union Academy. By Mr. Young, a bill to incorporate the Independent Iron

dell Blues. By Mr. Brummell, a bill to authorize Joseph Clause, of Davidson county, to build a mill on his own land on the Yadkin. By Mr. McIntire, a bill to amend the 1st section of an act to reduce into one the several acts concerning pilots and commissioners of navigation. By Mr. McCollum, a bill to incorporate the trustees of Lane's Creek Church. By Mr. Nash, a bill to exempt registers from the performance of military duty, and for other purposes. By Mr. Bower, a memorial and bill to improve a part of the State road leading from the town of Wilkesborough to Jefferson. These bills were severally read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bragg reported unfavorably on the resolution to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Laid on the table.

Three unsuccessful votings were had for Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit. In this House, the votes were,

	1st	2d	3d
For John F. Poindexter, whig.	55	56	56
Cadw. Jones, jr. dem.	55	53	54
Scattering.	1	2	2

Mr. Francis presented a resolution to make it a standing rule of the House to refer all pension certificates to the committee on Claims. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Street, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the value of the swamp lands, in Hyde county, reclaimed by the Literary Board; the manner in which the money appropriated has been expended; and the propriety of continuing the works on said land.

The following joint committees were appointed on the part of this House:

In relation to expenditures for repairs &c. on Government House.—Messrs. Brogden and Ashe.

To compare votes for Governor.—Messrs. Brummell, Baxter and Kelly.

To prepare a Skeleton Map.—Messrs. Francis, Bragg and Jackson.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Francis, Harrington and Jefferson.

On Cherokee Lands.—Messrs. Whitaker, Candler, Bower, T. R. Caldwell and Avery.

On Senatorial Districts and appointing the House of Commons.—Messrs. Rayner, Dewey, Biggs, Brower, Duckery, Ross and Candler.

On appointing the State into nine Congressional Districts.—Messrs. Bragg, J. B. Jones, Halley, J. W. Taylor, Nixon, Fitts, Ashe, C. Jones, jr. Cardwell, Brummell, Barringer, Byrd and Bower.

Friday, Dec. 2

IN SENATE.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill making securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiff's cost, reported the same to the Senate with the following amendment:

"And on motion, it shall be the duty of the Court to give judgment against such security for the plaintiff's cost as well as the defendant's cost." Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed so to amend the military laws of this State that they will not conflict with other laws.

On motion of Mr. Duckery, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law relative to the mode of valuing or assessing land.

Mr. Pasteur presented a bill to amend an act to establish the Merchant's Bank of the town of Newbern; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

Mr. Shepard presented a resolution to pay John Harrison forty dollars for carrying a writ of election to the county of Onslow. Read first time and referred.

Received from the Commons, the communication of the Governor and accompanying documents, proposing that they be referred to the committee on expenditures of appropriation for repairs to the Government House, &c. which was agreed to.

Mr. Larkins presented a bill to compel the Justices of New Hanover county, to levy the State and other taxes at the first court held after the 1st day of January in each and every year, and other purposes. Read first time and passed.

Mr. Cooper presented the following resolution, Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of causing to be issued the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in Treasury notes, redeemable at such time, and in such manner, as may seem just and proper; and of providing for such appropriate distribution of the same as may be best calculated to afford relief to the good people of this State from our present distressed and embarrassed condition; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The said resolution was read and adopted, after an ineffectual motion by Mr. Arrington that it be referred to the Judiciary instead of the Finance committee.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting returns of election for Governor. Laid on the table.

The vote of the Senate for Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit stood: For Jones 27, for Poindexter 22. Mr. Jones was elected.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the Senate agreed to postpone election for Senator until to-morrow—Yeas 26, Nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, so much of the Governor's message as relates to repudiation of State debts, was ordered to be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter presented a memorial from the citizens of Rutherford, praying the erection out of that county a new one by the name of Lafayette, accompanied with a bill to carry the same into effect.—Read first time and referred.

Mr. Walker from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to establish a toll bridge over French Broad river, reported that it was thought inexpedient by the committee to legislate on the subject. After an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Francis, to have the bill laid on the table, it was, on motion of Mr. Kelly, indefinitely postponed.

Walker also reported unfavorably on the resolution in favor of Jacob Cloutz; and said resolution was then read and rejected.

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to incorporate the New Hanover Rifle Corps, in the town of Wilmington; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Perquimans, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to vote forth-

with for Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit; in which the Senate refused to concur.

The resolution presented by Mr. Francis yesterday, proposing an amendment to the Rules of Order, was adopted.

Mr. Avery presented the memorial of certain citizens of Cherokee county, praying for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands. Referred.

The bill to direct the reference of suits on the bonds of sheriffs and other officers, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Committee appointed on Swamp Lands in Hyde county—Messrs. Street, Lamb and Norcom.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Jas. M. Bogle, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to extend the time of registering grants, &c. was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Haskins presented a bill to establish and incorporate a town at Onslow court house, by the name of Cedarville; which passed its first reading.

The House proceeded to vote for Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit, when Cad. Jones, Jr. was elected. The vote of this House was: For Jones 57, for Poindexter 55.

On motion of Mr. Bower, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to postpone the election of Senator until to-morrow—ayes 57—noes 52.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Morehead presented a resolution to refund to Richard Stubblefield fifty dollars. Passed first reading and was referred.

Mr. Cooper presented a resolution authorizing the door-keepers to purchase suitable stationery for the two Houses, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Reid presented a preamble and resolution on the subject of the arsenal commenced at Fayetteville, declaring its importance; the expediency of its completion in accordance with the intention and original design of Congress; and calling upon Congress for such appropriation as will effect the object. Read first time and passed.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Myers, a bill to amend the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning crimes and punishments. By Mr. Reid a bill to extend the time of holding the Superior Courts of Cumberland. These bills passed their first reading, and were referred.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the first section of the act relating to bastardy, so as to increase the fine therein specified.

On motion of Mr. W. P. Williams, the committee on the Judiciary were requested to enquire into the expediency of so amending the present law as to allow masters of slaves the right of appealing for misdemeanor before a single Justice.

The following engrossed bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: To incorporate Franklin Academy; to incorporate the Trustees of Midway Academy; to cede a portion of Rutherford to Cleveland county; to incorporate the Albemarle Blues.

