

THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

VOLUME IV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.

NUMBER 49.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY SWAIN & SHERRWOOD.**

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

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

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

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, January 14, 1843.

DEBATE ON SURRENDER OF THE CHARTER—THE "GREAT WESTERN."—A young friend, who was present in the House of Commons during the discussion of Mr. Jones's resolutions concerning the State Bank's surrender of its charter, (see proceedings) writes us the following 'free and easy' communication concerning the same, under date of Raleigh, Jan. 7th. He will pardon us for 'making free' with a private letter.

"I have heard some 30 or 40 speeches in the House of Commons on Jones's Resolutions about the surrender of the Bank's charter. As Biggs, of Martin, opened the discussion with a furious lococo speech, denouncing banks, and declaring that the "issue was between the supremacy of the banks and the supremacy of the people."

"He was replied to by MICHAEL FRANCIS, of Haywood, a very talented man, and an able and eloquent speaker. Mr. Francis is a very large man; a great deal more corpulent than the Governor, though not so tall. They call him here the "Great Western." He took the position that the matter of appointing a select committee to report some suitable plan for winding up the Bank was unconstitutional, because it violated a solemn contract entered into between the State and private individuals—that the Legislature appointing a committee to go and take possession of the Bank, its books, bonds, papers, &c. was an outrage upon the rights and property of individuals. He went on to show that more revenue was raised from the banks, than from every other source in the State, and defied the Democrats to show otherwise. He showed how much was owing to the Bank, and that it would produce if these debts were immediately to be collected. That it would produce additional distress by curtailing the circulation of paper money in the State, already by far too scarce. In short, he made an able speech: the sketches reported in the papers here give you no idea of it; to appreciate, you must hear him.

"He was replied to by Mr. Bragg, of Northampton, who is said to be the strongest man of the Loco party in the House; but in my humble opinion he made a failure. Several of the little Democrats—the lieutenants—attempted, also, to reply. Duncan McKee tried him, and said that Francis dealt in small matters; to which Francis replied, that when he dealt with the gentleman and his arrangements he was indeed dealing with small fry.—Scates, of Rockingham, made a side-wipe at him; but Mr. F. mentioned that he meant no disrespect when he called him a popgun; and was not surprised that he had been weighed in the Scales and found wanting. Russell, of Granville tried him, and blustered and 'arrogated' about Francis having come from Scotland, &c.; to which Mr. F. replied that it was true, he did come from Scotland—from a Monarchy—but here was the difference between Mr. Russell and himself, that Russell was a Republican by choice, while he [Francis] was one from choice; and doubtless if Russell had been born in England, Prince Albert would have stood a bad chance, for he must have succeeded well with Victoria, from the Quixotic display he had made of himself there to day. Russell rejoined, and made some allusion to the patriarch Isaac.—Mr. F. gravely replied that the gentleman was out of order, for the rule of the House was, that no member should make allusion to an absent person; and as Isaac was not present to defend himself, he was out of order for alluding to him. Mr. F. went on to say that the gentleman from Ashe [Mr. Bower] hadn't said a word during all this debate, contrary to his expectation; for at the beginning of the session he was continually talking. He was reminded of the anecdote of the Irishman who bought an owl for a parrot, to hear it talk; no talk having escaped it at the end of a week he concluded it was afraid to talk among strangers; and being after awhile questioned again concerning his parrot's progress, he replied that it had not spoke yet, but he supposed it soon would, as it kept "a devil of a thinking!" During all this scene the House was in a continual roar of laughter."

THE INDIAN FRIENDS.—We laid by for insertion the "Epistle of Advice" from the late Yearly Meeting of Indiana to the different meetings and individuals of the Society in that State. We have not yet found space for it; but being aware that the pernicious influence of the political abolitionists is extensively felt in parts of Indiana, and that Friends' Society has been erroneously charged with a participation in their views and designs, we copy the following paragraph of the Epistle relating to this subject.

"We are again concerned to warn all our dear friends against joining, or participating in the excitement and over-active zeal of the anti-slavery societies, and to be cautious about the kind of reading admitted into their families; as the effect of all those books and papers must be pernicious, which have the tendency to set one part of society against another, to lessen the value of our religious testimonies in our estimation, or to make us set light by the restraints of the advices or discipline of our society. Let such beware, who perceive

that the popular excitements of the day are producing these effects upon them; and seek quietness and retirement from these things before it be too late."

THE NORTH-WEST COAST.—We find the following paragraphs "going the rounds," as in corroboration of an apprehension existing to some extent, that a design is entertained by Great Britain of disputing our claim to the territory beyond the Rocky Mountains. The extract is from a letter written to the Editor of the Globe by an officer of the U. States ship Dale, belonging to the Pacific squadron, dated "Bay of Panama, Sept. 28, 1842." Letters containing the same information were lately published in the Raleigh Standard and the Salisbury Watchman. We suppose from Philo White, who whilom held forth in the neighboring diggings:

"We sailed from Callao 9th instant, in company with the frigate United States, (Commodore Jones's flag ship,) and sloop-of-war Cyane; but we separated from them, and bore up for this port on the seventh day out. Just previously to our departure, two British ships-of-war, (the razee Dublin, and sloop-of-war Champion,) sailed thence on secret service! Of course, this mysterious movement of Admiral Thomas elicited a thousand conjectures as to his destination; the most probable of which seemed to be, that he was bound for the north-west coast of Mexico; where, it is surmised, a British station is to be located, in accordance with a secret convention between the Mexican and English Governments! And it is among the *on dits* in the squadron, that the frigate Cyane, and the Dale are to rendezvous as soon as practicable at Monterey, to keep an eye upon John Bull's movements in that quarter.

The transfer of California by Mexico to Great Britain was a matter of talk some two years ago.—That territory lies between our Southwest frontier and the Pacific, and its possession by Great Britain would bring much inconvenience hereafter. As for the Oregon country, it is probable that a direct issue will soon be made on the question of right there. A bill was introduced at the last session by Mr. Linn, one of the *Missouri Senators*, to extend a territorial government over the Oregon country. Such a measure will no doubt be adopted soon. It will then be for England to object if she thinks proper.

The Shawnee Indians of Indiana have been under the care of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for many years. These Indians are comfortably settled on farms, and from 30 to 45 of their children have been attending Friends' school throughout the past year.

[For the Patriot.]

Is it possible that old Esop foresaw the present condition of the United States, when he wrote the following fable?

"Formerly the members said to the belly, Have we not always nourished thee by our service, whilst thou thyself enjoyest the greatest ease? We will not do it any longer. Thus while the members kept the food from the belly, the body was weakened; and too late it repented the members of their enmity."

What says that member of the United States called Massachusetts? "It is not our duty to deliver a slave into the hands of his master, when he flees from his oppression to our State. We have seen the white landlords of the south supported by the service of the blacks, as long as we can bear it. Therefore, we pray Congress to free us from all connection with domestic slavery." That is, to dissolve the Union. As well might the legs say to the other members of the body, We have borne your weight as long as we will; we have been oppressed while you have been at ease, and we will assist you no more; and now we pray to be exempted from our allegiance to the government of the body. The second section of the 4th Article of the Constitution says: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The general government has thought proper to lay a certain duty on goods. But what says some of our statesmen? "If the present tariff law is not repealed, I am willing to go farther than ever S. Carolina went." He is willing to rebel against the general government. Such is the disposition which is now prevalent, that one would rather the government should fail "and like the baseless fabric of a vision, leave not a wreck behind," than to support the political creed of the other party.—Yet these very persons are the ones that are always talking of their patriotism, their devotedness to their country. If the Bostonians are so conscientious, that they cannot obey the laws of the country, they had better sell or give away their lands, and cut out to a country of equitable laws. They certainly do not expect to govern the United States. But unless they do better the United States must govern them. If my friend C. Fisher cannot bear the tariff law, he had better array his oratorical powers, and plant the artillery of reason against his political antagonists, than to nullify against the government of his own kingdom. When Demosthenes saw the treachery of Philip of Macedon, instead of opposing the bribed orators with an armed force, he arose before the Athenian assembly armed with truth; he aroused them by the power of his eloquence. Say ye which would have been the better way. B. C.

Fugitive Slaves in Ohio.—Ohio and Kentucky are in difficulty on this matter, as well as Massachusetts and Virginia. Several outrages have been committed by Kentuckians in pursuit of alleged fugitive slaves, on the soil of Ohio. There is a law in Ohio facilitating the recovery of fugitive slaves, passed at the instance of the State of Kentucky. The Ohio House of Representatives upon this, have, by a vote of 43 to 21, passed a bill to repeal this law.

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

The company chartered by the Government of New Grenada to construct a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have completed their surveys, made a road over the Isthmus, and are proceeding to make the canal. An authentic account in the Cincinnati Chronicle says:

The company having completed a provisional or temporary road from the bay of Chagres on the Pacific to the town of Chagres on the Atlantic ocean, is not only freed from the necessity of requiring additional time but the Republic of New Grenada could not refuse it without violating its engagements, since the company have completed its contract before even the expiration of the time limited for the construction of any communication whatever. Besides this, it has caused the whole country through which the projected canal is to pass, as well as all the rivers and water courses which must contribute to it, to be thoroughly explored.

These explorations, conducted with great talent by the engineer, Morel, have demonstrated that the Isthmus of Panama, instead of being a ridge of rocks, as many geographers have described it, is, on the contrary, a valley from four to thirteen miles in width, and scattered over with conical heights of from twenty to sixty feet elevation, which, on the east and west, rest upon low chains varying 110 to 415 feet in height. Among these small conical heights, wind in all directions various streams and rivers, which descend from the termination of the Andes and unite the two principal channels. The one, which is the river Chagres, throws itself into the Caribbean Sea; the other, called the Rio Grande, flows toward the Pacific ocean. The dividing country between these rivers has an elevation of only 37 feet above the highest known level of the sea, or of 64 feet above low tides, the flood-tides sometimes attaining a height of 27 feet.

The excavation or cutting necessary to unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by means of the river Vinto, Bernardino, and Fozan, is only twelve miles and a half; the fall will be regulated by four double locks of 188 feet in length. The whole of the projected canal will be 49 miles in length, 135 feet in breadth at the surface of the water, and 55 feet at the bottom, 20 feet in depth, and will be navigable for vessels of from 1,000 to 1,400 tons. All the rivers which are to serve as parts in the canal have, at the lowest water, a depth varying from 8 to 15 feet; they will be swept and excavated to a depth of 20 feet, and kept at that depth by means of two guard-locks. The country through which the canal will pass presents a clayish and coaly soil, with no rock except at the mouth of the Chagres, where the formation is so slaty that it will present no obstacle.

