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### TELL ME WHERE'S THE VIOLET FLED!

#### A PASTORAL SONO.

Tell me, where's the violet fled,  
Late so gaily blowing;  
Springing 'neath fair Flora's tread,  
Choicest sweets bestowing?

Swain, the vernal scene is o'er,  
And the violet blooms no more!

Say, where hid'st the blushing rose,  
Prize of fragrant morning;  
Garland meet for beauty's bloom,  
Hill and dale adorning?

Gentle maid the summer's day,  
And the helpless rose is dead!

Bear me, then, to yonder hill,  
Late so freely flowing,  
Waiting many a daffodil,  
On its margin glowing?

Swain and wind exhaust its store;  
Yonder riv'let glides no more!

Lead me to the bowery shade,  
Late with roses flaunting;  
Laid resort of youth and maid,  
Amorous ditties chanting?

Hail and storm with fury show;  
Leafless mourns the ruffled bow!

Say, where hid'st the village maid,  
Late you cot adorning?  
Or I've met her in the glade,  
Fair and fresh as morning?

Swain, how short is beauty's bloom!  
Seek her in the grassy tomb!

Whither roves the tuncful swain,  
Who of rural pleasures  
Rose and violet, till and plain,  
Sung in daffodil measures?

Maiden, swift life's vision flies!  
Death has closed the poet's eyes.

From Miss Leslie's Magazine.

### The Letter of Recommendation.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"It's altogether out of the question, we cannot have Thomas about us any longer," remarked Mr. Milford to his wife, alluding to a head waiter who had been with them for about a year. "He has not only grown indolent and careless, but is, I am satisfied, dishonest."

"I have suspected him for some time of not acting fairly," returned Mrs. Milford. "But have you good reasons for believing him really dishonest?"

"I think I have. Four times within the last two months I have missed bills of five and ten dollars from my pocket book—one of which, that I knew by a certain mark, was paid to me yesterday, by Mr. Brown, who stated, on my questioning him, that he had received it of Thomas."

"That looks bad."

"It certainly does, very bad. I can now begin to understand why, since he has been with us, so many things have disappeared mysteriously. How many spoons have you lost during the time?"

"At least six, large and small; besides the dozen heavy table spoons which were carried off when our house was entered by robbers."

"I am inclined to believe that it was never entered."

"What then?"

"Why, that Thomas made free with our plate while we were asleep, to the amount of a hundred dollars, and then forced off the bolt and left the window open to create a suspicion that the house had been robbed."

"I cannot think that."

"Well, I do, then. It always seems to me a little strange that the window should have been forced exactly as it was—though until to-day I never turned the matter over in my mind very carefully. Don't you remember that the bolt of the shutter was torn off?"

"Yes."

"And yet, upon the outside of the shutter were no marks of violence. The robber was within, depend upon it."

"Dreadful! I shall not feel safe a moment while he remains in the house. He might murder us all."

"No danger of that. Still, I think our wisest course will be to send him away at once. He is not a good servant by any means—and that is reason enough for parting with him, even if there were no cause to suspect his honesty."

"O, let him go, by all means."

About an hour afterwards, Mr. Milford sent for his waiter, and said to him—"Thomas, I believe you and I will have to part."

"Don't I suit you, sir?" asked Thomas, in a respectful tone.

"Not exactly—though I have no very particular fault to find with you. Still, I wish for reasons of my own, to change. How much do I owe you?"

"Ten dollars, sir."

"Here's your money. I wish your services to cease from this time."

Thomas took the balance of his wages with a reluctant air, and stood some moments as if hesitating whether to prefer a request or not. At length he said—

"I should be glad, sir, as you have no particular fault to find with me, if you would give me a certificate of good character. It is hard to get a place now without a certificate."

"O, certainly," replied Mr. Milford, whose natural kind feelings too often led him to act thoughtlessly. And turning to his desk, he wrote the following—

"The bearer of this, Thomas P., has been in my service for one year. I can recommend him as capable and good tempered."

"Thank you, sir," returned Thomas, as he pocketed the note without reading it, and turned from the presence of Mr. Milford.

"Have you sent him away?" asked Mrs. Milford, half an hour afterwards.

"Yes; but I had to give the rascal a letter of recommendation."

"But I wouldn't have done that."

"I know it was wrong. But then how could I help it? He asked for one."

"You could have said, no."

"So I could. But then I hated to deny the poor fellow so small a favor. I wish him well, even if he has not behaved himself as he should have done. He'll no doubt do better in another place. I suspect we indulged him too much."

"Yes, but you believe him dishonest."

"True, I have thought so—and with some reason; but then I am not certain about it."

"You were so certain as to make it a ground of dismissal. How could you be so unjust to others as to give such a man a certificate of good character?"

"Oh, as to that, I only recommend him as being capable and good tempered."

"No matter! The simple fact of our recommending him at all will enable him to secure a place where he may have it in his power to do far greater wrong than he was ever able to do here."

"Well, perhaps it wasn't right. But how can we say 'no' to a poor fellow who asks so small a favor and yet one of so much importance to himself? I hope my non-committal certificate will not enable him to get into a situation where he can do any great harm. I didn't say he was honest."

"I believe you required a recommendation when you hired him?"

"O, yes, I never would think of getting a man about the house without a certificate of character, replied Mr. Milford, with great simplicity and earnestness."

"Notwithstanding certificates of character are often given as you gave yours to Thomas, because a denial might prove unpleasant," replied his wife laughingly.

"Fairly hit," replied Mr. Milford, laughing in return, "both by you and Thomas's letter of recommendation, which means just as much as did the one I gave him. I suppose. Well, I must try and do better next time," he added more seriously.

"It is not the fair thing to give a fellow you suspect of being a scoundrel a certificate of good character."

It was nearly four months subsequent to this dismissal of Thomas by Mr. Milford, that he entered a large store in Mobile owned conjointly by Mr. Milford, whose principal business was in N. York, and his eldest son.

"Do you wish a porter in your store?" asked Thomas.

