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## THE RELATIONS OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

A TALE.

From the French of the Comte de Sarrasin.

BY HALL GRANDGENT.

The caliph Marouf-al-Raschid, who was a great walker, was passing, one evening, through the streets of Bagdad, accompanied by his grand vizier Giafer. His walk was almost ended, and the caliph was complaining that he had not met with a single adventure during the whole evening.

At that very moment he heard some one weeping and groaning. He advanced towards the place whence came the sighs and complaints, and saw, by the light of the moon, a young man seated in front of the shop of a shoemaker. The caliph addressed the young man: "Why do you weep?" The young man answered, "My joy or my tears, my pleasures or pains, what do they concern you? Were you the caliph himself, you could not give me what is necessary to render me happy."

The caliph smiled and said: "How do you know that I am perhaps more powerful than you think? I am perhaps an envoy of the prophet, who comes to assist and console you."

"Ah! if you are an envoy of the prophet," replied the young man, "it is another matter altogether, and you should know what you ask of me; you should know that I am in love with the beautiful Ageh, the daughter of a poor shoemaker like myself, and that she refuses me because she has a father, a mother, brothers, uncles, cousins, while I have none of all these. He says he cannot give his daughter to an unknown person, to a man without relations. In effect, signor, I came into the world I know not how, I was born I know not where, I am son of I know not whom. The prophet has doubtless told you all that. A poor shoemaker found me one fine evening at his door, where, without doubt, my mother had left me; he has brought me up, taught me his trade, and, at his death, left me his shop. It is now six months, signor, that I have been seeking to discover who are the authors of my days, without the least success; and yet I must have some brothers, uncles, or at least cousins, since every body else has."

The naïveté of the good Adib greatly amused the caliph, who said to him: "Brothers, uncles? It would perhaps be difficult enough to procure them; but as for cousins, he tranquil: I will procure them for you of every possible degree."

The young man, well satisfied with this promise, followed the caliph, who conducted him to his palace and caused him to be clothed in a magnificent dress.

When all this was done, the caliph said to Giafer: "You are now disgraced for eight days; I exile you to one of your country seats; and you, Adib, I make you my grand vizier; endeavour to fulfil this important function with wisdom and fidelity." "I will do my best," replied Adib, prostrating himself with his face to the earth. "When the poor shoemaker, my adopted father, wished to teach me to make shoes, I did not even know how to thread a needle; but he said to me: 'Courage, my child; with a little good will and custom, a man may learn any trade.'"

The next morning, every one at court knew the disgrace of Giafer; he was accused on all sides; from all parts of the empire complaints rose against him; the courtiers, those to whom he had done a little ill, but above all those to whom he had done much good, came to felicitate the caliph on this act of justice.

The caliph, on seeing the baseness and cupidity of these men, in calumniating the virtues from which they had now nothing more either to fear or to hope, could not help exclaiming:

"O men! how worthy of contempt are you!—And you wish that kings should count you for something? He who despises you, most knows you best; he who treats you under his feet, need not reproach himself; do we experience remorse when we crush reptiles?"

"The reflection is not very philanthropic; but we must not accuse the eastern despots for their bad opinion of mankind; they judge them by those by whom they are surrounded."

Soon the new vizier was surrounded by a great number of friends as was Giafer the evening before. All that he says is sublime, all that he does is admirable, all that he desires is accomplished, all that he loves is amiable, all that he does not love is odious. "By Mahomet!" said he, "this is indeed a very pleasant thing! Yesterday I was at the feet of every body; to-day, every body is at my feet; yesterday, I made slippers; to-day, every body is desirous of kissing mine."

On the very first evening of his nomination, the vizier received a petition from one of the richest inhabitants of Bagdad, who called himself his relation, and gave him one of the best places in the empire.

"Ah! ah!" said Adib, "there is a relation already; very well; the caliph has kept his word; there is nothing like the good place of a vizier to find the relations that we have lost." He sent for the petitioner, and said to him: "I desire to profit by the favour of the caliph to raise my family as high as possible. You say you are my relation; I am very glad of it on your account and my own; but prove to me that you are so, for I now hear of you and of our relationship for the first time in my life."

The petitioner then proved that he had a great-grandfather named Adib, endowed with much wealth and many virtues. "Was he rich and powerful?" did he play any role in the state?" "A very great role, signor; he was very rich, and consequently very much respected." "How many children did he leave?" "Two." "Did they marry?" "Yes,"

signor; each had two children who were married in their turn, and who also had two children each, among whom, without doubt, was your illustrious father." "Oh! I have no doubt of it; I see perfectly that you know my illustrious genealogy. I have only a slight observation to make upon what you have told me: I ought to have shared in the inheritance of this rich ancestor, and I have never received a drachm. I know that I am of the younger branch, and that it was formerly despoiled by the elder branch, of which you are at present, my dear cousin, the only heir. The fortune of our common ancestor could not have been less than a thousand purses; I only demand the half of them for my share." "But, signor—" "You will be acknowledged as my relation only on this condition." "I swear—" "Five hundred purses, or we are not cousins." "I cannot—" "There is nothing wanting but this little proof to establish our relationship in a direct and positive manner: it is a trifle; but, to make all short, I must tell you I am occupied only with my family; it is then just, before all, that my family renders to me what is my due."

Early the next morning, the petitioner arrived with the five hundred purses. Adib embraced him affectionately, called him a hundred times his dear cousin, and promised that before eight days he would give him the government of Khorassan—"Yes," said he, "I swear by Mahomet, that at that time you shall be governor, or I will lose my place of grand vizier."

The cousin, enchanted with this promise, went and related his good fortune to every body. He did not speak of the five hundred purses that he had given; persons who receive fine promises never boast of all that they cost them; besides, hope is a divinity that counts money for naught. He celebrated everywhere the affectionate manner with which the vizier received his relations. This soon opened for Adib a crowd of cousins, in the most elevated ranks of society.

To the second relation who presented himself he said: "Not the least doubt; we are relations and very near relations. I know all the titles that you have mentioned to me. Have you never heard that our two grandfathers had a terrible lawsuit together?" "Yes, signor, I remember—" "That yours was wrong in this affair, is it not true? But as he was much more wealthy than mine, he was right before the tribunal of the caliph, and mine was entirely ruined. I desire to have this proceeding revised; and as I am more rich and powerful than you, I will have my revenge, at least if you will not repair by a little sacrifice this revolting injustice. The suit lost by my grandfather cost him four hundred purses; I am willing to pass over it for half this sum. Give me only two hundred purses; I will give you clear of the expenses of the processes and the interest."

He said to another: "I remember very well all that you tell me. Your titles are incontestable.—You must have read that one of my ancestors placed in the hands of one of yours the sum of one hundred thousand *tomans*, so much confidence had he in the integrity of this relation, who passed for the most honest man in Persia." "Yes, signor, I recollect the circumstance very well." "You see that I have all the anecdotes of my family at my fingers' end; but you are perhaps ignorant of what has become of the hundred thousand *tomans* placed in the hands of your ancestor?" "I believe that—" "You believe that—my dear cousin; but I, I am sure that—I have never received any thing of this deposit, which you have doubtless inherited. Therefore, I pray you to restore me a sum which is legitimately my due; you will in this manner repair an injustice which, were it known, would certainly injure the reputation of our family, whose probity has heretofore never been doubted."

Adib accompanied these discourses with many fine promises, and swore to all his relations that, in eight days, he would grant them all the places and ranks that were suitable to them, or he would lose his situation of grand vizier.

In a short time he found so many cousins, that he was embarrassed with them. But to all those whose titles could be questioned, he said: "You are rich, you avow that our common ancestor has always been rich; I must then have experienced on your part a great injustice, since, without the magnificence of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, who knows how to distinguish merit wherever it is found, I would be forced to beg my bread, or to earn it by the sweat of my brow."

There was, perhaps, some reply to make to this argument; but as money was the best of all, in a few days Adib saw himself possessed of a considerable fortune.

He then sent for the father of the beautiful Ageh, that he might order a pair of slippers. When the old shoemaker, Rustaf, learnt that he had been chosen to have the honour of making the vizier's slippers, he was ready to die with joy; so little a thing is required to cause the death of a man!—He arrived at the palace of the vizier, after having dressed himself in his best clothes, and put on a turban entirely new. He entered a magnificent apartment, where Adib was at that time, surrounded by a hundred persons, richly clothed, reclining on ottomans and smoking aromatics. Rustaf trembled like a leaf shaken by the wind. He cast himself on his knees at the door of the apartment, and advanced in that position to the feet of the vizier, whom he dared not look in the face, and who negligently stretched out his leg to him without saying a single word. When Rustaf had measured him for a pair of slippers, Adib begins to speak, and, dismissing his valet, addressed him thus: "You have a daughter, Rustaf?" "Yes, magnificent signor." "Is she handsome?" "Yes, signor, at the service of your highness." "She loves it, said a young man named Adib?" "Alas, signor—" "Who is this Adib?" "A poor wretch, signor; an idle, lazy vagabond, who will all his life be nothing more than the most miserable of shoemakers." "I, however, had some inclination to take him to make my shoes." "Ah! signor! but your magnificence would have had slippers!" "This Adib, of whom you speak so ill, has he any other faults?" "They are innumerable, signor; but even were he

without faults, I could not give my daughter to an unknown person, without relations—"Without relations! Hold! raise your eyes and look around you; these are all the relations of Adib."

The old Rustaf looked with amazement around the apartment; but when he saw so many great nobles, magnificently clothed, he believed that the grand vizier was mocking him: he tremblingly lifted his eyes, and recognized Adib. At this unexpected recognition, poor Rustaf fell to the ground, exclaiming: "Allah! Allah! I am lost!"

This exclamation caused Adib and all the spectators to burst into peals of laughter. "No, no, Rustaf, you are not lost," replied Adib; "you are my father-in-law, if you find my circle of relations numerous enough. Go then immediately and bring your daughter; I will order the caliph to come and celebrate this marriage in my palace; to-morrow, perhaps, it will be too late; for he who has relations to-day, may have them no more to-morrow."

I will not paint the joy and surprise of the beautiful Ageh; from the daughter of a poor shoemaker, she became at once the wife of the man that she loved, and of a grand vizier! Her love and her vanity were equally satisfied; and those persons who are not sufficiently sensible to know the enjoyment of love, are always sufficiently so to appreciate those of vanity.

The marriage was celebrated with a magnificence worthy of the rank of the exalted bridegroom.—The ceremony was followed by a sumptuous repast, to which all the relations of the vizier were invited. Nothing, to believe them, was more beautiful in nature than the charming Ageh. Verses were sung in her praise; she was compared to the hours, only that the hours had not so many charms. In this increase lavished by the tenderness of his relations, Adib also received his tribute of praise. He was the greatest of all the viziers that had ever before held the reins of government: he was the first politician in the world. They did not know which they should most admire, the elegance and delicacy of his wit, or the depth of his genius and the extent of his knowledge. They already gratified him with the title of *great*, they already celebrated the glory of *Adib the Great*. Even the old Rustaf was not forgotten, and the flattering poetry finds means of making something of him: so much power has poetry! so ingenious is the tenderness of relations in important circumstances!