Although the construction of the canal of Panama will require no purchases of land and no outlay for stone, lime, or cement, all which materials are to be found on the spot, still the company has not hesitated to estimate its cost at the highest rates of constructing such works, as those, for example, of the Caledonian Canal of Scotland, and the Louisville Canal—the rate of 352,900 francs, or about \$66,151 per mile; so that the 42 miles of canal, properly so called, will cost 14,521,800 francs, or about \$2,779,615. In these estimates are included the cost of four steam tow-boats, two folding bridges of cast iron, 140 feet in length, and several smaller ones.

This junction of the two oceans, by bringing the islands of the Pacific, China, Japan, Australia, Borneo, Sumatra, &c. some 4,000 leagues nearer to us, by rendering the navigation of the ocean less dangerous, less expensive, and more expeditious, will effect a great revolution in the commerce of the whole world, a revolution of which America will experience benefits before all other nations.

POPULATION OF ANCIENT ROME.

Dr. Loudon, of Paris, in his late work on population, asserts that ancient Rome in her greatest splendor, contained 8,000,000 souls. M. de la Maille, and the modern French academicians generally, will scarcely admit that there were ever more than from 400,000 to 500,000 inhabitants within the walls of the Eternal City. Other antiquaries are equally contradictory. Gibbon and Hume supposed the numbers to have been 1,000,000. Mr. Jacob's in his history of the precious metals, has calculated them at 1,200,000; so did Broter, the celebrated commentator on Tacitus. The late Professor Nibby, in his *Roma Antiqua*, conjectured that citizens, strangers and slaves, with their children, must have reached 2,000,000. Chateaubriand reckons 3,000,000. Justus Lipsius and Mengotti computed them at 4,000,000. Isaac Vossius allowed the possibility of 8,000,000; perhaps, said he, 14,000,000. There are still more extravagant calculations on this obscure point of antiquity. Rolfinchius and several other writers have actually declared their belief that in the time of the early Emperors, there were conglomeration on the seven hills, and on the banks of the Tiber around the seven hills, upwards of 27,000,000 of human beings. Amidst this discrepancy of opinions, it is probable that the notion of 8,000,000 souls in ancient Rome, as maintained by Dr. Loudon, is that which is most correct; being founded on sixteen different statistical facts, drawn from the ancient authors, each leading to the same conclusion.

In the year 1377, when Gregory XI. was pontiff, the city of Rome contained no more than 17,000 people! At present the entire numbers do not exceed 150,000. How mutable are human events! Albion, the Botany Bay of Rome, is now the mistress of the world. The Palatine hill is partly occupied by an English College, and a large portion of it owned by an Englishman, Mr. C. Mills.—*Foreign Paper.*

The Jews of New York.—The Jews in New York are said to be ten thousand in number. They have six synagogues. Their Benevolent Society has, in the last year, collected about 5,000 and expended about 4000 dollars.—The legal liabilities they still lie under in some countries of Europe, and the strong pre-judices they there have to encounter, are, it is said, driving many persons of this faith to seek refuge in the United States.

THE PROGRESS OF A PENAL COLONY.

The history of the Penal Colony at Australia, must be regarded as extraordinary. It is situated on the largest island in the world, and was visited by Captain Cook in 1770. He then called it Botany Bay. It was colonized by the English in 1778, and a portion of the settlement is made use of as a penal colony for convicts. In 1838, no fewer than 338 ships arrived at New South Wales, nearly all from Great Britain; while in 1839, the imports into Sydney amounted to between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000, and the exports to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The island is 2700 miles long and 2000 wide. Sydney is the capital, and has about 30,000 inhabitants. At a sale of building lots in that town only a few months back, \$100 per foot were obtained in some cases, and others sold at the rate of \$150,000 per acre. The original lots, on which Sydney is built, were given to the early convicts, in the hope of inducing them to become industrious and independent. So lightly were they regarded by the majority, however, that one, more far-seeing than the rest, purchased the whole from his companions, for two puncheons of rum. This man eventually died worth \$300,000 per annum, although 20 or 30 years ago he had been transported for stealing geese from a common in England. He lived in great splendor towards the close of his life, his table being furnished with every luxury. Among those who depended upon his bounty, was a clergyman who said grace at his table, and who had been transported for the crime of forgery!

SINGULAR CASE—A TRANCE.

A short time ago an inhabitant of Nantes, who was supposed to be dead, was placed in his coffin for interment, but he suddenly gave signs of life on hearing the *De Profundis* chanted, having been simply in trance, and finally recovered. This happy recovery is about to give birth, says a Nantes Journal, to a law suit of a singular character: for the ex-deceased, after having received the sincere felicitations of his friends, and the extra-sincere one of his heirs, has been presented by the cure who superintended the funeral ceremony, with a demand for 210*fr.* for the expenses of this funeral.—The resuscitated gentleman, considering it rather hard to pay such a sum for a funeral which did not take place, refused to honor the cure's bill, on the ground that he had not been buried, and that if the cure thought he had, he had better apply to those who had commanded the ceremony. The cure, on the other hand, declares that if the interment had not taken place, it was not his fault; and that, therefore, as he had prepared all matters necessary for its proper execution, he should persist in his demand. So the matter rests at present.

SERVING AN APPRENTICESHIP FOR WIFE.

The reader may remember that Dowager Countess of Westmoreland was one of the titled personages who visited the United States, last summer.—a curious anecdote is related of her marriage. She was the only daughter of the eminent and immensely wealthy banker Child, who flourished in London, about the time of the French Revolution. When he died, he made a will, leaving all his property to his daughter on condition that if she married she should marry a mechanic, (he commenced life, himself, as a brewer,) who had served a regular apprenticeship of seven years at his trade. If she married any other person, the whole estate was to alienate from her and her heirs. The then young Earl of Westmoreland met here by chance at a ball given on some public occasion by the Lord Mayor. He resolved, if she was willing, to marry her and on her consenting to wait seven years, he bound himself apprentice to a Mr. Pollock, a highly respectable saddler in Piccadilly and actually learnt the trade. He served his seven years and exhibited a saddle, which he had made, to the entire satisfaction of the executors under the will, and gave title for fortune: Miss Child became a Duchess and the mechanic's apprentice one of the wealthiest Earls of England. After all, he served only half as long as poor Jacob, who gave seven years of servitude for Rachel and seven more for Leah—and did not get so much cash as his Lordship by a pretty considerable difference.

THERESA THE WOMAN SOLDIER.

There is still in existence an extraordinary woman whose maiden name was Theresa Figueur, but who was afterwards married to, and is now the widow of a man named Sutter. At an early age she was induced, by circumstances, to enter as a soldier in the Allobroge Legion. This was in 1793, and she took part at the siege of Toulon.—The next year she was removed to the 15th Dragoons, and made the campaign of Catalonia with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. When the convention interdicted women from serving, the Generals of this army obtained a special exception in her favor. She was in Bonaparte's campaigns in Italy. After the battle of Novi, she entered the 9th Dragoons, in which regiment she followed the war in Piedmont. The First Consul granted her a pension of 250*fr.* for her distinguished conduct as a Dragoon during the eight years. In 1802 she was again enrolled in the 9th Dragoons, was at the battle of Austerlitz and Jena, and continued her career to the capture of Berlin.

A happy Country.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Santiago de Chili, to his friend in Washington, dated September 9, 1842:

"Our Government goes on in the most legal, liberal, and honorable way. There are no political parties—all is peace and perfect harmony. Gen. Bulnes enjoys great popularity, as do also his Secretaries; among whom is the estimable General Aldunate, of War and Navy. The development of industry and the ambition in all classes to press forward therein, is truly surprising—it is wonderful. Ten years like the last would make this country very happy and very rich."—*Madisonian.*

A Novel Importation.—They have an importation of East India chickens in New Orleans. The Bulletin says these fowls are of tremendous build, broadness of breast, and strength every way. Their feet are nearly as large as a bay's hand, and they stand nearly three feet in height.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Extract from a letter dated Buenos Ayers, Nov. 7, 1842.

The civil war still goes on with vigour. The Federal forces (Rosas) are concentrating in Entre Rios to the number, it is said, of 12,000. The savages (Orientalists) are also strong, a larger numerical force has never been seen in the field in any former war. I think the congregated force may amount to 20,000 combatants, by the last accounts. The Corrientine forces are again commanded by Paz; these, as well as the Orientales, are on the coast of the Uruguay, in the Province of Entre Rios. They may have a fight soon; at any rate, they cannot remain much longer as they are, for corn is getting to be a scarce article with them. There is no saying how things will go. I think the Federals will prevail, yet when they shall have attained their purpose they will have a bootless prize, for ere they can achieve their ends their country will be made a desert. Sometime ago three Oriental men of war vessels contrived to pass Martin Garcia, and proceeded up the Parana; Admiral Brown went in their pursuit, and came up with them five leagues south of the Esquina, when after a hard fight the Orientales abandoned and set fire to their vessels, leaving wounded and prisoners to blow up with them; it is said a hundred persons lost their lives in the explosion.—*N. Y. Courier.*

LATER FROM VALPARAISO.

The ship Orpheus, Capt. Hill, has arrived from Valparaiso, bringing advices to the 14th October, (five weeks later.) To Mr. Tyler, a passenger, we are indebted for the following: The news from Peru is important, Herceles, a young general who was banished some time since from Peru, had secretly returned with about 300 men, and in a battle with the General Torrico, who had a much larger force, obtained a complete victory, destroying a great number of the enemy. He has possession, now, of all the northern Provinces in Peru, with a large force under his command, and which is increasing daily. Peru was never in so unsettled a state as it now is, and there are no prospects of peace for some time.

Chili is in a prosperous condition; there is no Republic in South America so well governed; the people are perfectly satisfied with the Constitution and inclined to agriculture.

Bolivia is at present quiet, though temporarily.—There is nothing of importance going on at Valparaiso. Mr. R. Iliere of Chili, son of General Iliere, came passenger in the Orpheus. Left on the coast the whale-ships California, 100 blbls. oil; Spartan, with 1700 blbls. sperm oil; ship Clematis, 2500 do.; Phoebe, 2500 do.; Bark Emerald, with 1500 do.; and a number of others.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have been favored with the following memoranda of news from Oahu, to Oct. 1st:

Over 2,000,000 yards of American cotton goods were lying in store, quite unsaleable—great part would be shipped to Valparaiso.

Mr. Frederick W. Thompson, late of Charles town, Mass., has been appointed by the native Government to the office of high sheriff.