"We do," was the reply of the younger Mr. Milford.

"I should like to get a situation in that capacity," added Thomas.

"We require a certificate of character. Can you come recommended?"

"Yes, sir."

"From whom?"

"I have several certificates. All, however, from gentlemen in New York with whom I have lived."

"You are from New York, then?"

"Yes, sir."

"By whom were you employed there?"

"By Mr. Wilford Milford, for one—and by—"

"Mr. Wilford Milford. Have you his certificate of character?"

"Yes, sir."

And the young man drew forth his certificate. The younger Mr. Milford took the piece of paper, and, glancing at the signature, without reading the contents, handed it back, remarking—

"If my terms will suit, you can come."

The terms were readily agreed to, and Thomas took up his quarters in the store of Mr. Milford. He proved industrious and attentive to his duties—and thus confirmed the good opinion and added to the confidence which his certificate had already secured for him.

The junior clerk in the store was a young man 15 years of age. He was a quiet, modest person somewhat reserved and diffident. The latter peculiarities grew out of the fact that he was of poor parentage, while the other clerks in the house were the sons of wealthy planters, whose main end in attending to business was to acquire a thorough, practical knowledge of its details. Nelson, the junior clerk, felt too keenly this disparity of condition between himself and these, and by his diffidence prevented, rather than encouraged, them to act and feel towards him as a companion in every way their equal.

It was about six months after Thomas entered the store, that in the settlement of the cash account one day, a deficit of one hundred dollars became apparent. Somehow or other, perhaps from Nelson's misapprehension, which grew out of the passing

fear that he might be suspected of having taken that sum improperly, suspicion fell upon him.—This suspicion was strengthened by hints and insinuations from Thomas, who, by this time, had been able to ingratiate himself fully into the confidence of his employer. The result was, that young Nelson was quietly informed that his services would be dispensed with. No positive proof of his guilt existed; nor was he told that he was dismissed upon the ground of a dark suspicion of dishonesty. Still, the recent loss of the money, and the measures that had been taken to discover who had taken it, left no doubt upon his sensitive mind in regard to the real truth. Timid and shrinking as he was, he could not rest under such an implied charge, and, therefore, so soon as he was informed by a note from Mr. Milford that his services would be dispensed with, he went to him, and with a degree of self-confidence and firmness unusual to him, asked to be informed of the ground of dissatisfaction.

"I don't know that you need enquire very particularly in regard to that," Mr. Milford said, with rather a stern countenance.

"As I know of no reason why I ought to be dismissed," replied Nelson, looking Mr. Milford steadily in the face, "I cannot but suppose that some misrepresentation has been made in regard to me; or some unjust suspicion entertained of my uprightness. If such be the case, do not condemn me without unequivocal proof."

"I am satisfied with my own reasons," Mr. Milford said, coldly turning away from the young man. "I do not, as I have already said, wish your services any longer."

"But, sir—"

"Thomas, show this young gentleman out," was the angrily spoken order to the porter, who entered the merchant's counting-room at the moment.

The hand of Thomas was upon the arm of the young man as soon as the command was given. But in the next instant he fell stunned by a heavy blow from Nelson.

"If I am poor and friendless, I will not suffer myself to be disgraced," the clerk said firmly. Then turning away, he walked slowly from the store. Thomas, upon rising to his feet, blustered a little, but did not attempt further interference with one whose hand had in it rather more power than he had dreamed it possessed.

After several ineffectual attempts to get another situation, Nelson, who, since his dismissal from Mr. Milford's store, had been looked upon by almost every one with suspicion, left Mobile, and went—no one knew whither.

It was perhaps six months after, that Mr. Milford went on business to New Orleans, to be gone some weeks. Before leaving, as many large payments for cotton would have to be made while he was absent, he signed about a dozen blank checks and left them with the chief clerk.

Ten days after his departure, business required the chief clerk to go into the country for a single day. He left at four in the afternoon, expecting to return at the same hour on the next day.

After all the other clerks had gone home leaving Thomas to put away the books, and close and lock the store, that individual commenced an examination of the fire closet. First he took down a large pocket book, and opening it, displayed sundry packages of bank notes. These he handled with the air of a man who seemed more than half inclined to appropriate all or a portion of them. But, after some marks of indecision, he replaced the money, and went on his examination of the contents of the book. At length he drew forth from one of its compartments something that made his heart leap. It was the package of blank checks which Mr. Milford had signed! After looking at them for some moments, as if debating a question, he quietly abstracted one of them, and replacing the rest, returned the pocket book to the fire-closet.

In the morning, after reopening the store, he filled up the check he had taken with the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Half an hour after the bank opened he presented it, and received the money. With this in his pocket he took the first conveyance from Mobile, and in a few days he found himself metamorphosed in appearance, and with a new name, snugly quartered in Cuba, from which place he soon embarked in a French vessel for Havre.

Among the letters which Mr. Milford, the elder, received soon after this transaction, was one which ran as follows:

"MY DEAR FATHER—I am grieved to communicate the most disastrous intelligence. Our house has been robbed of fifty thousand dollars by a porter in whom, from your recommendation, I was induced to repose great confidence. His name is Thomas P.—During my temporary absence at New Orleans, he got possession of a blank check, which I had signed and left, among others, with the chief clerk in our house here, and filled it up for the sum named. This was paid at the bank. Thus far I have not been able to obtain intelligence of his movements. As this takes away nearly all my present means, and as a great many heavy payments are falling due, it will be necessary for you to place me in funds immediately. Connected with this matter is a circumstance which gives me pain. About six months ago one hundred dollars were missed from the cash. Had it not been for your recommendation of Thomas, I should have suspected him; as it was, suspicion fell upon a poor young man, the junior clerk in the house, who was dismissed in consequence. He lingered about here for some time, unable to procure employment, and then went away, I know not where. No doubt all suspicion in regard to him was unfounded. I am pained exceedingly when I think of the matter."