The two Houses voted twice ineffectually for U. S. Senator. The Senate's vote was as follows:

	1st	2nd
For Mr. Graham	20	19
Brown	17	18
Saunders	11	11

The proposition from the Commons, to compare the vote for Governor, on the 9th was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Francis, from the joint select committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the resolution of inquiry on the subject of fitting up the old office of the Secretary of State for the use of the Supreme Court, made a report thereon accompanied with a bill for the better regulation of the offices of the capitol, and for other purposes; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Hawkins, from the joint select committee on Military Affairs, reported unfavorably on the resolution directing them to enquire into the propriety of allowing all persons compelled to perform military duty to vote for the field officers of their respective regiments. Concurred in.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to erect Union county, reported said bill to the House, and recommended its passage. On the motion of Mr. Erwin the bill was amended by striking out the name Union; when, on the motion of Mr. Barringer, "Gaston" was inserted in lieu thereof. Mr. Barringer then moved to lay the bill on the table until the 1st day of January next; which was carried.

Bills presented. By Mr. Nash, a bill to authorize the clerks of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the probate of deeds of conveyance, &c. By Mr. Leach, a bill to repeal an act concerning the procuring of lands. By Mr. Kelly, a bill to amend the 15th section of the Revised Statutes for establishing public landings.

Mr. Brummell, from the committee to designate the time and manner of counting votes for Governor, reported a resolution providing that the two Houses shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Commons on the 9th instant, for that purpose, &c.

A message was received from the Governor, on the subject of a deficiency of \$600 00 in the appropriation of the last session to discharge the claims of certain individuals for rebuilding and furnishing the capitol. Referred.

The two Houses proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator: when the votes of this House were,

	1st	2nd
For Romulus M. Saunders	25	27
Bedford Brown	39	40
William A. Graham	50	48
R. D. Spaight	1	

No election.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecomb, introduced a resolution, requesting the Governor to furnish the names of the debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards; the amount due from each, the security taken for the payment of said loans; specifying particularly when the several debts that have been paid were discharged, and the several amounts due, the names of debtors, and the security taken for payment.

Mr. Barringer moved to amend the same by changing the resolution so as to appoint a select committee to obtain from the Governor, as President of the Boards, the information desired; and providing for a closer scrutiny and more particular inquiries as to solvency of debtors and securities,

losses, &c. and granting the committee power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolution on the table; which was negatived. Mr. Pope moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which he subsequently withdrew. Mr. Barringer's amendment was then adopted 66 to 48. The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Patterson presented a resolution to relieve Smith Patterson from a fine for failing to make a return of abstract of taxables. Referred.

Received from the Governor a communication transmitting the report of the Board of Internal Improvements. Ordered to be printed and referred.

Monday, Dec. 5.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to amend the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning crimes and punishments, reported the same to the Senate, with an amendment; when the bill with the amendment was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the resolution appropriating three thousand dollars for the purpose of clearing out Lumber River, reported resolutions authorizing and directing at the expense of the State, a survey of a route for a canal from Lumber river to the Cape Fear, and an estimate of the probable cost of such work and of clearing out Lumber river from the point of commencement of said canal to Naked creek, to be reported to the next General Assembly. Made the order of the day, on motion of Mr. Duckery, for Thursday next.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill to prevent the felling of timber in the water courses of Davidson county, &c. reported the same to the Senate, and recommended its rejection. Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, reported the bill to prevent the felling of timber in First Broad River, in the county of Cleveland, and recommended its passage. Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The proposition of the Commons, to go into an election, to day at 12 o'clock, for Attorney General, was agreed to; and on motion of Messrs. Speight, Dobson, Stafford and Rogers, the following gentlemen were nominated for the appointment: Spier Whitaker, J. R. J. Daniel, James B. Shepard and Thomas Bragg, Jr. Esquires.

On third voting, Spier Whitaker, Esq. of Halifax, was elected Attorney General, in the place of Hugh McQueen, Esq. resigned. The votes in this House, were

	1st	2nd	3rd
For Whitaker, (dem.)	18	21	28
" Daniel, do	17	13	withdrawn
" Bragg, do	3	7	20
" Shepard, do	8	6	withdrawn

The bill making securities on prosecution bonds liable for plaintiff's costs; the bill to compel the justices of New Hanover to levy the county and poor taxes at the first court held after the first day of January in each and every year, and for other purposes, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Reid presented a resolution in favor of George Thompson. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Spruill moved that the committee on Internal Improvements be discharged from the consideration of the resolution instructing the President and Directors of the Literary Board to examine into the propriety of making a road from the reclaimed swamp lands to some point in Washington county. The committee was accordingly discharged, and the resolution was referred to the committee on Swamp Lands.

Mr. Athson of Orange moved that a message be sent to the Commons, proposing to go into an election for Comptroller, on Wednesday next, and nominated Nathaniel J. Palmer. On motion of Mr. Stallings, laid on the table.

Mr. Spruill was appointed on the part of the Senate to count & compare the votes cast for Governor.

The two Houses again voted unsuccessfully for U. S. Senator. The Senate's vote was as follows: Graham 19, Brown 16, Saunders 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The two Houses voted ineffectually for U. S. Senator. In this House the votes were,—for Graham 49, Brown 40, Saunders 25.

On motion of Mr. Avery the Judiciary Committee, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Comptroller of this State.

The following members elect of this House, appeared, were qualified and took their seats: Messrs. Bannerman of Bladen; B. F. Moore of Halifax, and Wm. R. Skinner of Chowan.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Herring a bill to amend an act of 1823, concerning the County Courts of Moore and Sampson Counties. By Mr. Young, a bill to repeal certain sections of an act concerning constables. By Mr. Biggs a memorial of sundry citizens of Martin county, praying the passage of a law prohibiting the fishing and working seine and nets on Albemarle sound from Saturday sunset until Monday sunrise, accompanied by a bill to carry the prayer of the memorialists into effect, entitled a bill to prevent the obstruction of fish passing up the Roanoke and Cashie Rivers and their waters. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecomb moved that the second named bill be rejected, which was decided to be out of order.

Messrs. Brummell and Kelly were appointed tellers on the part of this House, to superintend the counting of votes for Governor.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Catawba was taken up; when Mr. White presented a memorial from the citizens of Lincoln, protesting against its passage. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Patterson commenced addressing the House; when the Speaker announced that the hour of voting for Attorney General had arrived; and the House proceeded to vote; after which Mr. Patterson concluded his remarks, and the bill passed its second reading 64 to 48.

On the third trial Spier Whitaker was elected Attorney General. The votes in this House were as follows:

	1st	2nd	3rd
For Whitaker,	33	35	54
For Daniel,	29	15	withdrawn
For Bragg,	43	55	60
For Sheppard,	8	8	withdrawn

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Internal

Improvements, to whom was referred the resolution denying the right of the Petersburg Rail Road Company to erect a bridge across the Roanoke, in this State, made a report adverse to the expediency of legislating on the subject; which was concurred in.

ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.