The law levying a duty of three per cent. on exports of specie, had been altered, reducing the same to half of one per cent.

The American fleet of "tight whalers" had mostly arrived at the Sandwich Islands, from their cruise on the N. W. coast. They had been very successful generally. Several vessels had taken 2000 barrels in four months.

Several French and Danish whale ships had touched at the Sandwich Islands; the number of these, it is expected, will increase every succeeding year.

The French corvette Embuscade was at Oahu early in September.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

FOOD OF DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

The food traveller, Holman, stated that at Fernando Po, a couple of lambs, grown to no more than six inches long, were served up to him by order of the king. Galen reports of swine that their flesh possesses no less than fifty flavours, and is greatly assimilant in kind to human flesh. Du Chinglin relates that in his days dogs and cats were eaten at Paris as they now are in China.—Indeed, Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander affirm that dog's flesh is the sweetest imaginable. "At Rome camel's heels were the choicest tit-bits for an epicure's tooth. Whale's tongues ranked among the delicacies feasted on in the middle century by Europeans. The Caffre eats his lion for food, and the traveller Bruce among them ate his lion steak with gusto. At Rio Janeiro, an ordinary dish is a monkey pie; and the head of the ape is left to appear above the crust for ornament, in the style of the feet in our pigeon pie."

The Haytian Difficulty.—A letter from Havana in the N. O. Bee gives the following explanation of the capture by a Haytian vessel, of two Spanish ships, laden with flour—in consequence of which, as we stated a day or two ago, the Governor of Cuba has fitted out a squadron to make reprisals:

"The negroes declare that they were driven to this act of piracy by famine, and that they were perishing of hunger, as the late earthquake had destroyed every thing they possessed. It appears that the blacks were in command of a ship, & numbered from fifty to sixty men."

The "National Intelligencer" contains letters from Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Ewing, in relation to the charge made by Mr. John C. Spencer, that the Whigs in Congress proposed to Mr. Tyler that if he would not remove his Cabinet, they would consent to postpone the Bank bill—and further that Mr. Tyler wished to declare in his Message, his determination not to be a candidate, but was dissuaded from it by the Cabinet. Mr. Crittenden says no such proposition was made in his presence—as to the declining—and as to the message he knew nothing of it.

Mr. Ewing goes more into detail, and writes a most biting letter—cutting up the Capping and Mr. J. C. Spencer by the roots. We have not space for them.—*Rail Register.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.
IN SENATE.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported back a resolution instructing the Committee to report a bill to stay the Collection of Debts under execution, to establish a Valuation Law, or some other measure which, in their opinion would afford the most speedy and permanent relief to the people of the State, adversely thereto, and asked to be discharged from further consideration. On motion of Mr. Spruill, the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morehead offered a Resolution, that the Comptroller report as early as practicable, the amount of money paid into the public Treasury by the Bank of the State, as dividends on the capital stock held by the State in said Bank; also the amount paid in as taxes on the stock held by individuals since the organization of the Bank, including the Dividend payable in January 1843. That the Comptroller further make a like statement as to the amount of Dividends and Taxes paid into the Public Treasury, by the Bank of Cape Fear, since the extension of its Capital Stock, under the act of the Legislature of 1836-37, which was read and adopted.

The bill to repeal the act passed this session establishing Catawba county was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The most important transaction of the day was a message from the Governor, transmitting the proceedings of a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, in which they agreed to surrender the Charter of said Bank, if the Legislature will propose it.

After two or three ineffectual motions to refer the communication and accompanying documents to select committees, Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced the following:

Whereas, the Stockholders of the Bank of the State have tendered a resignation of their Charter to this Legislature, therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature accept of such resignation.

Mr. Mills addressed the House with feeling and energy in opposition to this motion. Before the question was taken the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.
IN SENATE.

No business of importance was transacted.

A communication from the Comptroller, in answer to the resolutions of yesterday, introduced by Mr. Morehead, was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The question pending yesterday, was on the Resolution of Mr. Jones, of Orange, relative to accepting the surrender of the Charter of the Bank of the State.

Mr. Jones asked leave to offer a modification of his Resolution; and while preparing it, Mr. Biggs moved to lay the subject on the table, with the promise, that as soon as the gentleman from Orange came in, he would move to take it up again; and the motion was carried.

Mr. Jones having returned, Mr. Biggs moved to take up the Resolution again; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, then offered the following:

Whereas, the Stockholders of the Bank of the State, have tendered a resignation of their charter to this Legislature, therefore,

1. Resolved, That this Legislature do, and they hereby accept the same—and from and after the adjournment of this General Assembly, all the powers, privileges and rights conferred by the said charter, shall cease and be determined, except for the purpose of gradually winding up the said corporation as may be provided by law, during the present or any future session of this General Assembly.

2. Resolved, That we will not send any agents to Bank meetings with or without instructions, to negotiate terms of any sort with Bank Stockholders—we neither desire their aid, nor will we submit to the control of Bank Corporations, about the measures to be adopted upon a surrender of their charter.

3. Resolved, That the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, do forthwith communicate to the Stockholders of the Bank of the State the following answer to their offer, to surrender the charter heretofore granted to said corporation: "That if the Bank of the State is willing to surrender their charter to this General Assembly, the said offer will be accepted by the Legislature."

4. Resolved, That a Joint Select Committee of 3 on the part of each House, be appointed, with instructions to prepare and lay before this General Assembly, at the day it is practicable, the best and safest system for managing the funds of the Bank of the State, and to put them into the hands of competent agents to be chosen by the Legislature, and particularly how, and in what way this surrender may best be used as a means to relieve the people instead of oppressing them, and to do this in such a way as will enable the debtors to renew and pay off their debts by instalments, with convenience to them, and safety to the owners of the fund—and especially to guard the interest of the State as a Stockholder, and protect the public against injury—which said Committee have leave to sit during the session of the Assembly, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Barringer moved the following as a substitute:

Whereas, the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at their annual general meeting, held in this City on the 2d inst. did adopt the following Resolution:

Resolved unanimously, by the individual Stockholders, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, that if it be the pleasure of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to instruct the Representative of the State in the General meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, to propose the adoption of such measures, as may be necessary for closing the business of said Bank, and dividing the Capital Stock among the Proprietors thereof, at as early a day as is consistent with the security of the debts, and reasonable indulgence to the debtors of the Bank, they will concur thereto.

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting to His Excellency, the Governor of the State, with a request that he communicate the same to the Legislature, and also inform that body, that this meeting will be continued open from day to day, by adjournment.

Which Resolution has been transmitted for action thereupon, to the General Assembly, by the Governor of this State; and whereas, it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that however the private interests of the Stockholders, (the State included,) might be promoted by closing the business of said Bank, and re-investing the Capital thereof, in other more profitable employments, yet, in the present crisis of affairs, such a course might be destructive to the best interests of the State at body of the people, and be attended with great distress and embarrassments, and lead to consequences that cannot now be anticipated; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State

of North Carolina, That in determining the question of the surrender of the charter of said Bank, such a course ought to be adopted as would diminish, instead of increasing, the present distress of the people; and that therefore, the Representative of this State, in the meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, be instructed to refuse his concurrence to the above proposition of the private Stockholders, to surrender the charter of said Bank, and that he be instructed not to propose any measures, in the present state of affairs, for closing the business of said Bank and dividing the Capital stock among the proprietors thereof.

An interesting debate ensued on this motion; Messrs. Barringer, Caldwell, of Iredell, Ashe, Baxter, Francis, and Leach advocating the substitute, and Messrs. Biggs, Jackson, Bragg, and Cardwell, the original Resolution.

The debate was continued until half past two o'clock, when on motion of Mr. McRae, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock.

The House met at 4 o'clock, and proceeded in the discussion.

Mr. McRae, took the floor and addressed the House for some time with great warmth in opposition to the Bank, but before he had concluded, was compelled to take his seat from indisposition.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Lord, Ashe, Nash, and Francis, in favor of the substitute, and Mr. Jones, of Orange, in favor of the original Resolution; but before the question was taken, at about 7 o'clock the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's message, recommending the granting of a charter to make a turnpike road from Raleigh to the west, and other subjects of a similar character, made a report against the expediency of such measures, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The committee were accordingly discharged, and the report was ordered to be printed. Mr. Williams, also reported adversely to the project of making a turnpike road from Fayetteville to Wilkesboro'.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Banks, laid before the Senate the replies of our two principal Banks to the interrogatories of the committee. The bill to lay off nine Congressional Districts was taken up. Among other amendments, Mr. Dockery and Mr. Morehead each moved a substitute: rejected. The bill then passed the Senate without disturbing the arrangement of the committee, as heretofore published.

Those who voted for the bill, were Allison of Iredell, Allison of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Burgin, Cathy, Dobson, Edwards, Ennett, Hester, Jones, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Miller, Moore, Pasteur, Pharr, Ray, Ried, Ribelin, Rogers, Safford, Speight, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, J. W. Williams, and Wm. P. Williams—30.

Against the bill, Albright, Arrington, Cooper, Deckery, Elliott, Exum, Howard, Jacks, Joyner, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Shepard, Spruill, Thomas, Walker and Worth—17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message from the Governor, transmitting a notice from a Notarial Officer, to Charles L. Hinton, Public Treasurer, informing him that the bond for the payment of an instalment on the loan to said company, \$50,000, had been protested for non-payment; which was read, and on motion of Mr. Bower, laid on the table.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolutions relative to the surrender of the Bank charter. The debate was kept up till half past 2 o'clock by Messrs. Avery, Caldwell of Burke, Leach, Jackson, Seales, and Caldwell of Iredell. In evening session the debate was continued to a late hour by Caldwell of I., Barringer, Cad. Jones, and Mills.

Friday, Jan. 6.

IN SENATE.

The bill to amend the Common School Act was under consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Clerk read a message from the Governor, relative to the bond of Colonel John H. Wheeler, Treasurer elect, stating that he had disagreed with the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, in accepting the bond, and setting forth his reasons for the disagreement. Laid on the table.

The debate on the resolutions relative to the surrender of the Bank charter was continued by Mills, Walser, Nash, McRae, Pope, Baxter, Ehringhaus, Russell, Mendenhall, Cardwell, Brummett, and Byrd. The question was taken on Mr. Barringer's amendment, and decided in the negative, 67 to 48. Mr. B. offered another amendment which was afterwards withdrawn.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

IN SENATE.

The bill to amend the Common School Act was further considered, and passed its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A resolution offered by Mr. Francis (in amendment of Mr. Jones's), declaring that it was not the pleasure of this Assembly that the affairs of the Bank of the State should be closed at the present time, was rejected 61 to 49.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Resolutions of Mr. Jones of Orange, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 58, nays 54.

