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ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

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TELL ME WHERE'S THE VIOLET PLED!

A PASTORAL SUNO.

Tell me, where's the vi'let fled, Late so gaily blowing; Springing 'neath fair Piora's tread, Choicest sweets bestowing!

Swain, the vernal scene is o'er,

Say, where hid of the blushing to Pride of fragrant morning. Garland meet for beauty's brows.

Bear me, then, to youder full.

Sun and wind exhaust its stere; Yonder riv'let glides no more! Lead me to the bow'ry shade

Late with roses flaunting; Lev'd resort of youth and maid, Am'rous ditties chanting. Hail and storm with fury show'r, Leafless mourns the rifled bow'r. Say, where bides the village maid.

Late you cot adorning?

Off 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 tuneful swain.

Who of rural pleasures, ose and vi'let, rill and plain. Sung in daftest measures! Maiden, swift life's vision flice

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 dis-

"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 en-

" 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?"

"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

"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 particu-

"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 na tural kind feelings too often led him to act thoughtlessly. And turning to his desk, he wrote the

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

WILMOT MILLORD,"

"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 rea one 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 oth. ers as to give such a man a certificate of good

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

"No matter! The simple fact of our recom mending 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

"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-commital 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. eften 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" 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

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

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

"I should like to get a situation in that capaci-

ty," 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

"You are from New York, then?"

"By whom were you employed there?" "By Mr. Wilmot Milford, for one-and by-"Mr. Wilmot Milford. Have you his certifi-

ate 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 wich his certificate had already secured for him.

The junior clerk in the store was a young man 18 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 rough, practical knowledge of its details, Nelson, lar fault to find with you. Still, I wish for reasons of my own, to change. How much do I condition between himself and these, and by his according to the junior clerk, felt too keenly this disparity of immediately. Connected with this matter is a sons of my own, to change. How much do I

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 ser- No circumstance could have proved more convices would be dispensed with. No positive proof clusively to the mind of Mr. Milford than this did of his guilt existed; nor was he told that he was his weakness and folly. He could not blame his dismissed upon the ground of a dark suspicion of son-he did not attempt to do go. He blamed dishonesty. Still, the recent loss of the money, only himself. Indignant as he was at the robbeand the measures that had been taken to discov- ry-and grieved at the heavy loss it occasioned he er who had taken it, left no doubt upon his sen- could not but acknowledge the punishment to be sitive mind in regard to the real trath. Timid a just one. and shrinking as he was, he could not rest under he ground of dissatisfaction.

rather a stern countenance.

to me; or some unjust suspicion entertained of my | young man. uprightness. If such be the case, do not condemn me without unequivocal proof."

Milford said, coldly turning away from the young man. "I do not, as I have already said, wish against you!"

"But: sir-"Thomas, show this young gentlemen out," was the angrily spoken order to the porter, who entered the merchant's counting-room at the mo-

The hand of Thomas was upon the arm of the young man as soon as the command was given. ness of which I shall never again be guilty. As But in the next instant he fell stunned by a heavy "If I am poor and friendless, I will not suffer my-

elf 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 meffectual attempts to get another

ituation, Nelson, who, since his dismissal from "Notwithstanding certificates of character are 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 ex- termination. The spirit of reform was, perhaps, amination of the fire closet. First he took down never so active in the minds of the whole hum dled with the air of a man who seemed more than it moves over France, and dictates the policy of the money, and went on his examination of the turns a dynasty, and effects a revolution in a day contents of the book. At length he drew forth on the classic soil of Greece. Here in free Ame-

Among the letters which Mr. Milford, the elder, ran as follows:

"My DEAR FATHER-I am grieved to commu nicate the most disastrous intelligence. Our house has been robbed of fifty thousand dollars by a porter in whom, from your recommendation, I vas induced to repose great confidence. His name s 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 a at the bank. Thus far I have not been able takes away nearly all my present means, and as sons of my owa, to change. How much do I owe you?"

"Ten dollars, sir."

"Here's your money. I wish your services to reluctant air, and stood summents as if head-reluctant air, and stood summents are reluctant air, and

Half an hour after the letter from Mobile came

such an implied charge, and, therefore, so soon as to hand, a young man with rather a rough externand above the laws and will of the people he was informed by a note from Mr. Milford that rior, and a pale, subdued countenance, who had his services would be dispensed with, he went to been engaged a month or two before as copying him, and with a degree of self-confidence and clerk and runner for the store at a small salary. firmness unusual to him, asked to be informed of took it up and read it, as he and the other clerks were in the habit of reading all business letters "I don't know that you need enquire very par- that were left upon the desks. Mr. Milford was ticularly in regard to that," Mr. Milford said, with looking at him at the time, and saw that, as he read his cheeks flushed, and that, as he closed the let-charter of the Bank. He became, then a willing, "As I know of no reason why I ought to be ter, his eyes glanced with an expression of thankdismissed," replied Nelson, looking Mr. Milford fulness, while the tears stole out, and rolled over steadily in the face, "I cannot but suppose that his face. A sudden thought finshed upon his some misrepresentation has been made in regard mind, and he passed quickly to the side of the

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

"I am the young man here affuded to," replied "I am satisfied with my own reasons," Mr. the clerk, giving way to a free burst of emotion. "And you were innocent of the foul suspicion

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

> "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 weaksoon as I have done all that I can towards recovering my property, I will see that you are cared

Three weeks afterwards, the ship John Gilpin
Three weeks afterwards, the ship John Gilpin
Messrs. Webster and Dallas.

May 25, 1832.—Mr. Webster moved an aship the payment of the bonus arrived from Mobile with Thomas safely in cusneighborhood of Bahamas, the John Gilpin, who fell in with ber, had to take off her passengers .-Thomas was known to the captain, and at once Thomas was known to the captain, and at once to strike out the pending amendment, which reput in irons and brought to New York, where he quired the assent of the States to the establishment 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 Wilmot 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

The Spirit of the True Reformer.

Throughout the whole civilized world the watchwords at present are, improvement, progress, re form. And these words are daily uttered with louder and deeper tones, and more resolute dea large pocket book, and opening it, displayed family, as it now is. Its deep murmurings are sundry packages of bank notes. These he han- heard throughout agitated England and Ireland; half inclined to appropriate all or a portion of them. her sagacious menarch; it animates all Germany; But, after some marks of indecision, he replaced it sweeps along the sunny plains of Italy; it overfrom one of its compartments something that made rica it moves on calmly and steadily, unobstructed his heart leap. It was the package of blank checks by any of the difficult barriers which ages of error which Mr. Milford had signed! After looking at have thrown across its path in the old world .them for some moments, as if debating a question. Whether this all pervading spirit of reform shall he quietly abstracted one of them, and replacing result in great good or great evil to the human the rest, returned the pocket book to the fire-closet. race must depend upon the degree of judgment

money. With this in his pocket he took the first of disturbing them, regard the informer as a danconveyance from Mobile, and in a few days he gerous character, reckless of the peace and good found himself metamorphosed in appearance, and order of society, and seeking to involve society in with a new name, snugly quartered in Cuba, from lawless anarchy. But nothing is farther from the which place he soon embarked in a French ves- 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 received soon after this transaction, was one which rights. He does not seek or expect to do this by las's bill being \$150,000, Mr. Marcy moved to inrash, reckless or impracticable means. He looks back to all that has been done towards ameliorating the condition of the race during ages that have Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting against passed away; and he looks forward with patience it. and courage and hope to all that is to be accomplished in ages to come. He thus comprehends plished in ages to come. He thus comprehends
Mr. Dickerson, of New Jersey, moved to inthe magnitude of the work. He sees that each
crease a to \$250,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. generation must be exhausted before all can be Dallas reding against it.

Finally 8:300,000 were agreed to, Mr. Dallas, paid it is, and adopts his plans with prudence and wisdom to the actual instead of to an ideal state of things. In short, he toils with ceaseless energy Mr. Datlas and his friends voting against it.

Some day.—Mr. Forsyth's amendment to limit to day and takes away nearly all my present means, and as a great many heavy payments are falling due, it to do all that devolves upon him in his day and will be necessary for you to place me in funds 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

Dolitical.

A Curious History, worth preserving. CHRONOLOGY WITHOUT COMMENT.

PREFACE. May 30, 1814-Resolution of the Baltimore onvention which nominated Messrs. Polk and

"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 republic an in-titutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power,

Mr. Dallas and a Bank of the United States.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 9, 1832.—Mr. Dallas preented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, praying for a re-charter, and said the could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently, and in effect unanimously, had recommended the reas he was virtually an instructed agent, in promo ting to the extent of his ability an object which, however dangerously timed its introduction might weem, mas in itself entitled to every consideration and favor." See Register of Debates, vol. viii.,

Jun. 20, 1512 .- 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 in-fluence of the purest motives for admirable purposes." On granting leave the yeas were 16, mays 25; Dallas voting against granting Mr. Ben-

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

March 13, 1839 -Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee, reported a bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States.

