

loathe it, for my days are vanity." I know the God's decree of death down the bravest form, and calls it to return to earth, but man's sinfulness is a longer weaves the winding sheet of souls, and lays them in the urn of the second death.

And now, in conclusion, it only remains for each to ask, in which number must I be classed? Is mine an house in which not one is dead, dead in trespasses and sins, dead to life's noblest uses, dead to society's imperious claims, dead to eternity's brightest hopes, and Christ's precious promises? Let us rouse up to more holy effort; for then only may life be pronounced real. If we wear out our days in sloth, and neglect of God's commands; if the tears that Jesus shed, do not save us from ignominious ease, and luxurious indulgence, so opposite to his example, who avoided no danger or sacrifice for our sake; and bore his cross, that ours might be lightened; then do we refuse to look to Christ as our model. O, may his entreaties persuade, his doctrines convince, his precious sufferings constrain us, to follow the example of his divine life now; and when, at the decree of our heavenly Father, the last messenger glides over our thresholds, let not one dead be found. Then, in place of the great cry that went up from Egypt, may the exultation be heard, of corruption fast changing into glory; may the only cry on our feeble lips then be, Death, there is no one for thee here; I have found life in Christ; and I am going to the enjoyment of it in the Father's love.

TEXAS AND SLAVERY.

The Richmond Whig in an article on the subject of "Texas and Slavery," lays down the following proposition:

"If Slavery is perpetuated in Texas, the North will dissolve the Union, before it will consent to the annexation; if Slavery is abolished there, as we feel confident it will be, then the SOUTH will dissolve the Union, rather than submit to such an overwhelming acquisition of strength to the non-slaveholding interest in the Federal Government."

The Whig then goes on to say:

"The horns of the dilemma are equally fatal. There is only one way to escape this most menacing danger, and that is to leave Texas to herself; and if we could have any influence with our countrymen, it should be devoted to beseech them to dismiss now and forever the thought of incorporating her with this Union! She is an empire in territory—as large as Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York united—with a delicious climate and gloriously fertile—able to support a population of 30 millions at least, and to defend her liberties against a world in arms. Let her take her own stand among the nations of the earth, in any form and with what institutions she pleases; but let her not sink this Union and the splendid experiment it is making for the promotion of the happiness and liberty of the world. Let all the advantages of our alliance, our friendship and our trade be hers, a community of intercourse, of a common parentage, and common principles; but let us consider this Union as something too sacred to be squandered by the indefinite expansion of territory and the incorporation of incongruous elements.

"For ourselves we regard the annexation of Texas as fraught with disaster to this country, that we had rather the American People, had to encounter in hostile conflict Bonaparte and the army of Italy. The last would be but a temporary and vanquishable evil! the first would be one whose unhappy effects no sagacity could foresee, no wisdom guard against, and no valor repel. It would literally be embarking on a vast ocean of experiment, without a rudder to steer by, or a compass to ascertain your position.

"We have now Country enough and too much. Our patriotic affections are already diffused over too wide a surface. Sparta had not a territory so large as the county of Albemarle! Nor Athens larger than the notorious county of Madison! Yet these two little States by intellectual superiority and discipline, not merely held the world in awe, but are transmitted to all posterity as the brightest examples of what man can achieve, when he is free and enlightened.

"Let England, if she can, establish a controlling influence in Texas. As friends of the human race, we do not object to it. She cannot so much advance our interests, as by conferring upon Texas the love of justice, of law and liberty, which so prominently distinguish Great Britain."

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.
The bill of complaint of John R. Brown, Jesse Cox and wife Malley, Minerva Ann Elliott, Samuel Elliott, John R. Elliott, Sarah Ann Elliott, Malsey Jane Elliott, and Franklin Z. Elliott.

against
Absalom Harvey and wife Edith, Brazilton Brown, Absalom Dollarhide and wife Charlotte, Nancy Hendricks and Zuri Brown.

Whereas the complainants have filed their bill of complaint against the defendants in Randolph county of equity, alleging that they and the defendants are the heirs at law of Samuel Brown dec'd, and tenants in common of ten tracts of land in said county which descended to them as the heirs of said Brown, and praying that said lands may be sold for the purpose of partition among them; and it appearing to the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State,—it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the defendants to appear at the next term of the court of equity, to be held for said county on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, clerk and master of said court, at office in Asheboro on the 4th Monday of March, 1843.
166 pradv \$5 60 J. WORTH, c. m. e.

\$75 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber some weeks since, a yellow negro man named Hardeen, but is believed to be harbored and protected in the county at this time, having been lately heard of. It is thought there are intentions of aiding him to a free State or coaxing him off and selling him. He is about twenty-eight years old, middle size or rather under, is left handed, has one thumb a little disfigured by a stroke with a hammer, being a blacksmith, stutters a little, has one tooth out next to one of his eye teeth; is very crafty and sensible, and would pass, with his color and appearance, for a free negro; his clothing &c. would perhaps be changed if described. I will give fifty dollars reward for his apprehension and delivery in any jail so that I get him, and twenty five dollars for the apprehension and delivery in jail of any white person or persons, harboring, aiding or taking him off.

E. W. OGBURN, P. M.
Oxbridge, Guilford county, N. C. April 20, 1843. 124

15,000 LBS. IRON.—announced 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

COMMUNICATION.

GEN. JACKSON.

Extracts from a work entitled "Chronicles of the Nineteenth Century," a veracious history written and published in the year of our Lord 2842, by Fiducius Fidelis, A. M.