Is still engaged in the sale of Bolting Cloths. He has on hand a large and fresh stock, embracing all numbers from 1 to 10. He would be glad to see all who wish to buy.
Greensboro', May, 1842.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Session of the Legislature to incorporate the Trustees of a male Academy at the town of Asheboro.

A. H. MARSH,
HUGH McCAIN,
J. WORTH.

Nov. 10th, 1842. 48-5

WOOL CARDING MACHINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Greensboro' and the public in general that he continues manufacturing WOOL CARDING MACHINES & PICKERS, both single and double, and has no hesitation in saying that they are equal to any manufactured in the United States, for I have turned my whole attention to the business. Any person who has an idea of purchasing machines would do well to call and examine mine, for I insure all that I put into operation. As the times are hard I am determined to sell on as accommodating terms as possible.

Having been at considerable expense in erecting my establishment and procuring the best materials the country can produce, he solicits the patronage of all those who wish to purchase machines, and I feel confident in receiving a good run of the public patronage, judging from past favors.

A. E. LYNN.
Greensboro', N. C. November, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.
I have purchased several of the above machines, they have proved good and are giving general satisfaction.
Rockingham, N. C. J. D. PATRICK.

I have purchased several of the above machines, that have proved good, and I have no hesitation in saying their performance cannot be beat by any in our country.

ALEX. M. SEARCY.
MORE NEW GOODS.
RANKIN & McLEAN have just received a fresh supply of goods from New York and Petersburg. Their stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
is now very good, and they would be pleased to have their friends and the public generally to give them a call, hoping they will be able to suit them both as to quality and prices.
December 10, 1842.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.
WITHIN three or four days past I lost, on the stage road between Greensboro' and Wilkesboro', a small red pocket-book with a blue ribbon tied around it, containing \$85, which are in six bills, namely, three \$20 bills, two \$10 and one \$5. I will give a reward of \$20 dollars for the delivery of the pocket-book and contents to me. Any person having any information concerning the same, will make it known at the Printing Office in Greensboro'.

ELIAS CLAPP.
Nov. 23, 1842. 43-3

FOR MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the Musical world, that his assortment of Music is now uncommonly large and extensive—including Instruction Books for the Piano Forte, Flute, Violin, &c.—as well as a great variety of Sacred Music and Note Books for singing—all of which will be sold low, by

E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte Seller,
Petersburg Virginia.
A fine assortment of Piano Fortes on hand at reduced prices.
E. P. NASH.

A few doz. sup. German COLOGNE (octagon bottles).
A Double distilled LAVENDER WATER,
1 case Anomalous Sals, put up in a neat and portable manner—a certain cure for headache, faintness, &c.
For sale by D. P. WEIR.

California Wheat.
10,000 HEADS California Wheat, a superior article, will be sold if application be made soon.
Oct. 6. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

Randolph sheeting—3 sales just received.
Sept. 22. RANKIN & McLEAN.

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

THE subscribers, agents for the sale of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac at the publisher's price, have just received a supply.
Oct. 11th, 1842. J. & R. SLOAN.

3 doz. Hats of different kinds, 9 doz. Caps assorted, 16 doz. pair Shoes, 20 lbs. Shoe Thread, 3 doz. Lining Skins, 1-2 doz. Binding Skins, cheap for cash.
Oct. 6, 1842. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

LIFE OF DR. CALDWELL for sale at the stores of
J. & R. SLOAN,
RANKIN & McLEAN,
G. ALBRIGHT & SON.
Sept. 1842.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER 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 best quality of Instruments, and will sell them subject to be returned if not good.

E. P. NASH,
26-41
Petersburg, Virginia.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to show cause against Petition of SAMUEL SULLIVAN, of Guilford county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th of December next.

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

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, December 10, 1843.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Lift up your heads ye big rascals, and laugh ye little ones!—*Pointedexter* is beaten!—You may kill, and fight, and cheat, and steal like all wrath; the man that caused you to be hung, and whipped, and imprisoned has lost his power to harm you! One of the best prosecuting officers that ever graced the Bar of North Carolina, has had the party screws applied to him—and been squeezed out of office. *Cadwalader Jones, junior, esquire*, a Jan-up "democrat" of Hillsborough, is elected in his stead. Mr. Jones is a very nice young man; but we never heard him accused of possessing a tithe of "Old Pointe's" talent for the State's attorneyship. Perhaps, however, it does not square with true locofoco notions these difficult times, to have too successful a solicitor!

Spier Whitaker has been elected Attorney General, in place of Mr. McQueen, resigned. See proceedings.

A bill passed the House on Wednesday, the 7th, for the division of Lincoln county.

A reference to the proceedings will show that several balloting have been had for United States Senator. And both Houses had agreed to go again into an election for Senator at 12 o'clock on Thursday last. The last balloting before, was on Monday, when Graham received 68 votes, Brown 56, and Saunders 37. Hold on and growl ye Saunders squad! For our part, we shall not be displeased to see a platoon of whigs go over to your help. Perhaps it may be from a chivalrous sentiment in favor of the weaker party—perhaps it may be because we think Saunders better capable of supporting the dignity of North Carolina in the Senate of the United States—whatever our reasons may be, the fact is, we go for Saunders, as decidedly the best looking of two evils.

We look for no good to result to the State from this Session. Party bickerings and bitterness will prevail to an extent absolutely disgusting until the appointments are all filled. Then, even if perfect harmony could prevail, that liberality and independence of spirit necessary to useful legislation is wanting in a majority of the members. We are compelled to this conclusion, when we see such pinyune locos as Biggs and Bower exert a controlling influence there.

CONGRESS.—Last Monday, Dec. 5th, was the day for the meeting of Congress. In the Senate no quorum was present—only 24 Senators being present. In the House of Representatives, a quorum having been found to be present, the usual orders for communicating with the Senate, and with the President of the United States, were adopted. Mr. Everett gave notice that he should shortly introduce a bill to repeal the Bankrupt law. Mr. Adams gave notice that he would next day offer a resolution to rescind the Twenty-first Rule!—Mr. Wise commenced a grave fuss about it—other members laughed—and the notice of Mr. Adams was entered on the Journal.

HOMESTEAD BILL.—Synopsis of the bill presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. Norcum, of Washington, entitled "A bill to secure a homestead freehold to the citizens of North Carolina," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Grants to every citizen possessed of land in fee or for life, a homestead freehold, to consist, if in the country, of one hundred acres; if in town, one lot, which is to be exempt from execution for any debt contracted or liability incurred ninety days after the assignment as follows: Any person desiring the benefit of this Act, must file a petition to that effect in the County or Superior Court where the land or lot may be. If further provided, that if any debtor shall be arrested by virtue of a capias ad satisfactionem, for any debt contracted as aforesaid, said debtor shall not be compelled to surrender or account for his homestead. Provided, however, that if afterwards, said debtor shall dispose of such homestead, he shall be subject to the same process as if there had been no discharge. It further provides, that a conveyance by a husband, of his or his wife's homestead freehold, shall pass no interest or estate, unless the wife be a party thereto, and her assent to such conveyance be ascertained, as in cases of deeds of wife's land. Officers performing duties under this Act, to be paid as for like services in other cases; the Act to be in force after the 1st June, 1843."