May 23, 1832.—Mr. Dullas made his speech in favor of the Bank as constitutional and expedient. Mr. Webster followed on the same side, and on the 2th of May. Mr. Benton replied to

tody. The vessel in which he had sailed for Hamendment to make the payment of the bonus vre had become so injured in a storm in the more gradual and easier to the bank; Mr. Benton opposed it. It was carried, 32 to 10, Mr. Dals voting for it.

May 29, 1832.—An amendment was adopted

> of branches; yeas 25, nays 18. Mr. Dallas voted 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 bo-

> nus 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 10.5 per cent;

rejected 20 to 25. Yeas—Benton, Grundy, &c. Nays—Dallas, Websier, 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, Fredinghuysen, &c. June 2, 1832.—Mr. Benton's amendm

trike out the exclusive privilege of the Bank re-ected; 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 assert-g individual liability of stockholders rejected;

Ing 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 redeemble 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 29. Mr. Dallas voting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Ukins, voted in the negative.

Same day.—Amendment of Mr. Hayne, to allow the new States lifteen instead of ten per cent; lost 21 to 26—Mr. Dallas dadged, but his problem of the control of the control

Someday .- Mr. Tazewell's amendment to shor ten the term of the charter from 15 years to 10; 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 the evils of old systems, rather than run the risk opened. With this is his neglect he cold the first three three records the integrated with the sum of fifty thousand dollars. Half an hour after the bank opened he presented it, and received the the evils of old systems, rather than run the risk moneyed corporation." Mr. Clay and Mr. Web-

June 5, 1832.—Amendment to strike out the 28—Mr. Dallas voling in the negative. onus 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 roting a instead of ten; agreed to, 27 to 20; Mr. Benton

las's bill being \$150,000, Ar. Stricy moved to the crease it to \$525,000. Rejected, 10 to 36. Mr. Alabama, and Himois 600,000 acres each: agreed Mr. Knight moved to increase it to \$350,000. to, 28 to 15. Benton, Clay, and Frelinghuysen

Mr. Seymour moved to increase it to \$300,000. out the objects to which the States are to apply Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas eating against it. the land fund, so as to allow them to use it as they Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. against it.

and Mr. Webster voting for it.

ing right to the States to tax, rejected, 22 to 25;

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—Ben-ton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, For-syth, Grundy, Kane, Hayne, Hill, Kang, Mangura, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White

July 10, 1832 .- Andrew Jackson retoed the Bank of the United States as unconstitutional and

inexpedient.

inexpedient.

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 presion too inflammable for its address and salicitation.

July 13, 1832.—Mr. Benton spoke in layer of the veto; and a vote was taken on the passage of the bank charter in spite of the veto, and Mr. Dal-las 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. offer-d the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the veto of President Jack-

son he has shown an utter contempt of the unan-imous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her Legislature and delegation in Congress, botil with regard to the bank, the tariff, and the Judi

Daniel W. Coxe offered the following resolu-

tion, which was unanimously adopted:
"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to George M. Dal-las and William Wilkins, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Ex-ecutive veto to the bill rechartering the bank, con-

tinued to vote for the passage of the bill."

July 23, 1832.—Veto meeting in Phila July 23, 1832.—Veto meeting in Philadelphia; Henry Hom, 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. Dalias wrote his memora-ble letter in which be said: "Of the constitutional power of the National Government to create a bank, I did not then, nor do I now entertain a 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 curren-cy. I then was, as I still am, convinced."

The end of Chapter I.

Mr. Dallas and Distribution. Resolution of the Baltimore Convention that no-minated Messrs. Polk and Dallas:

"Resolved. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are consecutive to the constitution. 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."

pugnant 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 coting with Messrs. Clay, Webster, Freliaghaysen. &c. in the negative. The Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) gave the caking vote in the affirmatics.

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 indefi-nitely Mr. Clay's Distribution bill, after being epposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Ewing, and advocated by Mr. Benton, was lost, 17 to 25; Mr. Dal-

Same day.—Amendment of Mr. King, of Ala-bama, to strike out the distribution clause, rejected, 21 to 25; Mr. Dallas dodged; Mr. Wilkins voted in the negative.
Same day.—Mr. Benton's amendment to re-

moneyed corporation." Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster sustained Mr. Dallas. It was rejected, 20 to duce to fifty cents per acre all lands which had been over five years in market; rejected, 20 to

Same day .- Mr. Poindexter's amendment to

instead of ten; agreed to, 27 to 20; Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay voting for it—Mr. Dallas voting a-June 6, 1832.—The bank bonus in Mr. Dal- gainst it. Same day .- Amendment of Mr. Hendricks to

> voting for it. Mr. Dallas voting against it. Same day .- Mr. Hayne's amendment to strike please; rejected, 20 to 27. Mr. Dallas voting

> Same day .- Mr. Robinson's amendmen to reduce the price of lands over ten years in market to \$1, and to actual settlers 50 cents; rejected,

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

Same day.—Mr. Clay's land distribution full ordered to a third reading, 24 to 18, 1 Mr. Dallas and bis friends voting against it.

votion for it.

July 3, 1832.—Mr. Clay's band distribution bill to 26; Mr. Dallas coting against it.

Same day.—Mr. What's concident to tequire the bank to pay 3 per cont. interest on our plus public deposites rejected, 23 to 24; Mr. Dallas coting against it.

Same day.—Mr. Benton's notion to rote the ball to the Secretary of the Treasury (Gen. Jackson's to report on a rejected. Mr. Dallas vetting against it.

Jane 9, 1832.—Mr. Grundy moved the indefinite postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let. 20 to 21; Mr. Dallas vetting postponences of the bill.—Let.

was not instructed. One and of Chapter II.

Ar. Dullas and Internal Improvement.
Resolution at the Balancer Convention that a ministed Messas. Pells and Wright:
**Revolved. Thus the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a system of internal im-

proveness. It server of the cortico states.

Joy 25, 1832.—Mr. Chumbers's motion to consider a bill to subscribe, on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Baltimore and Orbio Rulls ad, a jected 18 to 21. Mesos, Ben'in Alary, &c. voltag agains.—Mr. Dafta cotting.

May 29, 1842.—Motion to consider the Balticore and Ohio Railroad Ind. Mr. Maler, of South Parolina, (Dense, of Frida) he had viewed the vote of the way r day a malicating a determination no or of any father also has expenditures for inter-tal improvements. If taken up, it would be con-selved that the above pration was not defined to out down these was oful expenditures. Reser-al, 18 to 23. Mr. Dallas coing for it. Benton,

http://doi.org/10.1011/10.

John 12. 1532.—Senate considered the bill ma-I mg appropriations for internal improvements by the General Government. Mr. Forsyth's amondruent to strike out appropriation for the Cumber-land road, which, he said, he meant to be a test estion, as it was an appropriation for a new ork. Mr. Hayne also and withit he was gluthe question was now a learnly and fairly raised. I this work was to be authorized, every outlet and river in the Union could be. If Alia were done, the Government would be called on fo make tooks from one water-course to another. Mr.

Webster opposed the amendment. Rejected, 15 to 20. Mr. Palias voting against it.
Same stay.—Internal improvement bill ordered to a fined reading and passed, 25 to 13. Mr. Dallar voting for k, with Messes, Chy. Webster, Frec. Pomyth, Grundy, &c. against a

In the great session of 1832, on the question of its bank, the tariff, land distribution, internal imrevement, &c. the year and nays in the Senate are recorded 163 times. On these questions Mr. Dallas recorded his vote 28 times with Mersus Benton, Grundy, &c. and 135 times with Mr. Clay. or proof of this, see the Journals.

The "Chivalry" and the Nomlnees.

We hardly believed it possible that any thing could give us a worse opinion of the political character of the "Chivalry," than we have entertained for some time past; but they are a class of persons who delight in astonishing the world. To listen to them, they are the most fastidious of all the creation; to observe them, is to arrive at the conclusion that they are the most unscrupulous.