About the year 1830—as near as we can ascertain from histories now extant, and from traditions handed down through the shadows of a thousand years—a celebrated Catawba chief called Andrew Jackson held the chief office in the ancient Republic of North America: He was elected President or Dictator—then synonymous terms—by acclamation; which was nothing more than the citizens universally and simultaneously extending their hands towards heaven and bawling at the top of their voice, "Hozzi for Jackson."—In what manner a person of his birth, color, habits and education attained the supreme command of that republic, is a matter of curious enquiry: Half Indian and half Spanish, he possessed all the cunning and bravery of the former with the bloodthirstiness and perfidy of the latter; born and raised in the wilds of Florida, he possessed the endurance of the Indian and Spanish tribes with spirit of partial civilization of the republican settlers: inured to the camp he there learnt the wiles and stratagems of war with which he afterwards astonished all North America. Without principle or object he fought where pay was best—a mercenary soldier: Crime followed in his footsteps and marked his path with blood. He first joined the ranks of the Spaniards and battled against the aboriginal armies of the soil—acquiring the title of *Don*; next he fought in the ranks of the Indians against the Spaniards and North Americans; hence his title of Chief or Captain. His prowess and stratagies at length becoming so well known he was adopted by the republicans and contended against his former friends. Being also successful with these last he rose to the distinction of General, which is the next office in grade to Dictator.

It was in one of his campaigns here that he gave evidence of his uniformly sanguinary disposition by the execution of some soldiers of the American army with two other persons of notoriety—Brister and Butternut; these last, without the shadow of reason, he peremptorily ordered to be shot. The soldiers who had volunteered for a certain period and who had served that period were about returning to their homes when he had them arrested, tried by a court martial and shot; at each of these executions he gave his *ipse dixit*, which translated means "yell or whoop." This was the yell of exultation, for there were three kinds—the yell of command—the yell of exultation and the yell of whoop of war; these were so fierce and unearthly that it chilled the blood of all who heard. And historians say that like "Roland's horn in Roncesvalles' battle" it rived rocks and was heard thro' all the neighboring provinces.

The North Americans or "white skins," as they were sometimes called in derision, having subdued all their internal enemies by the aid of their renowned leader, were preparing to live in peace under the shelter of their shanties and log cabins, when the torsion of war sounded from a foreign enemy. This enemy residing beyond an extensive sheet of water termed, in that day, the "herring pond," was a prosperous and powerful people. They inhabited the Island of Briton or Britain—were of large stature compared with our present diminutive race, and very warlike. They accused the Americans of fishing over half way the "pond" and this was the point of difference between the two nations. There was the famous and populous City of Orleans in the republic situated at the mouth of the Missouri river which does not now exist but whose site is supposed to be covered by the Texan channel, and whose once thronged streets are now occupied by slimy reptiles and other creeping things: This city it was not possible for an enemy to approach but by a narrow peninsula on the southern side; and here was necessarily the point of attack by the Britons. But Don Andrew Jackson, with unparalleled sagacity, dug extensive ditches and threw up breastworks of cotton-bags and timber across this peninsula which made it altogether impassable even without a living opponent. In the annals of warfare never was there a more shrewd device or a course dictated by better judgment: The only criticism that could justly be referred to this plan, was, that he had not retired and left the Britons to be foiled by natural obstacles without any risk to his own men. He of course defeated the enemy with little effort and was soon after chosen Dictator as before explained over distinguished and eminent civilians—native Americans too. It was a few months after the battle just related, he manifested his overbearing disposition by imprisoning three Americans, or "white skins" as he called them. The news of peace between the Britons and this nation had sometime arrived and the British fleet had made its way nearly half way over the herring pond on their return home, when three American gentlemen named Louvaller, Hal and Dick wishing to testify their joy in their own way, determined to give a great ball or dance. The General told them they must perform a war dance after the manner of his country if they performed any at all; but they, either not knowing their man, or ignorant of the dance, or being too firm to bow the knee to a despot, refused obedience to the *ludio-spanish rule*; when he, dressed in his battle "brief authority" and wishing to "play his tricks before high heaven," immediately threw them

into prison, and would have taken their lives but for his late advancement by their own countrymen.

Illiterate and incapable of performing civil transactions himself, he called around him a cabinet (so called) of automatons worked by secret wires according to his own wishes, who daring not contravene, implicitly obeyed his mandatory *ipse dixit*. Each one of these had a narrow circular plate affixed round his neck, with this inscription "My Dog," signed, A. Jackson: If these, as some of them did once, ever thought for themselves or expressed their own opinion, the illustrious Don would apply the anterior part of his foot to the posterior part of their bodies—a mode of salutation common in those days—and send them by a sudden impulse from the palace; they would then turn round, thank him for his courtesy and retire to their shanties. Five of these automatons, Van Jorum, Eathon, Branchio, Cloun and Iram were co-laborers of this cabinet: an unfortunate difference arose between the two first with their chief, on the one side, and the three last on the other. The chief gave his mandatory *ipse dixit* that the families of Branchio, Iram and Cloun, should associate with Van Jorum's paramour Mrs. Eathon and thereby make his cabinet a family as well as political unit. They replied that their families had some claim to decency, virtue and morality, and they could not obey his wishes; more especially as such compliance had nothing to do with the transaction of public business. This was enough. He severed the wires that connected them together, and *suluted* them, while they, with many bows of deference, retired. No sooner had the General, Don, Chieftan or Hero as he was diversely called, ascended the Dictatorial chair, and reorganized his automatic cabinet, than savage like he laid rough hands on all the wise institutions of his predecessors. The good advice and judicious measure of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton and Adams—men held in some estimation in the earlier days of the republic—were slighted off and disregarded: Indeed they were accused, by implication of being Federalists, Tories, Traitors, and had they lived in the Don's time, would have been immediately executed by this intolerant personage. He professed great love for the people, and they, in return, being very generally rude and uncultivated, placed the most implicit confidence in him—confidence, even to the most abject submission. Hence he was styled the high priest of Democracy; and however paradoxical it may be to say the republic was governed by a Dictator, it is nevertheless true. Vaunting themselves the most free nation under the sun they were ruled with the most despotic sway. "Perish commerce" "perish credit" "I take the responsibility" were the maxims on which he acted. He pulled the check wire connected with the automatic treasurer—seized the monies of the treasury, where it was by Congress deposited, and placed them in his own pocket exclaiming, "behold! I take the responsibility."

