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YES, SHE IS EVER WITH ME.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Visions of fame! that once did visit me,
Making night glorious with your smile, where are ye?
Oh, who shall give me, now that ye are gone,
Juices of those immortal plants that blow
Upon Olympus, making us immortal?
Or teach me where that wondrous mandrake grows,
Whose magic root, torn from the earth with groans,
At midnight hour can scare the fiends away,
And make the mind prolific in its fancies?
I have the wish, but want the will to act!
Souls of great men departed! ye whose words
Have come to light from the swift river of time,
Like Roman swords found in the Tiber's bed,
Where is the strength to wield the arms ye bore?
From the barred visor of antiquity
Reflected shines the eternal light of truth
As from a mirror. All the means of action—
The shapeless masses—the materials—
Lie every where about us. What we need
Is the celestial fire to change the flint
Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.
That fire is genius! The rude peasant sits
At evening in his smoky cot, and draws,
With charcoal, uncouth figures on the wall;
The son of genius comes, foot-sore with travel,
And begs a shelter from the inclement night;
He takes the charcoal from the peasant's hand,
And by the magic of his touch at once
Transfigures, all its hidden virtues shine,
And in the eyes of the astonished clown
It gleams a diamond! Even thus transform'd,
Rude popular traditions and old tales
Shine as immortal poems at the touch
Of some poor homeless, homeless, wandering bard,
Who had but a night's lodging for his pains.
O, there are brighter dreams than those of fame,
Which are the dreams of love! Out of the heart
Rises the bright ideal of these dreams,
As from some woodland fount a spirit rises
And sinks again into its silent deeps,
Ere the enamor'd knight can touch her robe!
'Tis the ideal that the soul of man,
Like the enamor'd knight beside the fountain,
Waits for, upon the margin of life's stream!
Waits to behold her rise from the dark waters,
Clad in a mortal shape! Alas! how many
Must wait in vain. The stream flows evermore,
But from its silent deeps no spirit rises!
Yet I, born under a propitious star,
Have found the bright ideal of my dreams,
Yes! she is ever with me. I can feel,
Here, as I sit at midnight and alone,
Her gentle breathing! on my breast can feel
The pressure of her head! God's benison
Rest on it! Close those beautiful eyes,
Sweet sleep! and all the flowers that bloom at night
With balmy lips breathe in her ears my name.

THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL.

We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligence of the 15th that the great Indian Council at Tah-le-quah, in the Cherokee Nation, closed its deliberations on the 3d July. Delegates from the Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, Delaware, Shawnee, Piankashaw, Wea, Osage, Seneca, Stockbridge, Ottawa, Chippewa, Peoria, Wicahita, Potawatamie, and Seminoles were present. The result of their deliberations was a compact, binding upon each nation a party thereto, embracing the following object: To maintain peace and friendship among each other; to abstain from retaliation for offenses committed by individuals to provide for the improvement of their people in agriculture, manufactures, and other arts of peace; that no nation party to this compact, shall, without the consent of the whole, sell, cede, or in any manner alienate to the United States any part of their present territory; to provide for the punishment of crimes committed by the citizens of one nation upon the citizens of another; to admit the citizens of one nation to citizenship in any other nation party to the compact; to endeavor to suppress the use of ardent spirits within the limits of their respective nations; and to prohibit its introduction by the citizens of one nation into the territory of other nations.

We look upon the results of this great Indian Council, and even upon its peaceful termination, as affording cause of congratulation to all friends of peace and of the human race. The translation of most of these tribes beyond the Mississippi has been a policy so important, for good or evil to the whole Western frontier, (as well as to the Indians themselves,) that we regard with the most sincere satisfaction every indication favorable to its ultimate consequences.

We hope to receive further particulars of this Council, at which, we understand, were present several thousand Indians, besides several officers of the Government of the United States, from some one or other of whom an authentic account of it ought to be published. Such accounts, we presume are—if not, they ought to be—in possession of the War Department.—National Intelligencer, 7th inst.

Delightful Amusement.—The editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser says that "the most delightful amusement he ever experienced was, in the days of his youth, when he held the culver by the ears until some pretty dimpled cheek girl milked the cows."

MR. ADAMS'S JOURNEY.

Learned, eloquent; always acute, though often wrong; ambitious, disputatious, pragmatical, unforgiving; conscientious, except when some strong prejudice or personal grudge, as is too often the case, opposes itself to his moral sense; aged, yet preserving in a late old age his intellectual faculties as vigorous as ever, perhaps even sharpened during the last few years of his life by constant and intense exercise in quarrels and controversies of every kind, John Quincy Adams is one of the most extraordinary men of his country and his time.—He is now enjoying what it was never his lot to enjoy before, voluntary demonstrations of respect from his fellow citizens of every party. He has been making a kind of tour through this state, and wherever he goes he is welcomed with a formal reception; speeches of compliment are made to him, and he makes speeches in return. At Auburn, at Utica, at Herkimer, at Little Falls, at Schenectady, and at Albany, this ceremonious reception was had; at the latter place, it seemed as if the whole city rose up to welcome him. We are glad of this; for Mr. Adams, when we consider his long public life, has had few of those honors fall to his share. While he was President of the United States, he used to come and go with as little notice as almost any other passenger on the steamboats and stage coaches. Yet, is he a better and an honest man, than some who have snuffed much more of this popular in-cense, owing, no doubt, to their possessing certain attractive qualities of character which do not belong to Mr. Adams. People are shy of approaching one who bristles with sharp points and controversies like a porcupine. For the present, there seems a disposition to forego that shyness, and to do honor to one who, fifteen years ago, held the place of Chief Magistrate of our nation, who was, probably, the most learned man that ever administered a government, and who, in his old age, has become one of the most dreaded debaters of our national legislature. The veteran politician wears gracefully the honors which have been so long in coming, and evidently enjoys with a high zest the demonstrations of respect which are paid.—N. Y. Evening Post.

SANTA FE TRADERS.

Captain Cooke of the United States army, has made an official report to General Gaines, of this Military Division, in reference to his recent proceedings in the Indian territory; by which it appears that he disbanded a company of Texans, under the command of Colonel Snively, on the 30th June last. When he approached the spot where the Texans were encamped, a white flag was displayed. In pursuance of a message sent to them, Col. Snively, and two others waited on Captain Cooke and informed him that they were acting under a commission from the Texian Government, and thought they were in the territory of that Republic. Col. S. produced his commission from the Texian Secretary of War, authorizing him to raise a force of three hundred men to plunder the Santa Fe Traders whilst crossing the Texian territory on their way to the United States. But Capt. Cooke concluding that such a commission would hardly authorize *land privateering*, at least on the American side of the line, or on disputed territory, disarmed the Texans and gave them permission either to return to Texas or to accompany him to the United States. Col. S. insisted upon a right to pursue the enemy twenty miles into the territory of a neutral Power, and complained that his men would be in great danger, without their arms, from a large body of hostile Indians that they had already met, and further, that they were in a starving condition. An attempt was made by Col. S.'s aid to incite the Texans to resistance, but they yielded at the approach of Capt. C. The larger part of the Texans accepted the offer of Capt. C. and returned with him to the United States—the other portion proceeded to Texas with Col. S. Col. Warfield was one of the band. He was the only one of the party who had a regular commission. He was empowered by the Texian Government to bestow an unlimited number of commissions on citizens of the United States to make war on Mexico. McDaniel, one of the murderers of Charvis, held a captain's commission given to him by Warfield.—Missouri Reporter.

LIVERPOOL AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Editor of the Albany Evening Journal now in Europe, writes: "In a former letter I spoke of Liverpool as having been extensively and profitably engaged in the Slave Trade. I have since ascertained that its sins, in this respect, were of the deepest and darkest hue. An extensive block of stores on the quay, erected by merchants engaged in the Slave Trade, took the name of the 'Goree Piazza,' which they still retain. George Frederick Cook, the great tragedian, who came on the stage here in 1779, to play Richard the Third, after having knelt devoutly at the shrine of Bacchus, was loudly hissed, but after resolute efforts to hiss and pelt him off, finally obtained a hearing, and addressed the audience as follows: 'It is hard enough to submit to the degradation of such a profession as that in which I appear, but it is the lowest depth of disgrace to be compelled to play the buffoon for the amusement of a set of wretches, every stone of whose streets, every brick of whose houses, every block of whose docks, is grouted and cemented by the blood and marrow of the stolen and murdered African.' It is added, that the indignant and withering rebuke of a drunken play-actor was more effective, in arousing the shame or stinging the conscience of the Liverpool African Merchants, than the appeals of Clarkson or Wilberforce."

Curious Epitaph.—A gravestone has lately been erected in Carisbrook churchyard, to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Dixon, of Newport, smith and farrier. The following humorous epitaph is inscribed on it:

"My sledge and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows they have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
My vice low in the dust is laid.
My coals are spent, my iron gone,
My last nail's drove, my work is done."