I believe he had a poor mother here whom he supported—but who, since that time, has died—perhaps with grief for her son's disgrace. Again I must repeat in extenuation of the confidence I placed in Thomas, your recommendation of him. No doubt this act will astonish you as much as it has me. Yours, &c."

No circumstance could have proved more conclusively to the mind of Mr. Milford than this did his weakness and folly. He could not blame his son—he did not attempt to do so. He blamed only himself. Indignant as he was at the robbery—and grieved at the heavy loss it occasioned he could not but acknowledge the punishment to be a just one.

Half an hour after the letter from Mobile came to hand, a young man with rather a rough exterior, and a pale, subdued countenance, who had been engaged a month or two before as copying clerk and runner for the store at a small salary, took it up and read it, as he and the other clerks were in the habit of reading all business letters that were left upon the desks. Mr. Milford was looking at him at the time, and saw that, as he read his cheeks flushed, and that, as he closed the letter, his eyes glanced with an expression of thankfulness, while the tears stole out, and rolled over his face. A sudden thought flashed upon his mind, and he passed quickly to the side of the young man.

"What is the matter, John?" he asked.

"I am the young man here alluded to," replied the clerk, giving way to a free burst of emotion.

"And you were innocent of the foul suspicion against you?"

"As innocent as an unborn child," replied the young man earnestly.

"I believe you, John," Mr. Milford said, frankly.

"Justice has been tardy, but it shall be done freely and fully. I feel myself as you may judge from my son's letter, greatly to blame in this matter, and have been justly punished for a weakness of which I shall never again be guilty. As soon as I have done all that I can towards recovering my property, I will see that you are cared for."

Three weeks afterwards, the ship John Gilpin arrived from Mobile with Thomas safely in custody. The vessel in which he had sailed for Havre had become so injured in a storm in the neighborhood of Bahamas, the John Gilpin, who fell in with her, had to take off her passengers.—Thomas was known to the captain, and at once put in irons and brought to New York, where he was compelled to deliver up his spoils, and then take a ten years' residence in the State Prison.

No man ever got a certificate of good character of Wilford Milford from that day henceforth.—From one extreme he went over to another. He did not forget the young man who had been injured so seriously by false suspicions. He was well cared for.

### The Spirit of the True Reformer.

Throughout the whole civilized world the watch-words at present are, improvement, progress, reform. And these words are daily uttered with louder and deeper tones, and more resolute determination. The spirit of reform was, perhaps, never so active in the minds of the whole human family, as it now is. Its deep murmurings are heard throughout agitated England and Ireland; it moves over France, and dictates the policy of her sagacious monarch; it animates all Germany; it sweeps along the sunny plains of Italy; it overturns a dynasty, and effects a revolution in a day on the classic soil of Greece. Here in free America it moves on calmly and steadily, unobstructed by any of the difficult barriers which ages of error have thrown across its path in the old world.—Whether this all pervading spirit of reform shall result in great good or great evil to the human race must depend upon the degree of judgment and integrity with which it is conducted.

Those who are alarmed at the idea of reform, who tremble at its approach, and prefer to endure the evils of old systems, rather than run the risk of disturbing them, regard the reformer as a dangerous character, reckless of the peace and good order of society, and seeking to involve society in lawless anarchy. But nothing is farther from the spirit of the true reformer. He seeks to establish law, and to maintain order by securing to each member of the community all his just and equal rights. He does not seek or expect to do this by rash, reckless or impracticable means. He looks back to all that has been done towards ameliorating the condition of the race during ages that have passed away; and he looks forward with patience and courage and hope to all that is to be accomplished in ages to come. He thus comprehends the magnitude of the work. He sees that each generation must be exhausted before all can be done. In his measures he regards the world as it is, and adopts his plans with prudence and wisdom to the actual instead of to an ideal state of things. In short, he tells with ceaseless energy to all that devolves upon him in his day and generation, by advancing the great cause of humanity as far as in him lies. But beyond this he dare not go, lest by rashly attempting more than it is possible to accomplish, he jeopardize all and thus become a stumbling block in the way of the cause which he professes to uphold.

PRETTY GOOD IDEA.—An eastern paper places the following, as a sort of motto, over its advertising columns:

"Here plant your dimes, and pick up your dollars."

## Political.

### A Curious History, worth preserving.

#### CHRONOLOGY WITHOUT COMMENT.

MAY 30, 1834.—Resolution of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Messrs. Polk and Dallas.

"Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people."

CHAPTER I.

Mr. Dallas and a Bank of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Monday, January 9, 1832.—Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re-charter, and said: "he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently, and in effect unanimously, had recommended the re-charter of the Bank. He became, then, a willing, as he was virtually an instructed agent, in promoting to the extent of his ability, an object which, however dangerous to its introduction might seem, was in itself entitled to every consideration and favor." [See Register of Debates, vol. viii, part 1, p. 55.]

Jan. 20, 1832.—Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a resolution to declare the branch drafts of the Bank of the United States illegal. Mr. Dallas replied in favor of the Bank, and said: "To me the Bank of the United States is nothing but a bank—a mere bank—enacted under the influence of the purest motives for admirable purposes." On granting leave the yeas were 16, nays 25; Dallas voting against granting Mr. Benton leave.

February 8, 1832.—Mr. Dallas made another speech in favor of the Bank and in reply to Mr. Benton.

March 13, 1832.—Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee, reported a bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States.

May 23, 1832.—Mr. Dallas made his speech in favor of the Bank as constitutional and expedient. Mr. Webster followed on the same side, and on the 24th of May, Mr. Benton replied to Messrs. Webster and Dallas.

May 25, 1832.—Mr. Webster moved an amendment to make the payment of the bonus more gradual and easier to the bank; Mr. Benton opposed it. It was carried, 32 to 10, Mr. Dallas voting for it.

May 29, 1832.—An amendment was adopted to strike out the pending amendment, which required the assent of the States to the establishment of branches; yeas 28, nays 18. Mr. Dallas voted for it.