He conceived the singular idea that Congress—who were to execute his will or to transact any business dictated to them by him—should do without a record: He accordingly stationed there Tom Benton, previously a co-laborer of his in deeds of blood—a convict of theft, and a man of gigantic frame who commanded the members in the chief-tain's name to obliterate the Journal; which edict was forthwith executed in the following manner: he procured a quill from a large goose, a sagacious bird; and in those days emblematic of Democracy—made a pen of said quill and with it drew black lines over the records of Congress. The Hon. (honest?) Tom Benton, like his illustrious master, unable to write, had to perform the deed by illegible marks. Henceforth from the example of these great prototypes, ignorance became the criterion of worth and prerequisite to advancement; and Congress transacted all business in pantomime—by winks, blinks, nods, stamps and a peculiar placement of the facial muscles. It was interesting to look upon this strange scene—this anomaly of free government.

There was the Bank of the United States located in the renowned City of Athens, which afforded the best currency in the world—and which was sometimes called "Nick's bank," from the supposition that it was conducted by diabolical or supernatural agency. It gave a circulating medium to the public much more convenient than the barter of stock and the products of the soil; yet from an innate aversion to every institution, civil and rational, the mighty chief speedily destroyed it: He went to the bank—seized the notes, for no one dared to resist him—tore them into infinitesimal pieces, and scattered them to the four winds of heaven. At this daring exploit, as well as at every other he performed or ordered to be enacted—that easy and credulous people exclaimed, "Bravo the General!" "Bravo the Don!" "Bravo the Chieftain!" "Bravo the Hero!" But the lust to shine or rule begins to wane when the energies of nature become chilled by the advance of age. Tired at length of the adulation of the "white skins," he resolved to retire, although the people would willingly have made him perpetual Dictator: He did not resign, however, without graciously condescending to provide for them a successor in the person of Van Jorum, formerly spoken of in this history. Each automaton of the cabinet was desirous of receiving the falling mantle of the Dictator: but he determined to subject them to a whimsical but rather severe ordeal: He ordered that they should hang themselves by the nose, unsupported, from the back of the Chair of State, and he who hung longest, should occupy it. One declined the operation—

another had a stubbed nose turned up at the post like that of a bull dog or an Irishman, and slipped off immediately; another having considerable weight of corporeosity, sunk from the chair with some injury to his nasal promontory: but Van Jorum having a crooked, long nose, and being a light agile form, won the Dictatorship easily; he hung ninety-six hours two minutes and fifty five seconds precisely, without eating, drinking or sleeping, and could have hung to this day, it is supposed, with sufficient refreshments. From this transaction originated the phrase "*Omnia nasa suspendit adnaso*," "he hung all things," or "hung always by his hooked nose." This man, whose character will be given in another chapter, was declared victor and duly installed; when the noble Don retired to his wigwag in the State of David—providence of Tunser, "leaving that great people prosperous and happy."

RANKIN & McLEAN have received their entire stock of *Spring and Summer Goods*, consisting in part of the following articles:
Prints, a large assortment, all qualities
Printed Linens, Gingham, Cambrics
MUSLINS—plain, plaid, striped, figured, Swiss, mall and Jaconet.
Blue, black and fancy colored Silks
Lawn and silks for bonnets
Shawls and mousseline de lains, plain and satin stripe
Silk and shawl dress Hockets and Ties
Silk, linen and cotton Pocket Hockets.
Silk cravats, satin and bombazine Stocks: plain and fancy
Mansellets, Valencia and silk Vestings
Bosoms and Collars
Georgia nankeens, Rowan casimeres and cotton Pongees
Grass Linens, brown linens, plain and drill
Merino Cloths & Casimeres, black & fancy colors
Blue, black and invisible green cloths
Bleached and brown Sheet and Drilling
Russia Sheet, colored Drilling
Fur and palmated Hats, Caps, Bonnets
A good assortment of Shoes
Crockery, Cutlery, Medicines and Dyestuffs
Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting
Hock-kiss, lining and Morocco skins
Wied and iron Hones
30 kegs Nails and Brads from 4 to 20
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, wood buckets, &c.
5 doz. English & Dutch mowing Scythes
2 doz. " " grain
20 doz. pair trace and halter chains, several qualities.
also Log Chains
3000 lbs. Laguna and Rio Coffee
Several qualities of Teas
20 kegs No. 1 White Lead, 200 lbs. Putty
1 tier Rice, 1 sack each Ginger, Spice, Pepper
Paper, books, ink, &c.
Powder, Shot, Lead, &c., &c., &c.
We believe our Stock of goods is hardly inferior to any found in the place. We are anxious to sell, on reasonable terms, for cash or a short credit to punctual dealers—though we do not pretend to buy or sell lower than our neighbors, or to sell articles at half prices. Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods. Call and see; we hope you will not be disappointed.
May 12, 1843. R. & M.



At the old and well known stand for
Coaches, Barouches, Barges, Sulkeys,
&c. &c. in Greensborough.