HON. T. F. MARSHALL.

The Nashville Banner thus describes the effect produced by the Temperance address of the Hon. T. F. Marshall in that city, on the last 4th of July:

"After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, and a song by the choir, the lecturer commenced; and such a lecture! We could almost exclaim with Cassius—'Y. gods, it doth amaze me!' There was no rant, no mere declamation, no appeals to the passions, nothing in the line of oratory to which we ever listened before; and yet we were all spell-bound, possessed, and moved and awayed, just as this unique and matchless orator pleased to move and sway us. If we laughed, it was because we could not help it; if we wept it was for the same reason; and yet he seemed to have no design to produce either laughing or weeping, but both orator and audience seemed impelled by one and the same impulse; and for two hours did this continue. Mr. M.'s eloquence and manner becoming more impassioned and exciting. As his voice rose, his thoughts crowded and hurried on, struggling for utterance, and his imagination became aroused at the vastness of the object, its comprehensiveness, its wide diffusive benevolence, its plastic and transforming power. Never was eloquence more nobly employed, and never, probably, will the citizens of Nashville again be more deeply moved by its magic powers."

THE KNIFE GRINDER.

All here remember, no doubt, the little knife grinder with his large black mastiff that drew his grinding apparatus about, in whose proceedings we used to take interest. We are never to see him more. He has quit knife grinding and emancipated his dog forever from harness, and with him & his wife—who was a silent partner in the concern—gone to France, his native land, there to pass the evening of his days, and to lay his bones after death. He took with him some \$10,000 (!) a sum that will enable him to live most easily and comfortably in France; and we are glad to learn this; for after travelling from Maine to Georgia and back, perhaps more than once, grinding his way through all sorts of weather, he deserves rest, and we are far ther gratified to learn that his faithful dog, who shared in his toils, will now share his luxury and ease. Another fact in the history of our no longer "need-knife grinder," which is interesting, as well for the filial affection it displays in him as for the instance it offers in illustration of French character, is the following:—When he departed from France with his wife, to come to America, his mother remained behind him. When his wealth became so great that he determined to give up his vocation, inclined to settle in America, he sent for her. But she clung to France, and would not come away to join her son. His affection for the old lady changed his whole plan; he took passage in the next ship for France, and with his wife and dog, and gold, set sail, and long since safely reached the end of his voyage; mother, son, wife and dog are all no doubt quietly and happily living together, enjoying, in a manner unknown to any but a French family, the fruits of the labors of the knife-grinder and his dog in America. Long life to them!
Richmond Compiler.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last notice of this Tribunal, the following Decisions have been made:

By Rufin, C. J. in Duncan v. Duncan, from Burke, directing a new trial. Also, in State v. W. P. Walters, from Ashe, affirming the judgment below. Also in Hunt v. Saunders, in Equity from Guilford, dismissing the Bill. Also in Drake v. Ricks, in Equity from Nash, directing an enquiry. Also in Means v. Hogan's Ex's in Equity from Randolph, directing a reference.

By Daniel, J.—In Bryan v. Philpot, from Granville, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Moore v. Tocker, from Surry, affirming the judgment below. Also, in Graham v. Hamilton, from Lincoln, directing a new trial. Also, in McCaw v. Davis, in Equity, from Surry, directing a reference. Also, in Kee v. Vassor, in Equity, from Northampton, directing the bill to be dismissed.

By Gaston, J. in Lallad v. Reynolds, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below. Also in Wallace v. Cowell, from Currituck, affirming the decree. Also in State v. King, from Henderson, directing the judgment to be arrested. Also, in Tyson v. Robinson, from Anson, affirming the judgment below. Also in McElroy v. Gowan from Davie, reversing the judgment below and directing a judgment for plaintiff. Also in McElroy v. Carter, from Davie, reversing the judgment below, and directing judgment for plaintiff. Also in Shulz v. Young, from Stokes, affirming the judgment below.

PIRACY AND MURDER.

The Northern papers contain accounts of a Piracy and Murder recently committed on the coast.—It appears that the sloop Fairhaven, of Providence, fell in with an abandoned schooner, with all sails set, and with the appearance of having been robbed. Discrepant statements were found entered in the log book. The papers in the Captain's trunk showed the vessel to be the Lavina, which sailed from Alexandria on the 1st July, freighted for Antigua. A statement on the back of the log book represented that the Captain and Mate had a fight and both fell overboard in their struggle.

From subsequent information, it appears that the Captain, Mate and Cook, were murdered and thrown overboard. Two of the crew were arrested in New York on Thursday of last week, and committed to prison for examination; and from the statements made by one of them, not the least doubt is entertained of their guilt.

The St. Louis Ariel, tells a good anecdote of a stammering Yankee who went into a bookstore in Hartford and asked the price of an almanac.—"Twelve and a half cents," replied the clerk. "Ah," said Comstock, "y-y-you surely mean mistake—Mr. ————b-b-bought one for 64." "H-h-h," answered the sales-man, "was torn." "W-w-w-well, then t-t-tear one for me."

A WESTERN JUSTICE.

The most efficient use the old squire made of his judicial authority was upon the occasion of a fight between him and old Jack Crow, at a cotton picking. They were both widowers, and rival sutors for the affections of the plump and saucy widow Jenkins. After picking of cotton was over, there was a fiddle and a tin pan introduced, a tune struck up, and also a dance. The old squire was on the floor with the widow for a partner, and old Jack was in the circle that surrounded the dancers, looking on like a poor man at a frolic. The old squire, in passing, purposely put his heel on Jack's toe. This he repeated several times, until old Jack insisted upon a fight, as a matter of redress. The old squire told him "agreed," and at it they went, but the old squire being the most active of the two, got the start of Jack, and beat him a good deal before the old fellow could get under "headway," but when old Jack did get himself in motion, he was about to prove too hard for the old squire, when suddenly he pushed old Jack away from him, and roared out in a commanding tone, "I command the peace." Instantly old Jack stopped as if spell-bound. "If you say a word," said the old squire, "I will fine you ten dollars." They stood and gazed at each other for some time, like two tired chickens, until the old squire said "at it again," and at it they went, the squire again getting the start, and beating old Jack almost into a mummy before he could get under way, and no sooner had Jack obtained the advantage, than the old squire roared out again, "I command the peace," and instantly the fight ceased. It is almost useless to add, that the old squire took the widow's eye, and afterwards married her. Poor old Jack, he did not know what was once said by a member of the Missouri Legislature, "that even the Governor was no more in a fight than any other man."

BEAUFORT.

It may not be known to our upland friends generally, how near we are in these parts to the seat of health and comfort, even in these days of excessive heat and physical depression. It has long been known among us, that our little sister town Beaufort, seated like ancient Tyre, by the sea, furnished a rendezvous to our citizens in the sickly season, quite as salubrious as the mountain springs of the far-famed Saratoga, without so heavy a draw upon our almost empty purses, and a vast reduction in the wear and tear, consequent upon a long summer trip. An unusual number of our citizens this season have sought this quiet and healthy retreat, and are already reaping the benefits of the invigorating qualities of sea air, bathing, &c., and delighting themselves, what time they have from sleep, with the choicest fish of all kinds.
Newbernian.

NAPOLEON'S LAST WIFE.

Here is the only mention we have for some time seen made of Maria Louisa, the second wife of the Emperor Napoleon:

Parma June 6.—The Archduchess Maria Louisa has just proceeded, as she does every year, to the lachet baths. She has left her dominions rather irritated against her subjects who have opposed the re-establishment of the Jesuits in the Duchy of Parma, and who seeing that a petition signed by five hundred families had not been attended to, have taken the liberty of dressing a figure in the garb of Ignatius Loyola and hanging it. All the searches of the police have failed to discover the perpetrators of the offence.

ICE MOUNTAIN.

The July No. of Stillman's Journal of Science contains an account of an ice mountain in Hampshire county, Virginia, which has excited not a little interest in that quarter. It is composed of rocks, and rises some seven or eight hundred feet, constituting part of a ridge. The mountain surface is made of red sandstone; and, upon removing the stones to the depth of a few inches, masses of ice are found at midsummer, even during the most oppressive seasons, permanently preserved. A thermometer introduced among the cavities of the rocks sunk below forty degrees, and would have gone lower had it remained. During a recent winter a cavity about four feet below the surface was opened and filled up with snow. It was covered loosely with boards, yet it remained during the whole summer dry, friable, and crystalline, without melting.

THE CRAVAT.

The cravat is beginning to fall under the censure of medical men. It ought to have been done long ago, as injurious to the soundness of the larynx and repugnant to good taste. The neck has a great deal to do with the expression of the face, and requires no more covering than the nose. It is very just as reasonable to bandage this breathing instrument, as to put a sock round the neck. We cannot well conceive of any style of dress more ungraceful and absurd, than one of your broad, perpendicular stocks stiff as an ox-yoke, and a double padded, high coat collar, apparently contrived with a view to make a man's head as immovable as that of a statue.

TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has the following paragraph:—One of our packet ships now loading for Liverpool, has on board the following articles, which compose her cargo so far, viz: 200 bbls. flour; 650 bbls. lard; 500 firkins butter; 600 casks and boxes of cheese; 50 tons spermaceti oil; 2 invoices, about 20 tons in assure, of cloaks. All these commodities, except the small quantity of flour, are new articles of export to England, and the entire cargo goes forward in consequence of the recent modifications of the British tariff.

The Rev. Hamilton Paul, on receiving the presentation to the church and parish of Broughton, near Edinburgh, preached a farewell sermon to the ladies of Ayr; and, not a little to the surprise of his fair auditors, gave out his text:—"And they tell upon Paul's neck, and kissed him!"

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his duties and maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of general society—whose department is upright, whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to inquire whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread.—There is nothing so distant from all rational claim as the reluctant, the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, which the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little down, with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently sink into insignificance.

BATHING IN NEW YORK.

The introduction of Croton Water has afforded the facilities for many extensive bathing establishments, and the cost of a bath has very much diminished. A new one has just been opened (says the correspondent of the National Intelligencer) by Stoppant, in Broadway, near the Apollo Rooms, which exceeds in splendour any thing yet seen in this line. A sumptuous refectory is part of it, and the long arched passage of bathing rooms reminds one of the Roman establishments in the way of baths. There were, anciently, the centres around which luxuries of every description were clustered, and Stoppant seems to have built this with a view to sumptuous idling and enjoyment.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Last year, says the St. Louis Democrat, the navigation of the Mississippi included 450 steamers, averaging each 200 tons, and making an aggregate tonnage of 90,000. They cost above \$7,000,000, and were navigated by nearly 16,000 persons—about 35 each. Besides these steamers, there are about 4000 flat boats, which cost each about \$150, managed by five hands each, or 20,000 persons, and make an expense of \$1,350,000. The estimated annual expense of the steam navigation, including 15 per cent. for insurance, and 27 per cent. for wear and tear, is \$13,618,000.

Perfectly Satisfactory.—One of the members of the British House of Commons voted the "wrong way" on the Irish question. Next morning he published the following very satisfactory explanation of the accident:—

"I wish to explain how I came to vote in the majority last night. I fell asleep some time before the division took place, and on my being awakened by some member, all the opposition members had already retired to their lobby, and as I saw a large crowd going out of the door leading to the old lobby, I thought the house had adjourned, and did not perceive my mistake until it was too late to return. I have, &c."

"BENJAMIN CHAPMAN.

"Reform Club, July 13."

The pious Mr. —, who, by the way, is suspected of being no better than he should be, notwithstanding all his professions, a short time since rebuked a well known merchant of this city for using profane language. "Your discourse is ungentlemanly and impious," said Mr. —. "You should break yourself of such an abominable practice."—"I know it," returned the dealer in cotton-bales and profanity; "but most men fall into some error or other unknown to themselves, yet they are entirely innocent of all intention to do wrong, notwithstanding their little inaccuracies; now, I swear a great deal, and you pray a great deal, yet neither of us, I'm confident, mean anything by it."

Difference between man and woman's love.—Woman loves her betrayer to the last. It matters not how profligate she may become, or how her affections may averse to her revenge, she feels at times a throb for him that is awakened for no one else.—The love of man, on the contrary, seldom clings to his victim; if his heart is moved at all by her remembrance, it is with the sting of conscience, and not the lingering impulse of affection. Madame de Staël has well defined their respective difference of sentiment, by the following line:—"Man errs from selfishness; woman because she is weak."

TO THE ADVOCATES OF FREE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a speech delivered by John C. Calhoun on the Tariff of 1816:

Mr. Calhoun said: "That he was a manufacturer, that coming from the South, he and his constituents had no interest but in the cultivation of the soil."

"That to afford manufacturers ample protection, would enable the farmer to sell his products high, and buy all his wants and conveniences of life cheap."

"That a Tariff for protection was of vital importance to the security and permanent prosperity of the Union."

"That it would produce an interest strictly American, as much as agriculture, and far more so than commerce and navigation."

"That it would produce a new and most powerful cement, far outweighing any objections that might be urged against the system."

"That it would preserve us from a new and terrible danger, DISUNION, against which we ought to be perpetually guarded."

"And that it would afford to the cotton and woolen manufacturers protection which would place them beyond the reach of contingency."

This same Calhoun is now opposed to all protection, and is one of the leaders of the party of which he once said—"The only cement which united them was the cohesive power of public plunder."

Learn to Swim.—Every body should be learned to swim, says a Nashville paper. Had the boy who was drowned on Tuesday been taught to swim, he would have been saved, for the little fellow kept himself above water bravely, by paddling, though unable to swim at all.—Exchange paper.

Bishop G. W. Doane, of New Jersey, has endorsed the orthodoxy of Puseyism.

A FAN FOR FANNING, AND A TOUCHSTONE TO TRYON. CONTAINING An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the much talked of Regulation in NORTH CAROLINA.

No. VI.

A man governed by Passion is a plague to himself, a trouble to his Friends, and an injury to his Dependents; and this seems to have been the Case of Gov. Tryon. When the Regulators were almost at his Door, he sends his Secretary with a Message to them. This put his Friend Fanning to the trouble, when no apparent Danger was near, to persuade him to deny his Message, which he did; and this injured the people of Orange much. For they put confidence in the Governor's Word, and Dependence on his Word, and hoped they should be delivered; but by the denial, all their Calamities stared them in the Face, with new force.

The Governor having deny'd his Message, the next thing his Friends, had to do, was to wipe his Excellency clean of a FALSHOOD: This they could not accomplish so easily, as they had brought the Charge upon him; for hundreds had heard the Message; and therefore the Governor or his Secretary had said that which they were unwilling to say again; nay, they, or one of them, had said that, which they, together with all their Friends, strenuously and repeatedly deny'd. The People found it their interest to keep his Excellency to his Word; therefore they insisted much on it, this produced "Preaching, Writing, Haranguing" on the side of the Governor and his Friends; and, when the People could not be dissuaded from asserting the Governor's Promise of giving them a hearing, they were told, that the P. tution could or would go down with the Governor, but such an one as they, the Officers, &c., had wrote for them, in which they made them say, that they had thought the Officers wronged them; but had now found it was owing to some mistake or Defect in their, the Peoples proceedings. They were also told, that if they persisted, Col. Fanning would represent their Case to the Governor as high Treason, and not as a Riot."

Thus went on their Affairs until the 21st Day of May, the Day appointed by the People for Meeting to form an Address and Petition to the Governor; on which, when the Inhabitants of Orange met, a party of the Governors Friends came with design to give Disturbance to, and prevent the people from doing any thing; and, Alas for the Tribe of Levi, a Clergyman, in black, came also. They render'd the Business of the People, as they say, "exceeding unpleasant;" notwithstanding which they had resolution enough to come into the following Agreement, viz. "At a general Meeting, &c. it was agreed unanimously to continue our Petition agreed on at our 1st Meeting to the Governor, Council, and Assembly, for redressing very Grievous, Cruel, Iniquitous and oppressive practices of our Officers, which we generally conceive we have laboured under for many Years contrary to Law."

And in pursuance of a Verbal Message from the Governor, delivered to us by his Secretary, on the third of this instant, we agree to renew our said Petition.

For this purpose the Regulators chose from among themselves Eight Men, to be a Committee, for the Purpose of laying their Complaints before the Governor, &c., which Committee they instructed as follows, viz.—"Being conscious of our loyalty to King GEORGE the third, on the present Throne, and of our firm Attachment to the present establishment, and form of Government, to which we sincerely believe all our Grievances are quite opposite and contrary; We order the above mentioned Committee to implore the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in the most submissive Manner, for any errors we may have committed, that are or may be constituted to derogate, in any way, from the Honor of his Majesty's Crown and Dignity, or as tending to obstruct the Peace and good order of Government."

They also order their Committee to present his Excellency with Copies of all their proceedings from the beginning, for his better information; "which order the said Committee executed accordingly; and in June waited on the Governor with the Petition of the suffering People, and a History of their Conduct thro' the whole of their struggle; that he might Judge for himself, whether or not they were such as they had represented by Col. Fanning; and whether their Conduct was, as has been suggested by the Officers, "high Treason."