June 1, 1832.—An amendment was pending to tax the branches; a proposition was made by Mr. Sprague to strike it out and distribute the bonus among the States; agreed to, 26 to 18. Mr. Dallas voting for it; Mr. Benton against it.

Same day.—Mr. Bibb offered an amendment to limit the Bank rate of interest to 5 per cent; rejected 20 to 25. Yeas—Benton, Grundy, &c. Nays—Dallas, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.

Also.—An amendment to abolish proxy voting, rejected; 10 to 35. Yeas—Benton, Bibb, Ellis, Haynes, Hill, Kane, Marcy, Moore, and White. Nays—Clay, Dallas, Frelinghuysen, &c.

June 2, 1832.—Mr. Benton's amendment to strike out the exclusive privilege of the Bank rejected; yeas 16—Benton, Grundy, &c.; nays 26—Dallas, Webster, Clay, Frelinghuysen, &c.

Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment to forbid foreigners holding stock in the Bank rejected.—Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment asserting individual liability of stockholders rejected; Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment forbidding the issue of any currency by the Bank not receivable in specie. Mr. Benton said he offered this to test whether it was intended to make the Bank a specie-paying bank or not. Rejected, 17 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Marcy's amendment reserving the right of repeal of the Bank charter to Congress; rejected, 15 to 23. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Tazewell's amendment to shorten the term of the charter from 15 years to 10; Mr. Dallas earnestly opposed it, saying: "That the Bank heretofore had done no mischief, and could not hereafter," and that "in his opinion nothing was so weak, so contemptibly weak, as a moneyed corporation." Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster sustained Mr. Dallas. It was rejected, 20 to 27.—Mr. Dallas voting against it.

June 5, 1832.—Amendment to strike out the bonus and limit the rate of interest to 5 per cent. Mr. Dallas and Mr. Frelinghuysen opposed it.—It was rejected, 18 to 26. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

June 6, 1832.—The bank bonus in Mr. Dallas's bill being \$150,000, Mr. Marcy moved to increase it to \$250,000. Rejected, 10 to 36. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Mr. Knight moved to increase it to \$350,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Mr. Seymour moved to increase it to \$300,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Mr. Dickinson, of New Jersey, moved to increase it to \$240,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Finally \$200,000 were agreed to, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Webster voting for it.

Same day.—Mr. Marcy's amendment, reserving right to the States to tax, rejected, 22 to 25; Mr. Dallas and his friends voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Forsyth's amendment to limit bank interest to 5 per cent, again rejected, 21 to 26; Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Bank bill ordered to third reading, 25 to 20; Mr. Dallas voting for it.

June 11, 1832.—Bank bill finally passed, 28 to 20; Mr. Dallas voting for it. Nays—Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, Haynes, Hill, K. K. Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White.

July 10, 1832.—Andrew Jackson vetoed the Bank of the United States as unconstitutional and impolitic.

The next day the veto was considered in the Senate, Mr. Webster commencing the debate, sustaining the bank bill, and opposing the views of the President. Speaking of the message, he said: "It wantonly attacks whole classes of people, for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices of other classes. It finds no topic too exciting for use, no passion too inflammable for its address and solicitation."

July 13, 1832.—Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the veto; and a vote was taken on the passage of the bank charter in spite of the veto, and Mr. Dallas voted for the bill, and against the VETO.

July 21, 1832.—Town meeting in Philadelphia, at which Daniel Groves was President; Charles J. Jack, Esq. offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the veto of President Jackson he has shown an utter contempt of the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her Legislature and delegation in Congress, both with regard to the bank, the tariff, and the Judiciary."

Daniel W. Coxe offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to George M. Dallas and William Wilkins, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Executive veto to the bill rechartering the bank, continued to vote for the passage of the bill."

July 23, 1832.—Veto meeting in Philadelphia; Henry Horn, President. Mr. Dallas spoke. On motion of Thos. Earle.

"Resolved, That this meeting fully sustain the veto and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent message."

July 7, 1836.—Mr. Dallas wrote his memorable letter in which he said: "Of the constitutional power of the National Government to create a bank, I did not then, nor do I now entertain a doubt. Of the ability of Congress to create such a bank as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency, I then was, as I still am, convinced."

The end of Chapter I.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Dallas and Distribution.

Resolution of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Messrs. Polk and Dallas:

"Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be successively applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution."

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 16, 1832.—Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported his bill for the distribution among the States of the proceeds of the Public Lands.

May 9, 1832.—Mr. King, of Alabama, moved to refer Mr. Clay's bill to the Committee on Public Lands, known to be hostile to the bill. On this question there was a tie-vote—22 to 22; Mr. Dallas voting with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c. in the negative. The Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) gave the casting vote in this affirmative.

May 18, 1832.—Committee on Public Lands reported against Mr. Clay's bill, and in favor of reducing the price of the lands to a minimum of one dollar per acre.

June 30, 1832.—A motion to postpone indefinitely Mr. Clay's Distribution bill, after being opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Ewing, and advocated by Mr. Benton, was lost, 17 to 25; Mr. Dallas voting in the negative, with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.







completely upon its own sovereignty and severity. He read the language of some of the deeds of cession, to show the rectitude of his position, and that the object of cession was now accomplished. Tyler was seduced by the Democrats into the veto which deprived us of the money; and the reason we have not now the land money, is because democratic counsels prevail. The democrats are smitten with a wondrous love for the old States, a most affectionate regard for their interests, when they see the generous gift of 10 per cent. on the sales of the lands to the new States; yet the time is hastening on when the new States will demand and will be able to take all the lands.