Bills for a similar purpose have at several times been introduced to our Legislature. Judge Dick, of our town, if we recollect right, was among the first of our representatives who brought this subject before the Assembly—a proposition which did credit to his head and heart.

CHARLES FISHER AND NULLIFICATION.—At a meeting of a squad of locofocos in Salisbury on Saturday the 26th Nov., that prince of Nullifiers in North Carolina, the Hon. Charles Fisher, said "that if the present Tariff law was not repealed, he was willing to go farther than ever South Carolina went,—that rather than submit, he was for nullification, disunion, and secession,—and if that would not do he was willing to go farther!"—"Go farther!"—the good man would in all probability find himself in a halter before he could go half so far! Let his brother in the faith, Louis D. Henry, pass sentence upon him—"Nullification is treason, and they who advocate it are traitors to our dearest rights.... They who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion, &c., deserve to expiate their crime upon the gallows!"—"Go farther!"—"you have gone far into the regions of the ridiculous already; but have neither the talent nor the nerve to carry you into such crime against your country—such sin against mankind!"

The Carolina Watchman very properly appeals to the old Jackson men, and asks them if they are willing to countenance Mr. Fisher's doctrine—which they were once determined to put down, if necessary, at the point of the bayonet.

"SILENCE IN COURT!"—This exclamation of the Crier of the Court, repeated upon the slightest disturbance anywhere in the court-room, frequently interrupts the witness in his story, the lawyer in his argument, and even the judge in his charge. In the Scotch courts, we are informed, the Crier has a large card, with the impressive word "Silence!" printed upon it, attached to a long staff. This he thrusts towards every part of the court-room where any noise arises. It is said to be effectual. Is not this plan worthy of a trial in our courts!—what do you say to it, Caffy?

"A Passenger" shall have a berth next week.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE have adjourned without appointing United States Senators, the locofoco members having again persisted in their refusal to go into an election! They attended, however, to the principal business for which they were called together, that of laying off the State into Senatorial and Congressional Districts.

The locos resumed with all their might, every effort made to create a commission for the investigation of the affairs of the State bank and branches. This bank is under locofoco management!—don't wonder at their refusal to investigate it!

But to the credit and glory of this Legislature, they have abolished imprisonment for debt in Tennessee.—The bill passed the House by a vote of 30 to 29, and the Senate 18 to 7. A bill was also passed extending the stay on justice's judgments from 4 to 8 months.

JOHN C. COLT, of the city of New York, condemned to death for the murder of one Adams some time since, married his kept mistress a few hours before the time appointed for his execution; and when the officer went into the prison for the purpose of conducting him to the gallows, he found him dead—having stabbed himself to the heart with a long knife.

Over just such a transaction as this the city newspapers gloat with the satisfaction of hyenas! Day after day page upon page is filled—they imbue themselves in all the disgusting particulars; and assume the airs of being first to exhibit, in all their revolting details and coloring, such pictures of crime and edness! Yet the Press is paid for all this, by the community to whose depraved appetite it panders;—for, in our estimation, the effect of this practice upon the Press and the community is to deprave both, and to pamper, continually, that depravity.

It is said, the mob had determined to rescue Colt, because, assuming to be a higher tribunal than the court of law, they imagined, in their wisdom, his crime was not worthy of death! Such an idea was never, perhaps, in any instance conceived among our law-loving people of North Carolina.

Singular reception of a Compliment.—Three young men, of Petersburg, Perry county, Pa., recently went to serenade a newly married pair in that town, when they were fired upon from the house of the bridegroom, and all three wounded. The affair is about to undergo a judicial investigation.—*Ex paper.*

A similar "reception of a compliment" occurred in the good county of Carroll, among the "mountings of Virginia," last summer. A wedding of a respectable young couple was about to take place one evening in the vicinity of Hillsville,—a tall town, situated between the ascent of the Blue Ridge and Poplar Camp, and consequently has the high distinction of being fixed on the very back-bone of America. Just at the ceremony of the wedding aforesaid was concluded, a brass band of the Hillsvillians, "young gentlemen amateurs," armed with clevies, cow's-horns, tin pans, &c., set up a soul-stirring strain, at the door, in honor of the nuptials. The father and brother of the bride, no doubt under a keen sense of the honor intended the party and the household, snatched down their guns and returned the salute! In performing this maneuver, however, they aimed a little too low, in their laudable endeavors to give effect to their politeness; and out of twelve, the entire number of the musicians, eight were shot. The leader of the band had the distinction of receiving two shots about the centre of his forehead, which, parting, showed their way under the skin around each side of his head and came together again about the bump of philoprogenitiveness. Killed, none, as good fortune would have it; wounded, eight; missing, the entire squad, as soon as their fright and riddled carcasses would let them go!

The "Standard" tries mightily hard to find fault with Gov. Morehead's Message; but its spirit is so thoroughly North Carolinian, its tone so liberal, its recommendations so proper, that he does not exactly relish the hazard of violating his conscience by condemning it. He talks "sort of 'bout, and sort of 'not 'bout;" but at length concludes he is dissatisfied because the Governor did not suggest some remedy for the hard times!!! As regards the national political topics of the Message, he mumbles over, and finally *chokes*, on the Governor's remarks concerning the doctrine of repudiation, held and practiced upon by some of his locofoco friends. The Tariff doctrines, of course, do not suit his locofoco, free trade notions.

FLYING MACHINES.—A yankee in New Orleans is constructing a flying machine—in shape like an immense bird with outstretched wings—the machinery to make it fly being enclosed within the body. Another flying individual, in the vicinity of the same city, is contriving a machine for a similar purpose, resembling a vast kite, with machinery attached underneath to navigate it withal. When these machines get ready to start, the bystanders will no doubt be reminded of the heroic lines of the poet—

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I!"

FRIEND MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, your prejudices surely did not permit you to read the Governor's Message with any degree of attention. Instead of merely "mentioning" or "suggesting" the propriety of certain State works, as you say, he does in the most express language "recommend" two or three projects of vast importance to the State—especially to your part of the State; such as a Turnpike from Raleigh westward, and a Turnpike from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. There is no "non-committalism" here! His "suggestions" on other matters are all that a prudent Executive, with a due sense of respect to the legislative body of the State, would at this time make. And such, we dare say, is your opinion—if you would own it.