They have been making the air resound, for years, with outeries against Bank, Tariff, Distri-ution, Proclamation and Purce Bill! Yet they been smity of advocating every one of these

To begin with Mr. Polk; he was in Congress and voted for that too; he was the most favored, and lenst crupulous, of all the Jackson tools, when the Old Hero was devising means to bring Calthe Old Hero was devising means to bring Callean under the 24 section, and avowing a determination to hang him. Mr. McDuffie, and the other members of the Convention; he adhered to Jackson faroughout, at a time when the mouthpase of the Executive, the Washington Globe, was in the daily habit of calling Mr. Calboun, I have also a disposition to force an issue that evincing a disposition to force an issue between South Cardina and the Union! With all these was at his back, the Tennessee candidall these was at his back, the Tennessee candidate is adopted by the "Chivalry;" adopted by acon-my as if the deed were not sufficient First the visite every opportunity of proclaim-

to me the benevy of such a slight nature as the see of a single candidate opposed to them on the orital points, is not enough for the "Chipalry." They always seek to strike some bold, mexpected, master stroke; to do something that in love with Dallas, too; the man who voted for the Bank of the U. States in all its forms and pha-conductaring houself the "WILLING and IN-STRUCTED" instrument of his constituents in doing so; that is to say, not only doing the thing rea amore as a matter of choice, but also acting in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, be-The man who consistently supported every tariff all, from the beginning to the end of his career as Congress! The man who voted for the Dustri ed in carrying through that bill, which

ranat terminate, 25 such schemes always do in languathern from both. It is a plain, simple at-tempt at buying votes. But that the "Chivalry," the men who take about nothing but principle from tending "Chivalry, ' should be encared in such transaction, would pass the comprehension of a by man who drew his opinion of them from their ount of themselves. "Honor! Mr. Surface of Lady Tenzle to that honorable gentleman. when he made his very honorable proposals don't cannot discover a consistency with patriotic in remaining silent on the political topics of the "Chivalry t" Principle! gendement day"—and he comes up on the right side.

"We shall not, at this time," says Mr. Lenotice the eras at which there appeared a

859 REWARD.

The discussion may require the last Legislature, it will be our province to notice more particularly because at leasurement of the last Legislature, it will be our province to notice more particularly because the next leasurement of the last Legislature.

The discussion research more particularly because the notice more particularly because the next leasurement of the last Legislature.

The Democratic Convention recently held at Debugger lead developed invidence and characters. The second

N. B. On this subject of destribution Mr. Dal. THE PATRIOT



FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, OF NEW JURSEY.

Sussease or Wain Prevenues, and national currency, resulted by the will and rev of the nation, an adequate revenue from duties on merchandise, with incidental protection to home le distribution of the public land me

GREENSBOROUGH.

Saturday Morning, June 29, 1811.

CLAY's Spence .- Our last Raleigh Register brought Clay's great Speech at Raleigh on the 13th of April, which shall of course be copied in-Mr. to our paper.

> The matter promised by our last paper, show. ing the interested motives of the leading Texas Mr. Kunn, the whig candidate for Elector in this ngitators is crowded out this week, but shall be attended to with a will.

have passed through here on their way home.

APPOINTMENTS.

Among others, we find the following appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate before its adjournment:

George M. Binn, of Kentucky, to be Secreta-

ry of the Treasury.

John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from 14th August. have gulped down at a single swallow, and with nor of the Territory of Florida, from 14th August, and a wry face, two candidates, who between them, 1844, vice R. K. Call, whose commission will

then have expired. NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE, of New York, to be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, from worthy characteristics of our population. It was

The nomination of John G. Clemson, (son-in law to Mr. Calhoun.) of Philadelphia, to be Charge' d'Affaires to Belgium, was confirmed.

The nomination of Caleb Cushing, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to

Many other minor appointments were made. REJECTION .- The nomination by the President of James S. Green, of New Jersey, to be Secreta- whigs; in the ingenuity and perseverance-the ry of the Treasury, was unanimously rejected by absolute patience, with which he devoted himself

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Gov. Morehend has again summoned his Council to meet on the 8th of July, to advise with him earnest faith in the truth of all he utters; in his in the appointment of a Superior Court Judge vice vehement eloquence. Hon. F. Nash. The Governor is the possessor of just a lectle more forbearance and perseverance than we had given him credit for. How long or supports great projects. He proposes nothing oes not excite a smile merely, but may convulse than we had given him credit for. How long a nation with laughter. They have now fallen does his Excellency propose to make himself the manners are agreeable. He tells an anecdote very humble servant of this Democratic Council. which appears to take a special pleasure in neg- weil; and we are by no means disposed to fault lecting their own duty for the purpose of throwing his propensity that way, for his stories are indeed hindrances in the way of Gov. M. in his public a relief to his long harangues. His indulgence duty? Not only has the Governor and two or in provincialisms and trite modes of expression three of the Council, on more occasions than one, are calculated to catch the popular car, and his waited day after day, but despatched special mes- frequent professions of independence from party sengers after other members without avail. We trammels may tickle some people's fancies. suppose the last Legislature, in its liberality, sur-The man who voted for the Distri- rounded the Governor with a Council which has political information. He possesses a soul un-

The fifth and Date in the score of this Bank, and the vivifying emotions of his own soul.

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We noted the principal points of both speak
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The fifth and Date in the score of this Bank, and the vivifying emotions of his own soul.

The fifth and Date in the score of t tions are installed for the Southern market. The get their pay for going and returning and for evand ery day they stay.

"THE INDEPENDENT."

THOMAS LORING, Editor of the Independent, proceed to give them. (formerly Editor of the North Carolina Standard.) in his paper of June 22d promises that in his next

any in principle and an inconsistency in action, by At different periods with-

Palumere, but developed incidents and character

diationists and anti-Repudiationists; Repudiationists and anti-Repudiationists and anti-Repudiationists; Tariffites and anti-Tariffites—met together in a spirit of mutual malignity; and after rejecting from their support every man of mind and merit, we see them affect to harmonize upon 'a man of straw,' and auda-ciously hold him up to the American People as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this great and glorious Union. Is this the Democrat-

"For one, we say-No! We will neither warmest regards to the many pure and honest men of the democratic party with whom we have been the party under their control. From the triumph of this combination of selfishness, demagogueism and disorganization, our country has nothing of good to hope, but everything of evil to fear; and we believe that a consistent regard for the purity of republican principles, will be best promoted in the support of the Whig Candidates for the proent offices now about to become vacant. We shall, therefore, in our next number, place

the names of Graham, and Clay, and Freling-buysen, at the head of our editorial columns, and endeaver to show that the safety and prosperity

of the country require their election.

"We are satisfied that we have not receded from of the states; an horse and esponented admin-of the general government; a limitation of the to one term, and a guarantee against the abare and strengthened with our strength." Principles are not developed by the name, but by the action of party—and certain politicians will declaim about their devotion to democratic principles in vain, while their deeds are despotic."

COL. HOKE & MR. KERR IN GUILFORD

Never-never were we so well delighted and so much instructed by a public political discussion as on last Tuesday. At Saunders's mill, Col. Hose, the democratic candidate for Governor, and district, addressed a large company of the people of Guilford. The notice of Col. Hoke's appointment had been short, and for Mr. Kerr still shor-Conories adjourned the 17th; many members ter; yet there were near three hundred citizens present, who gave their undivided attention to quarter before I o'clock until dark. Col. Hoke occupied about 41. Mr. Kerr about 21 hours .-Mrs. Saunders's yard is shaded by beautifully nished a pleasant resting place where the company sat and reclined together, and where they were held by the rarity of the scene and the enchanting power of eloquence for 7 hours.

We were glad-nay, proud, of the profoundly respectful attention paid to Col. Hoke by an audience of Guilford people. It is one of the praisethe time of the Preclamation, and voted for it; be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, from worthy characteristics of our population. It was industrious hands, he embraced the dame, extended the bank, to all banks, and appeals to the habitual distrust of the Preclamation, and voted for it; be Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin, from worthy characteristics of our population. It was industrious hands, he embraced the dame, extended the bank, to all banks, and appeals to the habitual distrust of the people in regard to banking Hoke in Gov. Morehead's county, and within the range of Gov. Morehead's home influence. It was not at all similar to a certain scene in Lincoln. in 1842, where Gov. M. attempted to address; a company under the eye of Col. Hoke.

Both orators, on this occasion, we must in truth say, exceeded our expectations. Col. Hoke excelled in his good humored, familiar manner : in his entire abstinence from abuse of our eminent to the sele purpose of finding fault against whig legislation. Mr. Kerr surpassed in the extent of his political information; in that air of undoubting

Col. Hoke does not command that respect due to one who brings forward original propositions,

Mr. Kerr has an inexhaustible fund of correct so far exactly suited its Democratic purposes. tainted with any the smallest tincture of the dem-The "Standard," on a late occasion of summon- agogue; a ready command of language, voice

satirically said, suited neither his taste nor capa-

ington was beseiged by a multitude of office seelers, numerous as the frogs of Egypt that came ful modern improvements in machinery, &c. The would surrender Texas, provided the U. States Is this the freedom of the Public Will! The cross-roads politicians of the day, who spout- other classes. He observed that our Representa- upon Mexico for spoliations. Opposed to any Are the People to submit to this daring and reck-less despotism of selfish politicians and ambitious.