On the Tariff, Mr. Kerr took for his landmarks the avowed principles of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and at last even of Andrew Jackson. He dealt Col. Hoke a touch of his sarcastic humor for his difference of opinion with these old statesmen in regard to the constitutionality of the tariff. He considered the opinions and actions of these patriots of more worth than those of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie, aye, and even of Col. Hoke himself. The second act of Congress under the organization of our government recited, among other purposes, that of *protecting American manufactures*. This act was signed by Washington in 1789. He noticed Col. Hoke's objection that the rates of duty were higher now than in the early years of the government, and said that was begging the question, as each were adapted to the population and circumstances of the country at the time. He called attention to the great general fact that prices are lower under the tariff than heretofore. He noticed the prices of calico, cloth, &c.; mentioned also nails as paying perhaps a duty of 4 cents per pound when the retail price is only 6 cents. Col. H. had said this reduction in prices was attributable to the improvements in machinery, &c. What need of machinery at all, asked Mr. Kerr, if not for manufacturing purposes. The manufacturing spirit, more than any other, holds forth inducements to the man of science and the mechanic to improve machinery.

The history of the Charleston Ice Company was introduced as an apt illustration of the subject. A company was formed in the city which commenced shipping ice from the north which they sold at (say) 10 cents a peck. Well, brother Jonathan, always on the alert where something is to be put into the purse, sets up an "opposition line" and sells ice at the wharf in Charleston for (say) 5 cents, at least enough lower to stop the sales of the company. The company complained of this innovation upon their monopoly of ice, and gravely and coolly addressed an appeal to their fellow citizens of Charleston against the encouragement of this interloper in the trade, who took the profits away from home!

Mr. Kerr noticed Col. Hoke's sneer upon the Yankees, and deprecated and censured the habitual efforts of certain Southern politicians to alienate the affections of the southern people from their northern brethren. He vindicated the name and the glory of the Yankee by a stirring appeal to the Revolutionary battle fields of Concord and Lexington, Bennington and Saratoga, and to the victories of our Yankee commanders upon the ocean, and Perry and McDonough upon the lakes. He gloried in the name of Yankee—it was a passport all over the world, wherever the divine spirit of liberty had touched the heart of man.

Up to the period of 1824 the Yankees had stood out against the tariff policy. It was the South that forced the policy upon the country, and literally drove New England from the ocean to the spindle. He read from Mr. Calhoun in 1816, establishing the fact that he was then in favor of manufactures and protection. What is this selfish, exclusively Southern policy, to do next?

Col. Hoke had taken occasion to press his remark that the item of sugar was protected by this tariff bill for the purpose "saving" Louisiana. Well, Mr. Kerr mentioned here a letter of Mr. Calhoun to a committee in New Orleans, stating that he was in favor of protecting sugar! However objectionable the policy of protection might be at the north and west, it was all right as to the article of Louisiana sugar! Protection might ensure to his benefit in that instance.

As evidence of the righteousness of the law, and its well rooted favor with the people of all parties, he remarked that a party never had more power than the democrats had in the present Congress, and yet they refused, by a decisive vote to interrupt the law.

In relation to a National Bank Mr. K. applauded the wisdom of Col. H. in giving up the constitutional question when there was no merit in it. And taking it on Col. H.'s ground of expediency, he considered it reduced merely to a question between fact and theory. For 40 years a national bank had kept and disbursed the money of the Government without the loss of a single dollar, or the cost of a dollar to the Government. But from 1811 to 1816, while there was no bank in existence, we lost 40 millions of dollars. Facts, he thought, showed that there is now an abundance of specie in the country to make up the capital of the bank without causing any distress in the country. The tariff has had the effect to bring in much. In Wall street it is hoarded, and begging loans at a very reduced per cent. Mr. K. was severe upon the hypocrisy of the Democratic leaders in regard to the banks in general, their disposition to play upon the prejudices of the people, to humbug them with professions which they never meant to carry out in practice. The last Legislature, with a large majority of democrats, had a fair pass at the banking system—and lo! after sundry terrible threats, and divers determined "resolutions" to tame this brood of monsters, they wound up with a bit of advice to the banks, to discount freely for the benefit of the people!

Mr. Kerr approached the Texas question. He was willing to have Texas, if it could be honorably and peaceably acquired; but, said he, let this

right arm perish before the stain of dishonor shall tarnish our escutcheon. However much Col. Hoke and his annexation friends might argue against and ridicule the *de jure* right of a nation to attempt the subjugation of a revolted province, the right did nevertheless exist. He put a strong case: Suppose that South Carolina, in the mad days of nullification, had declared herself free, set up an independent Government, and struggled for a time successfully with the parent Union. Suppose also that Great Britain had, for the purpose of preserving her own interests, established diplomatic intercourse and relations with this nation of South Carolina. Suppose further, that Great Britain were to attempt to take her into her arms and annex this province to her Government possessions—should we not in that case look upon Britain as committing the grossest violation of faith, which would justify to our own consciences and before the civilized world an instant resort to arms? There was sufficient similarity in the real and the supposed cases, to show clearly our jeopardy of national honor by attempting immediate annexation. Mr. Kerr regarded the proposition as a desperate project to revive an almost expiring party. Tyler and Calhoun had started it for the purpose of killing off Van Buren and Clay, and making a clear path for their ambition. And sure enough, it had killed Van Buren already. What, he asked, was Texas, and who were the Texans, that their territory and population were so very desirable? Who are the Texans, represented to-day as bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh?

"True patriots they, for I understand, they left their country for their country's good."

As to the effects of annexation upon the Union as it at present exists, there were conflicting views. It was the argument of Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the project, that it would drive off the slave population from Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina—thus increasing the preponderance of the free States. While the friends of the project in the South argued that it would establish southern institutions over a larger extent of territory and thus keep up the balance of political power. Mr. K. adverted to the threats of disunion, for which this subject was made the excuse, and warned the people in the thunder-tones of a true-hearted patriot against the efforts of these disorganizers, who, he more than suspected, had the countenance of some of the most talented men of the South. It was the desperate and ultimate resort of modern Democracy to regain its power over the people, and consistency had been sacrificed, and honor would be if they could, to effect this project. He read from a message made a few years ago by Gov. McDuffie to the Legislature of South Carolina, in which the same rational view was then taken of the subject that the whigs take now. But the scheme now presented itself to the disappointed ambition of certain eminent aspirants, even as a plank to a drowning man upon the ocean, and it was seized with the grasp of despair. Our happy Union, and every element it contains of freedom and happiness to its own people, and the hope of liberty it holds out to the world by the success and progress of its matchless laws and institutions, are threatened with destruction—*sooner than abandon Texas!* Mr. K. always knew we should some day beat the democracy; he knew that a party advocating doctrines so wrong in principle and so corrupting in practice must ultimately fly before the banners of truth—but he had not anticipated that our opponents would all give up and go to Texas quite so soon.