Whilst this interesting and numerous family were abandoning themselves to so lively a joy, and giving themselves up without reserve to the sweet effusions of confidence and friendship, a messenger from the caliph was announced. None of the relations doubted that this messenger brought some magnificent present; their curiosity was on the stretch. The messenger was introduced; he advanced with a grave step, drew a paper from his pocket, imposed silence on the assembly, and reads:

"From the Commander of the Faithful, the great Haroun-al-Raschid."

At these formidable words, the guests prostrated themselves with their faces to the earth, and the messenger continued:

"I, Haroun-al-Raschid, representative of the Prophet, I have been pleased to name Adib my first vizier, after having disgraced Giafer; now, it is my pleasure to recall Giafer, and to disgrace Adib and all his family. Let him then abandon a post for which he is not made, and return to the dust from whence I have taken him."

After the reading of this dreadful decree, the guests rose and looked around them with astonishment and stupor. All their hopes were destroyed; they could not now have those fine appointments upon which they had so confidently counted. The disgrace of Adib carried with it that of his whole family. He no longer had any relations; it was now who will not be one; and in a twinkling the hall was deserted; its only occupants were Adib, who burst into laughter, old Rustaf, who trembled, and the beautiful Ageh, who wept. Adib laughingly remarked: "You are much astonished, my dear friends! Just now, my palace was filled with relations, who celebrated my praises and loved me to distraction, and now not a single one remains; fortune lent them to me, and fortune has taken them again. I was a vizier of circumstance, and I had relations of circumstance; but, thanks to Mahomet and my own wit, these relations have given me many others, who will console me for their loss, who are very numerous, and who will never abandon me at need. Do you ask where are these good relations of whom I speak? In my coffers, my dear friends, in my coffers. I have at the least two hundred thousand *tomans*, and these cousins are more solid than the others who have just left."

## Definitions of Terms, &amp;c. in the Arts and Sciences.

A Science is a system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending its doctrine, reason, and theory; without any immediate application of it to the uses of life.

An art is a collection of rules and precepts for doing a thing with certainty, ease, and accuracy. Science is knowledge in theory; Art is knowledge in practice. Botany is a science; Gardening an art.

The arts are divided into Liberal and Mechanical.

The Liberal Arts are those that are ingenious, and cultivated without any immediate regard to the profit arising from them; as poetry, music, and painting; rhetoric, grammar and sculpture.

The Mechanical Arts are those wherein the hand and body are concerned more than the mind, and which are cultivated for the sake of the profit arising from them: as cabinet making, ship-building, turnery, weaving, masonry, and the like; popularly known by the name of Trades.

The principal Sciences are theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence, physics, Rhetoric, grammar, poetry, and mathematics.

Theology is the science which instructs us in the knowledge of God, and Divine things, and teaches us the manner in which we should serve our Creator.

Religion is that worship and homage which man owes to God, as his Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer.

Religion is founded on the existence of a Supreme Being, who requires the love, service, and adoration of his creatures.

Philosophy, properly speaking, is the Science of Wisdom; or, it is the employment of the human mind in examining and explaining the nature, modifications and effects of matter, the principles of morality, the operations of reason, and the properties of abstract or immaterial things. This last, is called metaphysics.

Physics, or Natural Philosophy, treat of the nature or modification of matter, and explain the various phenomena of the material world.

Mechanics is a science which considers motion and moving bodies, their nature and laws, with the effect of mechanic powers and their various combinations, in the constructions of machines or engines.

Hydrostatics is that science which treats of the weight and action of fluids.

Hydraulics teach us how to estimate the swift and force of fluids in motion. All water works, mills, pumps, &c. come under notice of hydraulics.

Pneumatics treat of the mechanical properties of elastic or aerial fluids; such as their weight, density, compressibility, and elasticity.

Electricity, or the electric fluid, is an exceedingly subtle fire which pervades all nature, and produces the most singular and extraordinary phenomena.

The Aurora Borealis is an extraordinary, luminous meteor showing itself in the night after a dry season, chiefly in the northern parts of the atmosphere; and hence, they commonly give it the name of northern lights, or *streamers*.

## Letter from an Old Married Woman to a Sensitive Young Lady.

You do your husband injustice, dear child, if you think he loves you less than formerly. He is a man of a violent active temper, who loves labor and exertion, and finds his pleasures in them; and as long as his love for you furnished him with labor and exertion he was completely absorbed in it. But this has, of course ceased, your reciprocal position, but by no means his love, as you imagine,—has changed.

A love which seeks to conquer, and a love which has conquered a few totally different passions; the one puts on the stretch all virtues of the hero; it excites him on from triumph to triumph, and makes him think every root of ground that he gains a kingdom. Hence it keeps alive and fosters all the active powers of a man who abandons himself to it. The happy husband cannot appear like the lover; he has not like him to fear, to hope, and to desire; he has no longer that charming to it, with all its triumphs, which he had before, nor can that which he has already won be again a conquest.

You have only my dear child to attend to this natural and inextinguishable difference, and you will see in the whole conduct of your husband, who now finds more pleasure in business than in your smiles; nothing to offend you. You wish, do you not—that he would sit still with you alone on the mossy bank in front of the grotto, as he used to do, look on our blue eyes, and kneel to kiss your pretty hand. You wish that he would point to you in loverly colors than ever those delights of love which lovers know how to describe with so much art and passion; that he would lead your imagination from one rapture to another. My wishes at least for the first year after I married my husband went to nothing short of this. But it will not do; the best husband is also the most active and useful member of society; and when love no longer demands toil and trouble,—when every triumph is a mere repetition of the last—when success has lost something of its value along with its novelty,—the taste for activity no longer finds its appropriate food, and turns to fresh objects of pursuit. The necessity for occupation and for progress is of the very essence of our souls; and if our husbands are guided by reason in the choice of occupations, we ought not to protest because they do not sit with us so often as formerly by the silver brook or under the beech trees. At first I too found it hard to endure the change but my husband talked to me about it with perfect frankness and sincerity. "The joy with which you receive me" said he, "does not conceal your vexation, and your saddened eyes try in vain to assume a cheerful look; I see what you want,—that I would sit as I used to do on the mossy bank; hang on all your steps, and live in your breath; but this is impossible. I would bring you down from the top of a church steeple on a rope ladder, at the peril of my life, if I could obtain you in no other way; but now as I have you fast, as all dangers are past and all obstacles overcome, my passion can no longer find satisfaction in that way, what has once been sacrificed to my self-love ceases to be a sacrifice. The spirit of invention, discovery and conquest inherent in man demands a new career.—Before I obtained you I used all the virtues I possessed as steps by which to reach you;—but now as I have you, I place you at the top of them, and you are the highest step from which I now hope to ascend higher."

Little as I relished the notion of the church tower, or the honor of serving as the highest step under my husband's feet, time and reflection on the course of human affairs convinced me that the thing could not be otherwise. I therefore turned my active mind, which would perhaps in time have been tired of the mossy bank, to the domestic business which came within my department; and when we had both been busy and bustling in our several ways, and could tell each other in the evening what we had been doing, he in the field, and I in the house or the garden, we were often more happy and contented than the most loving couple in the world.

And, what is best of all, this pleasure has not less as after thirty years of marriage. We talk with as much animation as ever of our domestic affairs; I have learned to know all my husband's tastes, and I relate to him whatever I think likely to please him out of Journals—whether political or literary; I recommend books to him, and lay them before him; I carry on the correspondence with our married children, and often delight him with good news of them and our little grandchildren.

As to his accounts I understand them as well as

he, and make them easier to him by having mind of all the yearly outly which passes through my hands ready and in order; if necessary I can send in a statement to the treasury chamber, and my hand makes as good a figure in our cash-book as his.—We are accustomed to the same order, we know the spirit of all our affairs and we have one aim and one rule in all our undertakings.

This would not have been the case if we had played the part of tender lovers after marriage as well as before and had exhausted our energies in asseverations of mutual love. We should perhaps have regarded each other with enmity, and have soon found the grotto too hot, the morning fatiguing. We should have longed for visitors, who when they came would not have been amused and would have wished us away. Spoiled by effeminate trifling, we should have wanted to continue to trifle, and to share in pleasures we could not enjoy; or have been compelled to find refuge at the card table,—the last place at which the old can figure with the young.

Do you not wish to fall into this state, my dear child. Follow my example and do not torment yourself and your excellent husband with unreasonable exactions. Don't think however, that I have entirely renounced the pleasure of seeing mine at my feet. Opportunities for this present themselves far more frequently to those who do not seek, but seem to avoid them, than to those who do allow themselves to be found on the mossy banks at all times, and as often as it pleases their lord and master. I still sometimes sing to my little grandchildren, when they come to see me, a song which in the days when his love had still to contend with all sorts of obstacles used to throw him into raptures; and when the little ones cry "Ancora! ancora! grandmama," his eyes will fill with tears of joy. I asked him once whether he would now not think it too dangerous to bring me down a ropeladder from the top of the church steeple, upon which he called out as vehemently as the children, "O Ancora! grandmama, ancora!"

P. S.—One thing my dear child, I forgot. It seems to me that you trust too entirely to your good cause and your good heart (perhaps too a little to your blue eyes,) and do not aim to try to attract your husband anew. I fancy you are at home just as you were a week ago in society at your excellent G—, where I found you all as stiff and silent as if you had met only to tire each other to death.—Did you not observe how soon I set the whole company in motion? This was merely by a few words addressed to each, on the subject I thought most agreeable or most flattering to him. After a time the others began to feel more happy and at their ease, and we parted in high spirits and good humor. What I did there I do daily at home. I try to make myself and all around me agreeable. It will not do to leave a man to himself till he comes to you, to take no pains to attract him or to appear before him with a long face; but it is not so difficult as you think child, to behave to a husband so that he shall remain forever in some measure a lover. I am an old woman, but you can still do what you like; a word from you at the right time, will not fail of its effect. What need have you to play the suffering virtue? The tear of a loving girl says an old book, is like a dew drop on the rose; but when it lingers on the cheek of a beloved wife, it is a drop of poison to her husband.—Try to appear cheerful and contented, and your husband will be so; and when you have made him happy, you will become so, not in appearance but in reality.

The skill required is not so great. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it.—As soon as you are cheerful, you will be lively and a lot of every moment will afford you an opportunity of letting fall an agreeable word. Your education which give you an immense advantage, will greatly assist; and your sensibility will become the noblest gift that nature has bestowed on you, when it shows itself in affectionate assiduity, and stamps on every action a soft, kind, and tender character instead of wasting itself in secret seppings.

The Debtor.—The man is in debt; he is obliged to look in the face people, and perhaps poor people, whom he cannot pay: It is a situation infinitely irritating and mortifying. We are a people, I know, to a proverb reckless, at least about plunging into it; but no man can be in it, and find the situation an easy one. No man can, without passing, I had almost said through worse than purgatorial torments, become callous to the demand for payment. It turns the whole of life into a scene of misery and mortification—makes its whole business and action a series of sacrifices and sufferings. Home itself—the last refuge of virtue and peace—the very home that has lost its independence in its splendor, that is not protected from the intrusive step and contemptuous tone of the unsatisfied creditor, has lost its charm. It is no longer a sanctuary; and is but too likely to be forsaken for other resorts. Many a man, not only in the city but in the country, has gone down in character and self-respect, in virtue and hope, under the accumulated weight of these overwhelming embarrassments.—Dewey.