The cross-roads politicians of the day, who spout-ded long and loud about the disgrace of holding tive from this District, and Senstor Graham voted breach of national faith or honor, he thought the tamely submit nor be cravenly silent. And while skinned and quartered, the long, lean, impudent, we tender our heart-felt thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. But, he said, to the lassest the words to the lassest thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. But, he said, to the lassest thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. But, he said, to the lassest thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. But, he said, to the lassest thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. But, he said, to the lassest thanks and express our noisy dogs got the most. ting honor of North Carolina be it spoken, she skin him yourselves.

> himself called suddealy away to another world. then the Captain would not swallow them. But from the jaws of the shark and the perils of it. Of the dead he had nothing to say-he pass by he thought the whigs ought now to thank the Cap- stormy situation. The captain might coldly say the subject in reverent silence. But of the living tain, because the capital of the proposed banks that it was none of our business to interfere, and he intended to say much.—and proceeded to dis-cuss the principal acts of the whig Congres which duced great distress in taking it from among the would throw the captain overboard—he had, inwas convened in 1842.

Mr. H. first took up the Bankrupt law, which | Every whig member south of the Potomac, erty under the protection of the bankrupt law .- had abandoned the true democratic principle [as [Why did not this old man make a fair surrender he interpreted it] for the interest of their States. of his effects, according to our laws, and keep out Mr. H. was clearly for the proceeds of the pubof jail !] Was this law what the people expected lie lands going into the treasury as part of the naof the Whig leaders of 1840? But, he supposed, tional revenue, both on the ground of constitutionalthough the Whigs condemned this act, they almy and expediency. He argued for the purwould not condemn all the others, and their great pose of showing that the land money would be leaders too, for this one offence; and in illustration injurious to the people of the States, if distributed. told a story of an old lady in his county, who was Mr. H. thinks the whigs are insincere in their dium eloquent and appropriate to the occasion .present, who gave their undivided attention to both speakers during the entire afternoon, from a keep the unruly member' under proper subjection the Executive by the constitution. It originates the miles of things.

that his wife cost him too much, and he would fathers. sack the old virago. Full of this determination, Mr. Hoke took a regular set at the subject of a he stepped into the house; but when he saw the National Bank. He waived the whole constitubright pewter on the shelf, the churn and piggins tional question; and discussed its expediency aall scoured so clean, the quilts and counterpanes lone. [The Col.'s remarks on this subject were friends!

proceeds of the public lands as a common fund, a moving picture of a poor man oppressed by a belonging to all the States together-such was his rich one; and asked if this monstrous money powreading of the deeds of cession. He then noticed er must be permitted to combine in a bank. the position of the Whig leaders in 1840, and still dwelt with the usual emphasis upon the political maintained by them, that this fund belongs of right influence of the old Bank, glorified Jackson, and to the States severally, and that in any court of discussed Biddle. As to its regulating qualities chancery, on the evidence of the deeds themselves. -if the little banks require so much regulating, a decree would be granted in favor of the States' who, he asked, will regulate the big bank! Mr. claims. Such being the position of the Whigs, II. gave Tyler credit for keeping and disbursing what, he asked, did they do? Why, said he, they the public money in a proper manner, which is allowed in the Act, 10 per cent. on the sales to done under the act of 1789, allowing the Treasueach of the nine new States in which the lands rer to deposite the money where he may judge it lie; 500,000 acres to each new State; and provi- most safe. Mr. Hoke was in favor of amending go into the Treasury whenever duties on imports tween the Government and all banks, and to ed by the Compromise.) Well, the Tariff act of round the hands of individuals where the money 42 raised duties above 20 per cent. and thus ren- may be placed. [His substitute, we suppose, for dered inoperative that clause of the distribution the exploded sub-treasury !- We here notice the act, by which the States received the money .- fact that the public money, which Mr. Hoke ac-Was this, Mr. H. asked the Whigs, what you ex- knowledges to be so well kept and disbursed by rate.

but believing that our meagre sketches may be no other. [His doctrine, though not quite 'free tain; the latter power had a chain of possessions The two great parties of the Union were now all first the democratic party. At different periods within the last ten place is a place of the union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place is a place of the Union were now and the last ten place of the Union were now and the last ten place of the Union were now and the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of the Union were now in the last ten place of th George M. Dallas, and they were arrayed in op- Cotton bagging was protected for the encourage- unless immediately; the facts upon which he based On the subject of distribution he took issue with position to the bank, to distribution, to the tariff, ment of Kentucky hemp! Pennsylvania iron his assertion he could not state, for fear that his chancery would award the proceeds to the States. Mr. 1f. would pass over what he was pleased rationally thought was the reason why the Penn-general that such did exist. Jackson enclosed The deeds of cession were executed when the old

that demand the attention and scrutiny of every of 1840, because they were arguments which he some of us have the extravagance to use three lished among the Treaty documents sent to the triend of freedom. Here we behold Bank and an extraval entire the extraval of the property of the pr times a day, was also protected, not for revenue. Senate. Mr. Reid, the member of Congress from city; and he considered that they were instru- but to save Louisiana in favor of the law! He the Rockingham district, had told Mr. H. on yesments by which morality was bro't into ridicule. proceeded at considerable length in answer to the terday, that a messenger had just arrived at Wash-He observed that in 1841, at the commencement of the whig administration, the city of WashThe comparative cheapness of goods under the broke. The papers were being at once translaup into the houses and the kneading troughs .- law was making the manufacturers rich off of the Government would surrender her treaty claims offices under Government, were there with eager against the bill; and noticed the interruption of annexation of Texas could not be so construed. faces and open mouths, and when the Fox was Tyler's vetoes to the whig policy in this regard, and argued at length against the de jure govern-

was not there. Almost without exception the peo- Mr. H. thought it hardly fair to charge the ny kindnesses, we utterly repudiate and denounce the course of the leaders who hold the destiny of the party under their course. From the triumph Gen. Harrison immediately after his elevation had surrendered some of their own ideas and made summoned an extra session of Congres, but was these bills to suit the Captain's appetite, but even crew approaches our side and implores our help people.

he endeavored to exhibit in its most odious lights. cept Mr. Chappel of Georgia, voted against the It was a law for the advantage of speculators, dis- repeal of the Tariff bill, many of whom had voted honest men, &c. Mentioned a merchant in his against the bill itself. The democrats of Pennneighborhood, one of whose debtors took the ben-sylvania and other States, who voted for the bill, Principles efit of the law, when he entered a credit on his also voted against repeal. Mr. H. noticed Mr. books 'by whig relief.' Told, also, of an old man Graham's explanation that he voted against the who was in jail for his securityship to a person bill because the distribution amendment did not who took the benefit of the law, and drew, in pass, and seemed to think he had involved himtruth, a moving picture of his situation behind the self in an absurdity. He condemned and degrates and in the foul atmosphere of a prison, nounced, without stiat, the democrats who voted while his principal was enjoying his personal lib- against repeal: he seemed to consider that they

tion. She slandered one of her neighbors. Her ted with Mr. Clay. He was passing every thing old man was sued, and \$300 recovered against he wished until he met the Veto, and suddenly him for his wife's imprudence. He paid off the concluded the Veto was wrong. Mr. H. made a appreading trees, and the fresh green-sward furand determined in mind, as he went moodily home, constitution as the tried production of the patriot

> neatly packed up in a corner, all the work of her mixed up of the stereotyped objections to a bank, institutions-in fact this part of his speech savor-But Mr. H. thought he would yet show a suf- ed more strongly than any other of common locoficient number of bad acts in old Betty to justify to demagoguery.] The object of banks he the Whigs in discarding her. The Distribution act. Mr. H. looked upon the power was the strongest in the country; he drew shall be rased over 20 per cent. (the amount fix- throw additional penalties and restrictions a-Whigs did not like to talk about this matter; but surer, in BANKS for safe keeping.] Mr. H. prostock. He knew the evils of banking, because ty repudiated their debts by whole States?

to call the convery and specinery and song-singing sylvania democrats voted for it! Sugar, which this letter to President Tylers but it was not publicated; when each districted un-

considered it a misfortune that annexation had become a party question. He drew a picture of mon destiny; when a little bark with a helples deed, thrown him (Van Buren) overboard-and throw out the rope and extend the hand of assistance and fellowship to his brethren of the wave.

He referred to the choice of Mr. Clay as the whig candidate for the Presidency, and ridiculed the idea, promulged by some zealous friend, or his being one of the 'fathers of the country.' He devoted a few sentences to Polk & Dallas; but with wonderful propriety expressed his intention not to deify them. [Col. Hoke was right here: the man who undertakes to assist at the apothecsis of James K. Polk, volunteers in a hard task."

Mr. H. closed with a polite expression of his thanks for the respectful attention with which he had been henered.

Mr. KERR rose and expressed his gratification on being able to meet his Whig friends of Guilford on this occasion, as their candidate for the Electoral college, and proceeded to prepare the minds of his hearers for his remarks, in an exorthe midst of things."