Monday, Jan. 9.

IN SENATE.

The resolutions from the Commons, on the subject of the surrender of the charter of the bank of the State, were read the first time and passed; upon which Mr. Edwards presented a preamble and resolution, declaring that as the individual stockholders had signified their willingness to surrender their charter, the Legislature will give its assent thereto and accept the same, if tendered during its present session; and that in such an event, the Legislature will provide by law some safe and proper system for closing the concerns of said Bank; which passed their first reading, and, together with those from the Commons, were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Russell presented a series of resolutions about the General Government, finding abundant fault therewith.

The sitting was consumed with statements and propositions concerning the official bonds tendered by the Treasurer elect, John H. Wheeler, and disapproved by Gov. Morehead.

James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, has been elected Governor of Virginia.

Vicious Literature.—Case of young Spencer.

The recent case of young Spencer has naturally enough, directed public attention to the pernicious books which have appeared within the last few years, and the perusal of which, has no doubt, tended to a great measure, to corrupt the taste of the young and thoughtless. Such works as Jack Sheppard, Captain Kidd, the Pirate's Own Book, and similar trashy and exaggerated fictions, have magnified scoundrels into heroes, and imparted a false charm to ruffians of the very worst class. The greater the villain, the more wonderful his career is made to appear. Those who indulge in this description of writing, and thus prostitute the high gift of mind to base purposes, assume a dreadful responsibility. To the young, the world is either a garden of flowers in the spring-time of life, or mankind appears warring against the impulses of nature. If these authors encourage the idea, that there is glory or romance in the indulgence of bad passions, that the laws are artificial barriers against the enjoyment of pleasure, and that crime is allowable under certain circumstances, they, in fact, aid and abet deeds of daring and desperation, and even murder. We may remark here, that war in its tendencies cannot be too seriously deprecated.—Pirates and criminals generally say, that the wars of nations form but piracy on a large scale, and ask why, if christian and civilized countries regard themselves as justifiable in cutting the throats, or blowing out the brains of hundreds and thousands of human beings on commercial or other grounds—why may not man in his individual capacity, pursue on a limited scale, the same species of murder? Therefore, it is necessary that every friend of society, and every true moralist, should endeavor, as much as possible, to terminate wars among nations. Young Spencer, was doubtless, a great reader of such pernicious publications as we have adverted to above. A correspondent of the New York American, alluding to the recent case of the Somers, forcibly remarks:

"The worthless books which picture to the mind of the young reader, every smuggler and pirate as a hero, and color the horrid crimes of that abandoned life, with all the charms of the age of chivalry, are the poisons that work these abominations. If Mr. Mackenzie had had Marryatt on board as a passenger, and had treated him as an accomplice and prime mover of his mutineers, he would have done that perfect justice which is incomplete by the execution of those who were, at the worst, only awkward disciples."

"We justly punish the fabricators of obscenity, by the penal provision both of State and National Legislative Acts. But here are works which suggest, and really encourage, not only every crime associated with the former, but also the added horrors of murder, robbery, and untold abominations."

"It is of no use to say that many of these novels directly and formally reprove the crimes which they present in such a magnificent and attractive light. We know the real moral of such a tale as the Red Rover. It is that a cut throat pirate, a murdering thief, may be a gentleman, a hero, a patriot, a man of honor, generosity and dignity."

"What naval apprentice or sailor boy does not regard the patience and subsequent reformation as all 'gammon?' Give him the run of such a hero, and he will repent and reform just so, when he too, has had all the satiety of crime. Marryatt's Cain is the greatest hero he ever drew, and the Smuggler, in the Three Cutters, is the only gentleman in the story. The influence of these seductive pictures of lawlessness, dishonesty and darker crimes, is not to be laughed at."

WHERE ARE THE BOYS?

Boz, in one of his characters, says "there ain't any boys left—that there ain't such a thing as a boy—that there's nothing now between a male baby and a man." The editor of the Index confirms this idea of Boz thus happily:

"Once there were intermediate states of boyhood—a barefooted and bean porridge-eating state—a spelling and cyphering period—when there were boys to do the chores and go errands. But there are no such things now;—the child steps out of his diaper and frock into a 'long tail coat' and calf skin boots. He exchanges the nipple for the cigar. Not one of the present generation has ever seen a real, bona fide, 'nine-day old' pot of bean porridge."

"But the present generation is as destitute of girls as of boys. It is either baby or lady—clout or bustle—nursery or parlor. The mother tends her infant or waits upon her daughter. Instead of spinning flax for their father's shirts, they reel silk for the lady's fair; and instead of knitting stockings and mending trousers for their brothers, they work and make stays for themselves."

SAUNDERS AND BROWN.

A correspondence has been published in the Richmond Enquirer, together with letters from Messrs. McRae and Cardwell of our legislature, defending Mr. Brown and assailing Judge Saunders in their course in regard to the election of Senator. In reply to this publication, Judge Saunders publishes the following note in the Richmond Enquirer of December 24:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Washington, Dec. 21st, 1842.
Sir—I have seen in the last Enquirer the "Statement" of D. K. McRae, Esq., and the letter of R. P. Cardwell in regard to the election of U. States Senator by the Legislature of North Carolina. The statements of these gentlemen are erroneous in many particulars—both in what they say, as well as in what they meant to say, and such as are calculated to mislead the public. But I do not deem it becoming at present to correct these errors. I shall at a proper time make a full and explicit explanation of the whole transaction. But this explanation shall be made to the people of my own State, to whom alone I feel responsible for the course I have taken in the matter. I have to ask the favor of publishing this note.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

The Baton Rouge Gazette records the death, in that parish, of Mrs. Ann Scott, aged 62 years, and during 40 years a widow. In her widowhood she was "solitary and alone," having no friend to share with her the joys and sorrows of life. She occupied a humble abode, and subsisted on the fruits of her own labor, ploughing and planting, reaping and garnering for herself. A horse and faithful dog were her only and constant companions, and when her spirit took its flight, the dog seemed sensible of the change and deserted the silent mansion and has not since been seen.

Rhode Island.—Some very curious developments have been the result, in Rhode Island, of careful inquiries into the actual composition of the vote by which the so-called "People's Constitution" was alleged to have been adopted in December, 1841—that Constitution under which Mr. Burr claims to be the rightful Governor. At Newport, for instance, it has been discovered that of the 1,262 votes returned as for the constitution, 231 were given by naturalized foreigners, 52 by United States soldiers, 5 by minors, and 20 by persons who either were not residents, or were absent from Newport at the time of their alleged voting. Eleven persons, moreover, are found to have voted twice, and it is ascertained that several men are on the list as having voted who now declare that they did not vote at all. And all this in one town only!—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina is now in session. The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law.

In the Superior Courts, Messrs. Francis A. Terry, Richmond county; John L. Lillington, Wilmington; W. H. Henderson, Raleigh; W. M. Thompson, Leasburg; James I. Clemmons, Lexington; Richard H. Greer, Chowan; Wm J. Baker, Gates; Francis H. Hawks, Washington; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington; R. W. Lassiter, of Oxford; E. Nelson, of Anson; Talcott Barr, Jr. of Wilmington, and John Randolph, of Jackson, Northampton county.

In the County Courts, Messrs. Benjamin F. Atkins, Cumberland; John Red, Henderson; Gaston Meares, Wilmington; William Bryson, Henderson; Walter Rutherford, Rutherford; Rufin W. Tomlinson, Johnston county; John S. Johnson, Salisbury; Edmund D. Macneir, Tarboro; William D. Rice, Edinboro; Alabama; Francis M. Pearson, Anson; Jao. N. Washington, Waineshorough; Edwin A. Heatt, Hillsborough; David S. Reid, Rockingham; Thos H. Leary, jr. Chowan; W. M. Shipp, Lincoln; Wm C. Hunt, Chapel Hill; Thomas J. Morsey, Sampson; F. B. Satterthwaite, and Henry Dimock of Beaufort; James Alex. Peden, of Wilmington, and C. M. T. McCauley.

LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at Greensboro, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1843, which if not taken out in 3 months, will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters.

John Hoskins
Robert Hanner
George Henrix
Charles Hobbs
Solomon Hubbard
James Herring
John Hanner
S. C. Jones
Hugh G. Johnson
Mr. A. Jones
Pleasant Johnston
Alfred Jeffries
William K. Killingworth
William King
Legal representative of C. Winborne, dec'd 2

John Lamb
Isaac Lane
John Lewy 2
Lorenzo D. Masey
William McMorris
Joseph Mitchell 2
Anna Moring
Ro Mitchell
James M. Macy
Zadok Mitchell
James Mendenhall
Mary McGahay
John Mitchell
Franklin McLean
John Macy
William McKnight
William McConnell
Samuel E. McCulloch
Thomas & Robert Moody
Or Robert McCustin
Charles Norman
Jesse Needham
Lorenzo D. Orrell
Elias Pritchett
Ransom Phipps
Robert Pugh
Thomas Perry
James F. Pearce
Levin Ross
John Rankin 2
Miss Nancy Ross
Nathan Reed
Eliza Rayl
James R. Sloan
Rankin Smith
Joshua Stanley
Thomas Stanly
Miss Mary Smith
C. B. Starbuck
William W. Stewart
William Sloan
Council Tyre 2
Ralph Thom 2
Archibald M. Taylor
D. C. Tyre
John M. Tyre
Miss Martha A. Taylor
Hugh Wiley 2
Jonathan B. Washington
Isaac Weatherly and
Thomas Gossett
John P. Ward or
J. W. Burton
Peter Winn
H. & B. Weatherly
J. B. Wadlington
Samuel Whit
Theodore Wiley
Miss Mary E. Wharton
Watson Wharton
Thomas Whittington
Robert Wiley

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

I. J. M. LINDSAY, P. M.

January 1st, 1843

4-3

FAST INDIA HAIR DYE colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not colour the skin.

For sale in Greensboro by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

PILES &c., are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true *Hay's Liniment*, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

For sale in Greensboro by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.

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

37-40. October 22.

MORE NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN have just received a supply of goods from New York and Petersburg.

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

TO ALL THE WORLD who use Leather in any form. OIL OF TANNIN, or Leather Restorer.
A new chemical discovery. Most people know that skins and hides are converted into leather by the use of Tannin extracted from certain barks, and so forth.

When the force and strength of the Tannin is worn out, leather becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle, cracked, covered with a crust, and so forth. This all know. To restore then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, fly, or blister—restore the tannin. This substance the leather never can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the Oil of Tannin—which penetrates the stiffest and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at once a strength that is utterly incredible until seen. It becomes at once like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—and particularly boots, shoes, carriage tops, horse, trunks, harness, and in fact all things made of leather, giving a splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used. These are facts.