They also order'd their Committee to answer a Letter they had received from Anson County; which contained a request, "that the People of Orange would inform them of the manner of their proceeding;" as they, of Anson County, were in like situation, as they apprehended with their Neighbors of Orange—This Circumstance is mentioned, for the sake of the Reason the Regulators give for their taking notice of the said Letter; which was, "We order a Copy of this (viz their Petition) to be sent to them immediately, to prevent them from running into Error. If they had a design of overturning the Government, as "Discreet Mr. Fanning" was wont to assert, they never would have been so solicitous to prevent Errors in the Conduct of the Inhabitants of Anson. The truth is; they were sensible they had, thro' the Novelty of their undertaking, as they say themselves, done things that were not justifiable; therefore they "implore the Governor's Pardon and Forgiveness, in the most submissive Manner;"—And they are anxious for the People of Anson County lest they also, from the same Cause, fall into the same Errors; like good Citizens, and Friends to just Government.—They do all they can to preserve Peace, while they endeavour to do themselves Justice. The aforementioned Committee of the People presented according to the Instruction, the Petition, &c. to his Excellency Gov. Tryon, and received a long Letter in Answer to their Address from him; in which I shall give verbatim, that all may see a *Sketch* of the Political Picture of the "Magnanimous General Tryon."

Gentlemen,
"I Received by the Hands of Messrs. Hunter & Howell a Petition, and other Papers, subscribed by several of the Inhabitants of the South side of Haw River, in the County of Orange, under the borrowed Title of Regulators, assuming to themselves Power and Authorities (unknown to the Constitution) of calling publick Officers to a settlement, together with a Narrative of their Conduct,

and detail of the Grievances and Complaints against the Clerk of the County Register, and other publick Officers, whose Exactions and Oppressions its pretended have been the Cause of the late insurrections which have disturbed the Peace of that Part of the County."

"These Papers I have agreeable to your own Desire communicated to the Members of his Majesty's Council, who having taken the same into their deliberate Consideration, Unanimously concur with Me in Opinion, that the Grievances complain'd of, do by no means Warrant the extraordinary steps you have taken, in assembling yourselves together in Arms, to the Obstruction of the Course of Justice, (he should have said injustice) and to the injury of private Property; Measures, as they manifestly tend to the subversion of the Constitution of this Government, would inevitably if carried but a little further, have been denominated, and must have been treated as high Treason, and consequently have involved the Abettors, most of whom I am satisfied were actuated by honest Motives, tho' incautiously drawn in to concur Acts that might have terminated in the Ruin and Destruction of other Families, while by illegal Means they are intent upon exempting themselves from Evils, within the Remedy of Laws of their Country."

"These Calamities, I trust, are now removed by the Timely Proclamation I sent up to you by my Secretary, and your own prudent determination to Petition me in Council for a Redress of the Grievances complain'd of."—The discreet and steady Behaviour of Col. Fanning, and the Officers and Men under his Command, met not only with the entire Approbation of myself, and his Majesty's Council, but will ever be acknowledged with gratitude by every well-wisher to this Province.

I take this opportunity to acquaint all those whose understandings have been run away with, and whose Passions have been led in Captivity by some evil designing Men, who, actuated by Cowardice and a sense of that publick Justice which is due to their Crimes, have obscured themselves from publick View: That in consideration of a Determination to abide by my Decision in Council; it is my Direction, by the unanimous Advice of that Board, that you do, from henceforward, desist from any further Meetings, either by Verbal appointment or Advertisement. That all the Titles of Regulators or associates cease among you. That the Sheriff and other Officers of the Government are permitted, without molestation, to execute the Duties of their respective Offices. And that all breaches of the Peace against his Majesty's Government, may be determined and examined in a due course of Law.

"It is by your strict and punctual adherence to these Directions, that any further Clemency, on My Part, may be looked for."

"This was the extent of what I authorized Mr. Edwards to declare on my behalf—And now, that I have signified to you, the sense his Majesty's Council entertain of the nature of your Proceedings, and the Request I point out, by their Advice, for your future Conduct: I am to assure you, willing as I am to listen to the Voice of Distress, the just Complaints of his Majesty's Subjects, and the hardships they may grow under, that I shall give his Majesty's Attorney General orders to Prosecute every Officer, who has been guilty of extortion or illegal Practices in his Office, upon any Application or information, lodged with him by the Parties injured, or any other that shall be authorized to prosecute on their Behalf. As also set up a Proclamation on my arrival at Hillsborough, forbidding all such dishonorable and illegal proceedings."

"You may further depend upon it, I shall at all Times, endeavour to redress every other Grievance in my Power, that his Majesty's Subjects may labour under."

"As you want to be satisfied what is the amount of the Tax for the publick Service for 1767, I am to inform you, it is Seven shillings a Taxable, besides the County and Parish Taxes, the particulars of which I will give to Mr. Hunter."

"I have only to add, I shall be up at Hillsborough the beginning of next Month. In the mean time I rest in full Confidence I shall again be made happy, by seeing industry prevailing over faction, and Peace and Harmony triumphing over Jealousies and Murmurings, in a Soil and Climate the most fertile in the World, and among a People, who by a well directed industry, may draw down Blessings and Prosperity to their Families, and greatly contribute to the Honour of his Majesty's Government, and the Happiness of my Administration."

WILLIAM TRYON.
At the Council Chamber,
Brunswick, 21 of June 1768.

Many things in this Letter are worthy of notice, which may perhaps be the Business of a future Number, for the present the Office of Critick is left to Phocions Friend, who has great Opportunity given him of finishing the *Sketch* Picture of excellent Letter-Writer.

(To be continued.)

A TRIBE OF PIGMIES.

An English traveller, Capt. Harris, has discovered a remarkable tribe in southern Africa, who are mulattoes of Hottentot descent, none of whom are five feet high. The Richmond Compiler says: "Mr. Moffat, the missionary, whose interesting travels in Southern Africa have lately been published in this country, spent some time at the Missionary station among this tribe. It appears to be a small race—the first tribe to the north of the English colonial frontier in Southern Africa."

A curious custom is related by Capt. Harris, which prevails among the Matibils, the most powerful tribe in Southern Africa. He says: "The Matibils carry their snuffgourds pendant from the ear, which is bored for this purpose; few of them smoke, but they have a great passion for snuff, which is thus used: with an ivory spoon, half the contents of the gourd is heaped into the palm of the hand,—the epicure then sits at his ease under the shade of a tree, and having prepared himself for his enjoyment, by a strong inspiration, inhales the whole of the tobacco at a breath. From this action there results an inexpressible delight, greater or less, as more or fewer tears are extorted from the practitioner."

"Too many Irons in the Fire."

"I have lived," says Dr. Adam Clark, "to know that the secret of human happiness is this:—never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage, of too many irons in the fire, conveys an untruth. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs and all—keep them all a going."

Official Vote for Members of Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.		
	CLINGMAN.	GRAHAM.
Cherokee	283	137
Macon	194	236
Haywood	347	131
Yancy	267	136
Buncombe	569	272
Henderson	275	285
Rutherford	565	740
McDowell & Burke	632	403
Caldwell	322	256
Cleveland	363	292
	3917	2588

Clingman's majority 929

SECOND DISTRICT.		
	BARRINGER.	CRAIG.
Cabarrus	573	295
Lincoln	523	1372
Mecklenburg	646	883
Iredell	1279	360
Rowan	636	584
Davie	431	293
	4135	3787

Barringer's majority 348

THIRD DISTRICT.		
	REID.	MITCHELL.
Rockingham	984	417
Caswell	943	254
Stokes	1027	920
Surry	773	810
Wilkes	123	1079
Ashe	345	347
	4195	3827

Reid's majority 369

FOURTH DISTRICT.		
	DEBERRY.	MENDENHALL.
Guilford	486	783
Davidson	346	422
Randolph	322	194
Montgomery	176	55
Stanly	137	82
Anson	329	105
Richmond	237	209
	2043	1850

Deberrys majority 193

FIFTH DISTRICT.		
	SAUNDERS.	MILLER.
Wake	871	802
Chatham	519	821
Cumberland	589	438
Moore	311	398
Johnston	332	399
Wayne	490	143
	3142	3001

Saunders' majority 141

SIXTH DISTRICT.		
	McKAY.	LEACH.
Robeson	196	207
New Hanover	416	27
Baden	158	26
Columbus	48	31
Sampson	254	69
Onslow	167	17
Jones	66	47
Lenoir	130	00
Duplin	254	32
Brunswick	58	6
	1747	402

McKay's majority 1285

SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
	DANIEL.	NASH.
Orange	1066	1509
Person	515	216
Granville	576	776
Franklin	526	339
Warren	506	98
Halifax	366	560
	3644	3489

Daniel's majority 155

EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
	ARRINGTON.	STANLY.
Edgecombe	1512	106
Nash	851	71
Washington	63	465
Beaufort	593	936
Greene	226	298
Hyde	157	612
Craven	538	528
Carteret	250	360
Tyrrell	86	335
Pitt	536	654
	4813	4265

Arrington's majority 548

NINTH DISTRICT.		
	RAYNER.	MOORE.
Martin	316	506
Bertie	423	391
Hertford	257	257
Northampton	476	330
Gates	354	351
Chowan	249	203
Perquimans	406	154
Pasquotank	595	165
Camden	443	91
Currituck	171	431
	3719	2879

Rayner's majority 840

Mail Robbery.—The Milton Chronicle of the 19th inst., says: "A letter mailed at Richmond, Va., enclosing a check to Capt. D. Varner, (residing near this town,) arrived here with seal broken, and contents rifled. The letter was mailed on the 11th inst., as we learn, and the check called for \$127, payable at Danville, Va." Now the question is, who stole the check? No blame can possibly be attached to the Milton Post Office, because our Postmaster is an honest man, and his deputies equally so—indeed if all other Post Offices had as much honesty about them, Uncle Sam might throw away his pad-locks." We believe robberies of this sort are almost unknown in North Carolina. In the course of seven years business, in Raleigh, during which time we have received remittances of various amounts every week, we do not know of a single instance of the kind, so far as we are concerned. Nor do we recollect of any during five or six years experience in Wilmington, at different periods.—Independent.