It seemed, he remarked, to be the business of Mr. Hoke to find fault : without proposing any thing-without turning his fine talents to the advocacy of such measures as the great Democratic party might be presumed to have conceived-we found it to be the Col's assumed province, only to carp at and find fault with what has been attempted by the Whigs. He proposed to follow the Col. as nearly as he could

Col. H., he said, had animadverted upon the scene at Washington in 1841, when the Executive was besieged by the seekers of office. Mr. Kerr was himself disgusted at this office-seeking -it reminded him so much of old Jackson times. The accession of Harrison was probably a mini ature counterpart to that of Jackson, the head of modern Democracy. Legions ten thousand strong had bestowed their time, their breath, their consciences and their money in "deifying" Jackson, and then beset the old hero for favors-spoilsof all sorts, from a Secretaryship down to a pair of his old breeches.

As to the coonery, the spoonery, and the singing which met the censure of Col. Hoke, Mr. K. supposed that he disapproved them upon the principle that a burnt child dreads the fire. Mr. K. approved of good music, and was astonished that his friend Col. H., a coon from the mountains, and withal an excellent singer as he understood. should object to its innocent employment, for the ded that distribution shall cease and the money the act of 1789, so as to compel a dissolution be- purpose of diversifying the weightier discussions of a campaign. Mr. K. hoped his Whig friends would revive the practice of singing patriotic song. In the language of a philosopher, said he, "let me make the songs of a people, and I care not who makes their lates."

The Bankrupt law. Suppose for a moment,

and for the sake of argument, that the bankrupt pected of your politicians? He intimated that the Mr. Tyler, is deposited by Mr. Selden, the Treal law is as odious as Col. H. and his party delight to represent it-that this spunging out the debts would speak immediately of Captain Tyler cheat-ceeded in argument and denunciation against cor- of an individual is evidence of all that dishonesty ing them by his veto, or some such thing, and porations, and advocated the proposition that pri- and corruption which they connect with the law, told an anecdote, which we have not space to nar- vate property should be held liable for all bank -yet had not large portions of this very same par-The Standard." on a late eccasion of summoring like Hero carried off in triumph to the Heronacce,
ing like Level carried off in triumph to the Heronacce,
ing like Level carried off in triumph to the Heronacce,
ing like Council, gravely advised them to reject
ing the Council gravely and adjourn from day to day waiting for the rest, We noted the principal points of both speakers, without any attempt to follow out their argu. low upon some others, but that this discrimination Clay and Mr. Van Buren. He apprehended that picture of the effects of the Jackson policy and exments, or to give any portion of their language; should be made with a money-raising purpose and Texas would inevitably fall into the hands of Brisomewhat interesting to readers not present, we trade, approximates it as nearly as possible.] on our north, her West India possessessions on sity which existed for a bankrupt law. This law He proceeded, at length, to explain his apprehen- the south-east, and only wanted Texas to com- was made for the poor honest man; its general sion of ad valorem duties, specific duties, and mi- plete the chain, and enclose the United State an effects were injurious only to the rich, the credit-Mr. HOKE rose and introduced himself and nimum duties, which last he termed the latin, or an Anaconda grip, from which we could never or class, the money-holders; it was strange, then, paper he shall place the names of Graham, and his subject in a manner so unexceptionable as at cheating duty—its operation, and its covert pure extricate ourselves. England could use the In-CLAY, and FRELINGHUYSEN at the head of his ed- once to conciliate his hearers and ensure attention pose being to make a high duty on coarse goods dians on our south-western frontier against us, as of the poor! the particular associates of the comiterial columns, and advocate their election. He to his remarks. He disclaimed being an emissacannot discover a consistency with patriotic duty, ry offabuse, but presented himself as the advocate

and a low duty on fine goods—on the article of callicoss for instance. Flannels he named as payin remaining silent on the political topics of the chosen by his party in this State to set forth and ing a duty of 14 cents on the square yard, coarse large the compass of our markets, and receive a horrified at the operation of this poor man's law! defend their principles, a task which he intended as well as fine, by which the man who buys fine large portion of our surplus from the North as Democrats had not refrained from taking the ben-"We shall not, at this time," says Mr. Loring, to perform in a manner comporting with the fairnotice the eras at which there appeared a fathernotice the eras at which there appeared a fatherfor the high office of Governor of N. Carolina. hibited by the tariff, the object of which was to annexation a matter of life and death to us. In a public meeting, when the chairman whom he The two great parties of the Union were now make cotton goods sell-to give encouragement to spite of Benton's facts and arguments in regard to addressed had get a certificate of bankruptcy !

thly upon its own sovreignty and severalty. right arm perish before the stain of dishonor shall to which deprived us of the money; and the rea- the right did nevertheless exist. He put a strong son we have not now the land money, is because case: Suppose that South Carolina, in the mad smitten with a won lerous love for the old States, up an independent Government, and struggled a most affectionate regard for their interests, when for a time successfully with the parent Union. they see the generous gift of 10 per cent, on the Suppose also that Great Brittain had, for the is hastening on when the new States will demand lished diplomatic intercourse and relations with this and will be able to take all the lands.

He dealt Col. Hoke a touch of his sarcastic hu- look upon Brittain as committing the grossest vio-Hoke himself. The second act of Congress un- ting immediate annexation. Mr. Kerr regarded than in the early wears of the government, and said that was begging the question, as each were who were the Texans, that their territory and 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

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 somewhat 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 whig 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 enure 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 "wation with zealous anxiety, discount that it 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 people!

democratic counsels prevail. The democrats are days of nullification, had declared herself free, set sales of the lands to the new States! yet the time purpose of preserving her own interests, estabnation of South Carolina. Suppose further, that On the Tariff, Mr. Kerr took for his landmarks Great Brittain were to attempt to take her into the avowed principles of Washington, Jefferson. her arms and annex this province to her Govern-Monroe, and at last even of Andrew Jackson .- ment possessions-should we not in that case mor for his difference of opinion with these old latian of faith, which would justify to our own statesmen in regard to the constitutionality of the consciences and before the civilized world an intariff. He considered the opinions and actions of stant resort to arms? There was sufficient simithese patriots of more worth than those of Mr. larity in the real and the supposed cases, to show Calhoun, Mr. McDuffie, aye, and even of Col. clearly our jeopardy of national honor by attempder the organization of our government recited, the proposition as a desperate project to revive an among other purposes, that of protecting Amer- almost expiring party. Tyler and Calhoun had ican manufactures. This act was signed by started it for the purpose of killing off Van Buren Washington in 1789. He noticed Col. Hoke's and Clay, and making a clear path for their amobjection that the rates of duty were higher now bution. And sure enough, it had killed Van Buren already. What, he asked, was Texas, 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 be it understood, 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 drain 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 disorganisers, 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 a few years ago by Gov. McDuffie to the logislature 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. Hark the 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 preser-" can in any event be abandoned; and 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. Keer closed his remarks; vet the crowd had not broken, but hung upon his accents with delighted attention to the very last word. Cel. 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 Licutenant to be the best Captain-a considerable compliment to come from an old campaigner like

ROSCLUS M. SAUNDERS has a list of appointments published in the Standard that he will ad-The last Legislature, with a large majority of dress the people in several of the lower counties democrats, had a fair pass at the banking system on certain specified days. Is it pure patriotism -and lo! after study terrible threats, and di- that induces the honorable Judge and General to vers determined " resolutions" to tame this brood go out of his dristrict preaching politics this time of monsters, they wound up with a bit of advice o' year! Wonder if it is the fact, that our poor to the banks, to discount freely for the benefit of old State is to be crusaded by a file of big Democrats from this time until the election? We shall Mr. Kerr approached the Texas question. He next look for Senator Haywood and Mr. Henry was willing to have Texas, if it could be honora-bly and peaceably sequired; but said he, let this gon out Jeffer orden principles!"

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 Democratic into the very selection of a revolted province, which denoted as the province of the deeds of cession was now accomplished.—

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Tyler was seduced by the Democratic into the very selection of a revolted province, attempt the subjugation of a revolted province of peace duration out first page.

SCENE IN THE SENTE.

The only threatened disturbance of peace duration out first page.

Scene IN THE sent TE.

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The only threatened disturbance of peace duration out first page.

The only threatened disturbance of peace duration out first page.

The only threatened disturbance of peace duration out first pag "A Curious Hisrosy" is that on our first page. dent? 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 Walkr's interest in Texan lands?

MEXICO.

Mexico, to solicit the consent of that government o the annexation of Texas, has returned to Washnoton, 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 "to a man" prefer war to any compromise of what they conceive to be their unquestionable rights

on 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 unlaw-fulness and wickedness of this Texas speculation, in the signal defeat and overthrow-which it has stained 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 tale at instead of num-bers." Mr. Walker is weeding 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

velling accommodations to the Grayson Sulpher 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 democrate party was to do right; but now the thing is reversed, and he is found in amity and concord with his former bitter political ity and concord with his former bitter political opponents. Let the public put this and that to-gether, and judge for itself."—Raleigh Standard.