HOPKINS & ROSE continue to carry on all the various branches of the carriage-making business in such style as cannot fail to please, and on such terms as are adapted to the present times. As we have on hand and are constantly making of well selected materials the various articles in our line of business, known or called for in our southern market; and in order to secure the best style of finish in connection with the faithful execution of the work, we have in our employ workmen from the north, familiar with the most fashionable and extensive manufactures in the United States. We are anxious to maintain a character for good work only, and in order to secure to the purchaser in every case qualities of elegance and strength, we give our personal attention to the work, whether in executing special orders, or for general sales; seeing the work done, we make no statements at random, and are prepared to give such recommendations as can be relied upon with safety. We do not hesitate to invite comparison of our carriages we make with those of any other establishment north or south.
Orders from any distance will be promptly attended to and care taken to meet the peculiar wishes of our customers, so that they may have the worth of the money expended, without discount for disappointment or dissatisfaction.
N. R. All repairs done with the shortest notice at the lowest price.

GREAT TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
THERE will be a Washingtonian Temperance Convention held at Moore's Chapel on Saturday the 17th of June, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of making some regulations for the advancement of the temperance cause. A delegation is particularly requested from every society in Guilford to attend and furnish the number of members belonging to their Society, &c. All persons are invited, whether members or not, to attend with us at that time. Those who favor us with their attendance shall be comfortably provided with food and lodging, and plenty of cold water to drink.
May 26, 1843.
Thomas Edwards, Wm. E. Edwards, N. H. O. Wilson, Wm. W. Wicks, William Walker, [Cor. Committee]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, MONTGOMERY County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1843. Louisa Louder ex James Louder. Petition for Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louder, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot and Fayetteville Observer, for 3 months, notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk of said Court, at office in Asheboro on the 4th Monday of March, 1843.
166 pradv \$5 60 J. WORTH, c. m. e.

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 credit, unless they are personally acquainted or have a satisfactory reference.
J. & R. SLOAN.
April 20, 1842.

EAST INDIA HAIR BYE colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not colour the skin.
For sale in Greensborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Smith, in Hillsborough by D. Hewitt, in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry, in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents, the above are the only Agents.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the Store formerly occupied by Wm. Kerr, on west street, 3 doors west of the courthouse and opposite the postoffice, has received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, an entire new and fresh stock of Goods, which will be sold lower than goods have ever been sold in Greensboro previous to this Spring. The following may be enumerated as part of his stock and prices:
Blue and black Casimeres
A good assortment of Satinets, from 40 to 75 cts
Figured and plain silk, satin & Marsailles Vesting
Red, white and green Flannels
Super, plain and fancy linen Drillings, new article
Fancy and plain Cambrics
Blue and fancy colored Jeans. Yellow Nankeen
Georgia Nankeen, from 62 1/2 to \$1.12 for 10 yds
Kentucky Jeans, from 25 to 50 cts, for best
Domestic, Manchester and Earham Gingham
Tickings, Checks, and Plaids, from 8 to 16 1/2 cts.
for best

74 and 84 brown and damask Table Linen
Bleached and brown Holland, from 18 1/2 to 31 cts.
Red and Blue Bordering & Toweling new article
A large assortment Irish Linens and Lawns, from 30 to 75 cents.

Canvass and Padding
Plain moussin de laines, assorted colors
A large assortment of Prints, from 7 1/2 to 25 cents for best.

Furniture Prints from 5 to 18 1/2 cents
Salvages and black tabby Velvets
Ladies' fancy silk Handkerchiefs and Ties
Ladies' fancy French Cloak, entirely new pat'n
Rich striped Shawls and Silks for dresses
Linen cambric Hockets, assorted, from 25 to 75 cts
Black fillet veils and bonnet lawns
Bonnet, cap, satin and mantua Ribbons
Plain cross-barred jack-muslins and cambrics
Plain and fig'd Swiss muslins
Black and white Bobinets
Artificial flowers, assorted
Black and white thuel and green braish for veils
Thread edging, entirely new patterns, half price
Ladies black and cold kid and silk Gloves
Ladies silk Mitts, from 10 to 50 cts
Gentlemen's kid, L. sic, thread, silk, cotton and Berlin Gloves

Shirts, Collars, Bosoms and Suspenders
Satin and fancy Stocks and Cravats
A large assortment of Hosiery and half Hosiery, from 12 1/2 to 37 1/2 cts

Handsome assortment Cotton Fringe, half price
Silk and cotton Umbrellas—Sewing Silks
Spool Cotton. Linen and cotton Tapes.
Thread, Buttons, &c.

Besides a great variety of other staple Goods which cannot be enumerated, and will be sold exceedingly low.

I am also receiving a large stock of *Hardware and Cutlery*, assumed to suit the people generally; and also a very heavy stock of *GROCERIES*, which will make the people open their eyes when they see the prices and see the quality—

Good brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.
Coffee from 10 to 12 1/2 cts.
Lost Sugar from 11 to 16 cts.
Indigo, good quality, 10 cts. oz.
Ginger 12 1/2; Spice, do; Pepper do.
Nails 7 cts. and less by the keg.

I have a very general assortment of Goods usually kept in retail stores, which will be found very low. I do not put these prices down for the purpose of making a run on any of my neighbors—it is because I expect to stock closely to the Cash System, as I have left the smart of crediting goods years gone by, and consider fully the old adage that the minkie expense is better than the slow shilling. Give me a call before you go elsewhere, and I will guarantee you shall not be disappointed.
April 26th, 1843. W. J. McCONNELL.