He invoked the name of Washington against this spirit of disunion which seems to be again spreading itself over the deluded South. The memory of his great example rebuked this malignant spirit, and his warning precepts came up like a voice from the tomb. Mark! he exclaimed; attend to the solemn warning of the Father of his country, as it comes upon our ears from the mansions of the dead: "It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with zealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Mr. K. made a scathing review of the services, talents and claims upon which the democrats rest their expectations of success for Polk and Dallas. He pronounced an eulogium upon Henry Clay at once just and eloquent, and closed with a warm appeal to the whigs of old Guilford to turn out to the polls in August and November.

It was night when Mr. Kerr closed his remarks; yet the crowd had not broken, but hung upon his accents with delighted attention to the very last word. Col. Hoke said he would like to reply to many things Mr. Kerr had said, if time permitted, and remarked that he found Mr. Graham's Lieutenant to be the best Captain—a considerable compliment to come from an old campaigner like Col. Hoke.

ROMULUS M. SANDERS has a list of appointments published in the Standard, that he will address the people in several of the lower counties on certain specified days. Is it pure patriotism that induces the honorable Judge and General to go out of his district preaching politics this time of year? Wonder if it is the fact, that our poor old State is to be crusaded by a file of big Democrats from this time until the election? We shall next look for Senator Haywood and Mr. Henry to take the stump in favor of "Polk, Texas, Oregon and Jeffersonian principles!"

THE GUILFORD CLAY CLUB is doing its duty nobly, isn't it? much to the honor of the great Whig County of North Carolina!

DISUNION MEETINGS continue frequently to be held in the nation of South Carolina.

MRS. BENCINI respectfully announces that she keeps on hand a nice assortment of Cakes, Caudles, and other Confectionaries, at the corner opposite Mrs. Morning's. Pound cakes, &c. baked to order. ICE CREAM furnished on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 133 June 29.

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

"A Censors Heresy" is that on our first page, setting forth, from the record, Mr. Dallas's votes on the Bank, Distribution, &c. Was the Democratic Convention, in its perplexity and despair, fain to take up an old Bank man for Vice President? To our minds there is now "confirmation strong" that every principle of Democracy was unheeded in the choice of a Vice Presidential candidate, except the principle of annexation. Dallas was selected because he had a week or two before made himself conspicuous at an annexation meeting. That was Democracy enough! This fact accounts for Mr. Walker's readiness to say to the Convention that Mr. Dallas introduced the bank charter bill under instructions. (Mr. D. had proclaimed himself the willing recipient of these instructions.) This also accounts for Mr. Senator Walker's haste to convey to Mr. Dallas the information of his nomination, and his anxiety that he should accept the same.

Quere.—What is the amount of Senator Walker's interest in Texan lands?

MEXICO.

The Messenger despatched by Mr. Tyler to Mexico, to solicit the consent of that government to the annexation of Texas, has returned to Washington, and it is ascertained that he was unsuccessful. Indeed, they were about to increase the army, and take other steps to recover Texas.—The National Intelligencer of Friday 21st says:

"We learn since our last, through a private channel, entirely to be relied upon, that the true information from Mexico is, that the people of that country were never more united than they are in their opposition to a surrender of Texas; that they are determined to listen to no terms in regard to the project of 'annexation'; that they continue to regard Texas as a part of their territory, and 'no man' prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights upon the subject. It is now perfectly clear, and must be so even to those who have hitherto doubted, that if the Senate of the United States had not resisted and defeated the project of 'immediate annexation,' we should have been at this moment at war with Mexico. The wisdom and foresight manifested by Mr. Clay in his Texas letter now stand forth in broad relief. Col. Benton, too, may well congratulate himself on the share which he has had, by his able and fearless exposition of the unlawfulness and wickedness of this Texas speculation, in the signal defeat and overthrow which it has sustained in the Senate."

This information does not agree with that imparted to Col. Hoke by Hon. Mr. Reid.

WHIG TICKET IN ROCKINGHAM!—Have the Whigs got out a ticket in Rockingham?" asked some one the other day. "Yes," was the reply, "young WILLIAM R. WALKER is the ticket—you must estimate it according to talent instead of numbers." Mr. Walker is wedding his own row, solitary and alone among the Democracy of Rockingham, and we hereby pronounce every whig in the county recreant to his cause and its defenders, if he does not turn out and give Mr. W. a lift the 1st of August—not forgetting Mr. Graham also.

Attention is referred to Mr. Blands' advertisement of his stage line, and particularly to his travelling accommodations to the Grayson Sulphur Springs. These Springs are gaining upon the public estimation—and justly so—for the waters are undoubtedly most efficacious in numerous chronic complaints. We speak of them from actual trial and observation.

"Two years ago Mr. Loring professed to believe, most sincerely and religiously, that to act with the democratic party was to do right; but now the thing is reversed, and he is found in amity and concord with his former bitter political opponents. Let the public put this and that together, and judge for itself."—*Rocking Standard*.

Two years ago Mr. Holden professed to believe, most sincerely and religiously, that to act with the whig party was to do right; but now the thing is reversed, and he is found in amity and concord with his former bitter political opponents. Let the public put this and that together, and judge for itself.

A ROASTING EAR.—Mr. Thomas F. Beattie handed us last Tuesday a fine ear of green corn. It was none of your little blistered cobs, but plump and full formed, and would have passed creditably well for a nubben of corn a week or ten days ago.