Two years ago Mr. Holden professed to believe, most sincerely and religiously, that to act with the tohig 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. Benttie anded us last Tuesday a fine car of green corn. It was none of your little blistered cobs, but plump and full formed, and would have passed creditably well for a nuben of corn a week or ten days

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 centleman, 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.

THE GUILFORD CLAY CLUB is doing its duty nobly, is n'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, Caudies, and other Confectionaries, at the corner opposite Mrs. Moring's. Pound cakes, &c. baked to order, ICE CKEAM furnished on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

13:3 June 29. days and Saturdays.

GUNS, -- Assault let of RIFLE GUNS for sale sq. RANKIN & McLEAN.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than bave witnessed any previous debate during the session.

Mr. McDuffice writhed in seeming agony of spirit and body urder the charges of disunion and nullification made by Mr. Benton, and when Mr.

Benton said he would meet him at Phillipps, is his efforts to destroy the Union, and not as here

his party!

When Mr Benton said he would meet the Disunionists at Phillippi, 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 The Messenger despatched by Mr. Tyler to dexico, to solicit the consent of that government of the annexation of Texas, has returned to Washo the well we live, new will stand by The Union." This is the language of true heroism, and Mr Benton has given abundant evidence of the treth of his feelings and resolutions.

Fourth of July.

According to a previous notice a large portion the young men of Greensboro assembled in the courthouse a few evenings since, and resolved upon celebrating the 4th day of July upon celebrating the 4th day of July in some suitable and appropiate 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. Lindsay has consented to deliver the Oration. A procession will be formed at er 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 im-Declaration will be read and the Oration delivered All the citizens of Greensborough and of the County of Guilford are respectfully requested to join in the procession, and the ladies are especially invited to attend.

Cloux TATE. Committee JA. C. Caldwell,
Jas. C. Anderson,
Roort. P. Dick,
J. R. McLean:

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAVETTEVILLE, June 25, 1844. Messrs. Swaim & 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. iff the 1st of August—not forgetting Mr. Graham liso.

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. velling accommodations to the Grayson Sulphur notice sales in Wilmington of western at 3 to 41. 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 6 80 cts. Dobut 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 31 to 4 cts. Fish of all kinds high. I saw a leaf Hencings will fee \$7 part bil.

lot of Herrings sell for \$7 per bbl.

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. 1 find an increase of tolls amounting to near a thousand doldownwards for the year ending March 21st, was 5798 bales cotton, 5708 bales of shirting and yarns from the towns and neighboring factories, 585 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 elsewhele—11 to ago.

Annexation in the House.—It appears that no report was made by the Committee of Foreign the merchants as "Colgates No. 1." Will not 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 majorify 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 leetle grain of dirt in his effort to make grain of dirt in his effort to make grain of this matter while in the eastern part in the merchants as "Colgates No. I." Will not your merchants as "Colgates No. I." Will not a market. Yours, &c.

Lourt that the Defendent, Burreto Osborn, is not the State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the State. It is therefore ordered by the State. It is therefore ordered to is the Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the work Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the Govern to appear at our next Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the Govern to appear at our next Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the Govern to appear at our next Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the Govern to appear at our next Court that advertisement be made for him for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying him the Govern to appear at our next Court of the County and Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County and Authon's Classical Diction and you will see vessels arrive loaded with flour, the Govern to appear at our next Court of Govern

We are authorised to announce JAMES We are authorised to announce James
McIvers as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorised to announce Peters
Iselv as a candidate for Sheriff of Guilford.

We are authorised to announce James
W. Doas as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford.

N. the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Detendent, Hance G. Armfield.

N. the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Detendent, Hance G. Armfield, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore or district the Court that the advertisement he made for the court that the Asserts

Note the Court that the Asserts Sate of the Court that the Petendent, Hance G. Armfield, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore or district the Court that the Asserts Sate of the Co

H. Lindsay as a candidate for a seat in the Senate from Guilford.

mons from Guilford.

-Died.

In Stokes county, on the 15th instant, of consumption, Mrs. ARENA HILL, wife of R. W. Hill. The deceased was about 23 years of age, was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and belt on affectionate and disconsolate husband and two small children to mostra her irreparable

We moura for the loved and cherished, Called home in her early bloom, Like a fair young flower which perioled In the glow of its to b periods.



(Bnards! PARADE at the courthouse on the Fourth of July, at 9 o'clock, in Summer Uniteral with plumes and 6 rounds cur-

By order of the Captain, J. B. BALSLEY, O. S. June 26th, 1814.

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

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!

NOTICE—NOTICE.

NOTICE—NOTICE.

NOTICE—NOTICE.

NOTICE—NOTICE

bray of the Adelphian Society, are requested to give notice of it to some one of the regular members of said Scheety, 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 our books, but from the fact that there are several of our volumes missing.

MEMBERS OF THE ADELHRIAN SOCIETY.

June, 1844.

June, 1844,

DEAD SHOT.

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

MOTICE.

S per the directions of the last Will of Nathaniel Kerr, dec'd, on the 20th day of August, 1844, the courthouse door in Greensboro', I will proceed seil 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 carriago smith for the last 8 or 10 years. A credit will be given, but terms made known on the day of sale. June, 1844. 13:11 JAMES DENNY, Exr. CE CREAM and LEMONADE may now be had at the cold well of water, June, 26 13:3 H. HENDERSON.

NFORMATION WANTED of my son John Odom, who went off several years ago. He is now about 17 or 18 years of age. His distressed mo-ther is anxious to hear from him

NANCY HESTER,



TO SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

Line Changed and Fare Reduced.

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

Gravson Sulphur Springs from and after the 22nd June, weekly by a perma-nent arrangement with the Postoffice Department

nent arrangement with the Postoffice Department. The charge from Greensboro to the Springs \$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 Preprietors 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 back is as confortable as a close carriage. Our teams good, and our drivers so-ber and accommodating.

June, 1844. 13:4

dating. 34 JAMES M. BLAND. TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION.

W I.I. be affered at public sale, in the town of Greensborough, on the 2d 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 Greensborough Female College, and are situated in the most beautiful, healthy, and desirable part of town, being convenient to both the echool und village, affording every facility that could be asked for comfortable dwellings. They will be sold on a credit of one year, the pytchaser giving bond and security, with interest from ditte. The commissioners are authorized to sell priestely 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 necessa-

The lot can be examined at application to any one of imformation imparted on application to any one of ecommissioners. Letters of inquiry can be addressed to the commissioners. Letters of inquiry can be addressed to the commissioners. sed to Dr. I. J. M. Lindsey, Greensborough, N. C., or to the agent of the board, Rev. James Reid, High Rock, N. C.

Commissioners

Commissioners

L.J. M. LINDSAY,
PETER ADAMS,
J. REID,
E. W. OGBURN,
C. P. MENDENHALL,
IRA T. WYCHE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1814.

George Brooks Justice's Judgment
Vs.

Burrell Osborn. Sevice on land. George Brooks Burrell Osborn

these cases it appearing to the stisfaction of the Pradv \$5 11:6 Court that the Defendent, Burren Osborn, is not

H. Lindsay as a candidate for a seat in the Sendate from Guilford.

We are authorised to announce Joel McLean as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorised to announce Nathan Hunt, Jr. as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorised to announce Edmund W. Ogrunn as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

We are authorised to announce Edmund W. Ogrunn as a candidate for a seat in the Commons from Guilford.

Witness/John-M. Legan, Clerk of cur said Court at office in Greensbeto' the 3d Menday in May, 1844. Prady 85 136 JOHN M, LOGAN, e. c. c. lered by the Court that advertisement be made for

NOTIOE CAMP MEETING will be held at Mr. Can. NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

A CAMP MEETING will be held at Mr. Ca A sun, for the Rockinghou Circuit, commence a Friday the 9th of August next. June 20th, 1844. J. & R. SLOAN HAVE RECEIVED THER SUPPLY OF

NOJJ88

FIGURE SURSCIMES AS naving quantied as asignment of the factors on the estate of the late Without Beyon occased, at the late Term of Stokes county court 1844, will effect to public sele on 12 counts credit, on the Stokes of Joly next, at the late residence of the decreased, the personal property belonging to the estate, outsisting of a full and general assertment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery. 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 erticles too tedous 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 nutice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

June 13, 1844: WM. A. LASH. Adm's.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

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

A. W. Martin

Vs.
A. S. Duvall.

IN the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendent, A. S. Duvall, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Greensboro Patrict for six weeks, notifying him the said A. S. Davali to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Guilbord, at the courthense in Greensboro' on the Bid Monday in August, 1844, then and there to repleve, plead, or demur, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, this the Bid Monday in May, 1844.