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.
The bill of complaint of John Lambert, Henry Lambert, Joseph Lambert, Elvira Hobson, Polly Hobson, Joseph Hobson and John Hobson.

against
John Lambert and John Lambert, administrators with the will annexed of John Lambert deceased, Mary Lambert, Joshua Craven and Sally his wife, Eli Lambert, Jesse Lambert, Louis Pouchie and Polly his wife, Eliza W. McCall and Martha his wife, Daniel Lambert, Ramsom Craven and Nancy his wife, Eli Craven, Lucinda Craven, John Brady and Rosanna his wife, Lydia Craven, and Isaac Craven.

In this case it appearing to the court that several of the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot notifying the now resident defendants to appear at the next court of equity to be held for said county at the courthouse in Asheboro on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed against them by the complainants, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. Worth, clerk and master in equity for said county, at office in Asheboro the 4th Monday of March, 1843.
164 pradv \$5 60 J. WORTH, c. m. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity, April Term, A. D. 1843.
Gurly R. Stanley,

vs.
Samuel Stanley & others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Gabriel Willets and Elizabeth his wife, Isaac Channess and Rebecca his wife, Anson Stanley, Ira Stanley and Isaac Stanley, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for them to appear at the next term of this court, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1843, to plead answer or demur to the petition in this case filed, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.
15-6 Pr. fee. 85. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

NOTICE.—It is now about 18 months since I commenced business, and having never in the time made any thing like a call upon my friends and customers for the payment of their accounts, &c., I would now respectfully remind them that money is needed to make a Spring purchase of Goods, and hope they will without fail call and cash their accounts, or close them by note where this cannot be done. Cash of course could be preferred.
W. R. D. LINDSAY.
March 8, 1843.

NOTICE.—The creditors of John Beard are again notified to file the amount of their claims with the undersigned as trustee, in three months from this date. Any person failing to comply herewith will forfeit his interest in the funds raised by the sale of said Beard's property by virtue of a trust to me executed for the benefit of his creditors.
JOHN WORTH, Trustee.
April 26th 1843. 124

AUGERS & GIMBLETS.
J. & R. Sloan, agents for the sale of Edging's celebrated Angers & Gimblets, have on hand a large assortment of the various sizes. Orders for any articles manufactured by Mr. Edging's left with us will be promptly attended to.
37-47. October 22.

Foreign.

Great Agitation in Ireland—Troops pouring in—Threats of a resort to arms—Riot in Manchester, &c.

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston on Thursday, June 1, having left Liverpool on the 19th ultimo.

An alarming fire broke out in Union street, in Liverpool, the day the Acadia sailed. An explosion of saltpetre had taken place in one of the buildings.

The agitation of the Repealers in Ireland is becoming very alarming to the British Government. Tens of thousands are congregated under the Repeal Standard, and the country is in the same fearful state of agitation as in 1829. To arrest this disorganization, the Duke of Wellington to the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention, the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force, if necessary. Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assailants, and, in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict. Troops are daily pouring into Ireland.

The great "R-peal" meeting on the Curagh of Kildare was held on Sunday. It is stated that about 70,000 or 80,000 men were present.

A tremendous riot took place at Manchester on the 15th. The brick-croft of Messrs. Pauson and Hentley was entered by a body of men, principally brick-makers, who fired upon the hands in the yard, wounding several of them, and destroying 94,000 bricks. They avowed it was their intention to have murdered the principals, but they had previously left. Two or three months previously, several of these men had been discharged.

A seizure of 400 bales of manufactured goods, imported by the house of Baring & Brothers, in the ship Niagara, from Boston, has been made at St. Katharine Docks.

The Gazette de France contains the details of a frightful accident to 50 workmen employed on the fortifications of Mont Valérien who had been hurried by the falling in of a large bank of earth. None of the sufferers had been taken out alive.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

BALSAM & MORING having rented the shop formerly occupied by Wm S. Gilmer, propose carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage and confidence of the public generally, with the promise to give ample satisfaction. They have made arrangements to get regularly the Philadelphia quarterly report of Fashions; and will insure all garments, given them to make, not only to fit well but to be well put together. It is deemed unnecessary as well as arrogant by them to enter into a general puff of themselves and their advantages. Suffice it to say that their work will not be done by apprentices or women, but by themselves or competent and genteel Northern workmen.

Greenborough, April 1st, 1843.

SPRING SUPPLY.

The largest and cheapest assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Dyestuffs

ever offered in Greenborough, at the

sign of the Golden Mortar, one door south of J. & R. Sloan's Store.

Physicians will find it to

their advantage to make their purchases of the subscri-

ber as he will warrant every article he sells as being of the

best quality, and at rates that cannot fail to please. Their orders will be promptly and accurately complied with, and forwarded to any part of the State they may desire.

Medicines put up especially for Family use, in quantities to suit each purchaser, with the proper directions on each package. They are prepared principally by himself, and can vouch for their purity and official strength. Heads of families and others are respectfully requested to call and examine his stock.

To those who are favorable to the Botanic Medicine, he can furnish them with Powell's best No. 6, Composition Powders, and vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters.

VARNISHES, OILS, &c.—Best Copal Varnish, Japan ditto, Book Varnish, Castor Oil, Olive oil, Lamp oil, Putty.

Gillett's best Steel Pens.

Ever-pointed Pencils—silver cases.

Hair Brushes of sup' quality; Tooth ditto

Lemon Syrup; Port Wine, in bottles

50 bottles Sulp. Quinine, at \$2.50 per bottle

30 lb. best English Castrol—warranted

Carpenter's Ex. Buchu

" " Pinkroot

" " Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla

Jayne's Expecto-rant, do Vermifuge

" " Carmine Balm

Indian Hair Dye, for coloring gray, light or red hair a

beautiful brown or jet black, without staining the skin

Swain's Panacea, Thompson's Eye Water, &c. &c.