A beggar asked a bishop for a penny—the bishop refused. He then asked for his blessing, which the bishop very readily consented to accord. The beggar reflected a moment, and concluded he would not take it, "for," said he, "if it were worth a penny you would not give it to me."

"I shall be forever indebted to you if you will make me a suit of clothes by Saturday night!" "Heaven forbid!" replied the tailor.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

"Boy why don't you go to school?" "Because, sir, daddy is afeared if I learn every thing now, I shan't have nothing to learn when I go to the academy."



# A FAN FOR FANNING, AND A TOUCH-STONE TO TRYON, CONTAINING An Impartial Account of the Rise and Progress of the much talked of Regulation in North CAROLINA.

No. III.  
In the western, and southern Provinces, they know not of the Government of Towns by Selectmen, &c. Nor of choosing Jury-Men, the Sheriff of the County summoning whom he pleases, in all the County, for that service; hence it is that County Courts are places of great concourse, People from all parts of the County flocking thither, some for the Business of the Court, others for Trade, and many for sports and diversions—Therefore proper places for collecting the sense of the Body of the People, as well as for doing such Business as concerns the whole. And this gives us the reason of the Conduct of a number of respectable Inhabitants in Orange County, who form'd the Address, mention'd in No. II, and, at an Interior Court, some time in the Summer of 1766, read it in the audience of all the People, and presented it to their Representatives, and to the Magistrates of the County. I chuse to give the Address in their own words, that the reader may see and judge for himself of what spirit they appear to have been, that they were not all Fools, and Madmen, having a mischievous Design against the Government, as has been often said by Fanning, &c.

THE ADDRESS.  
"That great good may come of this great design'd evil, the Stamp Law, while the Sons of Liberty withstand the Lords in Parliament, in behalf of their true Liberty, let not Officers under them carry on unjust oppression in our own Province; in order thereto, as there are many evils of that nature complain'd of in this County of Orange in private amongst the Inhabitants, let us remove them—Or if there is no cause, let us remove the jealousies out of our Minds. Honest Rulers in Power, will be glad to see us examine this matter freely—And certainly there are more honest Men among us than Rogues; yet Rogues are harbour'd amongst us sometimes almost publicly.

Every honest Man is willing to give a part of his Substance to support Rulers and laws, to save the other part from Rogues; and it is his Duty, as well as his Right, to see and examine whether such Rulers abuse such Trust; otherwise, that part so given may do more hurt than good.

Even if we were all Rogues, in that case we could not subsist, but would be obliged to frame Laws, to make ourselves honest. And the same reasoning holds good against the notion of a Mason-Club.

Thus the Justice must be desired by all, or the greatest number of Men, yet when grievances of such public Nature are not redress'd the reason is, what is every Body's Business is Nobody's. Therefore the following proposals are offered to the public, viz. Let each Neighbourhood throughout the County meet together, and appoint one or more to attend a general meeting on the Monday before next November Court, at a suitable Place, where there is no Liquor, (Strong Drink); at which Meeting let it be judiciously enquired into, whether the Freeman of this County, labour under any abuses of Power, or not; and let the same be notified in writing, if any are found, and the matter freely conversed upon, and proper Measures used for amendment.

This method will certainly cause the wicked Men in Power to tremble; and there is no damage can attend such a Meeting, nor nothing hinder it but a cowardly, dastardly Spirit; which if it does, at this time, while Liberty prevails, we must mutter and grumble under any abuses of Power, until such a noble Spirit prevails in our Posterity; for take this as a Maxim, that while Men are Men though we should see all those Sons of Liberty, who have just redeemed us from Tyranny set in Offices and vested with Power, they would soon corrupt again and oppress, if they were not called upon to give an Account of their Stewardship."

Thus did a number of Freeholders, Inhabitants of Orange County, in the name, and by the consent of the People in general, solicit their Representatives, &c. to meet their Constituents, that they might have an opportunity of mentioning their jealousies, and of telling wherein they thought themselves aggrieved; proposing, that if it should appear necessary, to endeavour for a new Election of all those Officers that by the Constitution were Elective; such as Assembly-Men, Vestry-Men, &c. and this leads us into an understanding of some expressions in the proposals, or address, viz. "There are more honest men amongst us than Rogues, &c." It seems that Fanning, and others of the Officers had impressed the minds of the People, in general, with a belief, that such was the union of Brotherhood, founded in Masonry, that extended itself to all parts of the County, that it would be vain for the Planters, or common People, to make any attempt, by an election, either to turn the present Officers out, or to chuse others, from amongst themselves, into Place, or Office; And therefore it is that the authors of the address assert that there are more honest Men among them than Rogues; For if these Men, in Office, are Masons, as they call themselves, and the consequence to us is oppression, and no justice, they must be Rogues; And upon the supposition that it be so, that we, the Country, are not equal in number, to these combined men; yet, if we are all rogues, there must be Law, and all we want is to be Governed by Law, and not by the Will of Officers, which to us is perfectly despotic and arbitrary; for we are made to believe that to be right and legal, which they say is so; and it is but seldom these Gentry will condescend to tell us what is Law, but *Pay me so much Money*, is their usual manner of accounting us; and if we say, we will not pay until we know what it is for; away goes the horse to the Post, for sale, or the man to Prison; though the latter is seldom the case: that not being the way to enrich the Tax-gatherer.

The above address being read in the audience of all present at the Court, Mr. Lloyd, one of the Representatives of Orange County, declared his approbation of it, and the rest acknowledged the reasonableness of it; in consequence of which, Mr. Lloyd, fixed the day of meeting, to the tenth of October following.

The People, being thus encouraged, met in several Neighbourhoods, and jointly agreed to chuse certain persons, who should be a Committee from each of them, to meet on the day appointed, and form something like a general assembly of the Coun-

ty, by their deputies. The form of their resolve, or agreement was as follows, viz. "At a meeting of the Neighbourhood of — the 20th of August, 1766, unanimously agreed to appoint W. C. and W. M. to attend at a general meeting, on the 10th of October, at the place fixed upon by Mr. Lloyd, and others, where they are judiciously to examine whether the freemen of this County labour under any abuses of Power; and in particular, to examine into the publick Tax, and inform themselves of every particular thereof, by what Laws, and by what Uses it is laid; in order to remove some jealousies out of our minds."

"And the Representatives, Vestry-Men, and other Officers are requested to give the Members of said Meeting what information and satisfaction they can; so far as they value the good will of every honest Freeholder, and the executing publick Offices, pleasant and delightful."

In this situation Matters rested until Oct. 10th, the Day appointed, when twelve Deputies from the people met, but not one of the Officers appeared. Towards the Evening, Mr. James Watson, of what Character or Office does not appear, came with a Message from Col. Fanning, one of the Representatives for the county, That he, Fanning, had always intended to have met the People, according to his repeated Declarations and promises, at the time and place above mention'd; but that he had a Day or two ago observed the word judiciously in a paper drawn up by the People of Deep River settlement; which Fanning said, mistaking it, either wilfully or ignorantly, for the word judiciously, signified, by a Court of Authority; this, with many other Reasons, equally frivolous, Watson said Fanning gave for his not attending; and, in short, says he, Col. Fanning looks on it as an Insurrection, &c. And therefore it is true what was before said, that Fanning's haughty, despotic, and Tyrannical Spirit could not bear the instruction of his Constituents. Nor would he that they should know by what Laws they were governed, or any thing respecting the Government; but that the People should tamely, like Asses couch under their Burdens, and submit themselves a willing Prey to Officers.

Somewhat nettled at the neglect and contempt with which they had been treated, the Deputies of the Neighbourhoods drew up a second Address to their Representatives, &c. A Copy of which follows, viz. "At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Orange County, &c. for Conference (not rebellion) with our Representatives, &c. on publick affairs, &c."

"It was the judgment of said Meeting, that, by reason of the extent of the County, no one man in it, in a general way, is known by above one tenth Man of the Inhabitants; for which reason, such a Meeting for a publick and free Conference, yearly, and as often as the Case may require, was absolutely necessary, in order to reap the Benefit designed us in that part of our Constitution of chusing Representatives would find themselves at an infinite loss to answer the design of their Constituents, if deprived of consulting their Minds in matters of weight and moment.

And whereas at said Meeting, none of them appeared (tho' we think properly acquainted with our appointment and Request) yet, as the thing, (viz. the instructing and conferring with Representatives) is new in this County, (tho' practised in older Governments) they might not have duly considered the reasonableness of our Request. We therefore conclude, that if they are hereafter inclinable to answer it, that we will attend them at any other time and place, on their giving proper notice."

"It is also our Judgment, that on further deliberation, the Inhabitants of the County will more generally see the necessity of such a Conference, and the number increase in favor of it, to be continued yearly."

These are their own Words, given in their own form of them; and are we to judge of the Authors as Madmen, Insurgents, Rebels, plotters against Government in Church and State, designing to kill, and Murder, and plunder; as they have been represented by Col. Fanning, I don't say, the G—, because, his fault, at this Period seems to be chiefly Indolence; hat'ning to Fanning, and giving himself no concern whether the People complain justly or unjustly.

In this piece we see the desire of the People to have their affairs well and peaceably settled.—Fanning objected to the place of Meeting; they say now, they will meet Col F—g at any time and place he shall appoint giving them proper notice.

The reason of the last Paragraph, in the last mentioned Address, viz. "The Inhabitants of the County will more generally see &c."—was, that by the assiduity of Col F—g, and his Creatures, in soothing some and threatening others; shewing favor to such assiduous with them against the People; and treating with unbecoming severity, and oppression all them that opposed them, they had so discouraged the People that they appeared much more remiss than before, and here the matter, for the present, dropt.—And no more was said of it on the part of the People.

(To be continued.)

## SUPREME COURT.

The arguments of Counsel have closed, and the Judges have begun to deliver their Opinions, as follows:

Gaston J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in *McLaughlin v. Neill*, from Iredell, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *State, vs. Underwood, March & Co. v. Parks*, from Randolph, directing a new trial. Also, in *Henshaw v. Branson*, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Grady v. Moore*, in Equity from Cherokee, declaring that there is no error in the decree. Also, in *Crawford v. Shaver*, in Equity from Rowan, affirming the decree below. Also, in *Dalton v. Scales*, in Equity from Rockingham, dismissing the Bill. Also, in *Hopton's Ex'r. v. Lane*, in Equity from Wayne, directing a decree for Plaintiff, and a reference to ascertain the value of the respective bequests, &c.