A SALTY CALCULATION.—Some cyphering genius of an editor in Ohio has calculated that if the water of the ocean were evaporated, it would leave a stratum of salt five hundred feet in thickness. He bases his calculation upon the estimated average of two and a half percent of salt in the water of the ocean, and the assumption that the ocean averages five miles in depth.

A GALE recently occurred on the northern lakes, causing the most fearful destruction of life and property of any storm ever known on the lakes.

WOODEN CLOCKS are now a large article of export to England. The Yankees invoice them at a pound sterling each.

The Editor of the Raleigh Register has examined the complexion of the various Committees of the Legislature, where any expenditure is required, and remarks that in Committees of five, there are four whigs to one loco, and in Committees of three, two whigs to one loco. Both Speakers have manifested this love for the whigs in these appointments. If any expenditure be recommended that shall not go down well—why, it was the extravagant recommendation of a whig committee! Noble—noble—noble locos!

Mesmerism-extra.—The Editor of the Milton Chronicle, (that same "Charley at the spot" who once held forth in this town,) says he lately took it into his head to mesmerize that appendage to his printing office, the devil. He succeeded; and after assuring himself that his ink-faced majesty was insensible to all the small matters of this visible world, he proceeded to catechise him touching various subjects, about which nobody but the great old namesake of his "patient" was presumed to know any thing! A few of the questions and answers are subjoined: the latter exhibit considerable shrewdness for a boy in his "fix."

Ques. Will I ever make a fortune? Ans. No, not by hard work. [That reply, Charley, so pat and so true, is enough to establish our devil's reputation, and the truth of mesmerism—give him a button!] Has there been any canvassing in Raleigh since the Legislature met? Yes, considerable, and some dissension in the democratic ranks. Was the Editor of the Standard present at any one of the caucuses—if so, can you tell whether he was pleased or displeased? Yes, he was highly disappointed because the caucus did not select Saunders for the Senate instead of Brown, though he tried to hide it. What were the most important resolves of the caucus? They resolved to turn all the whigs out of office except three, perhaps, whom they intend to re-elect to refute the charge of proscription. Was this the only resolve? Oh, no, they resolved, if possible, to district the State so as to send all democrats to congress except two. What is John Tyler now doing? Talking to John Jones, who has just been doing the President for office. Will John get an office? No; Tyler tells him to go back to the Madisonian office and urge the democrats to run him as their candidate for the presidency; to claim all the late victories as Tyler victories; to swear that he (Tyler) is the only man who can beat Clay; and then in case he should be elected he will let John dance a jig with Malinda, the house servant. Who will the democrats run for President? Van Buren. What will Calhoun do?—Bolt. Have you a sweetheart? Yes; but, oh! don't, if you please, make me name her. What death do I most fear? Hanging. What have I in my hand? A pocket-book. Is there any money in it? Not a cent, &c.

STATE OF THE FINANCES.—A statement of the Revenue of North Carolina, made out by the Comptroller, November 1st, 1842, shows—

Nett amount of Revenue in the hands of the Public Treasurer,	\$29,062 66
Receipts of the Literary Fund since Nov. 1, 1841,	\$208,287 89
Disbursements,	130,289 59
Receipts of the Int. Imp. Fund since Nov. 1, 1841,	\$21,730 13
Disbursements,	1,300 47
Balance in hands of Public Treasurer,	\$107,420 62

"De Tarrapin travell'd along de shore,
An' de Snail was walkin' on afore,
Says de Tarrapin to de Snail,
Git out o' de way, or I'll tread on your tail!"

Some parts of our town have been visited with a plague of Snails, particularly troublesome at certain seasons for two or three years past. Every morning their glistening tracks appeared, checkering the fences, buildings, &c. where they infested. Just after the close of day, astonishing numbers of these disgusting reptiles, of unusual size, might be found wending their slow and slimy way over the barrels and boxes in the cellar; over the door-steps and up to the windows; and even, if admittance was to be had, would they crawl up and come, like the frogs of Egypt, "into thy house, and into thy bed-chamber, and upon thy bed, and into the house of thy servants, . . . and into thine ovens, and into thy kneading troughs." There appeared no effectual remedy against this unsightly and inconvenient visitation. A little salt sprinkled on each individual would instantly kill and dissolve it—but the numbers were so great, in places, that "salt enough to save them" could not be administered. At length some of our commanding Terapins were put in the cellar and enclosures infested by the Snails. So far as these animals could extend their operations, they checked the plague. They travelled diligently about the appointed premises and ate up every snail that dared to place its luscious carcase within reach. One of these patient creatures would pick off all the snails on the sides of the cellar, or elsewhere, as high up as he could poke his head. Some very interesting races are said to have taken place!

Mr. Van Buren writes to a Mr. Horner, of Philadelphia, stating in substance that he has not said that he wouldn't again be a candidate for the Presidency. "Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative"—is a rule of Murray's Grammar. They are "equivalent to an affirmative" in this instance, as Mr. Calhoun and his friends are destined to ascertain to their sorrow—whether there shall be a Democratic National Convention or not.

ENTRONS!—Ritchie, the veteran editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is seriously talked of for Governor of Virginia. He shall have our support! Why, asks a brother of the craft, should not superior editorial merit furnish as just a claim to high office, as military or naval, or even diplomatic merit!—A-heb-hem!—one of us has been talked of for "squire!" Don't rub our bump of self esteem—we must step on somebody!

Col. Webb.—It is said that Col. Webb cannot be presented in Delaware for fighting the duel with Marshall, because he stood on the other side of the line of the State during the fight.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Neither can Marshall be presented in Delaware, for he had to back out of the State, on the contrary side, to get distance!

If the relative strength of the Van Burenites and Calhounites, in this State, is correctly exhibited in the votes of the Brownites and Saundersites in the Assembly,—Calhoun stands a bad chance!

CALL AND SEE!—A clergyman in a neighboring State, after reading from the pulpit, a short time since, a notice for a temperance meeting, inviting the friends and foes of the cause to attend, added, most judiciously, "and the latter are especially requested to stop in at the jail and poor-house on their way to the meeting."

The Hon. William C. Preston, late U. S. Senator from South Carolina, has resigned his trust into the hands of the Legislature of that State, which body lately assembled in annual session at Columbia.

The "Globe" comes out flat-footed against Mr. Tyler—don't want him at any price,—and regards his sanction of the treaty, the tariff, the bankrupt law, the exchequer, the distribution bill, the repeal of the sub-treasury, &c. as sufficient to exclude him from the democratic ranks as a private—of course he cannot be thought of as a leader.