It is material to the preservation of friendship, that openness of temper and manners on both hands be cultivated. Nothing more certainly dissolves friendship, than jealousy which arises from concealment. If your situation obliges you to take a different side from your friend, do it openly. Arow your conduct and motives.

Frequently ask yourself what you have done why you have done it, and how you have done it. This will teach you to inspect—first, your actions; second, your motives; and third, the manner in which you discharge your duty.

It is by affliction chiefly that the heart of man is purified, and that his thoughts are fixed upon a better state.

Despise nothing because it is weak; the lowest has done more injury than the lion.

LARGE SALE

Of Building Lots in the Town of Greensborough.

ON Thursday the 19th day of October, will be offered for sale on the premises from 80 to 100 valuable BUILDING LOTS. At the time of the location of the Female College in the town of Greensboro', under the patronage of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in order to meet the expressed wishes of many of the members and friends of the Church desirous to avail themselves of the privileges of the institution for the education of their daughters, the Board of Trustees secured a large body of land in connection both with the institution and the village. After a sufficient reserve for the purposes of the College, the remainder has been set off in suitable building lots. Many of the situations are very desirable, presenting facilities for every arrangement necessary for convenience or comfort.

The Board of Trustees at its last annual meeting directed the Commissioners to offer these lots at public sale on the day above mentioned on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond and security with interest from date. The Commissioners are also authorized to sell privately at any time previous to day of public sale.

The lots can be examined at any time and necessary information imparted on application to any one of the Commissioners. Letters of inquiry can be directed to Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Greensboro', N. C. or to the agent of the Board, Rev. James Reid, High Rock, N. C.

COMMISSIONERS, J. J. M. LINDSAY,
J. REID,
E. W. OGBURN,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
I. T. WYCHE.

N. B. The main college building, 132 feet by 52, is now going up, the walls will probably be completed by the day of sale.

"The Raleigh Star, Salisbury Watchman, and Richmond Advocate will publish the above six weeks."

ONE of the two courses must be pursued by me in the sale of my Piano Fortes. I must either adopt the common practice with many dealers in the article of running down other instruments in order to raise the character of my own, or I must do as I have been endeavoring to do for eight years past, get the public to form their own opinion by trying my instruments. The former is a course I have never adopted, and never shall; the latter I have tried and found to work well. I believe that my Piano Fortes are at least equal to any made in this or any other country that I have heard of; but that opinion being an interested one, I do not ask the public to depend upon it, alone, and simply beg of them to test the matter by actual trial. Any person desiring to purchase a Piano, can take mine upon trial and withhold payment until they can prove the instrument.

E. P. NASH,
Book and Piano Forte Seller,
Petersburg, Va.

Saddle & Harness Shop.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, barouche, sulky, buggy and carttray HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SADDLES, both quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Martingales, Valises, horsemen's Caps, &c. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. "Call and see for yourselves."

All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Harness, shall be well done, on better terms than common. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay's corner.

F. M. WALKER.

April 1st, 1843 8-11

MT. HECLA COTTON MILLS—Greensborough.

WOOL CARDING.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is completely prepared for carding any quantity of wool the coming season. His machines were put up, and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool, and you shall have good work, done at as low prices as any man will card for in this country.

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale, at the Factory, at 33 1/2 cents where as much as 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37 1/2 cts. Coarse rolls at 30 cents where 50 pounds or upwards are taken.

THOMAS R. TATE.

April, 1843. 11-17

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—Rockingham

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1843.

Ludwick Summers as John Stacy:

Attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Stacy, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for said defendant to be and appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth on the 4th Monday of August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him. Test: THOMAS R. WHEELER, c.c.c. 25-6—Pr. fee \$5.

MEDICINES, PAINTS & DYE-STUFFS.—A fresh supply just received by RANKIN & McLEAN.

March 1, 1843

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

RALEIGH MAIL.
(In 4 horse coaches, 3 times a week.)
Arrives by 12 m. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leaves at 1 o'clock same nights.

SALISBURY MAIL.
(In 4 horse coaches, 3 times a week.)
Arrives by 9 p. m. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leaves at 1 p. m. same days.

SALEM MAIL.
(In 2 horse coaches, 3 times a week.)
Arrives by 8 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leaves at 1 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

MILTON MAIL.
(In 2 horse coaches, 3 times a week.)
Arrives by 12 m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leaves at 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DANVILLE MAIL.
(In 2 horse coaches, 3 times a week.)
Arrives by 12 m. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leaves at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

ASHBORO' MAIL.
(On horseback, once a week.)
Arrives by 3 p. m. Wednesday.
Leaves at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

PITTSBORO' MAIL.
(On horseback, once a week.)
Arrives by 5 p. m. Sunday.
Leaves at 6 a. m. Thursday.

FRESH SUPPLY.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received 30 pieces Nanken, plain and figured, 600 yards domestic Gingham, A few pieces William sheetings 1-1/2 yards wide, 25 pieces low price Calicoes from 4 to 6 1/4, 2 pieces imitation check Coating, 1000 lb. Leaf Sugar from 12 to 15 cents, 1000 pair bright Traces 60 cts. pair, 10 doz. Hoes, assorted, 8 " Seythe Blades, assorted, from 70 cts. to \$1.40, 25 boxes Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, 150 lb. best imp. Tea, 90 cts. lb, 160 lb. best Indigo 10 cts. oz., 40 doz. Writing Ink assorted colors, from 6 1/4 bottle to 25 cts per quart. A good stock of Shoes assorted, very low, We have also a good lot of Flour, Bacon and Lard. All low for cash. W. J. McCONNELL.

PROSPECT HILL PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed the 18th instant; a thorough course is given at this school preparatory to admission into the University of North Carolina, Randolph Macon College, or any other institution that may be preferred. The moral as well as intellectual culture of the pupils strictly attended to. Terms per session of 5 months, \$45.00, no extra charges, board, washing, lights and tuition included.

J. G. WRIGHT.

Rockingham County, N. C. July 3, 1843. 22-8

N. B. It is probable Board can be had in respectable families convenient to the School at a cheaper rate.

J. G. W.

DIVISION ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, Madison, Aug. 2, 1843.

THE Colonels who have under their command the following Regiments are hereby commanded to have them paraded on their usual parade grounds, fully equipped for review and inspection, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.—to wit: 57th and 58th Regiments, Regiment of Cavalry, and Regiment of Volunteers, at Greensboro' on Monday, September 25, 1843.

67th Regiment, at Reid's September 20th.
91st do at Madison, " 27th.
65th do at Hampton's " 29th.
Stokes Vol. Reg't, at Germantown, " 29th.
66th Regiment, at Old Town " 30th.

By order of SAMUEL A. DALTON, Maj. Gen.

C. H. NELSON, Aid-de-camp.

Salt of Lemons.

THIS salt is infinitely preferable to any thing whatsoever for immediately taking out iron moulds, ink spots, red wine and stains of any kind out of lace, muslin, lawn, cambric and flannels.

Also, Essence of Lemon, for sale by D. P. WEIR.

NOTICE.—Taken up and committed to the jail of Surry county, N. C. on the 11th day of February, 1843, a negro man who calls his name JIM; supposed to be about 25 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, tolerably black, and says he belongs to John Hairston of Henry county, Va. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.

Rockford, Feb. 20, 1843. 4 tf.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, August 26, 1843

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Greensboro' Female College was performed, last Tuesday afternoon, by the Masonic fraternity, in presence of an immense concourse of people. The procession started from the Lodge hall at 4 o'clock, arrayed in full insignia, and moved to the site of the College, where staging and an ample arbor had been erected for the accommodation of the officers of the day and for the spectators.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wyche, and a hymn sung by the united voices of the assemblage, the proper officers of the Lodge proceeded, together with other ceremonies, to place the usual deposits in the corner stone, consisting of the various denominations of American coin; the names of the Trustees of the College; the names of the officers and members, and a copy of the by-laws, of the Lodge; and last—but not least—a number of the Greensboro' Patriot. The stone was then laid at the appointed spot in the foundation of the building, where it will no doubt repose for ages beneath the vast walls which will soon be erected over it.

The Rev. S. S. Bryant, presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this (the Danville) district, then addressed the assemblage in explanation of the origin and objects of the College. His remarks in explanation, and his views of the great work, were explicit and forcible, and his conclusion was very eloquent—even poetical.