ANNEXATION IN THE HOUSE.—It appears that no report was made by the Committee of Foreign Relations upon the President's Message appealing to the House from the Senate on the Texas question. It is understood that a majority of that committee is decidedly opposed to any action on the subject.

Col. Hoke did not allude, in his speech in this county, to the vote of Mr. Graham in relation to the election of Governor by the people. There was a *little grain of dirt* in his effort to make capital out of this matter while in the eastern part of the State.

JULIAN E. LEACH.—We are gratified to learn, from a publication of this gentleman, in the last "Citizen," that his health is so far recovered that he entertains no idea of withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Commons from his county.

Brownlow thinks that the Democratic Convention ought to have put Sam. Houston, of Texas, on the ticket as their candidate for Vice President.

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

SCENE IN THE SENATE.  
The only threatened disturbance of peace during the day was, between Messrs. Benton and McDuffie during the morning, and this was one of the most dramatic and imposing scenes ever displayed in any legislative assembly. It has produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than have witnessed any previous debate during the session. Mr. McDuffie writhed in seeming agony of spirit and body under the charges of disunion and nullification made by Mr. Benton, and when Mr. Benton said he would meet him at Phillips, in his efforts to destroy the Union, and not as here, with his voice and pen, but sword in hand, to die if need be in defence of the Union, a murmur of applause ran through the galleries which nothing could restrain.

The rebuke was just and terrible and the position of Mr. Benton a noble one that will cover a multitude of sins. All he said was for the Union, and for this out of doors he is called a traitor to his party!

When Mr. Benton said he would meet the Disunionists at Phillips, General Clinch, of Georgia, a whole hearted man, went to Mr. Benton and said in the fulness of a patriotic heart that he would be there with him!

When Mr. Benton left his seat he took John Quincy Adams, who was seated behind him, by the hand and said, "Mr. Adams you are passing off the stage, and I am passing away also, but while we live, we will stand by the Union." This is the language of true heroism, and Mr. Benton has given abundant evidence of the truth of his feelings and resolutions.

Fourth of July.

According to a previous notice a large portion of the young men of Greensboro' assembled in the courthouse a few evenings since, and resolved upon celebrating the 4th day of July in some suitable and appropriate manner, the undersigned were appointed a committee for the purpose of procuring a suitable person to read the Declaration of Independence, and also some person to deliver an oration appropriate to the occasion, and to make all further and necessary arrangements relative to the celebration. They take pleasure in stating that Mr. John A. Moring has consented to read the Declaration of Independence, and that Mr. Alpheus C. Lindsey has consented to deliver the Oration. A procession will be formed at the courthouse at the hour of 11 o'clock, the Greensboro' Guards in front, and will move immediately to the Presbyterian church, where the Declaration will be read and the Oration delivered. All the citizens of Greensboro' and of the County of Guilford are respectfully requested to join in the procession, and the ladies are especially invited to attend.

JOHN TATE,  
A. C. CALDWELL,  
JAS. C. ANDERSON,  
ROBT. P. DICK,  
J. R. McLEAN.  
Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 25, 1844.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood: Were it not that I am under promise to furnish you an occasional letter, and you will expect it, I should not think of writing now. No trade, and streets without the least appearance of animation, what can I say? July 'tis to hoped will change the scene. The price of every thing may be considered nominal, and in most cases my former quotations should remain unchanged. No cotton in market, and the tendency downward every where. Bacon getting somewhat scarce and will bring 8 cts. 1 notice sales in Wilmington of western at 3 to 4 cts.—country is much preferred. Corn remains unchanged, and but little inquiry. Flour yet dull, this being about the time new crop comes in, and but few buyers. New wheat 75 to 80 cts. Domestic liquors somewhat better, and holders may do well to bring in some weeks hence. This comprises the leading articles of country produce. Groceries generally about former quotations. Molasses up 30 cts asked and paid in all cases for good. Rice also advanced and remains firm at 3 1/2 to 4 cts. Fish of all kinds high. I saw a lot of Herrings sell for \$7 per hbl.

We have no reason to complain of our last spring trade. The interior merchants have given us a liberal portion in the way of transportation. In looking over the published report of the agent of the Cape Fear Navigation Co. I find an increase of tolls amounting to near a thousand dollars—the following among the articles carried downwards for the year ending March 21st, was 5798 bales cotton, 6708 bales of shirting and yarns from the towns and neighboring factories, 255 casks of beeswax, flaxseed. These shirtings and yarns go to the northern market, and command better prices and find a more ready sale than goods manufactured there. This looks like turning the current. Our enterprising fellow citizen, Wm. McS. McKay, manufactures superior candles of North Carolina tallow, and sells at a less price than can be bought elsewhere—11 to 12 cents per lb. He also manufactures a superior article of turpentine soap at 5 cts. per lb., handsomely put up in boxes, bearing that known by the merchants as "Colgate No. 1." Will not your merchants encourage him. You are not aware in the interior of the amount of the daily importations from other States, made by citizens of this. Only remain a few days in Wilmington, and you will see vessels arrive loaded with flour, corn, bacon, hay, and every thing else, even down to onions. This ought not to be. North Carolina should furnish food enough for her citizen, and her legislators should give the growers means of transporting it to a market.

Yours, &c.

We are authorized to announce JAMES McIVER as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce PETER LESLEY as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOAK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JESSE H. LINDSAY as a candidate for a seat in the Senate from Guilford.

We are authorized to announce JOEL McLEAN as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorized to announce NATHAN HUNT, Jr. as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorized to announce ELMER W. OGDEN as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

Died.  
In Stokes county, on the 14th instant, of consumption, Mrs. ARINA HILL, wife of R. W. Hill. She deceased was about 23 years of age, was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and left an affectionate and disconsolate husband and two small children to mourn her irreparable loss.

We mourn for the loved and cherished, Called home in her early bloom, Like a fair young flower which perished In the glow of its rich perfume.

Guards!  
PARADE at the courthouse on the Fourth of July, at 9 o'clock, in Summer Uniform with plumes and 6 rounds cartridges.  
By order of the Captain,  
J. B. BAILEY, O. S.  
June 26th, 1844.