To convince of their truth, any man trying the article and not finding it so, shall have his money again. Remember this is serious and true.

Those who will may wear old shoes, groen with corns, ride with old carriage tops, have old harness, and throw them away half used, look filthy themselves and all about them, expend double what is necessary for articles of leather to their heart's content, for what we care, if their prejudices are so strong they will not try a new discovery. We have no favors to ask of them, they are the greatest sufferers, and we beg for nobody's custom or patronage. Now, gentlemen, please yourselves.

None genuine unless with the fac-simile of Comstock & Co. For sale in Greensboro by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

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

THOSE who may wish to supply themselves with Piano Fortes, that the Prices are very much reduced, and now is the time to supply themselves upon good terms.

He has on hand a fine assortment of the very best quality of Instruments, and will sell them subject to be returned if not good.

E. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Virginia.

36-47

FOR MUSICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THOSE who may wish to supply themselves with Piano Fortes, that the Prices are very much reduced, and now is the time to supply themselves upon good terms.

He has on hand a fine assortment of the very best quality of Instruments, and will sell them subject to be returned if not good.

E. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Virginia.

36-47

FALL SUPPLY OF BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

FOR SALE BY E. P. NASH.

Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

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

36-47

Perfumery, &c.

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

D. P. WEIR.

Grass Seeds.

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

SARSAPARILLA. Comstock's Compound Extract. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. For sale in Greensboro by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

WORMS! WORMS! STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.

It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, and to relate a supposed fever, such as scarlatina, cold or some other ailment carries off the flower of the human family—while in truth they die of Worms! and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sickening the thought that these things should be—and who can ever forgive themselves for not trying this WORM EXTERMINATOR, when they know that even if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parent that is not a brute, ask themselves this question in truth and soberness.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emaciated before the Vermifuge was given. The next day three large worms were discharged, and she left off the Vermifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vermifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberty to send for KOLM-STOCK'S VERMIFUGE, and cured the rest with it in less than a week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for fever, and so forth, but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for 25 cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge.

Caution.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Comstock & Co.

For sale in Greensboro by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

TO MILL OWNERS.

JUST received an additional supply of BOLTING CLOTHS, (warranted the genuine Anchor cloth,) from No

We learn that some of the young gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, and who, at least, profess to belong to the Democratic Party, have taken the liberty to read the Editor of the Standard out of the party, in their place on the legislative floor. When gentlemen who have been a little over half as long in the world as the Editor of the Standard has been in the advocacy of democratic principles, take such steps, why it shows the remarkable precocity of modern patriotism, genius, and so forth. We understand the gentlemen informed the House that the Standard was not their organ, any more than that of the party. The gentleman may write down in their Memorandum Books, for their future reading, as follows: "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Nullification." And they may add, too, by way of Nota Bene, "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Demagogues." On our own part, we say, that we do not know that we are the organ of any party; but we profess to be the organ of Democratic Principles, and so far as our patrons and we are concerned, nothing more is necessary than to recur to our files for the last six and a half years, during which time the present editor has had charge of the Standard. Whenever members of the Legislature, or others, shall denounce us in an "armor and an attitude" sufficient to create alarm, we shall make a proper appeal to the People—our PATRONS and their SOVEREIGNS.

We repeat our assertion, and will do it a thousand times, if we see proper, that to take the responsibility of the surrender of the charter of the Bank of the State, is a fearful one to assume at this time of pecuniary embarrassment. If the private Stockholders tender the Charter, matters will assume a different aspect, and should that time arrive, we shall speak freely on that point also.

In regard to the Banks: There are different opinions entertained on various points by men of both parties. Some are for having no banks at all. With these we have never agreed in opinion. We contend that the business habits of the age cannot be divorced of the facilities afforded by Banking Institutions. We have spoken freely of the course we thought the Banks ought to pursue, and have been ever ready to defend the rights of the people against their encroachments. We believe that specie-paying Banks ought to be sustained in all their lawful operations, by the approving voice of the people and the government; especially those to whose business the government may be a partner. We have insisted that the Banks should redeem their Notes in specie, when demanded—as we are opposed to an irredeemable currency in any and every shape. The Standard has been consistent in these matters and the Editor sees no reason for a change in sentiment. If any gentlemen in the Legislature, in speaking of "Buncombe," choose to abuse the Banks, let them do it to their heart's content—but we have no objection to their "organ" in this respect. We are for a cool and dispassionate investigation of the affairs of all the Banks. If they have violated their Charters, let them be taken from them. If they have acted improperly, in a way that the law cannot reach, let them be censured. If they have done the best they can, under the system, let them be commended for it. We will go as far as any one in defending the rights of the people—but our quondam friends in the Legislature will not, we hope, be very greatly shocked, if we express our willingness to do justice to the gentlemen who manage the affairs of the Banks. If gentlemen choose to hold them up as swindlers and rogues we shall demand the proof—and say, for the present, we do not believe it. We know a number of them, of both political parties, and those we do know are as much entitled to respect and fair dealing as are any of their fellow citizens.

If gentlemen choose to raise a "blue cry" against the Banks, or any thing else, in their counties, by which to get office, they may enjoy the response of their own echo, for us. We do not intend to follow in the chase. We shall endeavor to do justice to all, while we advocate the principles of the Democratic party, proper, as becomes a consistent Democratic Republican of the Old School. We go for obedience to the laws, by the Banks as well as the people, and if they show a disposition to disregard them, let them be compelled to respect and obey them. If the laws concerning Banks are not sufficient to protect the rights of the people, amend the old ones and make new ones, till things are put in the proper order.

We are not sure that some are not looking for new posts in new institutions; a matter very much calculated to make a certain sort of patriotism burn and flare up like Vesuvius in commotion. At all events, let us see that those who desire to tear down are converted to build up before we assist them in demolishing any thing. "The Democrats have been accused of being 'destructive'." This is not true. The Democrats are a law and justice-loving people. We have destructive among us and so have the "Whigs." The Whiggery may do with their own madmen as they see proper. Our party will look on, while those belonging to our ranks swell and flourish, and act and look daggers and blunderbusses—and then pursue a just and dignified course—a course founded in equity and truth, and in the immutable principles of the rights of man.

In conclusion, for the present, we advise those gentlemen who make promises to the people, on the stump, not to "count without their host" in future. They had better take into consideration the very possible probability, that other men may have opinions (and may have, too, the audacity to express them) which come in conflict with their notions and pledges. We have heard it reported, though we do not vouch for the absurdity, that some have promised on the stump, to make the Banks shell out plenty of cash to the people! We hope, if any one has said this for the purpose of being elected, that he does not belong to the Original Panel of Democracy. It is utter folly places it beyond the reach of comment.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have read the Resolutions of Mr. Cad. Jones, of Orange, which will be found in the proceedings of Wednesday. Among other points presented in this singular document, is one to put the funds of the Bank into the hands of competent Agents appointed by the Legislature. A more Jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its Constitution. We are rejoiced to find that these Resolutions were laid on the table in the Senate, on yesterday.

We wish the people could see how matters are

managed here. We have a number of young lawyers in the Legislature, who, fresh from school, fresher from Blackstone, and freshest in political science, also to the attitude of leaders, in the ranks of both parties, and waste the business hours of the Legislature in declamation, and in propositions tending to create disorder and confusion.

We assure our political friends throughout the State, that we shall not betray the trust committed to us, whatever others may do. We have given the best evidence of attachment to the principles of the Democratic party, by telling our own friends the truth, when those truths were disagreeable. This is the office of private as well as public friendship, and we shall continue to exercise it.

Another word: The gentlemen who have taken such high ground in regard to the North Carolina Standard, shall be convinced that it is easier to denounce than it is to muzzle an Independent Press.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, January 14, 1843.

ADJOURNMENT.—Our General Assembly have adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die*, on the 16th, (next Monday) though the prevailing opinion is that they will not rise at so early a day. We would respectfully advise them to continue to sit until they hatch something.

JONES'S RESOLUTIONS relative to the surrender of the Bank charter, (see proceedings,) which passed the House of Commons on Saturday, we learn were laid on the table, in the Senate, on Tuesday. They were a set of perfect tomfooleries, any how, amounting to nothing, as they did not at all meet the proposition of the stockholders.

BANK OF THE STATE.—Although the notorious "Jones's Resolutions" have met their quietus in the Senate, other resolutions to accept the charter were before that body, the fate of which we consider extremely uncertain. We hear a "talk" that the Bank of Cape Fear will surrender its charter, if that of the State Bank is accepted.

CONGRESS.—The Senate have passed Mr. Linn's bill for the settlement of Oregon.

In the House, the members, nearly all round, have spoken on the repeal of the Bankrupt law; or rather, made that question an excuse for branching out in general politics, and every other subject, from the deluge to delinquency. This is perhaps all well enough, for every member must needs say his speech, at some period of the session, and it is better to have the thing over with at an early day. By the way, we think the indications at present are rather against a repeal of the Bankrupt law.

The latest intelligence from the House, is, that they are hammering away at Gen. Jackson's fine.

"MATTERS AND THINGS."—We have never found in the Standard an article so sensible and so independent as that under the above title, which is copied entire into this day's Patriot. "Praise where we can, and blame where we must," is a maxim for the government of our actions which is always courteous and always just.—Avery of Burke, Jones of Orange, and McRae of Cumberland, have read the Editor of the Standard out of their democratic church, for expressing himself, last week, favorably to the Bank of the State. Loring smites 'em.

GOVERNOR'S VETO.—Gov. McDonald, of Georgia, has vetoed the act of the Legislature of that State laying off Congressional Districts agreeably to the late law of Congress. (The General ticket system of election exists in Georgia.) New Hampshire has also failed to conform to the law of Congress in this respect. The consequence must be, that the members returned to the next Congress from Georgia and New Hampshire will not be returned according to law, and they will be excluded—as they should be. *Nota Bene.*—Our conscientious President, Capt. Tyler, in effect invited every State in the Union to refuse conformity to this law of Congress, by that singular paper he appended to the law and filed in the State Department, called his "Reasons for signing the Bill."

"THE DEMOCRACY."—There appears, at present to be three plainly marked divisions of the "great democratic party," to wit: 1st, what the Standard calls the "original panel," or the law-abiding Van Buren democracy, always keeping a "stiff upper lip," and cherishing the hope of again legitimately poking their "corn-stealers" into the public crib and enjoying the "spoils of office" before the present generation passeth away; 2nd, your smart, hot headed, pepper-in-the-nose Calhoun democracy, who are "every thing by turns and no thing long;" 3d, your real, thorough-bred, agrarian, jam-up, hard money, hard headed, long eared Locofocoer, who, we fear, unfortunately hold the balance of power in our State Legislature. Heaven send us all a good deliverance!