It is the object of the contemplated institution to furnish a complete course of female education, adapted to the wants and the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building has been commenced, and the workmen are now engaged on the centre portion of it. It will be a very large structure—larger, we suppose, than any building in the State west of Raleigh. The main structure is to be of brick, 132 feet long by 52 wide, and three stories high. In addition to this, commodious offices are to be erected. And all to be finished in plain, but the most durable, style.

The situation is on a very commanding eminence at the western end of town, and just outside of the corporation line. Ample grounds are set apart, and will be, no doubt, tastefully improved, around the college. Every thing is contemplated to be done which will contribute to the health, quietness and general comfort of the fair students.

A number of lots have been laid off in the western part of town, upon land belonging to the Trustees of the College, comprising some of the finest situations in town, which are now for sale.

TENNESSEE.

We have at length complete returns from the whole State. The result is the triumphant election of Gov. Jones (W.) by a majority of 4204; both branches of the Legislature by a majority of eight on Joint Ballot—viz: 3 in the Senate and 5 in the House. For Congress, the Locos have succeeded in electing 6 of the Congressmen and the Whigs 5.

The result of this victory will secure to us a majority in the United States Senate. The following are the members of Congress elect:

WHIG.	LOCOCOCO.
W. T. Senter,	A. Johnson,
D. W. Dickinson,	J. W. Blackwell,
J. H. Peyton,	A. Cullum,
J. B. Ashe,	G. W. Jones,
Milton Brown,	A. V. Brown,
	Cave Johnson.

Although the Whig candidate in the 3d district was defeated, the Whig majority for Governor in the district is 676 votes.

This battle has been fought by the Whigs throughout the State on the most complete exposure of the whole Whig Creed; and the People have decisively pronounced that Tennessee is a thoroughly Whig State—a National Bank State—a Tariff State—a Clay State. Never was there a canvass conducted with greater animation and energy, and never were Whigs more entitled to the warm and hearty congratulations of the Whigs of the whole Union.

LYNCHING.

A trifling and abandoned man named Joel Davis was tarred and feathered by a club of ten or eleven youngsters, in this place, last Monday night. A legal investigation of the matter, on an indictment, was had before the County Court in session this week, and the perpetrators fined sixpence.

Davis's character and disposition were proven to be extremely bad; and it was said, as it is said in all such cases, that he could not be reached by law. But we nevertheless think that it is better to bear with one bad man who does nothing the law can punish him for, than to recognize the principle that a mob may appropriate and inflict punishment at its discretion.

The disposition and conduct of Davis were proven to be such as to shut him out from sympathy. But while these facts extenuate the offence of those who abused his person, they do not at all take away the character of crime from the act, or danger from the precedent. Our opinions on all lynch law and mob violence have long been fixed—firmly fixed against it—and it will require something even more convincing than the circumstances of this case, and the decision of the Court upon it, to overturn our long entertained sentiments.

ILLINOIS.

From a letter in the Madisonian, it appears that a Whig is elected to Congress from the 7th, Springfield, district. Another is of course elected from the 6th,—the Whig majority in the latter district having been at the Presidential election in 1840, 3307. The delegation will probably stand as follows:

LOCOCOCO.	WHIG.
Robert Smith,	C. Walker,
John A. McClelland,	J. J. Hardin,
Orlando B. Ficklin,	
John Wentworth,	
Stephen A. Douglass,	

The Legislature is not chosen this year, being elected biennially. Neither is a Governor chosen this year.

THE U. S. SENATE.

The election just terminated in Tennessee settles the complexion of the U. S. Senate for some time to come. There will now be twenty-seven whigs in the Senate, without counting Mr. Rives, of Virginia, representing the following States, as follows:—Maine 1, Massachusetts 2, Vermont 2, Rhode Island 2, Connecticut 1, New York 1, New Jersey 2, Delaware 2, Maryland 1, (one vacancy) Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Louisiana 2, Kentucky 2, Indiana 1, Michigan 2, Tennessee 2. It will be seen by this that there is a decided whig majority, with the chance of getting another member from Maryland.

ALABAMA.

Alabama sends seven members to Congress. In the last Congress she had but five, who were all democrats, having been chosen by general ticket. In the next Congress the delegation will probably stand five democrats and two whigs, viz:

DEMOCRATS.	WHIGS.
Dixon H. Lewis	James Dellet
C. L. Payne	James E. Belter
G. S. Houston	
Reuben Chapman	
Felix E. McConeil.	

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky the following Members of Congress have been elected.

WHIG.	LOCOCOCO.
Willis Green,	Linn Boyd,
Grider,	Geo. A. Caldwell,
John White,	James Stone,
Wm. P. Tompson,	Richard French,
Garret Davis,	J. W. Tibbatts.

DISULTORY INTELLIGENCE.

Col. Benton, in reply to a recent letter, says that among the measures of "the democracy" in the next Congress, will be "the improvement of our great rivers." Internal improvement by the General Government! What will Mr. Calhoun say to that? And what will '98 and '99 Ritchie say?

Gen. William Madison, youngest brother of the late President Madison, died at his residence in Madison county, Va., on the 19th ult., in the 62d year of his age. He was a soldier of both wars.

Beautiful Toast. The following toast was delivered at a celebration of the 4th of July in Pittsburgh, by John Fitzsimons—"WASHINGTON; Providence left him childless, that the Nation might call him Father."

Try it! A German paper says that death caused by prussic acid is only apparent; life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt dissolved in water on the head and spine.

Modern Patriotism. Sam Slick says—"Patriotism is as hungry and savage as old Scratch if it ain't fed. If you want to tame it, you must treat it as Van Amburgh does the lions—keep it fed."

Counterfeit Fish. A fellow has been arrested at Oswego for counterfeiting perch! He was in the habit of sowing on the heads of perches to the bodies of suckers, and selling them for the former article. Don't this beat horn gun flints and turnip sausages?

"The Silken Tie." The Saundersville Telescope has over its list of marriages a figure of two loving votaries of Hymen fastened together with a veritable ox yoke! The brute!

The National Debt. Bicknell's Reporter states the permanent debt of the United States at this time to be \$21,076,862 66; of which \$5,672,976 is redeemable 31st December, 1844; 7,000,000, 1st July, 1853; 8,343,886 03, 31st December, 1862.

St. Louis Market, Aug. 2 Flour, city mills \$3.75 a 4, country \$3.62, dull; wheat, prime 65; corn 25, dull; oats 16 a 18; bacon, hams 2 1/2, sides 3 shoulders 1 1/2, some demand; lead 2.76 a 2.78.

Usury. Discussions on the propriety of abolishing usury laws are now frequent in the city papers. There seems to be a majority hostile to the policy of the usury laws—for leaving charges for the use of money like every thing else, open to agreement of parties.

Philadelphia, Aug. 22 Flour, sales during the week of 4000 barrels, good brands, at \$4.75. Bacon, hams 5 50 a 7, sides 5.50 a 6, shoulders 3.50 a 4. Lard 6.25 a 7.

The Knife Grinder, with his big dog, mentioned on our first page, are no doubt the same worthy individuals who visited our place two or three years ago, where they received a few sixpences toward the \$10,000 estate of the "weary knife grinder."

A sleepless man. Sancho Panza called for "a thousand blessings on the man that invented sleep," but a Mr. Gourlay, of Boston, does not think it a blessing, but a useless indulgence. He says that he has, himself, done without sleep as much as three years at a time.

The Tomb of Columbus. (says a correspondent of the Picayune,) is in the cathedral at Havana. His remains were transferred from Spain to St. Domingo, and after having rested there 103 years, they were in 1796 transferred to Havana; they are preserved in a silver urn, enclosed in a leaden chest.

Cheraw "Gazette." We admire the continued neatness of execution, independence of spirit, and general excellence exhibited by this paper. It is for Calhoun, it is true; but it has a right to be so. We'll wager a sharpshin that brother Stubbs is a practical printer.

Florida. Recent intelligence from Florida confirms the reports heretofore received, of the peaceable disposition of the remnant of Indians yet remaining in that Territory.

Characteristic. A steamboat Captain, after hearing John Quincy Adams speak, is said to have made the following quaint remark: "Oh, that we could take the engine out of the old 'Adams' and put it in a new hull!"

A Doctor of Divinity. It is stated in a northern paper that the Surrey University, in England, has conferred the degree of 'Doctor of Divinity' upon Rev. James W. C. Pennington, the colored Congregational preacher in Hartford.

Earthquake. A shock was distinctly felt in Burlington county, New Jersey, on the morning of the 12th of August, between 7 and 8 o'clock accompanied with a low rumbling sound.

Exchange. New York on London \$249 on Paris 526a527 1/2; on Amsterdam 39 1/2; Hamburg 35; on Bremen 77 1/2.