JOSEPH SUGG, who was sentenced to be hanged for murder on the 24th ult. in Greene county, escaped from prison by means of an iron instrument furnished him by his wife, and let out nine other prisoners. Sugg was afterwards captured by the Sheriff and securely confined, and the nine prisoners besides, who had escaped, also returned, having agreed among themselves that they would go back and "serve their time out."

We don't know whether this ever "appeared in print" or not; it is pretty good, at all events:—A young buck who had committed some flagrant outrage upon the rules of etiquette in presence of a party of the fair sex, instantly begged their pardon; "but," he exclaimed, "it makes no difference, ladies, as I don't expect to marry in this town, no how!"

Michael Walsh, a real New York, Tammany Hall Locofoco, in a speech delivered at Tammany Hall, thus gave his opinion of locofoco aristocracy—

"The aristocracy of talent, I reverse—the aristocracy of power, fairly obtained, and properly exercised when obtained, I respect—the aristocracy of wealth, I can tolerate—but the low, dirty, codfish aristocracy of Democracy, I loathe and detest."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The Legislature of Vermont abolished capital punishment at its recent session. In capital convictions the present law substitutes imprisonment for life, unless the Governor, one year after the conviction, shall issue a warrant ordering the criminal to execution.

The prediction of a hard winter has not yet begun to be verified. Since the cold flurry, the latter part of November, the weather has been almost as warm as April.

VOTE FOR SOLICITOR OF THE 4th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

SENATE VOTE.

For Jones—Speaker, Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Bo. in, Brown, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasture, Rea, Reid, Rogers, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, Williams, of Person, and Williams, of Franklin—27.

For Pointedexter—Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Boyd, Burgin, Cathey, Dobson, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacobs, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Move, Myers, Pharr, Richein, Spruill, Thomas and Worth—22.

COMMONS VOTE.

For Jones—Speaker, Avery, E. Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Bracken, Bragg, Brogden, A. Bryan, Byrd, Davis, Dewey, Dickson, Fitts, Harrington, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, Jackson, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Kirk, Lee, McIntire, McNair, McRae, Marshall, Massey, Nash, Nixon, Norcum, Patterson, Rand, Rayner, Regan, Richardson, Ross, Satterfield, Shultz, Stockard, Stone, Stowe, Street, Tahaferro, Ford Taylor, Walker, Watson, Whitaker, White, Wilder, Wiley, J. W. Williams, Williamson, T. Wilson, Yount—57.

For Pointedexter—Allen, Ashe, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummel, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Chandler, Cardwell, Cochran, Conrad, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gice, Halsey, Houser, H. H. Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mills, Mendenhall, Mitchell, McCallum, Neal, Nelson, Odum, Pope, Russell, Scales, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, F. Williams, N. Wilson, Young—53.

In the foregoing list, those names which are italicized, did not vote with their party.

VOTE ON THE FIRST BALLOT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

SENATE VOTE.

For William A. Graham—Albright, Allison, of Iredell, Cathey, Burgin, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacobs, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Move, Myers, Pharr, Richein, Spruill, Thomas and Worth—20.

For Bedford Brown—Speaker, Arrington, Allison, of Orange, Baykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Pasture, Reid, Speight, Swinson, Williams (of P.)—17.

For Romulus M. Saunders—Dobson, Hester, Moore, Rea, Rogers, Shepard, Stafford, Stallings, Tomlinson, Walker, Wm. P. Williams—11.

Upon the second ballot, the only differences from the former vote were, that Mr. Spruill (who had previously voted for Graham) voted for Saunders; and Wm. P. Williams, who on the first ballot voted for Saunders, voted for Brown.

COMMONS VOTE.

For Graham—Allen, Ashe, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummel, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Chandler, Cochran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gice, Halsey, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCallum, Nash, Neal, Norcum, Odum, Pope, Shanklin, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, Francis Williams, Thos. Wilson, Young—50.

For Saunders—Avery, Bracken, Byrd, Conrad, Hauser, Jackson, Kirk, Lee, Massey, Mitchell, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Ross, Russell, Shultz, Stone, Ford Taylor, White, Wilder, J. W. Williams, Nathaniel Wilson, Whitley, Yount—25.

The second vote differed from the first as follows, viz: Mr. Thomas of Franklin, and Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans (Whigs), who voted for Graham on the first vote, now voted for Saunders.—Mr. Mitchell, (Loco) changed his vote from Saunders to Brown, and Mr. Stowe, (Loco) changed his, from Brown to Saunders.

DIED.

In this county on Sunday evening, the 4th inst., Mitchell Cunningham, in the 43d year of his age.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the School Committees:

I wish to remind the Committees, that the mode, and the only one prescribed by law, for drawing money out of the hands of the Chairman, is by an order, signed by all three of the Committee. A different rule has prevailed heretofore, but in future nothing whatever, will. This must be strictly observed, for those who call with the expectation of getting their money in a different way, will be disappointed.

I desire, also, to impress upon the Committees the necessity of instructing their teachers so that they will be able to fill up the blanks with which I will furnish every Committee next year. Not only the whole number of scholars, and the whole term of the school will be required, but also the name of every scholar, male and female, and the number of days, each one went.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, Chairman.

P. S. All monies due this Fall to Guilford for the support of Free Schools, has been received, both from the State and from the County. With the Sheriff's full and complete settlement have been made, and in the next paper, shall appear a statement, designating the exact sum to which each District is entitled, which I trust will be examined by all interested, and prove satisfactory.

PROSPECTUS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.—Owing to the sickness of the students the latter part of the present session, the examination will be private. It will take place on the 16th December. The patrons of the school are requested to attend. The first session of 1843 will commence 1st day of February—prices as formerly, and accommodations included, \$50 per session.

Nov. 30, 1842. 44-2 J. G. WRIGHT.

COMMITTED to the jail of Guilford county, on the 4th September, 1842, a negro man who says his name is Atkinson, and that he belongs to a Mr. Sam'l Dickens, of Mississippi. A young Mr. Davis was moving him, with some others, from Orange county, N. C. He says he left him near Holston River, Tennessee, in company with another man named Andrew,—who was taken up and committed at the same time—says he belongs to Mr. Edward Davis, of Tennessee. They say that they formerly belonged to Mr. Wm. Cain, dec'd, of Orange county. The owners of said slaves will please come forward pay charges and take them out of prison, or they will be dealt with according to law.

JAMES W. DOAK, SHERIFF.

Greensborough, N. C., Dec. 1842. 44-4

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GUILFORD COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1842.

Alex. H. Lindsay vs. Charles W. Peoples: M. & T. Hunt vs. Charles W. Peoples. Justice's Judgment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Chas. W. Peoples the defendant in these cases, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for said defendant to appear at the next term of our said court to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday in February 1843; then and there to plead or reply, or the said land will be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiffs.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court at office the 3d Monday of November 1842.