MRS. WISEMAN, of this county, sent us a week or two ago the largest turnip we ever saw. It was sound to the core, and made the turnip do's for two dinners to a large family.

MR. CLAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—Mr. Clay is most cordially received on his visit to the south-west. Political friends and enemies join in doing honor to the patriot—for all acknowledge his patriotism. It is supposed there were 60,000 persons assembled to witness his reception in New Orleans. He was

conducted to the city by a fleet of steam boats, amid the waving of banners, the firing of cannon, the cheers of his fellow citizens, &c., and carried in a barouche and four through various streets to his quarters. A committee of invitation came to the city from Mobile, and Mr. Clay accepted the proffered hospitality of the metropolis of Alabama.

BANKS: LEGISLATION: THE TIMES.

We have permission to publish the annexed letter from an intelligent Farmer who represents a neighboring county in one branch of the present General Assembly.

RALEIGH, Jan. 9, 1843.

My dear Sir: You have no doubt ere this seen the resolution of the stockholders of the Bank of the State, on the subject of winding up its concerns as soon as can be done with due regard to the interests of all concerned. The House of Commons discussed it about five successive days, and have at length resolved to accept the surrender of its charter. On tomorrow the resolutions will come before the Senate. All eyes are turned to that body. Great excitement prevails among the people hereabouts. Should party cords be sufficiently strong to hold the Democratic party on to the adoption of these resolutions, it is currently reported here that the Bank of Cape Fear will also surrender its charter. It is said that if one has to wind up its business, the other will be compelled to follow. This being the case, near four millions of dollars will have to be collected from Bank debtors, as soon as can be done. The Bank debtors are generally merchants; and the labouring classes of our people are indebted to the merchants. The merchants must and will collect their money from this class of the community. Having no Bank to relieve them, what then will be the result? Any person may see; and those that cannot and will not see, will be made to feel, at least many of them. Much property will go off under the hammer, and no money to buy with, except what little is in the hands of chafers and heartless money holders.—What will be the result? Property must be sold for a mere song, and thousands of our people who are now and have been all their days in easy circumstances will be reduced to the greatest poverty, wretchedness and misery, that has ever been witnessed in any Republican Government. This is no over drawn picture of the case.

I have said, sir, we will have no Bank accommodations. Perhaps you will wish to know why.—Some democrats will tell you, when those Charters are surrendered, another Bank or Banks will be established. This cannot be done; the funds that the State has in the present Banks, say one million of dollars, cannot be drawn out for any purpose until those Banks shall have wound up their concerns, which cannot be done under two years; and our democrats cannot charter a company in such a way as to have the stock taken, unless they abandon all of their professed principles on the subject of Corporations. They must bind the private property of the stockholders, and then, I can assure you, those who have money will not invest it in such stock as that, when they can get by way of purchases of property some two or three hundred per cent. on their money. Men who have money will avail themselves of such opportunities.

But, sir, I contend there will not be money enough in circulation in the State to buy the property that will have to be sold in this event, at one tenth of its former value. We hear from every part of the State; and the distress is unparalleled in the history of our country, in almost every direction. We hear from the east, negro men no. 1 selling at \$35; we hear from Surry county, the distress there is almost beyond endurance. It is said there that \$50 will break any common farmer if forced collection is resorted to. Can it be possible that the good people of our country—yes our beloved country—will sustain their public servants in such destructive measures as those? It does seem as if they (the locofoco's) are furiously bent on the people's destruction.

The like of this Legislature has never happened in good old North Carolina before. We have been in session seven weeks, and not one single public act of any importance has been passed. Our self-styled Democrats have been struggling and quarrelling with one another, for office all the while. And now that they have elected a Treasurer, he has failed to offer a bond that is acceptable, and they have it now in the House of Commons, where it will be debated for many days in all probability. There is no doubt with me but that the bond is worthless; but they are determined to force it on the State if possible; but our *con* skin Governor is wide awake. Should this great calamity befall us (which may kind heaven forbid,) I feel conscious that I am not to blame. I have cautioned my constituents against all such destructive measures, and have voted against them all. I would like to say much more, but must desist. Yours, Respectfully,

Spanish Silver Mines.—During the 193 years that the mines of Almaden have been conducted on account of the Spanish government, there have been \$55,000,000 sterling worth of silver, coined and uncoined, brought into circulation in the markets of Europe. Out of the yearly produce not more than a fourth part of it, amounting to about £150,000, is available in the shape of revenue to the Spanish government, after the payment of all expenses. A depth has now been attained of nearly 800 feet in the seventh or deepest level of the works, where the ore presents no apparent alteration in quality or diminution in breadth of the immense veins in which it is contained.

Pork.—There has been a large business in cutting and curing done at this season at Cincinnati. Prices have ranged from 163½ to \$2.00. A sow weighing 547 pounds and her family of pigs weighing over 400 each, of the Berkshire and Byfield breeds is mentioned as a specimen, cut at Davis' establishment.

A paragraph is going the rounds in the public papers, which states that the splendid temple of the Mormons at Nauvoo is completed. It must have been by miracle if so, for from appearances a few weeks ago, it would take at least seven years to finish it.

Dogs.—A French paper states that the contraband trade carried on by dogs on the frontier of France next to Belgium, continues to increase in strength and activity. The number of dogs thus employed is estimated at 80,000.

Married.
In Davidson county, on Thursday the 5th instant, by Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. KELLY JOHNSON, of Randolph, to Miss NANCY BEACH.

In this county, on the 5th instant by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. SAMUEL HATKICK to Miss SARAH SCHOOLCRAFT.

On the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. EMILEY DONNELL to Miss JANE, daughter of Maj. Robert Donnell, all of this county.

In the two last cases on record above we have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the *fiducias* made and provided for the printer. Our cake was bountiful and good, like the votaries of Hymen who remembered us. Heaven bless them! May such weddings increase!

Died.

In this county, on the 9th instant, Miss LYDIA H. PEARSON.

Farewell, pure spirit of a glorious clime,—
On earth's vain pleasures thou hast closed thine eyes,
And reached a home for ever to be thine,
In brighter regions and unclouded skies.
Methinks I hear the shout of sacred joy,
As far above the broad expanse of Heaven
Thy happy soul in triumph winged its way,
To grasp the crown by thy Redeemer given,—
When wide the pearly gates in welcome flew,
And thy poor captive soul from earth was free,—
When seraphs tuned their golden harps anew,
And drooped their wings at Jesus' feet with thee.
Yes, thou art happy, yet the bursting sigh
Too plainly tells 'twas hard to give thee up,
The aching heart, the drooping, tearful eye,
All, all proclaim how bitter was the cup.
But should we wish thee back, below'd one?—no!
Thy bliss in Heaven no mortal tongue can tell.
Thy task is o'er, thy race is run below,
Thy fight is fought, thy victory won,—farewell.
[Communicated.]

To the Citizens of Guilford and adjoining Counties, and the public generally:

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER having permanently located himself in Greensborough, respectfully offers his services in the above line of business. He has a long experience at the trade and intends taking, at all times, the greatest pains with his work and paying diligent attention to business, and hopes by so doing to obtain that confidence and encouragement which his exertions to deserve may merit. His shop is next door to Geo. Albright & Son's store—at the sign of the large watch.

All kinds of broken Jewelry repaired and neatly repaired, and ENGRAVING handsomely executed, &c.
J. R. GARLAND.
N. B. Work sent from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully attended to.
January 13th. 49-3

EXAMINATION.—The semi-annual examination at the UNION INSTITUTE will take place the 2d and 4th of March next.
B. CRAVEN.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on Saturday the 11th of February next, to the highest bidder, that rich and valuable TRACT OF LAND belonging to the estate of John Webster, Jr. decd., situated on the waters of Smith and Dan Rivers, about one mile from the town of Leesville in Rockingham county, adjoining the lands of Gov. Morehead, Prior Reynolds Esq., and others; and contains ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, more or less—a large portion of which is in a body of low-ground about three miles in length, equal in quality to the best in the State,—with a large quantity of well timbered wood land. The soil is excellent, producing corn, rye, oats, wheat, and is pre-eminently adapted to the culture of tobacco.

Will be sold on the same day one LOT, in the town of Leesville, belonging to the said estate.
A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Any information concerning the above lands can be obtained from Abner Webster, one of the subscribers, now living on the premises. Those wishing to buy land would do well to examine it before the day of sale, as they may never have an opportunity of buying a better tract of land in North Carolina.

ABNER WEBSTER,
GEO. W. WEBSTER,
D. A. GILLASPIE.

Jan. 11, 1843. 49-3

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

James F. McGrady against Moses McGrady, David McGrady, Hannah McGrady, Robert Bell and wife Margaret Bell, John McGrady, Israel McGrady, Wyatt Ingram and wife Jane Ingram, and Israel McGrady 2d: Petition for Decree, and Ptn. to sell Land.

The Petitioner having sworn that the Defendants Robert Bell and wife Margaret, John McGrady, Israel McGrady, Wyatt Ingram and wife Jane, and Israel McGrady 2d are not inhabitants of this State: publication is ordered to be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensborough, on the third Monday in February, A. D. 1843, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petitioner's petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court, at office, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1843.
Pr adv \$5.00 49-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, ccc



CABINET FURNITURE.

PETER THURSTON respectfully informs the public that he still continues the Cabinet Making business, in all its various branches, at the old stand, opposite Townsend's Hotel, Greensboro'. He feels truly grateful to that portion of the public who have generously favored him with their custom; and expects by his assiduity and skill in all the branches of his trade, to deserve and continue to receive a share of encouragement, in spite of the hard times. His prices are reduced in proportion to the scarcity of money, and mahogany finishing, from the finest mahogany, and mahogany finishing, to the plainest kinds, can be had at his shop as low as anywhere.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned—Country Produce—or Cash—taken in exchange for Furniture.
Oct. 1-42.

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

7,000 lbs. IRON, assorted sizes, 38 kegs NAILS, assorted sizes, just received & for sale by
January 20th. J. & R. SLOAN.

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

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

TANYARD AND SHOE SHOP.

THE subscribers respectfully remind the public that they still keep for sale, at their old stand, all kinds of Leather usually manufactured in this country, besides a quantity of excellent Northern Sole, which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce. Saddle leather they put down to twenty-five cents cash.