Daniel J. delivered the Opinion of the Court, in *Bennet v. Sherrod*, from Martin, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Swain v. Styford*, from Stokes, directing a new trial. Also, in *Graham v. Holt*, from Orange, affirming the judgment below. Also, in *Jones v. Williams*, in Equity from Rockingham, affirming the decree. Also, in *Wesson v. Stephens*, in Equity from Rockingham, directing a decree for Plaintiff. Also, in *Lowe v. Lee*, in Equity from Caswell, directing decree for Plaintiff. Also, in *Trustees of the University v. McNair*, in Equity, from Edgecomb, directing a decree for Plaintiff.

## GEN. HAMILTON AND REPUDIATION.

Gen. Hamilton was a guest at a Fourth of July Dinner in Columbus, Miss., and having been "called out" by a toast, referred to the doctrine of repudiation. In the course of his remarks, he narrated the following circumstance which occurred while he was in London:

"Gentlemen, I was in England when the intelligence was received, and the shock was felt of your failing to pay the dividends on your bonds. I might describe to you the panic which this intelligence produced, and its disastrous influence on the interest of our whole country; but I forbear.—I know that the losses of large capitalists are not very apt to produce much sympathy. However, your bonds, you will permit me to inform you, were sold at a price which seemed to promise a high rate of interest: they were therefore purchased in Europe by persons in moderate circumstances, seeking in this way an augmented income; by disabled half pay officers, by comparatively destitute widows, and by trustees for orphans in no wise in a better condition. The statement of this fact recalls to my mind a circumstance which occurred shortly after the news reached London that the Executive of your State had declined recognising the validity of your State bonds. I happened to step into the office of a friend, a highly respectable merchant in London, where I met a gallant officer of the British army whose acquaintance had the honor and pleasure previously to make, he informed that he was an unfortunate holder of Mississippi bonds. He remarked, 'I shall carry to my grave a large deposit of American lead, which I received at the battle of Chippewa, where wounded and disabled I fell into the hands of your countrymen. From their generosity, unbounded kindness and humanity, I thought I could safely deposit in their good faith the little gold a limited fortune had still left me. I saw the seal and signature of the State of Mississippi; I thought this enough; but I am nearly ruined by my confidence in your country.' This gentleman was said with a sensibility free from all vituperation or querulous abuse. It was said by a man who stood six feet two in his shoes, the perfect and entire impersonation of the finest models of Phidias and Praxiteles. It was, in one word, the gallant Sir John Marshall Watson, who was wounded in seven places at the battle of Chippewa, and who a midist prejudice and ignorance in regard to our country, stood up as her generous and noble defender in his own. Can you blame me, gentlemen, if I assured this veteran, with a gush of sensibility equal to his, that every farthing of the Mississippi bonds interest and principal which he held, would be paid, as sure as there is a God in Heaven; that I knew the resources of this State and the character of her people; that this was a mere pause or suspension in her good faith, which had resulted from causes entirely connected with the supposed unfairness with which an intermediate negotiation had been made for the aggregate amount of the bonds in the United States; that there was not in her people a particle of meanness or sordidness; and to hold on with inflexible confidence in his stock."

**Aerostation.**—Whether the British adventures with their steam aerial transit machine, which was about to be tried, will cross the Atlantic before our Mr. Wise reaches the other side in his proposed balloon, is a matter of some interest. J. H. Pennington, in a letter dated the 1st inst. which was filed in a late number of the National Intelligencer, comments this project of Mr. Wise, and insists on its feasibility, but suggests certain contrivances of his own to operate as an ascending or descending power. A Mr. G. Dickson, of York County, Pa., in an article in the last *Evening's Reporter*, offers to spend some money in a flying experiment also, if any one will volunteer a sufficiency to indulge his notion.

**Astronomical.**—Three of the planets are now in beautiful positions for observation during the evenings. Jupiter, full orb'd, in the east, his satellites "may be seen almost at sight,"—without a telescope;—Saturn shines with a milder light, in the south, and in the south east, Mars, nearer the earth than usual, looks red and fiery, but shows no satellites that our glasses can yet distinguish. Added to these the comet, which the astronomer at Paris discovered in May, now rises about nine o'clock of the size of a star of the seventh magnitude,—so say the Philadelphia observers.

The great comet of March last was observed at Otaheiti, first on the 2d of that month, when they say it appeared "like a vast mass of fire rising from the verge of the horizon to the height of 30 degrees, illuminating the ocean as far as the eye could reach. The natives first thought that a neighboring island was on fire. It measured 51 degrees in length and 4 degrees in breadth.

**Cultivation of Cotton in India.**—The *Macao* (Ga.) Messenger has received a letter from one of the American planters in India, by which we are informed that the results of the experiment in the culture of cotton still continue very unfavorable—so much so, that all but one of the government plantations which were located in Bengal have been broken up and removed. The new location is believed to be some 250 miles in a northeast direction from the former one; that of the writer is at Gorruckpore, (or Gooeruckpore,) northeast of the Ganges, and near the borders of the Chinese empire.

We should judge that the case is considered hopeless in England, from the total silence on the subject in their anti-slavery convention. The scheme was concocted there.

**The learned Blacksmith.**—In the settlement of a case at Bangor, relative to an estate in St. Thomas, a document was produced as evidence, which was written in Danish, and contained 40 foolscap pages, but there was none who could translate it. It was sent to Mr. Burritt, of Worcester, known as the learned Blacksmith, who returned a translation of it, which is spoken of very highly by the editor of the *Whig*. In a letter, Mr. B. remarks that the translation cost him twelve days hard labor, for which he presumed the sum of \$18 would not be an unreasonable compensation, and that would be "about what any other blacksmith would charge, provided he could do it with hammer and tongs."

**What a Child.**—"Father," said a little boy in Boston, "shall we have a 'lection here soon?"—"No my child not for some months; but why do you ask?"—"Cuz, the papers says that the 'lection in Connecticut came off last week, and I didn't know but it was coming this way."

## SHAKERS.

A book has made its appearance in Philadelphia, entitled "A Return of D-parted Spirits," and purports to be written by a member of the Shaker community or the Millennial Church, as they sometimes call themselves. The author quietly but strenuously contends that the great men of former days have, from time to time, returned to the earth, and re-embodied themselves in the persons of different members of that community. These distinguished spirits have been seen by a great many, he says, and therefore he makes the statement.—George Washington, for instance, walked in among them one day, and told them all about what he was doing now, and how glad he was to make the acquaintance of "those who were walking in the pure gospel light." John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and other revolutionary heroes have done the same thing. William Penn one day, told them he was conducting Indians "to the peaceful vale of Zion." Stephen Girard, too has called upon them, but is mightily put out by the manner in which they have managed his property at Philadelphia.—Mahomet has made them one or two flying visits, and after considerable trouble has been converted into a believer. It was mighty hard, the writer says, to make him believe some things in the New Testament. A large number of Arabs accompanied Mahomet. The narrative says "Pope Pius came one day, and received a hearty welcome from the elders of the church."—The Pope was apparently depressed in mind. He depicted the horrors of hell in which he said he had been ever since he left the earth. He said he had not been burning in fire in a literal sense, but he described it as a most terrible scourge, &c. &c. Saint Patrick and Alexander the great are among their visitors. "Mary Queen of Scots," made her presence known in a bold and haughty manner." Saint John and King David have also "revisited the glimpses" of the Shakers.

But the most singular part of the whole story is that the good people had been favored with the presence of the passengers lost in the steam ship President. It was only in March of this year, they say, when Captain Roberts, Tyrone Power, and the Rev. Mr. Cookman arrived at Waterbury and communicated all about the loss of the ill-fated vessel. They were very much surprised, of course, to see these people, not knowing who they were, when Mr. Power introduced the company as follows:

"My name is Tyrone Power, my profession while upon earth was that of a comedian. I am a native of Ireland," &c. &c. "After being out a few days, a tremendous hurricane arose; it was just after we had passed out of sight of the St. George's Bank, we were driven with tremendous force against an iceberg and the vessel immediately went to pieces," &c. &c. "Power asked about his wife," &c. &c.

The book then goes on to give similar accounts of persons of all nations, all of whom declare their joy at having at last found the true Church of Christ. All this is put forth with the gravest earnestness, as the most solemn, indisputable truth. I have referred to it as a singular evidence of the extent to which our modern fanaticism is carried. It is said that the whole Shaker community at Waterbury, a few miles from Albany, are willing to aver their belief in these curious "revelations."

## THE PLANET MARS.

The most careless observer of the heavens cannot have failed to notice for some weeks past the constellation Lyra, a large star, rivaling even the magnitude and splendor of the planet Jupiter, and of a fiery color. It is the

—red planet Mars.

and from its extraordinary brilliancy has been supposed by some to be an entire stranger to our system, a sort of celestial dunsire, according to the communication of our correspondent "A. P." some weeks since. Mars has usually been considered a quiet and well behaved planet, and had he really been "playing such fantastic tricks," his "perpendicular motion" would hardly have escaped the observations of our many vigilant astronomers.

The orbit of Mars being exterior to that of the earth, it is obvious, that 5½ his revolutions round the sun his distance from us will be constantly changing, varying, as it does, from fifty millions of miles when in opposition to the sun, as at present, to two hundred and forty millions, when in conjunction with that luminary. When in opposition he appears to a spectator on the earth twenty-five times larger than when in conjunction. His orbit is also considerably eccentric, and when his opposition happens at or near his perihelion, he is some millions of miles nearer still, and proportionately brilliant. This occurred in August 1719, when his magnitude and brightness were so much increased, that by ordinary observers he was taken for a new star. His opposition this year occurred on the 6th of June.

The present month, therefore, will be the most favorable opportunity for making telescopic observations on this body that will be enjoyed for some years. For the year to come it will continue to dwindle away, until it becomes an insignificant star of the third or fourth magnitude.

The planet Mars is interesting to us from its near analogy in many respects to the earth which we inhabit, and it seems reasonable to believe it peopled by similar beings. It is inclined to the plane of its orbit about 35 deg. 18 min., varying from that of the earth but 7 deg. His diurnal revolution is accomplished in twenty-four hours thirty-nine minutes and twenty-one seconds, falling just a day but a few minutes longer than ours. It is supposed to be surrounded by a dense atmosphere of very great extent, which doubtless gives it the striking ruddy appearance which it always assumes. A beam of light passing through a dense medium becomes red—the other rays being absorbed or but partially reflected. Its revolution round the sun is performed in six hundred and eighty-seven days, making his year a little shorter than two of ours. No satellite has yet been discovered to accompany this planet, though it is by no means certain that none exists. Should it be attended by a moon bearing the same proportion to the size of the planet that the second satellite of Jupiter does to that body, it would be but twenty-seven miles in diameter, and would scarcely be seen even by our most powerful telescopes. Future observations, however, may be rewarded by such an interesting discovery.—*Cleveland Herald*

A Washingtonian says, he never found out he was a drunkard till one day he fell down a set of stairs, knocked his head through the door into the dining room, and left his body in the hall. He then began to think it was time to stop—what then you?