Prady S. 1846 JOAN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

the less can can the DAILY LINE TO THE NORTH-

DAILY LINE TO THE NORTH.

From Gaston, via the Greensville and Rouneke and
Petersburg Rail Roads.

THE FARE from Gaston to Petersburg, is now
83.00, 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 Boats Pasaengers 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 Pertsmouth Rail Road.

On Wodnesday a Steamboat leaves City Point for
Baltimore, the fare by which is \$5.00, or \$5.50 from
Petersburg making \$5.50 from Gaston

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

June 15, 1844.

12.5 GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

PLANO-FORTES FOR some months past the sub-criber has been selling his Piano-Fortes at a reduction of FIFTY DOLLARS each from his former prices. He has on hand at it is time fros, 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. So subject to be returned if not good. F. P. NASH.

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. 44:26 E. I., & J. J. MARTIK.

JOHN M. ROSE, Fayetteville, N. C. Will give strict attention to the forwarding of all goods consigned to his care. April 2, 1744.

JUST received, and for sale, low for cash, Caster Oil, in pints and half pints, Sweet Oil.

Quinine, Epsom Salts, Camphor, Opodeldoc.
W. J. McCONNUL.

FOR SALE.

VALLE, be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday
the 4th day of July next at the court house
door in Greensboro, a likely NEGRO MAN, belonging to the estate of Daniel Gillaspie dee'd. Said man
was raised as a farming hand, but for a few years
past he has worked at the shoe and boot making besiness. A credit, and due attendance, will be given

iness. A credit, and due attendance will be given JAMES NEELY. Exr. June, 12, 1844. 11:3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, Spring GUILFORD COUNTY. Term, 1844.

Elizabeth Swaim, by her next friend David Armfield vs.

Moses Swaim, and others.

Moses Swaim, and others.

It appearing to the estisfaction of the court that the defendants, John Armfield, and Polly Hanner, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered and decreed that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenshorough Patriot for them to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the courts of Guilding at the court hopes, in Greens, the county or Guilford at the court house in Greens-boro' on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in Sepboto on the 3a Aconay after the 3th Monday in Sep-tember 1844, then and there to plead, answer or do-taur to the plaintiff's hill or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, John A. Mebane, Clark and Master of our Court of Equity for Guilfo d, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844. Pr adv 85 11:6 J. A. MEBANE, C.M.E.

J. A. MEBANE, C.M.E. J. & R. SLOAN

Grammsr Gumery's Surveying Perkins' Arithmetic Cooper's Virgil Grove's Greek and English Dictionary ircenteaf's do

Davie's do Mitchell's Geography and Atlan Mitchell's Geographical Reader phoston's & Moffatt's Phi-

lorophy Infint School Manual Pierce's Algebra Geometry Curves, &c. Elements of Mythology Virgil, with English Notes

A large assertment of Post and Cap PAPER, Quille, Wafers, &c. &c. May 1, 1844. ON HAND FOR SALE

Two new and good one herse WAGONS, Two Bibs FRESH FISH, excellent quality, 150 Bible GORN, 10 or 15 bushels good and new cornfield PEAS

Also, a large quantity of FLOUR, rus RANKIN & McLEAN. SweJ

I am now receiving directly from New York, Phil-adelphra and Baltimere, my stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of every article usually kept in retail stores in this country. If you want goods cheap call and see before you buy. Also, the Lite of Henry Cley, and the City Min-strel, which every white should have—only 25 cents, call and get one.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS April 17th, 1811

Nor let the labor tary, Let us greet from afar, with a loud huzza The cause of our gallant Harry. With spirits clate, each marshalled State,

Forth into his ranks is wheeling— Their triumphal inte on the breezes float, List, list, to their joyous pealing, Then swell the band, &c. The South and the North, in their pride step forth And the East and the West are coming-Like the whirlward rout, their mighty shout

On the mountain top is beeming. Then swell the band, &c. The seamen that ride, on the ships that glide

O'er the blue expanse of the eccan,
And the artizan throng, join the phalanx along,
To keep the Whig Ball in motion.
Then swell the band, &c.

The trade, men have sworn, they'll go longer be shorn,
By knaves they've so long been enduring:

And the yeoman oppressed, half the son of the While they spure at the name of Fan Buren. Then swell the band, &cc.

The patriot's tone years by gene,
Our birthright bids us remember—
To the fields then away, let our war note by

CLAY,
And our triumph is sure in November,
Then swell the band, throughout the land
Nor let the labor tarry; Let us greet from afar, with a hip, hip, httriah, The cause of our gallant Hansy.

Blaghampton, April, 1844.

Judicial Anecdote.-The Courts of Vermont have been celebrated, for many years, for the wit and amusing peculiarities of several of their Justices. Anecdotes are rife respecting them, from the rough and coarse humor of Harrington, to the

Judge — had effected a settlement of ac-counts with one of his neighbors, a very parsimo-nious man, and it was found impossible to make correct change within three cents, which the Judge said he would hand to the other at any subsequent period. Some days after, while the Judge was upon the bench, and in the midst of a cause, the avaricious neighbor, whose brains could not rest while the three cents were absent from his pock-et, appeared in the court-room, and with slight ceremony, beckened to his debtor to grant him an interview. The Judge, who was so unfortunate interview. The Judge, who was so unfortunate as to stutter somewhat, appreciated instantly the purpose of the applicant, and arrested the progress of the case with "st-stop, a 6-f-few moments, until I sp-speak to m-m-my neighbor P." He thereupon deacended from the bench, and accompanied neighbor P. to a private room, and, as he expected, received a demand for the delinquent three ed. receive a deman for the control cents. He paid it, obtained a receipt, and returned to the court-room, convulsing every one present with iaughter, by the following remark: "The they seary, that at the the moment an-any one dies another is b-b-born, and the soul of the the one th-that diez g-g-goes into th-the b-body of th-the one th-that's b-born. N-now when neighbor P. w-was b-born, n-no-body died!

Take your time to die.—The following is a capital anecdote, which actually occurred some years since, in one of the theatres in Dublin:

During the performance of a play, that was of course never repeated, the last scene was the death of a powerful measured, when in his dying moments, was dictating his will—such an one was to succeed him to the throne—another was to be viceroy here—another there—and in keeping with a king of such vast possessions, he consumed a great deal of time in dying, so much so indeed, that one at least of the audience got out of all patience, and cried out—

"I say, Mr. King there I wish verify the last sentence on the page to be and read in an audible voice, "and she was pitched without and within." He had unhappily on the middle of a document of a discount of the middle of a document of the middle of a do

bad.luck to ve-for ye'll be after keeping us all night to see the end of ye."
"Pat Pooly! howid yer tongue for a black-

chart body: howin yer tongue for a black-guard," should one on the opposite side of the theatre, fiercely shaking a good shilalah at Mr. Dooly—showld yer tongue, I say, for a black-guard, or I'll bate 'ye worse than I did at Killarney fair." Then turning to the dying monarch, he addressed his majesty with the utmost cornest-

heur yet, and never a lat mind Pat Dooly, the apalpeen, beyont!"

"No time for swapping Horses"—A capital logs of themselves when they grew up.

Lory, although it may be no old one, was recently related at a political meeting in Philadelphia. It was told for the purpose of making a point against the claims of one of the many candidates for the Presidency, but is a good story even when robbed of its political leaning. An Indiana man was log if the political leaning. An Indiana man was log. of its political learning. An Indiana man was tra-velling down the Ohio in a steamer, with a mare and two year old colt, when by a sudden careen of the boat all three were tilted into the river. The Hossier, as he gross puffing and blowing ahaving a doubt that the natural instinct of the an-

Abredote of the late Sir Edmind Nagle .not man travelling in a postchaise up Just to hand a hooter's Hill, a highwayman rode up, presented a pistol into the window, and demands his money or his life. Sir Edmund, then a very athletic man, seized the arm of the ruffian, twisted the pistol from it dragged him through the window, and placing him beside him to keep him quiet, ordered the post boy to drive on. The humble supplications of the highwayman were answered supplications of the highwayman were answered with, "Be easy, boy, be easy, I won't hurt ye."

Sill the conscience-striken robber kept pleading, till, at length the chaise reached the captain's ledgings, when he hauled the follow out of the coach, walked up to the garret, and locked them both in the them took off his coat, and said, "Now, sir, I neither mean to hang ye, nor hart ye, but I'll just give you a broth of a beating," which having accomplished, he opened the door, bade the robber be off, and the next time he stopped a coach, to rap at the window, and ask if Ned Nagle was inside, before he ventured to poke his pistol into it.