REMOVED.—Their Shoe Shop is removed from East street, to their former stand, opposite the Old Male Academy. Shoes for common wearing warranted and sold cheap. An excellent article of TRUNKS, for travellers and others, and common HARNESSES, of the best material,—always on hand and for sale.

MOREHEAD & WILLIS.
Greensborough, Dec. 30, 1842. 47-4f

Greensborough Female College.

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Greensborough Female College are notified to meet in Greensborough on the 29th of January ensuing.
Dec. 30, 1842 47. GEO. C. Mendenhall, Pres't.

CLOSE UP. CLOSE UP.

OUR invariable rule has been to close our accounts at the end of each year;—therefore, we hope all persons having accounts on our books contracted previous to the first day of this month, will call forthwith and close the same, either by cash or bond, (cash preferred) to save cost and trouble. Interest will be charged on all accounts after the first day of January in each year.
RANKIN & McLEAN.

Greensboro', N. C., January 20th, 1842.

N. B. Plenty of GOODS cheap for cash or to punctual customers on our usual credit.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of John Beard are hereby notified to file their claims (under oath) with the undersigned within six months from this date, in order to receive their proportionable part of the funds raised under the sale pursuant to the Trust. Those claiming under the Trust will be required to give a bond of indemnity to preserve the Trustee against creditors as yet unknown.
JOB WORTH, Trustee.
48-3

GREAT SALE OF LAND & NEGROES.

BY virtue of deed in trust from Allen Peoples, and under various *fi fa's* levied—on Monday the 20th day of February A. D. 1843 at the courthouse door in Greensborough, we will sell at public auction for cash, Nineteen or Twenty Negro Slaves—men, women and children—mostly young and likely—old hands and house servants.

At the same time and place that fine, rich, and valuable body of land on which the said Peoples resides, seven miles north of Greensborough, on the Rocky Ford, containing 1050 acres, more or less—one of the most valuable plantations in Guilford county. Persons not familiar with the land and wishing to settle a farm susceptible of employing many hands with profit, would do well to examine the land before the day of sale.

Possibly an arrangement will be made to sell on a short credit.
W. S. DOAK, Sh'ff.
W. S. HILL, Trustee.

December 19th, 1842. 47-4s

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

1 HHD. SUGAR, 1000 lbs. Rio Coffee. 1 bale Randolph Sheetting. 180 lbs. Alum. 40 kegs Liverpool Salt. 3000 lbs. Castings. 300 lbs. Gaudier. 1000 lbs. Nails.

A small lot foolscap Paper, No. 1, 2 and 3—cheap by the room. Also Wrapping and Printing paper. Land, Flour, Corn Meal, and Corn, cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers. GEO. ALBRIGHT & SON.
December, 1842.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements by which he can give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession in all its branches, would respectfully solicit a share of patronage. Application made at his Drug Store will be certain to meet with a ready response.
D. P. WEIR.
Nov. 1842.

STONE WARE.

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

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

JUST received 4 Hhds. bright new Crop Molasses. 1 Peice (500 lbs. new crop) Rice.
J. & R. SLOAN

FOR SALE BY

T. CALDWELL & SONS.

One hundred sacks fine Liverpool Salt at \$3 62 1-2 cts. per sack. Two thousand lbs. Cheshire Cheese at 11 cts. Two thousand lbs. fine Porto Rico Sugar at 17 1-2 cts. Two thousand lbs. Rio and Java Coffee, seven pounds to the dollar. One hhd. good Molasses at forty cents per gallon. Three thousand lbs. Iron at 5 cts. and, &c. And a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS cheap for cash.
Nov. 1842.

ALMANACS FOR 1843.

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

Clover Seed.

10 BUSHELS RED CLOVER SEED, a first rate article, for sale by
J. & R. SLOAN.
March 22d 1843.

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

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

1 crate Stone Ware 25 lbs. Indigo,
2 hhd. Sugar, 50 do. Madder,
2000 lbs. Coffee, 1-2 hbl. Pulverised Sulphur,
1 bbl. Refined Sugar, 100 lbs. Spice,
1 do. Logwood, 50 do. Ginger,
1 do. Epsom Salts, 100 do. Pepper,
100 lbs. Putty.

Low for cash or to punctual customers.
Oct. 6, 1842. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

RANKIN & McLEAN have just received 2 Hhds. heads of Crockery—China and common Tea Ware.
January, 1843.

ONE new first rate one-horse WAGON for sale
January, 1843. RANKIN & McLEAN.

ON hand a quantity of COTTON YARN, from Mt. Hecla, Cedar Falls and Alabama factories.
January, 1843. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEETH! TEETH!!

COMP. Chlorine Tooth Wash, Orris's Tooth Wash, Rose Tooth Powder, Carbo Ligni pulv., Tooth Brush, Ivory and Tortoise Shell Tooth-picks.
D. P. WEIR.

Dye-stuffs.

TURNERIC, Copraes, Cochineal, Annatto, Alou, Red Sanders, Alkanet Root, Sulph. Copper, and Galls.
D. P. WEIR.

Spices.

NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon Bark, only. Also, Rice Ginger, pulv. ditto, Mustard, Jamaica Ginger.
D. P. WEIR.

Sentimental poetry being quite the rage in these diggings and in these times, we copy the following for its superior excellence in this line:

THE HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE.

I ask thee not to yield thy love,
For that's a sin now in mine;
I ask thee not thy faith to prove,
Thy heart in truth's pure shrine;
Thou canst not paint the lily fair,
Nor gild the mine's pure gold—
Nature has lined a richness there,
Which heart can ne'er unfold.
But oh! I have one poor request,
Sanctioned by gods and men—
The powers can give to love a nest,
Say, will ye grant it then?
She smiled assent—"What is it life?
The favor now disclose!"
Said he—"My own, my dearest wife,
Go wipe the baby's nose!"

[For the Patriot.]

BLISTOWN, State of Matrimony, Dec. 1842.
My dear E—: When last I conversed with you on the subject of removing to this country, I promised that I would write to you, and give a description of my journey hither, and at the same time, speak of the people, their manners and habits. I would have written long before this, but for reasons which prudence as well as time forbid me to unfold; yet I do believe that you will not construe this delay into any thing like neglect or forgetfulness on my part, for be assured, kind sir, that there is no part of my composition that does not abhor the breaking of a promise, or that would lead me to forget a friend, especially one who, like yourself, has ever been so kind, and whose memory is treasured among the brightest and most cherished gems contained in my casket. Before entering into any remarks concerning this country, to which I have regularly taken the oath of allegiance, and am now emphatically become a citizen, a brief detail of the circumstances which influenced, as well as of the reflections which determined me to this course, may not be altogether without interest to you, who have never experienced, never tried what it is to risk, what we used to call, "changing certainty for uncertainty."

When the idea of visiting this country first came into my mind, it made but a slight impression; I felt a kind of contempt for the thought that would thus lead me to abandon my then, most loved land and independent principles, for which you had ever told me to entertain the most profound respect. This impression, though slight at first, became gradually stronger, still I endeavored to throw it off, for I felt great hesitancy in coming to any determination upon a subject of so much moment, involving, as it does, to a considerable extent, the temporal happiness of mine; and, may I not say, laying the foundation on which the great principles of virtue and holiness, or vice and corruption, are built, that it is the divinity which shapes our ends, roughs them as we will." Revolving the subject in my mind, many were the agonies thrown before it, nor were they more numerous than were they various. While I bugged to my bosom, with more than maternal affection the land that gave me, as I conceived, all that heart could wish, dissatisfaction clouded my soul. All of the enjoyment which had fallen to my share while revelling with you and the others of our companions, at the jovial board or around the flowing bowl, with which we vainly strove to drown each care. The many recitals of our varied situations in life, whether honorable or humiliating, which we were wont to make at our confidential meetings, while the soothing and tranquilizing fumes of tobacco floated in curling wreaths through the room, essaying to chase the haggard physiognomy of melancholy from among us. These with a thousand other thoughts rushed upon my mind, not to bring with them their wonted relief; not to arouse any pleasant emotions, or cause the smile of serenity to light my eye, but the opposite. I became morose and taciturn. The past seemed to have lost all of its former delightful powers; the future, from experience, I could not know, but it was filled with gloomy forebodings. What to do I knew not, or where to fly; like the lifeless tree of the forest that no shower enlivens or breeze refreshes, while others ambient stand distilling fresh life from every shower, and clothed in the green mantle of spring, I stood "with nought but care on every hand," with sorrow's shafts ranking in my heart's core. I left off my rambling and retired to my room to try if seclusion would afford a balm to my troubled mind. After seating myself I did become more composed, and by degrees falling into a profound cogitation, formed various plans, all of which failed to please, and I determined to do as I had done; or as a physician would say, remain "in statu quo." O! fatal, ruinous determination! Convoluntarily snatching myself from my almost bottomless chair and stretching my flexors until every bone in me seemed to crack, I commenced singing, "Come fill again the flowing bowl," with an air that beggars description, then with my hands crossed behind me I walked my apartment, making most portentous strides, as if creation was mine, until, from some unknown cause the thought, which had not entered my head for many a day before, of arranging my room, struck me. No sooner said than commenced. Here was a slight calculated to try my temper. Not an article in its proper place. "I gazed and gazed and still the wonder grew," and as I deliberately "viewed the landscape o'er," the determination of remaining "in statu quo" began to fail, my sorrow and woe turned to shame and anger: Coats torn and bedaubed with mud, tobacco spittle and grease absorbed from hair. One of them specially claimed my attention, it had a most horrid "breaking out" at the elbows, so much so that I verily believe it was past the skill of the far famed "invaluable ointment" to heal; vests devoid of buttons and striped as by the syroes' blast of every vestige of a string; my inexpressibles! "Oh no, I'll never mention them!" stockings with tremendous apertures in the posterior portion; boots seeking a common level with the heels thereof; cravats hole-y, bosoms and collars with serrated edges, and by their very appearance giving prima facie evidence of declining years, all thrown *harum scurum*, composed one general paragon of incongruity, only equalled by the chaotic mass of books, papers, cigars, pipes, shaving apparatus, bottles, pamphlets, &c. which reposed upon my table covered with a stratum of dust. For a moment such was the confusion that I could go no farther with my investigations. What a wreck of worlds and a crash of matter! Philosophically taking a stand in the

center of the room, I came to the sage conclusion that it would be politic to take up arms against this sea of troubles, and by opposing, end them; that it was a consummation devoutly to be wished that I'd leave the home so long cherished, and go to one that promises more. Then, as if by some magic spell did I feel the shackles which had held me in this unpleasant dilemma, fall and I stood up disenthralled on the side of virtue. Then all love for the land of single blessedness vanished as a shadowy phantom; and as the moon fades and becomes sickly by the meridian splendor of the sun's bright rays, did all of its fancied pleasures fade and become sickly when contrasted with the realities of this happy land; and then it was that for the first time I firmly resolved to surmount all opposing difficulties and gain admittance to her shore. Immediately with renewed energy and with the patience of a certain man whose unpleasant office it was to cleanse the Augean stable, I set to work, and in a few days succeeded in arranging my household affairs, so as, with a moment's warning, to find any article I might want. I mended my clothing, darned my stockings in a way not to be grinned at by tailors or matrons, thus giving ocular demonstration that I am a man of experience. This done I felt more and more like emigrating, and took the necessary steps thereto of which you shall hear when I write again.