**Literary, &c.**—The day for cheap literature seems to have passed, or rather I should say, the cheap publications are most of them finding their love, i. e. in the gutters. The business has been greatly overdone, and most of the houses engaged in it, I am told, are seriously embarrassed. Such a mass of matter, good, bad and indifferent, has been thrown upon the town, that its stomach has been nauseated, and is beginning to retch. After the newspapers had begun the business, there was nothing for the publishers to do, but to issue their old books in a cheap form. Accordingly, the Harpers, Carey, and Hart, Lea, and Blanchard, and some fifty others have been spawning old works upon us. The books are positively cheaper than dirt. (I have seen whole piles of Brother Jonathans &c. lying in the middle of the street.) Shakspeares, Family Libraries, Dictionaries, Miscellanies, and Novels, have come forth like the Locusts which are just now covering the country, the only difference between the two being that the latter have been hid only seventeen years, while the former may have collected the dust of more than fifty. But some good has arisen from this indiscriminate reading—it has promoted the taste for books, and it has actually reduced the price of good well printed volumes. This was enough to compensate for many partial evils that may have been connected with the system.—*N. Y. paper.*

**Audubon.**—The indefatigable naturalist has reached the field of the present season's labors, as will be seen by the following short letter, received by Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore. This letter travelled the distance of from about two thousand miles above the mouth of the Missouri, to Baltimore in twenty-seven days.

**Fort Union, three miles above the mouth of the Yel. River, Steamer river, lat 47 20 north, June 13, 1843.**

My Dear Friend: We arrived safe, all well, yesterday afternoon at this place, which is unlike anything I ever saw before. I cannot write you a long letter, on account of the confusion and excitement at this moment among us. We are in the very midst of the game country. We saw yesterday no less than 22 mountain rams together, scampering over the high clay hills close to our boat.—We have made the quickest trip ever performed by steam to this place, and that without touching a single snag, or having scarcely an accident worthy of remark. We intend leaving this on our way downward, on the 15th or 20th of August, and proceed slowly to afford us all opportunities possible to collect whatever we can, as well specimens as knowledge of things that we could not study on our way up. Remember me kindly to all friends. Always yours, sincerely,  
JOHN J. AUDUBON.

We find the following paragraph in the Philadelphia American of Tuesday:

**A Dinner worth having.**—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of this city invited his children—three daughters and a son—to dine with him on the Fourth of July. In the course of the meal which we presume was one worthy of the celebration of Independence in every sense of the word, a package was placed before each of the four, containing securities to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars—making of course in the aggregate Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. This truly generous parent had already, as we learn, bestowed liberal allowances upon his children. We need hardly add that they are arrived at years of discretion, and can appreciate the affection, confidence and munificent spirit which prompted the gift. Large as it was, the father retains an ample fortune for his own enjoyment.

**A good joke.**—The following is told as a good joke on board ship: There was a lazy fat fellow amongst us, who was always loitering or sleeping on the hen-coops, upon whom we resolved to play a trick; so seizing an opportunity when he was snug on his customary roost, we planted ourselves with buckets of water just over him. At a signal given, he was jerked off the coop, and soured from head to foot with successive torrent of the briny fluid, accompanied by a cry of "Man overboard! Rope! Rope! Down with the helm! &c., that he actually struck out as if swimming for his life; till a failure in the supply of water succeeded by peals of laughter, brought him to a sense of his situation.

**Brought up with them.**—Good morning Mr. Smith and what do you bring into market, to-day—eh?" enquired Mr. Jones of former Smith.

"The finest, freshest pork, sir, the handsomest I reckon that you ever laid your eyes on—let me sell you part of that little grunter, yonder, you shall have it cheap, said Smith.

"It is good, as you affirm—eh?"

"Yes, sir—to be sure."

"I take it, neighbor Smith," said Jones, "that you are a good judge of hogs."

"Val," said former Smith, stroking his chin, "I reckon I orter be—I was brought up with them!"

**Emigrants.**—Two Norwegian barques arrived at this port late, with 255 passengers; nearly all of whom are agriculturists. It is their intention to proceed at once from the vessel to the tow boats, and from thence to the interior; and as they have brought a considerable quantity of specie with them they cannot fail to become a valuable acquisition to the neighborhood near which they may locate. The emigration from the north of Europe will be much larger this year than usual—about 12,000 are expected from the different ports in Norway, Antwerp, and Hamburg, in vessels consigned to one house to this city.—*N. Y. Courier.*

**An Editor Courting.**—An absent minded editor, having courted a girl and applied to her father, the old man said—

"Well, you want my daughter; what sort of a settlement will you make? What will you give her?"

"Give her!" cried the other, looking up vacantly; "oh! I'll give her a puff!"

Flour has declined some what. It is now quoted at \$1.87½ at Baltimore; \$5 at New York, \$4.12½ at Buffalo.

**PROPOSALS** will be received until Wednesday of August next, for keeping the Poor of the county of Guilford one year after next Christmas. The bids will be received for a certain sum per head and the plan of support found by the County, as usual. Bond with approved security will be required.

JAMES McIVER,  
Clerk of the County.

July 25, 1843 25-1

TWO new first rate one-horse WAGONS for sale by January, 1843. RANKIN & McLEAN.



# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1843.

## OUR ELECTION.

We are able to furnish but very little information of the result of the election in this district, except as to our own county. The vote in Guilford was remarkably small. A large election was not expected; but a less number of votes was polled than was anticipated. In addition to the indifference which has all along existed, to keep the people away from the election, the day was disagreeably cool and rainy. Only 1,269 votes were polled, in a county which gave upwards of 2,700 in 1840.

It must afford every true Whig a high satisfaction to learn that between the two distinguished candidates the personal friendship of twenty years standing continued unimpaired to the last. They were both at Lexington--the largest precinct in the district, and perhaps in the State--on the day of the election, mingling and interchanging views among the people, in a manner honorable to the political cause they are both engaged in, and entirely unexceptionable to each other. They both deserved success, and the only regret with numbers was that they could not testify an equal regard to the election.

The following is the official statement of the polls in Guilford County:

Precincts.	Mendenhall.	Deberry.
Greensboro'	131	123
Jamestown	162	88
Clemmons'	74	99
Brown's	86	30
J. A. Smith's	15	5
Ramothorpe	77	17
Thompson's	45	2
M. D. Smith's	54	30
Gilmer's	16	12
Ward's	60	54
Cobb's	63	35
	783	486
	486	
	297 majority.	

We have intelligence from three precincts in Davidson county, including two of the largest, where Mendenhall received 297 votes and Deberry 169. This is evidence of an unusually small vote in Davidson also.

We wait with all the patience we have, to hear from the hotly canvassed districts below, where Nash, and Miller, and Stanley have been battling against such monstrous odds. Notwithstanding the indomitable spirit of our candidates, and the encouraging things from time to time said of them, we scarcely dare to hope for success in their wretchedly gerrymandered districts.

In the district above us--the 3d--the *Long* district--we trust we shall hear of a "Reid shaken by the wind." The canvass, we understand, has all the time been conducted by Messrs. Mitchell and Reid in a manner highly creditable to the honor and gentlemanly feeling of both. Nothing like excitement has existed among the people, and the vote of the district will probably be small in comparison with the polls of 1840 and '42. We cannot refrain from mentioning that we were lately informed that Col. Reid has been telling that some old *plate story* about the district; if we had known it sooner, we should certainly have cautioned the people over there against the fallacy of that argument.

We have heard doubtless lately expressed, that the combination of Nullification and Locofocoism in the Roan district would be too strong for Col. Barringer. We shall not believe it until we see it.

**Axes.**—The people ought to know that as fine axes are manufactured in North Carolina as can be had from the "big North." Mr. Dobson, of Surry, called our attention to a small lot which he left at Dr. McLean's store, in this town, that must be at once pronounced equal in every respect to Northern manufacture. They were made by Mr. Burns, of Raleigh, manufacturer of edged tools. "Old Surry," said he, furnished the iron and the axes were made in Raleigh, so they are altogether North Carolina product.

**"World's Convention."**—The long talked-of Anti-slavery Convention in London closed about the 1st of July. Lord Morpeth, who travelled lately in the United States, figured in the convention. L. Tappan, of New York, was one of the most conspicuous Americans there. A principal topic of discussion was concerning the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the abolition of slavery in Texas. The British ministry was said to be in favor of negotiating the emancipation of the slaves in Texas.

**Hair.**—A Mr. Cryer has sent Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, a lock of Gen. Jackson's hair. Said Cryer relates that he obtained the lock, at his own "tender request, from the very spot and scar on the General's head where an Englishman struck him when a prisoner, at 13 years old! We think Mr. C. must have looked the General's noggin with most special care, to find "the very indentation" made when he was only 13. However he found it. The Baltimore Patriot advises Mr. Ritchie to send the General a lock of his own hair in return, done up in one of the Enquirer's of 1823 or '24, wherein he predicted that the election of the General to the Presidency would be a "curse to the country."

**The Methodist E. Church.**—The Bishops are Joshua Soule, Elijah Hedding, James O'Andrew, Beverly Waugh and Thomas A. Morris. The number of members this year--936,736 whites, 128,410 colored, 3,379 Indians; total 1,068,525. Increase since last year, 151,624.

**Branch Mint at Charlotte.**—The "Jeffersonian" says--"We understand the deposits of Gold at the Branch Mint in this place during the month of July past, amounted to over \$40,000--nearly double the amount deposited during any one month of the last year."

**A Public Temperance Meeting** will be held at the Methodist Church, on Saturday evening the 12th inst. The citizens are invited to attend.

**Elections.**—On the 1st Monday in August, the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Mississippi voted for members of Congress; North Carolina and Tennessee, the 1st Thursday in August, and Rhode Island also voted this month.

Some time ago Weston R. Gales, under a misapprehension of facts, gave currency to a statement that Col. Wheeler, treasurer of the State, had used his official check to pay off a private account. On ascertaining that he was mistaken, Mr. Gales acknowledged the wrong he had unintentionally done Col. Wheeler, and retracted the statement even more publicly than it had been made.

Was not this enough to satisfy any reasonable man, and disarm malignity itself of its sting?

No! The Editor of the "Standard" published the correspondence between Col. Wheeler and Mr. Gales, touching this matter, and preface it himself with remarks of the most "brutal" (that's the word) character. And we are surprised to see the correspondence, preface and all, copied into this week's "Jeffersonian," and an editorial calling "particular attention" to the subject, and exulting over Mr. Gales.

After Mr. Gales has made every reparation in his power for an unintentional wrong--what under the sun do these Editors, and Col. Wheeler himself, promise themselves in this ungenerous persecution? What satisfaction can it afford to harrow up the feelings and exult over a man who has made acknowledgments?

What magnanimous breast does not swell with a feeling of scorn at this unmanly action?

**Specie.**—The tide which set in rapidly for some months, seems about to turn ebb, for a spell. The packet ship Iowa, left New York for Havre a few days ago, with \$76,925 in Mexican silver and five frank pieces--The Burgundy sailed on the 8th, with \$133,667, do, and \$40,000 have been shipped to the West Indies--making a total of a quarter of a million.

The steamer Tobacco Plant recently received at St. Louis, with a large freight and \$80,000 in specie from Liberty, Missouri, the amount of receipts for the public lands at the Plate land office, since it was opened.