Pr adv \$5 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GUILFORD COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1842.

Mary Johnson vs. John Johnson. Original Attachment levied on negroes.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, John Johnson is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying him the said John Johnson to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of February, 1843, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him, and an order of sale granted.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at office the third Monday of November, 1842.

Pr adv \$5 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—GUILFORD COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term 1842.

Elizabeth Hayworth vs. Eliza F. Hayworth and others. Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that 3d the defendants Edward Bond and his wife Nancy, & Andrew B. Hayworth, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks of the pending of this suit, for and Edward Bond and wife Nancy, and Andrew B. Hayworth, to appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the third Monday of February 1843, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petitioner's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court at office the third Monday of November 1842.

Pr adv \$5 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

FILE SUPPLY OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, 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 friends and customers is solicited.

36-1

A QUARREL.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements by which he can give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession in all its branches, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Application made at his Drug Store will be certain to meet with a ready response.

Nov. 1842. D. P. WEBB.

FOR SALE BY

T. CALDWELL & SONS,

One hundred sacks fine Liverpool Salt at \$1.02 1/2 cts. per sack. Two thousand lbs. Cheshire Cheese at 11 cents. Two thousand lbs. fine Porto Rico Sugar at 12 1/2 cts. Two thousand lbs. Rio and Java Coffee, seven pounds to the dollar. One hundred good Molasses at forty cents per gallon. Three thousand lbs. Iron at 5 cents &c. &c. And a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS cheap for cash.

Nov. 1842.

TO MILL OWNERS.

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

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

STONE WARE.

JUST RECEIVED, from Petersburg, Va., a crate of stone ware, consisting of Jugs, Jars, Pitchers, Cans, Coolers, &c.

RANKIN & McLENN.

GUNS.—A small lot of RIFLE GUNS for sale by Dec. 10. RANKIN & McLENN.

THE PART OF JUDAH.
O Harp! sing once in Judah's hall,
In sweet inspiring strain,
Entrance'd the fiery soul of Saul,
And soul'd a monarch's pain;
How oft when o'er my earthly joys
Runs ruin's ruthless stream,
I welcome thy consoling voice—
Thy heaven-directing theme.
Thou' gone the hand that wak'd thee first,
Thou' close'd the minstrel's eye,
And those who caught thy early burst
Of glory, are not nigh;
Of thee no string is broken yet;
Thy deep and holy tone
Can make me every care forget,
And dream of heaven alone.
O Harp! if Judah's shepherd sang
Such charms around his theme,
When o'er Time's distant scenes he hung
In dim prophetic dream;
What now thy spell, if David's hand
Once more could wake thy strings,
And tell to every distant land—
The Lord IMMANUEL reigns!

TOBACCO.
What gives my breath a furtive smell?
Makes those who seem to love me well,
Forsake me—nor the reason tell?
Tobacco.

What makes my teeth—once white and clean—
So black in front—decayed within—
That I'm ashamed to have them seen?
Tobacco.

What makes the female turn away,
Or look on me contemptuously—
Nor list to hear a word I say?
Tobacco.

At church why do the people shew
To me a poor, unfinished new,
Such as they never used to do?
Tobacco.

The neighbors smile when'er I pass—
And then I hasten to a glass;
My chin is spotted with—alas!
Tobacco.

Now I resolve—I will not be,
Destructive weed, a slave to thee,
But put far, far away from me,
Tobacco.

Woman and Christianity.—Who is so much indebted to Christianity as woman? It found her not the companion of man but his slave. The so much boasted philosophy of the ancient world did not essentially improve her condition. And up to this hour, whether you trace her history amidst the darkness and superstitions of India, in the islands of the sea, with the Osmanlee, among the red men of the forest, or the African tribes, you find her debased below the men of her country. But the light of Christianity arose upon the nations, and her condition was changed, and, as if to show the connection between the position of woman and the existing state of Christianity, the same enthusiastic age which sent the crusaders to prove the sanctity of his faith by attempts to rescue the holy sepulchre from the possession of the infidel, saw the knight throw down his glove and assert the superiority of his lady's faith, amidst the splendid pageantries of the tournament. With Christian man, woman is not the slave of his passions, but the mother of his children, the sharer of his sorrows and his joys, his fellow traveller to the same happy and eternal home.

The Indian's opinion of Joe Smith.—The Indians have the greatest possible contempt for Joseph Smith, and denigrate him as a false prophet, which signifies a rascal. Nor have other false prophets risen more highly in their estimation. A few years since, that notorious deceiver, Matthews, made his appearance on a roving tour at the door of Keokuk's (chief of a neighboring tribe) "wakoon," or cabin. He wore a long beard, which was parted on one side of his chin; a long gun was on his shoulder, and a red sash around his waist. Keokuk demanded who he was, to which question Matthews replied, that he was Jesus Christ, the only true God, and that he was come to gather the Indians, who were the seed of Israel. "Well," says Keokuk, who is a very dignified man, "perhaps you are Jesus Christ and perhaps you are not. If you are Jesus Christ, you cannot be killed. If you are not Jesus Christ, you are a rascal, and deserve to be shot. Look at those two fine rifle pistols; they were made in New York; they never miss their aim. Now see the sound they make with the ramrod.—They have a tremendously heavy charge. Now I point them at you. Now I am going to fire." At this Matthews suddenly halted, being awestruck that his claims should be tested by so novel and striking a mode of theological argument.

Dr. Channing.—The first sermon of this celebrated divine, was preached in a town not then remarkable in its taste or intelligence, and not many of the hearts of the then youthful Channing appreciated its noble powers. One among the multitude was heard to say, "He'd better stop preaching, he'll never make a go of it!" What if he had listened to that wonderful prophet! The text of his first sermon was beautiful,—"Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee,"—itself an emblem of the beauty, with which the preacher would always adorn on all beautiful themes.—Boston Bulletin.

Comparison of a Judge.—A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition—much of the glass in the window is broken, the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each—to sleep soundly and comfortably therefore will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the Court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the Sheriff and agreeable to you."

Grace Darling.—Some of our readers may be reminded of the "little boat" which gave celebrity to the name of this heroic young woman, who lately died in England. Some years since, when the Forthshire steamer was wrecked on the coast of Scotland in a furious gale, and when hardly seemed to have escaped their lives in an attempt to save the wrecked, Grace Darling, a girl of only sixteen, went with her father, in a small fisher's boat, in the darkness of night, they ventured on this errand of mercy, and succeeded in saving a great number of lives. Hence Grace became the subject of song and story, though she continued the same humble-minded, unassuming daughter she was before her name had become familiar to the civilized world.—It is pleasing to see that, amid all the excitements and startling public events of the age, true heroism is still appreciated even in a small degree; and though this humble heroine claims no place in the records of a world, future generations will remember with heartfelt emotion that page in the history of humanity which embalms the memory of the heroic and humble Grace Darling.