Domestic exchange. New York on Boston and Philadelphia 1 1/2; Baltimore 1 1/2; Virginia 1; North Carolina 1 1/2; Charleston, South Carolina 1/2; Savannah, Augusta 3; Apalachicola 1 1/2; Mobile 14 1/2; New Orleans 1 1/2; Nashville 2 1/2; Louisville 1 1/2; St. Louis 1 1/2.

Mackerel. The Halifax papers state that the coast of Nova Scotia is now visited by mackerel and herring in larger quantities than ever were known at this season. In the straits of Canso the people are taking them with seines—a circumstance without a parallel for the last thirty years.

Steamers. The Acadia left Boston on the 16th for Liverpool, with 46 passengers, 14,000 letters, and fifty bushels of papers.

The Great Western left New York on the 17th—all her space was engaged before the first of July, she therefore goes with a full cargo.

Slavers. A large Baltimore clipper looking schooner, was seen to land a cargo of slaves on the 1st August, a few miles west of Matanzas, Cuba, and sailed again in two hours. The slaves were nearly all sick of an epidemic, but were hurried off into the interior! Inquiries where they had been concealed, up to the 5th, were unavailing.

A Slaver. The Portuguese brig Progresso, with 440 slaves on board, was captured by the British ship Cleopatra, on the 27th of April, near the Cape of Good Hope.

Yellow fever. At Charity Hospital, N Orleans, for 24 hours ending the 7th, 1 death, 5 admissions, 2 discharged, and 14 cases remaining of the fever. On the 10th inst, only one new case is reported; on the 11th two.

From New Granada, Carthage, and Havana, we have accounts of the fever prevailing fatally.

March of Intellect.—A juvenile student of about nine years old, just entered upon a course of Bacon Lock and Stewart, took upon himself to enlighten his grandmother upon the mystery of sucking eggs. Now grandmammas, said the little urchin, mounted upon a high stool and holding an egg between his finger and thumb, before you suck this egg, or more philosophically speaking, before you extract the matter contained within this shell, by suction, you must make an incision at the apex and a corresponding insertion at the base. Dear me, how very wonderful, cried out the astonished grandmother, why in my time they used to make a hole at each end!

"Poor but Respectable."—Noticing the sudden death of a citizen of Franklin county, the editor of the State Journal says that he was "poor but respectable." Very singular, indeed, for a man to be poor and respectable! How would it answer for the Journal to say, in noticing the death of a rich man, "rich but respectable?" Alas for the cant of this aristocratic world—"poor but respectable."—"Rich and respectable." Of course, rich and respectable!

Died.

In this county on the 21st inst., J. RUFFIN BENBOW, son of Jesse and Anna Benbow, in the 3d year of his age.

How hard it is from thee to part,
And witness thy great suffering here,
Sweet earthly idol of our heart,
Thou pleasant, prattling child so dear.
But whilst thou art so free from stain,
And as an angel pure within,
Wouldst thou a fond desire retain,
And vainly murmuring, keep him in
This world, when pleasure needs with pain
And joy and hope, with grief and sin.
Be heaven's great behest obeyed,
In sending such a change on thee,
For though thy dust be lowly laid,
Thy spirit soars eternally.
Joys are thine which cannot fade,
Thou art from sin and danger free.

COMMUNICATION.

EDITORS OF THE PATRIOT:

Gentlemen—I have just returned from an excursion of a few days on business. My route lay through the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Lincoln and Cleveland, into the border of York and Union Districts in South Carolina. I saw no courts in session, no religious assemblies met for public worship, and no meetings of the citizens to vote for representatives—our elections being just over. Such a route, you will therefore perceive, must necessarily be too barren of incident and observation, both moral and political, to furnish a communication for your paper. I shall, therefore, with a brief tribute of respect for the hearty and I may add refined hospitality of many of our southwestern citizens, hasten to give you some account of the Iron Factories in operation a few miles beyond our State line, and which I confess I am almost selfish enough to wish were within our own territorial limits.

These are located on either bank of Broad River, at and near the Cherokee ford, where less than a century ago the "wild man of the woods" was wont to lave his red skin in the foaming torrent; and with his primitive arms, the bow and arrow, procure his food from the wild herds that grazed on its banks. At this point (the Cherokee ford) its headlong current is arrested and controlled by the hand of art. A commodious bridge and a dam of a few feet in height is here thrown across it. By the latter a portion of its water is forced into a canal on the west side of some twelve feet wide, lined with strong mason work of stone, which, in running a few hundred yards, gains a sufficient elevation from the bed of the river below to allow of sinking the several water wheels which work the machinery beneath the natural surface of the beautiful flat or little valley on which it is erected.

My stay was too short, and I find the memoranda which I took too imperfect to attempt any thing like a minute or very accurate description of the immense and effective machinery in operation at this place. I am indebted to the politeness of Mr. Chamblin, postmaster at this place, for much information in regard to the quantities and varieties into which this most "precious metal" is here cast and wrought,—as also for the patient attention with which he showed me through all the departments where hammering, rolling, slitting, nail-making, &c., are carried on. In the course of our walk through these varied works he drew my attention to a little machine that was preparing staves for nail kegs: a sort of cylindrical saw with teeth at one end was put in motion; flat laths cut to the proper length were introduced at one end and passed off at the other, reduced to a convex surface on one side and concave on the other, ready for the cooper to set them up; the heads were also cut by a machine, to the proper size. I suppose this was a late application of machinery, to lessen the labors of the cooper, for I observed hundreds of kegs in the under part of the piles the staves of which had been formed by the frow and the drawing knife.

The nails manufactured here, I have been told by builders, are of a superior quality—being much tougher than others. They are made in every variety of size, from the "four," which is the common shingling nail, to "sixty," which is the spike used in boat building; and two or three tons of them are put up in a day.

The rolling mills, heating furnaces, lathes for turning and polishing cast iron shafts, &c. are all in a building of some 150 by 120 feet. The rollers which reduce the iron to such beautiful bars, flat, round or square, are shafts of cast iron of a foot or more in diameter, placed horizontally one above the other in close contact; around each of these are grooves cut, diminishing in size from one end of the roller to the other. These are put in motion and sustained by the effect of a fly-wheel of iron of many thousand weight, which keeps the motion steady and not to be checked by the heavy masses of iron which are successively passed through the grooves until they receive the form, whether flat, round or square, which the workman chooses to give them. The astonishing velocity of this enormous balance or fly wheel is such as to create momentary apprehension that it may fly from its centre and destroy every thing around—Four or five tons of iron are passed through these rollers in a day.

A railroad extends a few miles into the country, on which they convey the ore and other heavy substances to the blast furnaces.

This establishment has recently filled a contract with the Government for 125 tons of cannon balls of 40lbs. each. These balls, when moulded, are put into a large cast iron cylinder, with sand and water, which being set in motion the balls are by their attrition worn as smooth as rifle bullets. During the last war our gallant navy gave to England and to the world conclusive evidence of the superiority of American metal when cast into this form; but we trust no occasion may again arise for us to show its specific gravity by weighing either in the waters of the Lakes or the Atlantic—and that the moral reformation now in progress may ere long convince the world that our precious metal (for that appellation is better applied to iron than gold) when made to take the form of the "deep-mouthed cannon" and the ball, if not a positive curse, contributes less to the comfort and convenience of man than any other form into which it is fashioned by the hand of art;—and that the arrival of that prophetic day which is to transform the sword and the spear into implements of husbandry, will also change these immense masses, already freed from their crude ores, into road rails, cut them into nails and mould and refine them into cast-steel,—so essential to the arts of peace and to the comfort of civilized man.

However pleasant it might be to pursue this digression, and draw the contrast between the arts of peace and the art of war "in colors bright and strong;"—yet time and the fear of tiring you with a long letter admonishes me to return to Cooperville. Such is the name of the village where the "Nesbit Manufacturing Company" have erected their works. Of their magnitude you can have but an imperfect idea from the descriptive sketches you find in this letter. How long since the Company was incorporated I did not learn; but their operations must have been pressed forward with an energy worthy of imitation; for I am informed it has been only some ten or twelve years since the Company began their operations at this point. William Clark is president and superintendent of the Company, a gentleman whose acquaintance I regret to say I did not make, as he was absent from the place and sick at the time of my visit. I know not who projected this establishment, or pre-

ed forward an enterprise which is doubtless creditable to our sister State. The village—for such it appears—as I have said, bears the appellation of Cooperville, and may be a tribute of respect to him who was once the advocate of those absurd and preposterous doctrines of Nullification—which for a time misled many a good and patriotic man; who, through the excitement and ardor of the moment, drew false conclusions from true premises, or, blinded by the false reasoning and sophistry of acute and perhaps designing minds, they for a time overlooked the obvious fact that their doctrine in its ramifications would dethrone social supremacy and strike at the root of all subordination to government and laws, even of their own making. But I am again digressing. It was intended as a tribute of regard and respect to Dr. Cooper for promoting this enterprise, then it was appropriate and well deserved.