A conductor, from the city of Mexico, with \$900,000 mostly on English account, reached Vera Cruz on the 18th June. The British frigate Spartan, Capt. Elliot, was at Vera Cruz with two millions of dollars for England. The Dublin, Admiral Thomas, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, with \$1,500,000 on freight.

**"French and Music."**—The Locofocos of New Orleans are crowing over their recent political victory in French: they have the picture of a chicken cock in the Courier, with "Glorieux Triomph! Cocorico! cocorico! cocorico! cocorico! cocorico!" If an immediate stop is not put to this crowing, the Whigs threaten to employ a German to counter crow in high Dutch!

**The Tremont Theatre, Boston.**—It is stated that when this building was erected, seventeen years ago, the Rev. Dr. Beecher predicted that he should live to preach in it. He did preach there on the 5th inst., to a crowded house as ever was in it, and on that occasion dedicated the building in future to the worship of God, for which purpose it has been purchased.

Deaths during the last week in New York 109, of which 71 were under one year of age, 7 were colored persons--23 died of consumption.

In Baltimore 54, of whom 25 were under one year of age--12 were colored, and 6 slaves; 3 are said to have died of old age.

At New Orleans only 63 deaths occurred between the 1st of June and the 3th of July.

**The Springs.**—Saratoga is overwhelmed with company. This week before last 3000, last week 3500 arrived--surpassing any thing ever known in July. Bedford and others of the watering places appear to be proportionably patronized. Over 1000 visitors are at Cape May.

**Tomatoes.**—The largest we have seen this season, or indeed ever saw, were raised by Mr. C. A. Gillespie. A bunch of three weighed 2 1/4 pounds.

The following beautiful poetry is from an unknown source; or at least we do not know to whom to credit it.

**THE INQUIRY.**

Tell me, ye winged winds,  
That round my pathway roar,  
Do ye not know some spot  
Where mortals weep no more?  
Some lone and pleasant dell,  
Some valley in the west,  
Where free from toil and pain,  
The weary soul may rest?

The loud wind dwindled to whisper low,  
And sighed for pity, as it answered "No."

Tell me thou mighty deep,  
Whose billows round me play:  
Know'st thou some favored spot,  
Some island far away,  
Where weary man may find  
The bliss for which he sighs,  
Where sorrow never lives,  
And friendship never dies?

The loud waves roaring in perpetual flow,  
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer "No."

And thou serene moon,  
That with such holy face,  
Dost lope upon the earth  
A sleep in night's embrace,  
Tell me, in all thy round  
Hast thou not seen some spot  
Where miserable man  
Might find a happier lot?

Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe;  
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded "No."

Tell me, my sacred soul,  
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,  
Is there no resting place  
From sorrow, sin, and death?  
Is there no happy spot  
Where mortals may be blessed,  
Where grief may find a balm,  
And weariness a rest?

Faith, Hope, and Love, best balm to mortals given  
Wa'd their bright wings, and whispered, Yes, in Heaven!

**MASONIC.**—The Members of Greensboro' Lodge, No. 70, are notified to meet on Saturday the 12th of August, for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the Greensboro' Female College.

Members of adjacent Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend and assist on the occasion. By order of the Lodge, A. C. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

Aug. 4, 1843.

**Married.**

In this county, on the 1st day of August, by the Rev. Eli W. Canthara, Mr. JAMES KERR McLEAN to Miss MARY PANDORA McLEAN.

**Died.**

In this place, on the 4th inst., MILLY EDWARDS, after suffering about 8 weeks with strangulated hernia. She lived and died a Christian.

**TURNUP SEED for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.**

**Medical Notice.**

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

A. Y. McADOO.

August, 1843. 26-4t

**Notice.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Bullard & Morr is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by JNO. H. BULLARD.

Leaksville, July 20th, 1843. 26-1t

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES COUNTY.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--June Term, 1843.

Elizabeth Jackson & others vs. Jas Gordon & others Probate of Amos Jackson's Will.

**Issue Devisavit vel non.**

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Armistead Jackson and Allen Hicklin & his wife Louisa are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, printed at Greensboro, that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes at the courthouse in Germantown on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said issue will be tried ex parte as to them.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday of June 1843.

Prads \$5 23-6 JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

**PROSPECT HILL PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed the 1st instant; a thorough course is given at this school preparatory to admission into the University of North Carolina, Randolph Macon College, or any other institution that may be preferred. The moral as well as intellectual culture of the pupils strictly attended to. Terms per session of 5 months, \$35.00, no extra charges, board, washing, lights and tuition included.

J. G. WRIGHT.

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

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

J. G. W.

**NOTICE.**—The creditors of John Board 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 Board's property by virtue of a trust to me executed for the benefit of his creditors.

JOB WORTH, Trustee.

April 26th 1843. 12-0

**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.

**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.

**FAMILY FISH FOR SALE.**—I shall receive in a day or two from the Albemarle Sound (via the Roanoke) 43 half barrels of Shad, Roe and Cut Herring, which I will sell low for cash.

J. A. McLEAN.

June 10, 1843--18-4t.

**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.

April, 1843. G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

1 lb. Sugar at 12 1/2 1 doz. Axes  
150 lbs. Coffee at 7 lbs to \$1 25 lbs. Indigo, good article  
2000 lbs. Nails at 8 cents Pepper, Spice and Ginger  
A few bushels mountain Potatoes at 62 1/2 cts. per bush  
G. ALBRIGHT & SON

**Quick Silver.**

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

D. P. WEIR.

**CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.**—A camp meeting for the Guilford Circuit, will be held at Muir's Chapel, commencing on Friday 25th of August next.

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

Ludwick Summers vs John Stacy:  
Attachment levied on land.

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

25-6--Pr. fee \$5.

**UNION INSTITUTE.**—The examination at the end of the summer session will be on the first and second of September. A general invitation is given.

B. CRAVEN, Principal.

June 30, 1843. 23

**STILLS! STILLS! STILLS!!!**

**TIN WARE.**—For sale at the Greensboro' Tin & Copper Shop. REPAIRS done at the shortest notice. Apply to Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensboro.

**LINSEED OIL.**—A quantity on hand and for sale by G. ALBRIGHT & SON.

**THE Common School for Greensboro' District** will commence on Monday the 14th of August, under charge of Mr. T. F. Battie, at the house recently occupied by the common School in the east part of town.

July 28.

**JUST RECEIVED** and for sale 30 lbs. Quinoline low for cash.

W. J. McCONNELL.

**BULLIONS' SERIES OF GRAMMARS.**

ENGLISH, LATIN & GREEK. On the same plan, for the use of Colleges, Academies and Common Schools. Published by Robinson, Pratt & Co., N. Y.

In preparing this series, the main object has been, First: To provide for the use of schools a set of class books on this important branch of study, more simple in their arrangement, more complete in their parts, and better adapted to the purposes of instruction, than any heretofore in use in our public Seminaries; and, Secondly, to give the whole a uniform character, by following in each, substantially the same arrangement of parts, using the same grammatical terms, and expressing the definitions, rules, and leading parts, as neatly as the nature of the case would admit in the same language; and thus to render the study of one Grammar a more profitable introduction to the study of another than it can be, when the books used to differ widely from each other in their whole style and arrangement, as those now in use commonly do. By this means, it is believed, much time and labor will be saved, both to teacher and pupil--the analogy and peculiarities of the different languages being kept in view, will show what is common to all, or peculiar to each--the confusion and difficulty unnecessarily occasioned by the use of elementary works, differing widely from each other in language and structure will be avoided--and the progress of the student rendered much more rapid, easy and satisfactory.

These works form a complete series of elementary books, in which the substance of the best Grammars in each language has been compressed into one volume of convenient size, handsomely printed on fine paper, neatly and strongly bound, and at a moderate price. The whole series is now submitted to the judgment of a discerning public, and especially to teachers and superintendents of schools, and seminaries of learning throughout the United States.

The following notices and recommendations of the works separately, and of the series, both from individuals of the highest standing in the community, and from the public press, will furnish some idea of the plan proposed and of the manner in which it has been executed.

From the Rev. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D. President of the University of Pennsylvania.

No one, I think, can ever examine the series of Grammars published by Dr. Bullions, without a deep conviction of their superior excellence. When the English Grammar, the first in the series, was published, it was my pleasure, in connection with some honored individuals, in the city of Albany, to bear the highest testimony to its worth; that testimony if I mistake not, received the unanimous approval of all who can or ought to influence public opinion. I have seen, with great gratification, that the 2d and 3d in the series, the Latin and Greek, have met with the same judgment, which, believe to be entirely deserved, and in which I do most heartily concur.

From the Hon. ALFRED CORNELL, Judge of the United States Court in the Northern District of N. York, published in the Cayuga Patriot.

**BULLIONS' SERIES OF GRAMMARS.**—By the recent publication of "The Principles of Latin Grammar," this series of grammars, (English, Latin and Greek) is at length completed. To their preparation, Dr. Bullions has devoted many years of the best portion of his life. In the composition of these books, he has shown an intimate acquaintance with the works of his able predecessors; and while upon the one hand, he has not scrupulously to avail himself of their labors, on the other hand, by studiously avoiding all that is objectionable in them, and by remodelling, improving, and illustrating the best--he has unquestionably succeeded in constructing the best--indeed the very best--grammar, in each of the three above named languages, that has yet appeared.

The undersigned feels the responsibility of recommendation as an important one--often abused, and frequently used to oblige a personal friend, or to get rid of an urgent applicant. They further appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility, and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bullions' English Grammar, as at once the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted, as furnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the English language; as containing a full series of exercises in false syntax, with rules for their correction; and finally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupil from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY,  
T. ROMEYN BECK,  
JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1843.

For sale by J. & R. SLOAN, Greensboro, of whom copies may be obtained for examination. 20-13



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

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. 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 the 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. B. All repairs done with the shortest notice at the lowest price.

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

EMANUEL CRANOR, Jailor.

Rockford, Feb. 20, 1843. 4-0

**SOLE LEATHER.**—A quantity of the very best on hand and for sale cheap at the Cotton Factory.

June 1-43 10-0

T. R. TATE.

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

E. P. NASH.

Book and Piano Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va.

**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 Lawns, Gingham, Cambrics  
MUSLINS--plain, plaid, striped, figured, Swiss, mull and Jaconet.  
Blue, black and fancy colored Silks  
Lawn and silks for bonnets  
Shawls and mousseline de lains, plain and satin striped  
Silk and shawls dress Hdkfs and Ties  
Silk linen and cotton Pocket Hdkfs.  
Silk cravats, satin and bombazine Stocks plain and fancy.

Marsailles, Valencia and silk Vestings  
Bonnets and Collars  
Georgia nankens, Rowan casimires and cotton Pongees

Grass Linens, brown linens, plain and drill  
Merino Cloths & Casimires, black & fancy colors  
Blue, black and invisible green cloths  
Bleached and brown Sheetings and Drilling  
Russia Sheetings, colored Drilling  
Fur and palmist Hats, Caps, Bonnets  
A good assortment of Shoes  
Crochery, Cutlery, Medicines and Dyestuffs  
Saddle Trees, Harness Mounting  
Hosiery, lining and morocco skins  
Wood and iron Hames  
30 keys 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 do. " " grain  
20 doz. pair trace and halter chains, several qualities, also Log Chains  
3000 lbs. Lagaira and Rio Coffee  
Several qualities of Teas  
20 kegs No. 1 White Lead, 200 lbs. Putty  
1 tierce 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 on 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 price. Good country produce generally taken in exchange for goods. Call and see; we hope you will not be disappointed.