N. B. The Dinner will take place at half past 12 o'clock, at Col. Gott's.

NOTICE.—NOTICE.  
All persons having books borrowed from the Library of the Adelpian Society, are requested to give notice of it to some one of the regular members of said Society, or if not using them to return them to the Society. We are induced to give this public notice, not from any wish to deprive any one of the use of our books, but from the fact that there are several of our volumes missing.

MEMBERS OF THE ADELPHIAN SOCIETY.  
June, 1844.

DEAD SHOT.

JUST received a supply of Dead Shot, a safe and valuable worm medicine for children.  
D. P. WEIR.

NOTICE.

AS per the directions of the last Will of Nathaniel A. Kerr, dec'd, on the 30th day of August, 1844, at the courthouse door in Greensboro', I will proceed to sell at auction a valuable

Negro Boy Henry, the Black Smith, aged about 24 years—a first rate workman, having worked for Hopkins & Rose as a carriage smith for the last 8 or 10 years. A credit will be given, but terms made known on the day of sale.

JUNE 26, 1844. JAMES DENNY, Exr.

ICE CREAM and LEMONADE may now be had at the cold well of water.

JUNE 26, 1844. H. HENDERSON.

INFORMATION WANTED of my son John (Odem, who went off several years ago. He is now about 17 or 18 years of age. His distressed mother is anxious to hear from him.

NANCY HESTER, formerly, Nancy Odum.

Guilford, June, 1844.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

Line Changed and Fare Reduced.

OUR line of Two Horse Coaches from Greensboro' N. C. to Wytheville, Va. will pass the

Grayson Sulphur Springs

from and after the 22nd June, weekly by a permanent arrangement with the Postoffice Department. The charge from Greensboro' to the Springs is \$7.50. This line will connect at Wytheville, Va. which will be the nearest route to the White Sulphur Springs. The road is much improved, as the Proprietors of the Springs have lately expended a large amount in making a road from the Springs to Carroll C. H. They have established a ferry near the Springs with a large and safe boat.

The Springs are ready for the reception of visitors, and from the competency of the Manager, cannot fail to give satisfaction. The scenery on this road is not surpassed in grandeur. The Contractors on the road are determined to do all in their power to accommodate travellers. Our hack is as comfortable as a close carriage. Our teams good, and our drivers sober and accomplished.

JUNE, 1844. 134 JAMES M. BLAND.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

WILL be offered at public sale, in the town of Greensboro', on the 21 day of August next, being the day after the election,

Thirty or Forty Town Lots.

Said lots are the property of the Trustees of the Greensboro' Female College, and are situated in the most beautiful, healthy, and desirable part of town, being convenient to both the school and village, affording every facility that could be asked for comfortable dwellings. They will be sold on a credit of one year, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date. The commissioners are authorized to sell privately at any time previous to the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

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

J. J. M. LINDSAY,  
PETER ADAMS,  
J. REID,  
E. W. OGDEN,  
C. P. McNEHALL,  
IRA T. WYCHE.  
Commissioners.

June 27, 1844. 135

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

George Brooks vs. Justice's Judgment.

vs. Barrall Osborn, et al. evied on land.

vs. Barrall Osborn, et al. Same.

vs. Barrall Osborn, et al. Same.

In these cases appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Barrall Osborn, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the 3rd Monday in August, 1844, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

Pradv \$5 116 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

Henry E. Micung vs. Original Attachment.

vs. Hance G. Armfield, et al. evied on land.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Hance G. Armfield, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the 3rd Monday in August, 1844, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

Pradv \$5 136 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Mr. CARL A. MILL, for the Rockingham Circuit, commencing on Friday the 9th of August next.

June 26th, 1844. J. D. LUMSDEN.

J. & R. SLOAN

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SUPPLY OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

April 26th 1844

THE SUBSCRIBERS having qualified as administrators on the estate of the late William B. Kerr deceased, at the June Term of Stokes county court 1844, will offer to public sale on 12 months credit, on the 5th of July next, at the late residence of the deceased, the personal property belonging to the estate, consisting of a full and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.

A large stock of HOGS, CATTLE, and HORSES. A large quantity of BACON and LARD. Several new and well finished WAGONS, and CARRIAGES. Household and kitchen furniture, &c., with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until completed.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those persons having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

June 13, 1844. W. M. A. LAMM, Adm'r.

JNO. A. RANKIN

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1844.

A. W. Martin vs. Attachment.

vs. A. S. Duvall.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, A. S. Duvall, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro' on the 3rd Monday in August, 1844, then and there to reply, plead, or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court after the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

Pradv \$5 136 JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

DAILY LINE TO THE NORTH.

From Gaston, via the Greenville and Roanoke and Petersburg Rail Roads.

THE FARE from Gaston to Petersburg, is now \$3.00, and from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the Rail Road \$7.50—in all, \$10.50.

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, by the City Point Rail Road and James River Steamboats, is \$7.50. By these Route Passengers are now carried from Petersburg to Portsmouth or Norfolk for \$1.50, or \$4.50 from Gaston, which is \$1.50 less than by Sledge's and the Portsmouth Rail Road.

On Wednesday a Steamboat leaves City Point for Baltimore, the fare by which is \$3.00, or \$5.50 from Petersburg making \$8.50 from Gaston.

JAMES GRESHAM, Agent G. & R. R. Co.

June 15, 1844. 125

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

PIANOFORTES.

FOR some months past the subscriber has been selling his Piano Fortes at a reduction of twenty dollars each from his former prices. He has on hand at this time from 15 to 20 Pianos of different kinds, at prices varying from 250 to 600 dollars—as well as a number of second handed ones, at less prices. Sold subject to be returned if not good. E. P. NASIL, Petersburg, Va.

LIVE! LIVE!!

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a large supply of fresh Lime at a reduced price, at the Kiln on their plantation, Snow Creek, Stokes county. December, 1843. 4