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

Abt. H. Lindsay vs. Charles W. Peoples. M. & T. Hunt vs. Charles W. Peoples. Justice's Judgment level on Land.

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

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court at office the 3d Monday of November 1842.
Pr adv 85 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

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

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

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

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said court, at office the third Monday of November, 1842.
Pr adv 85 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.—A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailments—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swollen or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

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

Elizabeth Hayworth vs. Eli T. Hayworth and others. Petition for Dower.

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

Witness, John M. Logan, clerk of our said court at office this third Monday of November 1842.
Pr adv 85 44-6 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

JUST received a quantity of pure English CALOMEL, warranted genuine. Also, BLUE MASS, (from Apothecary Hall, London.) Sulp. QUININE—French. Together with a general assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES**, which will be disposed of at reduced prices, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the sign of the golden mortar. D. P. WEIR, October, 1842.

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

White Lead, Turpentine &c.—A QUANTITY of the best Dry White Lead, Spirits, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Wine, Black Leather Varnish. For sale one door south of J. & R. Sloan's.

WOOL CARDING MACHINES FOR SALE.

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

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

A. E. LYNN, Greensborough, N. C. November, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.—I have purchased several of the above machines, that have proved good and are giving general satisfaction. Rockingham, N. C.

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

ALEX. M. SEARCY.

HEADACHE.—Dr. Sloan's Headache Remedy will effectually cure such headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy. For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW'S EXpectorant will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, Coughs and Colds, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy.—Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINE: RESTORER OF THE BLOOD.

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

To specify some of these diseases: Diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Decline, Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Gravel, &c. The Restorer together with the *Depurative Powder* are invaluable, and the most safe remedies for Bilious, Scarlet, and Typhus Fever, Fever and Ague, &c.; and after the use of a few doses of the Medicines, a degree of benefit will be perceived, and even when all other remedies have been proved ineffectual. Full directions for the treatment of Fevers are given in Doct. Kuhl's Pamphlet, page 14 and 15.

The Restorer of the Blood, which does not contain a particle of mercury, nor of any other metal, compresses in a small compass the essence of Roots and Herbs, and the Juices of Fruits, mostly of the tropic zone; and many years experience has pointed it out as being most efficacious in the above mentioned diseases. It is of an agreeable smell and taste, and is in its action so mild that it may be given with the greatest confidence to the weakest old man, or the tenderest infant. It is equally powerful, and will effect a cure at one time of the year as well as another. The Restorer acts by a mild depurative of the blood, and the other secretions of the body, thus destroying and removing the primitive causes of the disease, restoring the activity of the blood, the stomach and liver, and all the other organs of the frame. In all the diseases mentioned, the Restorer, is the chief remedy. Those who are additional or secondary medicines are required, will be found stated in Dr. K.'s Pamphlet, with directions for their use.

Price per bottle: pint \$1 50; quart \$3.

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

Price per bottle: pint \$1 50; quart \$3.

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

Price, fourth of a pint \$1 50; half pint \$3; pint \$5.

GOLD MINE BALM.—For Bilious and Nervous Affections, Bowel Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, Winds, (Flatulence,) Coldness in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Colds, Flu, & Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Treatment of Bowel Complaints, Flux, and Diarrhea.—The dose of the Gold-mine Balm for grown persons is 80 drops, in a little water, or gruel; for children less, to be taken three times a day. If the disease is very obstinate, take besides the Gold-mine Balm, one or two doses of the Restorer daily. It cramps or spasm in the stomach, embrocate with the Aromatic Extract.

The diet is of great importance. Oatmeal gruel, barley water, rice, &c., in short, all that is slimy and mild is recommended. The patient has to abstain from all heating food and drink; especially he has to avoid all vegetables, and fruits, beer, cider, spirits, wine, milk, and every kind of acid, and the cure will be very soon effected. Price per vial, 50 cents.

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

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

JAPAN OINTMENT, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer. \$1.

BENGAL OINTMENT, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer. \$1.

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

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

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

AGENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA
Dr. N. L. Stith's drug store, Raleigh.
Brannock & Woolen, Wentworth, Rockingham.
James Brannock, Waterloo, Guilford.
Hargrave, Gaither, & Co., Lexington, Davidson.
Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury, Rowan.
J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro, Randolph.
Price, Dickinson, & Co., Yanceyville, Caswell.
James R. Callum, Milton, do.
S. Perry, Kernersville, Stokes.
C. C. Henderson, Lincoln.
B. Oates, Charlotte.
J. F. & C. Phifer, Concord.
James I. Hone, Pittsboro, do.
J. & R. SLOAN, Agents, Greensborough 28-ly.

BALDNESS.—Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on it, or never try it. Remember this always. For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, and so forth, are cured by ROOF'S SPECIFIC; and Powdered horses entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

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

ALBRIGHT & SON have just received their **FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**

consisting, in part, of COTTONS, CASHMERE, Cambric, Kentucky Jeans, Super Kerseys, Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Winter Vestings; black, brown, red, cream and scarlet colored MERINOS; red, green, white and yellow FLANNELS; assorted R. B. BLANKETS, DOMESTICS, &c. Also, a good supply of Hardware & Cutlery, Crockery, &c. cheap for cash, or to punctual customers. Oct 6, 1842.

SPOONER'S HYGEIAN OR HEALTH MEDICINES:

The Best and Cheapest Family Medicines in use. THESE MEDICINES are the result of a life of study and experience. The Proprietor warrants them to effect a cure when taken according to directions. They comprise the Hygeian or Health Pills; the Hygeian Tonic, or Health Bitters—to restore the debilitated or broken down constitution; the Uterine Pills, to cure those painful difficulties and diseases peculiar to women; and the Ague Pills, to cure intermittent Fevers and Agues.

At the West and South, the Ague Medicine is effecting some of the most wonderful and astonishing cures.

For all disorders of the stomach and bowels—bilious complaints—diseases of children—fevers—nervous and sick headache—general debility, &c., the Health Pills is a perfectly certain and absolutely pleasant remedy.

The Hygeian Tonic works like a miracle to strengthen the feeble and revive the sickly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the above medicines, for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS, Greensboro, N. C.

DR. LIN'S GALBANUM MACHINE SPREAD STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

These Plasters, greatly improved, and having the preference of all others, are warmly recommended by all doctors as invaluable for all invalids having pains in the Breast, Back, or Side. WEAKNESS and LAMENESS are relieved at once by their use, and the parts restored to strength and a natural warmth and health. Any person wearing one of these Plasters will be astonished and delighted at the comfort it affords. Those threatened with LUNG COMPLAINTS should never trust themselves a day without wearing a Plaster. It removes the irritation of incipient Consumption from the lungs to the surface of the body, and draws off the internal affection. So in LIVER COMPLAINTS, and COUGHS, and COLDS, Children with Whooping Cough should always have one, to prevent the cough settling on the lungs. Their excellence will be understood by all on a trial.

For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.
For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

THE BALE HEADED AND OTHERS.—Does any know a neighbor or a friend who has been bald, and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One whose coat collar was covered with dandruff, though brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely? Or one whose hairs at early age were turning gray, who now has not a gray hair? Children whose heads are covered with scurf—whose hair would not grow, that are now growing the fullest crop of hair? Some causes must be known to most persons. Ask them the cause, and you will be told, these things have been done by the use of the BALM OF COLUMBIA. Of twenty years growth in this article, its demand increasing annually some hundred per cent., though when discovered not opposed by any thing for the same purpose, now assailed by almost numberless mushroom trash preparations that will ruin the hair if used to any extent. Can more than these facts be wanted—refer to the recommendations by a list of names of respectability unequalled by any other article. Look at these things—buy this article. Stay and preserve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies, attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using it as the only article really fit for the toilet. Long hair is very apt to fall out. Ladies, use the Balm of Columbia in time to save yourselves the disgrace of baldness by neglect of your persons.

It is your duty, as moralists, to preserve the beauty of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.

Have you a Cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!

Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to day!—To-morrow may be too late.

Have you a Cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.

For this plain reason—That in the thousand cases where it has been used, it has not failed to relieve.

For sale in Greensboro' by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

JAYNE'S Expectorant, Jayne's Vermifuge, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Swain's Vermifuge, Weaver's celebrated Worm Tea and Salve. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, Sative Pills for Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, &c.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with Lin's BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. [See Dr. Lin's signature.]

DOCTOR O. C. LIN.
For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsborough by D. Heatt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

DISEASE A UNIT.

Impurity of the BLOOD the only Disease.
HOW simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are all the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty worlds which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

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

The bowels for instance are restive—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs, and Colds are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such diseases will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility produces impurity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip-joints, headache, &c., &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Brandreth Pills.

Small-pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or virulent according as the blood be charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fracture, bruises, &c., &c., produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in the bowels, these humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas, were the Brandreth Pills used daily, after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilations, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood; the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or secretory excretion the fibres and opens the ulcers.—Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it doesn't get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, an unnatural enlargement, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the Brandreth Pills the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Attract then the impurities of your blood to your bowels with Brandreth's Pills, and you will be as strong and healthy as the life within you is capable of sustaining.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M.D.

The following persons are agents for the above medicine. J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro'. J. B. McDade, Chapel Hill. Young & Bailey, Mocksville. John Husey, Davidson Co. J. M. A. Drake, Ashboro'. Wm H. Brittain, Summerfield. J. H. Siselfoff, Midway. E. & W. Smith, Alamance. Wood & Neal, Madison. Jones W. Burton & Co. Leaksville. J. Johnson, Wentworth. J. & R. Gibson, Germantown. E. Shober, Salem.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, in compliance with a request from the Board of Trustees for the Caldwell Institute, the subscribers will not sell goods to students on a credit, unless they are personally acquainted or have a satisfactory reference. J. & R. SLOAN, April 30, 1842.