I also visited the Chepcoke Iron Mills, on this side of the river, in York District,—(the others are in Union.)—This is also a company concern, and I believe of older date than the other. This is placed by the Company under the agency of Mr. R. Swan, of Tennessee, a gentleman of prepossessing person and manners, and of business habits.

I here also made the acquaintance of the Hon. James A. Black, member of Congress elect from the York district, of whom I recollect to have seen some notice in the Patriot shortly after the election. I think you said something about Nullification in connexion with this gentleman. I do not care to recollect what it was, since that baseless fabric, a fair specimen of the aerial architecture of Mr. Calhoun, has long since yielded to the winds and disappeared forever;—you never can exchange the pleasure you find in a brief interview with a man possessing such urbanity of manners, and conversational powers, for a discussion on those visionary political topics, without being infinitely the loser. I take our friend to possess that happy equipoise of intellect which the shafts of adversity will always assail in vain.

The blast furnaces, hammers, &c., of the "King's Mountain Iron Company" are situated on this side of the river. They also have rolling mills on the other side. The latter I did not see, and of the former I cannot now say much by way of description. Large quantities of iron are hammered here, taken across the river, passed through the rollers and returned to this side.

I have often thought there is too strong a predisposition, in matters of enterprise among us of North Carolina, for men of capital to follow in the same beaten track; as if they are afraid to try any other investment of much magnitude than merchandise or Cotton mills. It is said that the purest of iron ore is found in our State, and exists in rich abundance in the counties of Surry and Ashe. The immense water power, quantities of wood, &c. is obvious to all who have travelled through these counties, especially the latter. Is it not desirable that we should see some of our citizens stepping out of the old beaten track; to avail themselves of new and laudable modes of individual gain, and further to develop the immense resources of our own State?

Yours, &c.

PROPOSALS TO REVIVE THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN, At Asheborough, Randolph County, N. C.

BY BENJ SWAIN, FORMER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PROVIDED a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained by the 1st of October next, I propose to resume the publication of this paper on the same plan and on the same terms as heretofore, viz:—to publish it weekly on a super-royal sheet of good paper well printed: its columns devoted to News, Politics, (on the good old Whig principles,) Religion, (without sectarianism,) Morality, Agriculture, Economy, Industry, Temperance, Justice, Law, Forms of process and instruments of Writing, Legislative proceedings, Anecdotes, &c., &c., so as to make it emphatically a good family Newspaper. The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum in advance, or within three months from the date of the first number received—or \$3.00 after the expiration of that time. Will brother Editors be so good as to notify or notice!

BENJ SWAIN.

Asheborough, N. C., August, 1843.

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a negro man named Jim. He is a brown fellow, about 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high—He left my camp near Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. When he left he had on a black wool hat, a cotton coat with large pockets behind; cotton shirt and pants, and a wallet branded J. or Jim. I bought Jim of the Davies in Petersburg, Va., and was conveying him home to my plantation in Alabama with 51 others. A reward of 20 dollars will be paid to any person for the apprehension of Jim, delivered to me at my camp, or the jailer at Lexington, or any other safe jail in this State. Address the subscriber at Selma, Dallas county, Ala. P. J. MEARER.

August 24, 1843.

NOTICE.—Was entered on my stray book, July 31st, by Samuel Apple, a stray horse of a sorrel color, about three years old, fair, 16 1/2 inches high, heavy made, appeared to \$25.00. Said Apple lives near the High Rock road, on the south east side, about 18 miles from Greensborough.

29-3

A. GRAY, Ranger.

For Rent or Lease.

THE store house at the well known stand, Trouble-some Old Iron Works, will be for rent the first day of January next. Or if any one desires to lease the whole establishment, (including Mill, Wool Carding Machine, &c.) an opportunity will be offered on moderate terms. Apply to J. D. PATRICK.

August 24, 1843

The Danville Reporter will insert the above 3 weeks and forward account (immediately) to this office for payment.

Attention.

THE field staff add commissioned officers of the regiment of cavalry attached to the 8th brigade and 9th division of N. C. Militia are hereby ordered to parade in Greensborough on Monday the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs for general review and inspection. The Captains will have their respective troops ready to parade at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN McLEAN, C. C. C. By DAVID McLEAN, Adj.

August 23, 1843.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Beard are again notified to file the amount of their claims with the undersigned as trustee, in three months from this date. Any person failing to comply herewith will forfeit his interest in the funds raised by the sale of said Beard's property by virtue of a trust to me executed for the benefit of his creditors. JOB WORTH, Trustee.

April 26th 1843.

100 KEGS NAILS, assorted sizes, from the Nesbit S. C. Nail M. Co. for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

TURNUP SEED for sale by J. & R. SLOAN

MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

There is something in the wildness and sublimity of mountain scenery that tends to remind us rather of eternity than decay. The perishable works of man are no where to be seen. No city lies in gloomy ruins, to show the outline of faded greatness; no remnant of a sanctuary here stands to show the worship that has passed away. We see no falling records of the glorious deeds of those whose names are learnt in history's page. We stand upon the mountain and we scarcely know that man exists upon the earth. This is not the land where arts have died, or science been forgot; those rocks never echoed the eloquence of orators, or the songs of poets; these waters never bore the proud ships of the merchant; the soil never yielded to man the fruit of his industry. It is not there that the finger of Time can be recognized. In vain would he set his mark on snows that never fail or disturb the fast bound form of adamantine ice. In vain he stretches out his hand where the rushing torrent and the wavering water-fall, blest with an eternity of youth, dash along their head-long course, regardless of the blighting power that withers strength, or lulls to rest the creation and the creature of mortality. Here may we pause and say that Time has lost his power.—Here may we view the faint efforts of Time overthrown, in an instant. Changes they are; but the work of an hour has defeated the slow progress of decay. The lightning of the thunder-storm, the blowing tempest, the engulfing flood, the overspreading avalanche, have effaced from the surface of nature the impress of time, and left naught in the change to remind us of age. Surely there are scenes in life which seem created to awaken in mankind the recollection that even time can lose its power. Who will not feel the nothingness of the pleasures, the cares, nay, even the sorrows of our petty span, when for a moment he dwells with his heart and soul upon the thoughts of all eternity! Yes, it will sober the gay—it will comfort the grieved.—EDWARD EVERETT.

THE BROKEN THREAD.

The following is by "Old Humphrey." Is it not beautiful!

"It is a bad sign when age is too proud to learn a useful lesson from childhood. If in my walks and friendly cottage calls, I can do any good to others, I am thankful; but the amount of my services is very small. Often, however, does it occur, that when I do no good to others, I get good to myself!"

This morning, a little child, at a house where I called, came weeping to her mother in great grief. She had been sitting very quietly for some time, on a little stool, sewing at a little piece of clean rag for practice. When I enquired the cause of her trouble, it was a broken thread; the poor little girl seemed overwhelmed with the conviction that her work was at an end.

"Did you think, love, I could not fasten it on again?" asked the mother, wiping away the streaming tears. "Yes," sobbed the child. "O! but I can though, in a minute," said the mother. "See, love! see!"

Dear little child, thought I to myself, thy grief and thy simplicity are just like mine. How often and how long have I sat weeping and sobbing with, as it were, a broken thread in my hand, not considering how easy it would be to my heavenly Father to fasten all the broken threads, and to heal all the broken hearts of his children."

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned having located himself on his farm, (the former residence of David McAdoo, deceased,) and having prepared himself to attend to all the departments of his profession, holds himself in readiness to attend to all the calls that may be made. He hopes to merit a portion of public patronage by his close and assiduous attention to business. His charges shall be such as to suit the hardness of the times, and he may be found at his residence at all times except when professionally engaged. A. Y. McADOO, 26-41.

Saddle & Harness Shop.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has on hand a large assortment of coach, barouches, sulky, buggy and carriage harness. Also a fine assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' SADDLES, both quilted and plain. A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Martingales, Valises, horsemen's Caps, &c. All of which will be disposed of on as good if not better terms than can be done elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

All kinds of REPAIRING, on both Saddles and Harness, shall be well done, on better terms than common. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on North Street, three doors from Lindsay's corner. F. M. WALKER, April 1st, 1843. 8-11

M. T. HECLA COTTON MILLS.—Greensborough. Wool Carding.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is completely prepared for carding any quantity of wool the coming season. His machines were put up, and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Elwick & S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool, and you shall have good work, done at as low prices as any man will card for in this country.

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale, at the Factory, at 33 1/3 cents where as much as 50 pounds are taken—smaller quantities at 37 1/2 cts. Coarse rolls at 30 cents where 50 pounds or upwards are taken. THOMAS R. TAPE, April, 1843. 11-11

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Rockingham County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1843.

Ludwick Summers vs John Stacy: Attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Stacy, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for said defendant to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the courthouse in Wentworth on the 4th Monday of August next, to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him. Test: THOMAS R. WHEELER, c. c. 5-6-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225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