May 12, 1843. R. & McL.



**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, fine 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 establishment, from the cheapest Birch and Walnut to the best Mahogany and Marble finish. Every article of Furniture warranted in every respect. Some fine specimens of work on hand--call and see it.

June, 1843. PETER THURSTON.

**FRESH SUPPLY.**

In addition to our former Stock, we have just received

30 pieces Nankeen, plain and figured,  
600 yards domestic Gingham,  
A few pieces Wallham sheetings 1 1/2 yards wide,  
25 pieces low price Calicoes from 4 to 6 1/4,  
2 pieces imitation check Coating,  
1000 lb. Loaf Sugar from 12 to 15 cents,  
100 pair bright Traces 60 cts. pair,  
10 doz. Hoes, assorted,  
8 " Scythe Blades, assorted, from 70 cts to \$1.40,  
25 boxes Window Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12,  
150 lb. best imp. Tea, 90 cts. lb.  
100 lb. best Indigo 10 cts. oz.  
40 doz. Writing Ink assorted colors, from 6 1/4 bottle to 25 cts per quart.

A good stock of Shoes assorted, very low,  
We have also a good lot of Flour, Bacon and Lard.  
All low for cash. W. J. McCONNELL.

**North Carolina, Guilford County.** State vs. Charles a Slave.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to Thos. G. Brown, Benjamin Hurdle, John Trollinger and H. C. Trollinger, that at a Superior Court of law begun and held for the county of Guilford on the 8d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1843, the defendant Charles was presented by the grand jury as a slave going at large and permitted by his masters to hire his own time, and that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the 3d Monday of August next, the said Charles will be put upon his trial on said presentment when and where the said Brown, Hurdle and Trollingers may attend and set up a defence if they think proper.

J. W. DOAK, Sheriff.

July 14, 1843--23-6 of Guilford county.

**FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.**

Just received and for sale by Geo. Albright & Son, 3 doz. Fur Hats, assorted 4 doz. Ladies Kid Slippers 1 " Leghorn Hats 3 " Bonnetts, 15 " Palm Leaf do

cheap for cash or to punctual customers. [April, 1843.

**WILL** give the market price for 3000 lbs of good Bacon, Hams would be preferred.

W. J. McCONNELL.

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

**2,000** Leeches wanted, for which a fair price will be given. Inquire at this office.

Aug. 1-43.



## POETICAL EXTRACTS.

### Disdain.

Dis looks were dreadful, and his fiery eyes,  
Like two great besoms, glared far and wide,  
Glancing a-ask, as if his enemies  
Were scorched in his overweening pride;  
And stalking stately, like a crane did stride  
At every step upon the tip-toes high;  
And all the way he went, on every side  
He gazed about, and stared horribly  
As if he, with his looks, all men would terrify.

SPENSER.

### Joy.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee  
Jest and youthful jollity,  
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,  
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
And love to live in simple sleek;  
Sport, that wrinkle care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides,  
Come, and trip it as you go  
On the light fantastic toe,  
And in thy right hand lead with thee  
The mountain nymph, sweet Liberty.

MILTON.

### The Lover of Nature.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,  
Slowly to trace the forest's shady scene,  
Where things that own no man's dominion dwell,  
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been;  
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,  
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;  
Alone o'er steep and foaming falls to lean;  
This is not solitude: 'tis but to hold  
Converse with Nature's charms, and see her stores un-  
roll'd.

BYRON.

### Melancholy.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,  
Sober, steadfast, and demure,  
All in a robe of darkest grain,  
Flowing with majestic train,  
And sable stole of cypress lawn  
Over thy decent shoulders drawn—  
Come, but keep thy wonted state,  
With even step, and musing gait,  
And looks commercing with the skies,  
Thy rapt soul settling in thine eyes.  
There hold in holy passion, still  
Forget thyself to marble, till  
With a sad, leaden, downward cast,  
Thou fix them on the earth at last.

MILTON.

### Despair.

The darkness came they enter, where they find  
That cursed man, low sitting on the ground,  
Musing full sadly in his sullen mind:  
His grisly locks, long grown and unbound,  
Disordered hang about his shoulders round,  
And hid his face, through which his hollow eyes  
Lookt deadly dull, and stared as astound;  
His raw-bone cheeks, through penury and pine,  
Were shrunken into his jaws, as he did never dine.

SPENSER.

### Cheerfulness.

But O how altered was its sprightly tone  
When Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue,  
Her bow across her shoulders slung,  
Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew,  
Blow an inspiring air, that dale and thicket rung,  
The hunter's call, to Faun and Dryad known.  
The oak-crown'd sisters and their chaste-eyed queen,  
Satyrs and sylvan boys were seen  
Peeping from forth their alleys green;  
Brown Exercise rejoiced to hear,  
And Sport leap'd up, and seized his beechen spear.

COLLINS.

### The Horse.

Hast Thou bestowed on the horse mettle?  
Hast thou clothed his neck with the thunder-flash?  
Hast thou given him to launch forth as an arrow?  
Terrible is the pomp of his nostrils:  
He paweth in the valley and exulteth;  
Boldly he advanceth against the clashing host;  
He mocketh at fear, and trembleth not;  
Nor turneth he back from the sword.  
Against him ratteth the quiver,  
The glittering spear and the shield:  
With rage and fury he devoureth the ground,  
And is impatient when the trumpet soundeth.  
He exclaimeth among the trumpets "Aha!"  
And scentheth the battle afar off,  
The thunder of the captains, and the shouting.

JOHNSON.

### Fingal, and the Spirit of Loda.

The wan, cold moon rose in the east. Sleep descended  
On the youths. Their blue helmets glitter to the beam.  
But sleep did not rest on the king. He rose in the midst  
Of his arms, and slowly ascended the hill, to behold  
The flame of Sarno's tower.—The flame was dim and distant;  
The moon hid her red face in the east. A blast came from  
the mountain: on its wings was the spirit of Loda. He  
came to his place in his terrors, and shook his dusky  
spear. His eyes appear like flames in his dark face:  
his voice is like distant thunder. Fingal advanced his  
spear in night, and raised his voice on high. "Son of  
night, retire: call thy winds, and fly! Why dost thou  
come to my presence with thy shadowy arms? Do I  
fear thy gloomy form, spirit of dismal Loda? Weak is  
thy shield of clouds; feeble is that meteor thy sword!  
The blast rolls them together: and thou thyself art lost.  
Fly from my presence, son of night! call thy winds and  
fly!"

"Dost thou force me from my place?" replied the  
hollow voice. "I turn the battle in the field of the brave.  
I look on the nations, and they vanish: my nostrils pour  
the blast of death. I come abroad on the winds: the  
tempests are before my face. But my dwelling is calm  
above the clouds; pleasant are the fields of my rest."

"Dwell in thy pleasant fields," said the king. "Let  
Comhal's son be forgotten." Do my steps ascend from  
my hills into thy peaceful plains? Do I meet thee with  
my spear on thy cloud, spirit of dismal Loda? Why then  
dost thou frown on me? Why shake thine airy spear?  
Thou frownest in vain: I never fled from the mighty  
in war; and shall the sons of the wind frighten the king  
of Mervin? No—he knows the weakness of their  
arms."

"Fly to thy land," replied the form, "take to the  
wind, and fly! The blasts are in the hollow of my hand:  
the course of the storm is mine. The king of Sora (the  
enemy of Fingal) is my son, he bends at the stone of my  
power. His battle is around Caricthura; and he will  
prevail! Fly to thy land, son of Comhal, or feel my  
flaming wrath!"

"He lifted high his shadowy spear: he bent forward  
his dreadful height. Fingal, advancing, drew his sword,  
the blade of dark-brown Luno. The gleaming path of  
the steel winds through the gloomy ghost. The form  
fell shapeless into air."

## DISEASE A CURSE.

### 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 veloci-  
ty and direction are all governed by  
ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.  
This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's  
Vegetable Universal Pills attract all impurities of the  
blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the  
body. Attraction and disease are both units. All acci-  
dents or infections only affect the body in proportion as  
they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are constipated—this most impor-  
tant organ is closed—the consequence is a great accu-  
mulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out  
by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasion-  
ing impurity of blood. Thus, Fevers, Cholera, Rheuma-  
tism, Coughs, and Cancers are often produced. But let  
Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually  
evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility produces impu-  
rity of blood; from which arises Dysentery, Cholera  
Morbus, cramps in the bowels, redness, 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 to  
the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, con-  
sumption, 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 mala-  
dies are mild or virulent according as the blood be charg-  
ed with impurities previous to the infection being re-  
ceived, 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., produce impurity of the  
blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health.  
If Brandreth Pills are not used so as to prevent an accu-  
mulation 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 inflama-  
tion, 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 of 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 repair the impurity  
of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity  
or secrocity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcers.—  
Here we have a drain or outlet opened for the bad hu-  
mors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body.  
Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but  
it don'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 contain-  
ed 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 as "white swellings, an unnatural en-  
largement, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, disease  
of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the  
Brandreth Pills the impurities from the blood. All per-  
sons 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 bow-  
els 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 en-  
graved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M.D.  
The following persons are agents for the above medi-  
cine, J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro' J. B. McDaniel, Chapel  
Hill, Young & Bailey, Mocksville, John Hussey,  
Davidson Co. J. M. A. Drake, Ashboro'. Wm. H. Brit-  
tain, Summerfield. J. H. Sisco, Midway. E. & W.  
Smith, Alamance. Wood & Neal, Madison. Jones W.  
Burton & Co. Leaksville. J. Johnson, Wentworth. J.  
& R. Gibson, Germantown. E. Shober, Salem.

### Commissioner's Notice.—THOSE

claiming to be the creditors of John N.  
Brent, of Rockingham county, a Bankrupt, at-  
tached notified that I will attend at Lawson's Store,  
in the county of Rockingham, on Tuesday the 8th  
day of August next, for the purpose of receiving  
proofs of their claims against the said John N.  
Brent due at the time of the filing of the petition  
against him.

WILLIAM R. WALKER,  
Commissioner for Rockingham County.

Jul. 6, 1843 234

**Saddle & Harness Shop.**—The subscriber re-  
spectfully informs the public that he has on hand a  
large assortment of coach, barouches, sulky, buggy and  
carriage HARNESS. Also a fine assortment of Gentle-  
men's and Ladies' SADDLES, both quilted and plain.  
A variety of wagon and riding BRIDLES, Martingales,  
Valances, horsemen's Caps, &c. All of which will be  
disposed of as good at not better terms than can be  
done elsewhere. Call and see for yourself.