For sale by D. P. WEIR.

May 3d, 1843.

SARSAPARILLA. Comstock's Compound Extract.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can

exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Com-

stock's you will find it superior to all others. It does not

require puffing. For sale in Greenborough by J. & R. Sloan,

in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt,

in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry,

in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents; the above are the only Agents.

1 doz. Foster's Corn Seythes, 2 doz. German Seythes

2 doz. do. Grass do. 1 do. Bramble do.

1 doz. Seythe Snaths 1 doz. Rowland's Spades

1 doz. Rowland's Shovels 1-2 doz. Ditching Spades

Just received and for sale by

April, 1842. J. & R. SLOAN.

HEADACHE. Dr. Spoin's Headache Remedy will

effectually cure sick headache, either from the

NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it

with great joy. For sale in Greenborough by J. & R. Sloan,

in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt,

in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry,

in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents; the above are the only Agents.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS positively cured

and all rheumatic muscles and limbs are restored

to the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Elixer and

Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name

of Comstock & Co. on it. For sale in Greenborough by J. & R. Sloan,

in Raleigh by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt,

in Oxford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry,

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 ap-

plication. It acts like a charm. Use it.

For sale in Greenborough by J. & R. Sloan, in Raleigh

by Dr. N. L. Stith, in Hillsboro' by D. Heatt, in Ox-

ford by Geo. F. Taylor, in Lexington by J. P. Mabry in

Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents; the above are the only Agents.

50 KEYS NAILS from the Cooperville Factory, S. C.,

a superior article, for sale by

November 13. J. & R. SLOAN.

E. P. Nash's Piano Fortes.—As the best evidence the subscriber can possibly give of his own opinion, as to the superiority of the Piano Fortes which he offers for sale, and in order that others may have an opportunity of testing the matter, he proposes to place them upon trial in the parlors of such persons as may be desirous of supplying themselves with articles of the kind.

The postponement of a positive purchase of any instrument whatever for a few months, to give the different makers a fair trial, would at least do the purchaser no harm.

A line addressed to the subscriber, at Petersburg, Va., would answer just as good a purpose every way as a personal interview, since he takes upon himself the risk of selecting and guaranteeing to please in every respect.

A large assortment always on hand. Upwards of 300 have been sold by him, without ever selling a bad one.

E. P. NASH, Petersburg, Va.

TO MILL OWNERS.

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

W. R. D. LINDSAY

January 10, 1842.

THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, June 10, 1843.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Col. Barringer and Gen. Edney have both published cards, in which they propose to submit their claims to the decision of a Convention to be composed of a delegate from each Captain's district and to assemble at Davidson college on the 4th of July.

Col. Barringer states that he believes the Convention which nominated him expressed fairly the wishes of a large majority of the whig party; yet with two whig candidates in the field, if defeat was not certain, success was at least doubtful; and success in a new district, especially in the present crisis of affairs, he considers all-important and paramount to every other consideration but honor; he will therefore cheerfully submit to the nomination of the proposed convention.

Gen. Edney says the proposition for the Convention on the 4th of July is just such a one as he has all along contended for: he objected to the former one, because he believed the free people of the district had not been sufficiently advised with or consulted.

Both gentlemen will continue to canvass the district, for the sake of the cause, until the result of the people's convention is known.

DEATH OF NOAH WEBSTER.

It is with a sorrow almost fatal that we chronicle the death of Noah Webster—the man that made the Spelling-Book. He died at his residence in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 25th of last month, in the 55th year of his age. He tarried long, very long, in this world—lived a life of usefulness, benevolence and goodness—and has left the impress of his intellect upon more minds than any other literary man of his or the preceding age.

Although he was successfully engaged, all his life, in arduous literary pursuits, and attained the highest honors of one of the most celebrated northern Colleges, our respect and affection for his name is founded upon his Spelling-Book. Where is the man in America, not past the meridian of life, in whose earliest and happiest recollections Webster's Spelling-Book is not associated? Except the Bible, it has been the only national book we know of. The constant companion of your childhood, while it informed the head it influenced the heart aright. Its lessons, and the very appearance of its pages—its rows of words, and old familiar pictures are as indelibly fixed upon the memory as your mother's face.

The biographical notice below is from the New Haven Herald:

Dr. Webster was born in West Hartford, on the 16th of October, 1758. He was a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a member of the Colonial Council from its formation and subsequently Governor of Connecticut.

Noah Webster entered Yale College in 1774. In his Junior year, in the time of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, he volunteered his services under the command of his father who was captain in the alarm list. In that campaign, all the males in the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time. Notwithstanding this interruption in his studies Mr. Webster graduated with high reputation in 1778. During the summer of 1779, he resided in the family of Mr. afterwards Chief Justice, Ellsworth at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1781. Subsequently, he engaged in the business of instruction, and being strongly impressed with the defects of such books as were then used in elementary schools, published in 1783, at Hartford, his "First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language." The great success of this work, and of others of the same class prepared by him, is well known. Mr. Webster early became a political writer. His first publication in this character was at Hartford in 1783, when the State was agitated on the subject of half-pay for life to the Revolutionary army. For a series of papers in the Connecticut Courant, under the signature of "Honorus," he received the thanks of Gov. Trumbull in person, and was highly complimented by other gentlemen of distinction. At various other periods of public excitement and difficulty, the aid of his pen was solicited by those who were best acquainted with his full and correct information on questions of public interest and his ability to explain and defend his own views.