A withering rebuke.—A reverend clergyman, from Ohio preaching in a neighboring city yesterday, observed two young ladies talking together. Stopping suddenly in his discourse, and looking seriously at them, he said:

"Observe two young ladies in the congregation earnestly engaged in conversation, and as it is not a mark of true politeness for more than one to speak at a time in church, I will remain silent for a short time to give them an opportunity to finish their discourse, when I will resume mine." The worthy minister after standing in silence a moment or two, resumed his subject.

Temperance of the Ancients.—As an evidence of the sound Temperance doctrine of the Ancient Greeks, we take the following from Homer's Iliad. It is a Temperance Lecture in itself:

For hence, he Becham's gift, the Chief rejoined,
Inflaming Wine, pernicious to mankind;
Unravels the limbs, and dulls the noble mind;
Let Chiefs abstain, and spare the sacred juice
To sprinkle to the Gods—its better use.

NOTICE.
Application will be made to the next General Assembly, to alter the time of electing County Trustees of Guilford County.
Application will also be made to change the mode of electing Trustees in Guilford County.
Application will also be made, to give to the Commissioners of the Town of Greensboro, the right to alter all the streets of said Town which are now opened or may be hereafter opened. Nov. 11th, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
1 crate Stone Ware 25 lbs. Sugar,
2 lbs. Sugar, 50 do. Molasses,
200 lbs. Coffee, 12 lbs. Pickled Saffron,
1 lb. Refined Sugar, 100 lbs. Syrup,
1 do. Refined Sugar, 100 do. Syrup,
1 do. Refined Sugar, 100 do. Syrup,
100 lbs. Putty, 100 do. Syrup,
Low for cash or to punctual customers.
Oct. 6, 1842. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

G. ALBRIGHT & SON have just received their
G. FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
consisting, in part, of COATS, CASIMERE, Cassimere, Kentucky Jeans, Super Kerseys, Plaid and Beaver Cloth, Winter Vests, black, brown, lead, cream and scarlet colored MERINOS, red, green, white and blue FLANNERS, assorted PULVES, BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, &c. Also a good supply of
Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery, &c.
cheap for cash, or to punctual customers. Oct. 6, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, A Fresh Supply of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, MEDICINES, &c.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
Aug. 19, 1842.

Sperm Oil.
JUST received, a superior article of sperm oil, and Lamp Oil. For sale at the sign of the golden mortar.
D. P. WEIR.

Cover Seed.
10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN,
March 23d, 1841.



PETER THURSTON respectfully informs the public that he still continues the Cabinet Making business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, opposite Townsends Hotel, Greensboro. He feels truly grateful to that portion of the public who have generously favored him with their custom; and expects by his assiduity and skill in the business of his trade, to deserve and continue to receive a share of encouragement, as a sign of the heartiness. His prices are reduced in proportion to the scarcity of money, and furniture of all descriptions, from the first article and subonying furniture, to the plainest, can be had at this shop as low as any where.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned—Country Produce—or Cash—taken in exchange for Furniture. Oct. 1842.

TEETH! TEETH!!
COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orale's Tooth Wash, Rose Tooth Powder, Carb. Lignipale, Tooth Brush, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Toothbrushes.
D. P. WEIR.

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

Gray's Invaluable Ointment for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

Grass Seeds.
RANKIN & McLEAN have received a fresh supply of Clover, Timothy, and Orchard Grass seed for sale on fair terms. Nov. 11.

7,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, 38 kegs NAILS assorted sizes, just received & for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.

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

DR. KULH'S MEDICINES:
RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,
FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.
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 cure the Hygienic or Health Pills; the Hygienic Tonic, or Health Bitters—to restore the debilitated or broken-down constitution; the Uterine Pills, to cure those special difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pills, to cure intermittent Fevers and Ague.

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 Pills 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 Pills, Dr. Carter of New York has well said—"This remarkable medicine works silently, but its 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 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 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 man taking a stand against this species of imposture."—N. Y. Star.

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Prepared by the Patentee, WM. W. GRAY, at Raleigh, N. C. late a resident of Richmond, Va.—just received and for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

MILL STONES.
FRENCH BURN AND COLOGNE.
I continue to sell Mill Stones at prices less than was ever known before in this part of the country. I run through all sizes from 2 feet to 5—varying only 2 inches. Every size from 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 5 can be delivered, if desired, in a solid piece—the Stones being solid blocks of Burr, instead of being composed of separate pieces as usual.

JESSE H. LINDSAY,
May, 1842.

A Family Remedy, to have always on hand, and use with confidence, without any of the ordinary soothing effect of purgative pills, we know nothing equal in all colds, liver troubles, and beginning of fevers, with a bad stomach and irregularity, to Dr. Spooner's Elixir of Health. It is truly a valuable alkali medicine that every family should have on hand as an almost sure preventive of all sorts of sickness. In fact it keeps the stomach in that state that it is quite impossible for any serious sickness to occur with it at some great magnitude or exposure. We think families who value health, should always keep it on hand. It will be remembered that Dr. S. is the author of the Household Remedy, that is so popular. For sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.—East India Hair Dye.—Colors the Hair, and will not wash off. This dye is in form of a powder which in plan may be used by the hair or by the hair, the first night turning the lightest red or gray hair to dark brown, and 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 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 nothing in this statement worthy one can easily test.

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.

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April 20, 1842.

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For sale by D. P. WEIR.

Iron, Wool, Tallow & Feathers
A quality on hand, at the Factory, and offered for sale on accommodating terms; for cash.
April 17, 1841. T. R. TATE.

Spices.
NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon Bark, pills, ditto, trace Ginger, pills, ditto, Mustard, Jamaica Ginger.
D. P. WEIR.

1 doz. Foster's Corn Syrup, 2 doz. German Syrup, 2 doz. do. Grass do. 1 doz. Bramble Spikes 1 doz. Seyth's Syrup 1 doz. Rowland's Spikes 1 doz. Rowland's Spikes 1 doz. Dutching Spikes
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J. & R. SLOAN.

50 KEGS NAILS from the Coopersville Factory, 8 C. a superior article, for sale by
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Candles.—About 400 lbs. Candles for sale by
RANKIN & McLEAN.

Perfumery, &c.
COLOGNE WATER, Milk of Roses, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Bergamot, Aromatic Sals, Piney Soap.
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