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

F. M. WALKER

April 11st, 1843 3-17

## WORMS! WORMS! STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly  
by 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 relieve a sup-  
posed 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 e-  
radicated 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  
be any possibility do hurt—but always good as a purga-  
tive—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  
well, 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 liberality to  
send for KOLMSTOCK'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 in-  
numerable 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.

**TO THE BALD-HEADED AND OTHERS.** Does  
any know a neighbor or friend who has been bald,  
and whose head is now covered with fine hair? One  
whose coat collar was covered with sand, though  
brushed every hour—which has now vanished entirely!  
Or one whose hair at early age were turning gray, but  
now has not a gray hair? Children whose heads are cov-  
ered with scurf—whose hair would not grow, that are  
now growing the fullest crop of hair! Some cases 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 hun-  
dred per cent., though when discovered not opposed by  
any thing but the same purpose, that will run  
the hair off to any extent. Can more than this be  
said? Be assured, the following recommendations by a list  
of names of respectability unequalled by any other article.  
Look at these things—buy this article. Stay and pre-  
serve your hair by its use, or if bald restore it. Ladies  
attend to this—hundreds in fashionable life are using this,  
the only article really fit for the toilet. Leave no hair  
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 beauties  
of nature, with which a bountiful Creator has endowed  
you—use the Balm, for it will do it.

**CONSUMPTION.**—The following remarks were in-  
serted from the last number of the Medical Magazine:  
"The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr.  
Taylor's Balm of Liverwort, made 375 Bowery, in  
consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrill-  
ing interest throughout the world. We have so long  
believed this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is  
difficult to credit ourselves when we see persons, evi-  
dently consumptive restored to health. Yet it is a fact  
of daily occurrence.

**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 prin-  
ciple of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant  
principle, which has rendered so many drunkards.  
To be used with Lin's BLOOD PILLS, superior to all other  
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.

**PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.**—Karl Indin  
Hair Dye—Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin!!  
—This dye is in form of a powder which in plain mat-  
ter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first  
night turning the lightest red or gray hair to a dark  
brown, and by repeating a second or third night, to a  
bright jet black.—Any person may therefore, with the  
least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade of  
perfect black; with a positive assurance that the pow-  
der, if applied to the skin, will not color it. There is  
no trouble in removing it from the hair, as in all powders  
before made.

**DR. TAYLOR'S BALM OF LIVERWORT.** From 375,  
Bowery, New York. For nine years  
this medicine has stood unrivalled for the cure of coughs,  
colds, catarrhs, asthma, stricture of the chest, difficulty  
of respiration, pain in the side and breast, bronchitis, liv-  
er complaints, and all those affections of the throat and  
lungs which are a source of so much suffering and so  
often terminate in that most destructive of all diseases  
Consumption.

So extensively has this remedy been used and so often  
proved successful that the proprietor feels no hesitancy  
in introducing it where it has not before been used, and  
in recommending it to all who unfortunately may have  
occasion to resort to some means of recovery. Multi-  
tudes who have experienced its happy effects can testify  
to its utility, and very many rescued from a premature  
death point to it as the means of their recovery. The  
originator of this remedy was well versed in the science  
of Medicine as well as a skillful practitioner. Physi-  
cians familiar with its effects not unrequently prescribe  
it in their practice, and with the medical faculty gener-  
ally it has met a larger share of approbation than is com-  
mon with such exclusive preparations.

**CURE OF CONSUMPTION.**—Mrs. Martin, a wor-  
thy member of my Congregation, was taken ill  
some time since with a cold, pain in the breast, and diffi-  
culty of breathing, and in a few days she had a violent  
cough and pain in the side, which no medicine would re-  
lieve. She continued in this way for a long time under  
the medical care of Dr. Ren, but, finally became con-  
sumptive, and was evidently near the end of her earthly  
sufferings, when her brother persuaded her to try Dr.  
Taylor's Balm of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery. When  
she commenced this medicine it did not seem to agree  
with her, or a few days, but by lessening the cough, she  
found it answered admirably. It relieved her cough and  
her difficulty of breathing, and we and the pres-  
ence of witnessing her rapid recovery to health.

REV. WM. SMYTHE.

**DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA.**—A  
positive cure for the piles, and all external ail-  
ments—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  
handkerchief will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or  
old sores are rapidly cured by 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 Lexington by John P. Mabry, in  
Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents; the  
above are the only Agents.

**DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES:** Restorer of the Blood  
for Chronic and other Diseases, whether produced  
by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising  
from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury,  
calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change in  
life, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.  
**ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.**—This Medicine is  
in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy, and the pa-  
tient will feel himself somewhat benefited in 24 hours.  
Price per bottle: pint \$1.50; quart \$3.  
**ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,** celebrated for its speedy  
and perfect removal of Gonorrhoea and Gleet, also of the  
feverish 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, (Flatulency), Colicness  
in the Stomach, Cramps, or Numbness, Colds, Flux, &  
Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, &c.  
Price per vial, 50 cents.

**AROMATIC EXTRACT,** a liniment for Indigestion,  
Colicness 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 ap-  
plied besides the Restorer. \$1.  
**BENGAL OINTMENT,** for Tetters, Ringworm, Salt  
Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ul-  
cers; 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 besides the Restorer. 50 cents per box.  
Agents in N. Carolina.—Dr. N. L. Stith's drug store,  
Raleigh; Brannock & Wooten, Westworth, Rockingham;  
James Brannock, Watson, Guilford; Hargrave, Gardner  
& Co. Lexington; Davidson, Jenkins & Biles, Salisbury;  
J. M. Drake, Asheboro'; R. W. Lawson, Yadonville;  
James R. Callum, Milton; S. L. Perry, Kernersville, Solon;  
C. Henderson, Lincolnton; S. L. Perry, Charlotte; J. F. & C.  
Pifer, Concord; James H. Hone, Pittsboro';  
J. & R. Sloan, Agents, Greensboro' 29-17

From the South-Western Virginian of March 13, 1843.  
**DR. KUHLE'S MEDICINES.**—We have, for some  
time, intended giving a complimentary notice of these  
invaluable Medicines, but have been prevented by the  
press of other matters from doing so. We have for the  
last five or six years, been quite familiar with their ef-  
fects both by experience and observation, and have no  
hesitation in recommending them to the afflicted every-  
where. Our opinion is still, what it was when we first  
used these medicines, that they are superior to any we  
have ever used. The Doctor, himself, was with us a few  
days this week, and from cases stated to us, we have  
been more strongly confirmed in our former opinion, that  
they are superior to all other medicines.

The efficacy of Dr. Kuhle's remedies in the treatment  
of extraordinary cases is almost unappreciated, and the  
year 1842 was rich in important cures, two of which  
above our space will permit us to notice at this time.  
Mr. A. Sawyer, of Allegheny county, Va. was, last  
Spring, very suddenly taken with a total blindness in  
both his eyes. He used numerous prescriptions and other  
medicines, but to no benefit. In May last he procured  
the Restorer, Gold Mine Balm and Universal Plaster,  
from Andrew Fudge, Esq. of Covington, Va.—took the  
two first medicines internally as directed in Dr. Kuhle's  
Pamphlet, and the Universal Plaster he applied to the  
temples, and some times over the eyes, and by this treat-  
ment he has his eye-sight so far recovered, that he can  
read both print and writing. If a more explicit statement  
should be desired, a letter directed to A. Fudge, Clerk  
of Court, will receive satisfactory evidence of the above  
cure.

A lady of Bedford county, Va. was for about 17 years  
afflicted with the Liver complaint—treated with Calo-  
mel, took cold on it, and was taken with contraction and  
lameness. She used the whole time, a great number of  
prescriptions of Physicians of eminence, and every med-  
icine that was recommended for her use, instead of af-  
fording relief had a tendency rather to aggravate the  
disease. She sunk from year to year, and the digestive  
organs were so deranged that nothing agreed with her.

In August, 1842, the patient had not been out of her bed  
in five years, except when removed by others—so nervous  
that conversation or walking in the room produced the  
most disagreeable effects upon the head, her general  
feelings very bad, sour stomach, &c. She had no  
intention to use more medicines, but taking a dose of the  
Gold Mine Balm with so much benefit that in one hour  
she felt better, she then commenced a regular course of  
Dr. Kuhle's Medicines. She took a dose of the Restorer  
in the morning and one at night, and two doses of the  
Gold Mine Balm between meals. The limbs were  
rubbed two or three times a day with the Aromatic Ex-  
tract, and this treatment has given such a happy result,  
that she is now able to walk about—the nervous affec-  
tions have left her, her digestive organs are much im-  
proved, and her general feelings good. She is much  
better and her complexion quite fresh, which has aston-  
ished every one that was acquainted with her long stand-  
ing disease. We have omitted the name of this lady,  
but if any particulars should be desired, we refer to Dr.  
Kuhle's agent, near Office Bridge, Bedford county, Va.

We have particularly desired these cases not so much to  
speak of the great value of Dr. Kuhle's Medicines, as to in-  
form the afflicted how they may be relieved. The treat-  
ment has been noticed, so that others may know that by  
a similar course they may also obtain that which is far  
more desirable than riches.

**SPRING SUPPLY.**  
The largest and cheapest as-  
sortment of  
Drugs, Medicines and Dye-stuffs  
ever offered in Greensboro',  
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 subscrib-  
er, as he will warrant every article he sells as being of  
the best quality, and at rates that cannot fail to please.  
Their orders shall 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 quan-  
tities 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 Balmic Medicine,  
he can furnish them with Powell's Best No. 6, Composi-  
tion Powders, and vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bit-  
ters.

**VARNISHES, OILS, &c.**—Best Copal Varnish, Ja-  
pan duto, Best Varnish, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Lamp Oil,  
Putty.

Gillette's best Steel Pens  
Ever-pointed Pencils—silver cases  
Hair Brushes of sup' quality; Tooth  
Lemon Syrup; Port Wine, in bottles  
50 bottles Quinine, at \$2.50 per bottle  
30 lb. best English Colman's—warranted  
Carpenter's Ex. Buchu

"Putkroft  
"Comp. Syrup Sarsaparilla  
Jayne's Expectant, or Vermifuge  
"Carminative Balm

Indian Hair Dye, for coloring gray, light or red hair a  
beautiful brown or jet black, without staining the skin  
Scam's Panama, Thompson's Eye Water, &c. &c.  
For sale by  
May 30, 1843.

"GARS, or an approved kind, for adust in the Drug  
Store, by the box or dozen. D. P. WEIR.

**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, smooth-  
ness, 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 stiff-  
est and hardest leather, if it has been twenty years in  
use; and if it tears easily with the fingers, it imparts at  
once a new leather, in all respects, with  
a delightful softness and polish, and makes all ar-  
ticles completely and perfectly impervious to water—except  
tightly boots, shoes, carriage tops, boxes, trunks, &c.  
and in fact all things made of leather, give them a  
splendid polish, even higher than new leather has, and  
at least doubling its wear and durability, in what ap-  
pearance 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. Re-  
member this is serious and true.

Those who will wear old shoes, groan with corns,  
ride with old carriage tops, have old harness, and throw  
them away half used, look filthy themselves and all a-  
bout 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 Com-  
stock & 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 Lexington by John P.  
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