His "Sketches of American Policy," published in 1784, his writing in favor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in defence of Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Mr. Jay, had great influence on public opinion, and were highly appreciated. Various other topics during the same period were publicly discussed by him. In 1793, he commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now called the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator. Mr. Webster removed to New Haven in 1798, and in 1807 entered on the great business of his life—the compiling of a new and complete Dictionary of the English Language. This work he presented amidst various difficulties and discouragements, and published the first edition of it in 1828. In the preparation of this Dictionary he was led to investigate to a great extent the subject of Etymology, and the relations of various languages to each other. This Dictionary has been more favorably received than, as is believed, the author ever anticipated. His other publications are too numerous to be particularly mentioned here. Dr. Webster formed no opinion without investigation, and such opinion on any subject as appeared to him, after full consideration to be correct, he never feared to express. He strongly loved his country, and was a patriot of the Washington school. He lived and died in the faith of the Gospel. For the last forty years of his life, though he had been long before a diligent student, he devoted his time to literary pursuits with an ardor rarely seen in any country, and especially in this. His study was his home; his books and pen his constant companions; and his knowledge to the last was constantly on the increase. When such a man is taken from life, "much learning dieth with him." Dr. Webster had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health till within a few days of his death.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The public journals are commenting a good deal upon a late publication concerning the annexation of Texas to the Union, addressed "to the people of the free States," and signed by John Quincy Adams and twelve other members of the late Congress. The address in question declares that the project of annexing Texas to the U. States is seriously entertained at the South, and that the attempt will be made at the next session of Congress. It quotes from a report of the legislature of Mississippi, and from a speech of Mr. Wise in 1842, &c., to show the views of Southern people—that the object is to give strength to the South by perpetuating and extending slavery under the jurisdiction of our national Government. We extract the following passage from the address, as indicative of the sentiments of the people of the free States on this subject:

"We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character as deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States 'ought not to submit to it,' but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe, for a moment, that they would become participants in any such subtle contrivance for the irredeemable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to be come extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave-trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

A grand reason, with us, against the annexation of Texas has ever been the sufficient extent of our territory, and a desire to keep within prudent limits the representative principle, already diffused over a rather unwieldy extent. In addition to this it would not be the part of sound discretion to disturb our ancient boundaries and relations, when the inevitable result is so apparent—the arousing of the bitterest feelings of our northern countrymen, if not a breaking up of our internal peace forever.

The reader is referred to some remarks copied into this paper from the Richmond Whig.

TYLERISM AT THE MINT.

Green W. Caldwell, late democratic member of Congress from the Lincoln district, has been appointed Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in place of Burgess S. Gaither, removed. The horse chestnuts and multicaulis trees planted and nurtured by the classic Col. Wheeler, under the golden reign of Martin the "Follower," seemed fast to cast their shadows upon diverse masters of differing politics. Now we do not care three straws who holds this office (so he be an honest and competent man;) but this last appointment is to be looked upon as still further evidence of the gross treachery of President Tyler to his party.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

There has been a late arrival, at New Orleans, from Mexico. The first instalment of the Mexican indemnity, due to the United States, of \$270,000, has been paid, and was to be shipped on board of the U. States brig of war, Dolphin, which vessel was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. This sum was obtained by a forced loan from a number of the rich capitalists of Mexico.

A NEW POSTOFFICE has recently been established in the western part of Hawfields, in Orange county, known as *Ruffin's Mills*, of which Dr. James A. Craig is Postmaster.

ANGER.

Gently stroke an angry rettle,
It will sting you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of wit,
Soft as silk it then remains.

'Tis the same with vulgar natures;
Use them kindly they rebel;
But be harsh, as nutmeg-graters,
And the rogues will use you well.

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

Sept. 1842.

RANDOLPH SPECIAL COURT.

ASHMORE, June 3, 1843.

Messrs. Editors: The Special Term of Randolph Superior Court is just over; and I cannot withhold the expression of the general approbation of the people at the result. It was feared by some of the advocates of the bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, authorising special terms of the Court in those Counties where the business required it, that the result would not be so favorable as the friends of the Act expected. These fears arose from several reasons; among others were these—that the Court would be held at an extremely busy season of the year, when neither parties, witnesses or jurors would be likely to attend.

In the instance in this County every thing has worked well and much to the general administration of the public justice of the country. Governor Morehead appointed Judge SETTLE to hold the Term of the Special Court. The Judge was ready to open the Court at the appointed hour, and, what is remarkable at this season, a more prompt attention in jurors has never taken place. The Judge treated the Term as emphatically a business Court; he was prompt in attending at the early hour of 9 o'clock; had the Court opened and continued in Court until nearly sunset each day—a severe trial on any man, these long days. The parties, with a peculiar promptness were ready for trial; and I have never seen more business despatched in the same length of time, and generally with more satisfaction.

Owing to the thronged state of the Docket, the costs, in many instances, had become the principal subject of controversy, and the delay was tantamount to a denial of justice. Conscious of these evils, the Judge, Bar and parties seemed to avail themselves of the opportunity of relieving suitors of these inconveniences, and went to work in good earnest: the Docket was cleared by Friday noon, most of the causes having been tried and but few continued; and the jury and other persons in attendance on the Court dismissed to their farms.

Judge SETTLE presided among his old friends and acquaintances, greatly to their satisfaction; his opinions were promptly delivered; and generally satisfactory; there were no appeals taken to the Supreme Court. The business in this County is now brought down to about a reasonable week's work for a business Judge. I hope the Special Term of the Courts in other counties will prove as useful and satisfactory as the one in this County.

Yours respectfully,

RANDOLPH.

Politics, in this country, though often derided and loudly talked against, and much condemned, are a part, necessarily, of the concern of every man; because they are made to operate upon the laws, and the pursuits, and the business of every citizen, and, because they affect the governments of the Nation and the States so as to touch the pecuniary condition, social happiness and general welfare of the whole community. Hence, every good citizen does, and must feel an interest in the parties and politics of the country—and every republican is more or less a party man;—taking sides with one or the other of the political parties, and enlisting his wishes and hopes in the success of the division which he espouses. And it is all right and proper that this should be,—for the public good.—No citizen is too humble to be beyond the reach of evil measures, and none too high to be elevated above the fear of a bad government. Nor is there any quarter or section of the whole land which can escape from the effects of wrong measures pursued by those in authority. The knowledge of this fact stimulates to zeal; and the only requisite wanting is, that this zeal should be tempered with prudence and conducted by discretion. In high party times, there is always danger of imprudence and rashness; of strife and bitterness. But a little reflection enables all reasonable and honorable men to calm down their passions or their feelings, and, admitting their own imperfection, impels them to do justice to the motives, and excuse or forgive the errors, of their opponents. It is a part of the duty of our station as citizens of a Republic, to tolerate all differences of opinion, whilst we, with independence, assert and maintain our own. But the greater abstinence from care as to the politics of our country, ought not to be encouraged and cannot be excused. No man can wrap himself up in his self-sufficiency or selfishness, and say, "let the world wag on—it cannot injure me." He is wanting in love for his neighbors and affection for his country when he ceases to feel an interest as to those who are to administer the Government, or what is to be the policy of the nation. So to act is to prove, in some sense, recreant to his obligations. To every one is given in charge—"We quid detrimenti Res publica capiat," and we should all faithfully, to the best of our ability, keep and fulfil that charge.

Alex. Gaz.

The Presbyterian Assembly.—The board of education in the Old School Assembly, reported that the number of new candidates to be educated for the ministry has been 104, making the whole number aided by the board 1830. Thirty-three of the candidates have finished their course of study, and are now entering on the active duties of their ministry, and a number have been licensed to spend another year in study. The receipts during the year have been \$29,104 16. The disbursements, \$29,646 48. An effort was made to take up the subject of "marrying a deceased wife's sister." It was so taken up and discussed. But a subsequent motion to lay the whole subject on the table, prevailed—68 to 64. On Wednesday the Assembly separated, to meet at Louisville on the third Tuesday of May next.

The New School disposed of the subject of domestic slavery by a virtual declaration, that as a church, they had no right to interfere with the subject. The various resolutions upon the subject, thus, one after another, receiving the go by. After some business of a local nature had been done, and a short time spent in devotional exercises, the Assembly dissolved on Saturday.—Phil. Cour.

Married.

In this place, Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. D. Pasley, Mr. JOHN HAGOOD to Miss REEVA WOOLLEN.

In this county, on Thursday evening, May 25th, by William Kirkman, Esq. Mr. NATHAN GARTON to Miss NANCY LEADENBAE.

BETHESDA FEMALE

SCHOOL.—The next session of this school will open on the 1st Monday in July, (next month) under the instruction of a young lady from the State of New York. She is commended as highly qualified to give instruction in all the branches of female learning. This school gives a thorough education, the place is remarkably healthy, and the morals of the pupils are carefully cultivated from the Bible. JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C. June 6th, 1843.

Q-T The Hillsboro' Recorder and Raleigh Register copy twice.

Salt of Lemons.

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

Also, Essence of Lemon, for sale by

D. P. WEIR.

FAMILY FISH FOR SALE.—I shall receive in a day or two from the Albemarle Sound (via the Roanoke) 44 half barrels of Shad, Roe and Cut Herring, which I will sell low for cash. J. A. MEBANE.

June 10, 1843-1844.

Quick Silver.

JUST received a supply of Quick Silver which will be sold low at the sign of the Golden Mortar.

D. P. WEIR.

CIGARS, of an approved kind, for sale at the Drug Store, by the box or dozen. D. P. WEIR.



FURNISH YOUR HOUSES.—The subscriber keeps at work, at the shop opposite Townsend's, where any and every article to furnish a dwelling may be had at prices to suit the hard times. He keeps on hand or makes to order—

Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables;
Splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus, with Marble or Mahogany Tops;

Secretaries and Book Cases, of all kinds;

An assortment of Bureaus, of every price and quality;

Splendid Mahogany Chairs five cushioned seats;

do. do. Rocking Chairs, "

Plain and splendid sofas, settees, &c.

Wardrobes, Tables, &c. &c. &c.

In fact every article of Cabinet Furniture that can be

manufactured either in a Northern or Southern establish-

ment, from the cheapest Birch and Walnut to the best

Mahogany and Marble finish. Every article of Furni-

ture warranted in every respect. Some fine specimens

of work on hand—call and see it.

Walnut, Birch, Maple and Poplar lumber, well seasoned—country produce—or cash—taken in exchange

for furniture. PETER THURSTON.

June, 1843.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1843.—F. H. Shuman, agt. B. C. Fear at Salem, against William East: Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William East is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenborough Patriot, a newspaper published in Greenborough, notifying the said William East to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead, otherwise judgment by default will be granted against him and the property levied on condemned to the use of plaintiff.

Witness, Francis K. Armstrong, Clerk of Surry Court

by Court at office the 2d Monday in May, 1843

Pr adv \$5 17-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG clk.

M. T. HECLA COTTON MILLS.—Greenborough.

WOOL CARDING.

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

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

April, 1843.

COME AND SEE.—We are receiving our supply of Spring and Summer Goods—a complete and well selected assortment—offered to our old friends and customers and the public generally at prices low enough to correspond with the hard times.