Antion's Horace Gould's Ovid Solid. Follows: Livi Follows. Livi Follows. Livi Follows. I will be potentially the follows. The company of the total contents of the coach, to rap at the window, and ask if Ned Nagle was inside, before he ventured to poke his pistol into it. complished, he opened the door, bade the robcr be off, and the next time he stopped a coach,
or be off, and the next time he stopped a coach,
or ap at the window, and ask if Ned Nagle was
sale, before he ventured to poke his pistol into it.

The dying wish.—A lattle Sanday school girl,
then dying, wished her mother to put no roses

Geometry

Curves, &c.

Gummere's Surveying

Inkstands, Watera,
Motto scals, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, an assortment to
book handsomely bound
smitable for Christmas of
New Year's presents.

DP WEIR

when dying, wished her mother to put no roses round her head in the coffin, and on being asked why not, said, "because Christ's head was crowned with thorns." This beautiful thought has been versified by James Montgomery, Esq:

'Mamma!' a little moden said, Almost with her expiring sigh. Put no sweet reses round my head, When in my coffin-dress I lie.' Why not, my dear,' the mother cried-What flower so well a corpse adorus?

Mamma, the innocent replied,
They crown'd our Saviour's head with

The vocant Pew.—Why do you act so like a fool? What if your minister has done an imprudent thing? Is that any reason why you should stay from meeting and leave your pew entirely empty! Is that the Christian way of showing "proper recomment?" Go to your paster like a man, and tell him where you think he has erred. but not act so foolish, and absent yourself from meeting Sabbath after Sabbath. You set the whole parish by the cars and make more talk than little—besides injuring the feelings of a good man. Cease longer to act like a child, and manifest a

A Good Reason .- A few days since, the Grand tices. Anectodes are rife respecting them, from the rough and coarse humor of Harrington, to the more polished scintillations of his successor of large ter times. Nothing can be more racy than the following, which we are confident is new to the majority of our readers:

Judge — had effected a settlement of accounts with one of his neighbors, a very parsimeters with one of his neighbors, a very parsimeters again."

John, with delight beaming from his big white

eyes, and with a broad grin, displaying a row of beautiful ivory, replied:

"I wouldn't bin here dis time, Judge, ony de Constable fotch me!"—Saturday Courier.

Vow for vow .- A clergyman took for his text Lord thy yows.

An Indian heard him attentively, and at the conclusion, he stepped up to the parson and thus

"I vow I'll go home with you, Mr. Minister."
"You must go then," replied the parson.
The Indian afterwards coiced to have supper, and then stay all night.

"You may," replied the clergyman, " but I vote you shall go in the morning."

Don't believe it .- Some sour old chap, w delights in thwarting other people, and engender-ing in them the same irascibleness that forms a crust over his heart, like an alligator's hide, has had the impudence to say, that "men may talk in raptures of youth and beauty, wit and sprightli-

bit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community without contributing to its resources.

bove water, caught hold of the tail of the colt, not having a doubt that the natural instinct of the animal would carry him sale ashore. The old mare took a "bee line" for the shore, but the frightened colt swam fastly down the current with its owner still hanging fast. "Lat go of the colt and hang on to the old mare," should some of his friends. "Phree, book 1" exclarated the Hoesi to apouting the water from his mouth and sheking list head like a Newfoundland dorn "it's all then a national that can't awam, this aint exactly the time for strapping horses.

We beg that the gols will consider it.—Addition, who was a most knowing old coon, and, with all, "a fine true hearted gentleman, all of the olden time," relates some of his experience, after the following fushion—for the truth of which we which, without the feast relatance:

"I have beand that men who are really most fund of the escapty of the ladies, who cherish for them a had respectful action toward them; and respectful action towards and the read attained a translation by them; and the read attained a translation to a trans

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

Stationary, &c Stationry, &c.
Ballion's Eng. Grammar Scientific Cless Book
do Latin do Worcester's Geography
do Greek do Malte Brun's do & Atla Andrew's Sallas Mitchell's Geor. Reader Latin Reader Worcester's Dictionary 1) Aubignes Reformation Chalmers on the Romana Macauley's Miscellanies American Almanac, 1844 Annuals for 1844 Winter Green Opel, by N P Willia

Gift (extra.) Rose of Sharon Friendship's Offering, &c Foelscap & post paper Gilt edged of Note do Steel pens, assorted Inkstands, Waters,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM, COUNTY.

Superior Court of Lew—Spring Term, 1844.

Nancy K. Martin

John J. Martin.

Petition for Alimony.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the said defendant to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the court house in Wentworth, on the flight Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer the potition of the plaintiff; otherwise, the court will decree according to the prayer of the potitioners,

Witness, Jesiah Roberts, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844. [pr.adv.\$5] J. ROBERTS, C.S.C.



CABINET FURNITURE,

Of every description and price, from the cheape Walnut and Birch to the finest Mahogany and Marble flush, kept constantly on hand or made to order, at the old stand opposite Gott's Hotel on West street.

Among other articles of furniture may be had MARBLE TOP CENTRE AND PIER TABLES; Ladies' Splendid Dressing Bureaus, & Work Tubles,

With Marble or Mahogany Tops; SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES OF ALL KINDS an assortment of BULEANS of every price and quality;
Splendid Mahogany Chairs, fine spring seats,

and Rocking Chairs of the same material; SOFAS,
WARDROBES, TABLES, STANDS, &c. All offered at reduced prices, for cash or country

All work made and sold by the subscriber warranted in every respect. PETER THURSTON.

Greensboro', April, 1844. 1-tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allobasi's Migdicines, consisting of the Black (or alle basi's) salve. Allebasi's Health Pills. Allebasi's Tooth ache drop's, and allebasi's Poor Man's

PLASTER.

THE citizens of Greensborough and vicinity are requested to read this advertisement carefully, and then prove AILEBASTS MEDECINES, and see if they will not effect the same great good here, as in other sections of the country where they have been introduced. Without troubling you with a long starting and a few gratificates of curse only will be advertisement, a few certificates of cures only will

advertus ment, a few certificates of cures only will be submitted, with a request that you will call on the Agents for a Pamphiet, which will make you acquainted with the nature and virtue of these medicines, together with the vast number of complaints which these medicines are adapted to cure.

THE SALVE cures, invariably, all Fever Sores, however malignant; Felons; Ulcers; Tumors; Cuts; Burns; Scalds; Inflamatory Rheumatism; Blies; Quinsey; Chiblains; Ague in the face; Sore Throat; Swellings of every description; Dyspepsy; Dropsy; Ague in the Breast; Pain in the Joints and Muscles, &c.—The Pills are sometimes used in these cases in conin year two leaves together, he found written, and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in the part of washing a good of an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in the part of washing and read in an audible voice, and she was pitch-and read in the part of washing and part of a description of Noah's'ark.

Hooks and Eys.—The American invention of washing a good shilaha a Mr.
Now Briato. Com... 80,000 to 100,000 pair per voices. The part of the propers of washing a good shilaha and Mr.
No washing a good shilaha and Mr.
No that for the purpose of washing a point against the claim of the part of the part of

Drops cured my wife of a severe case of toots ache, a the space of five minutes, by putting it into the ear on the side of the face afflicted.

WM W MORGAN WM. W. MORGAN.

OT The public are invited to examine the Pamph let furnished by the agents, L. W. GILBERT, Proprietor, No. 214, Fulton St. New York,

A. Mickie,
Jas, Watson,
And by J. & R. SLOAN, sole agents for Greens
borough.

1-13t. Hillsboro', N. C.,

WE have tor sale SILK POCKET HANDKER_
WE have tor sale SILK POCKET HANDKER_
Of Jamestown. Call and examine the article; you

of Jamestown. Call and examine the article; you will find them greatly superior to the imported goods. April 24, 1844.

Almana Store Roll 1841.

PARMERS & PLANTERS Almanac, by Blum & Son. Also, German Almanacs, for sale by J. & R. SLOAN.

HAVE made arrangement with a manufacturer to be supplied at all times with the best article of LINSEED OIL, which will be sold at \$5 cents per gation.

W.J. McCONNEL. 4000 lbs SHOT from the Wythenile Shot Manufacturing Co. for sale at 6 and J. & R. SLOAN.

a half ets, per lb. by April 22nd, 1-14. Almanacs for 1844. The Presbyterian do Percelaty DP P. D. P. WIER.

A DEAD SHOT FOR WORMS IN THE HUMAN BODY Or, Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermifuge. Or, Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermijuge.

ITS proprietors have taken much pains to test the comparative merits of the principal Vermijuge preparations of the day, which, numerous as the flies of Egypt, have overspread the land, each claiming for itself the high name of specific; and while we frankly acknowledge, that many of them are often successful, and do great good, were we not assured that this combines advantages possessed by no, other Vermifuge, its introduction at this day would not have been attempted.

attempted.

The exceedingly small quantity of medicine required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system; its operating in a few nours, unaided by any other purge, and generally without repeating the dose, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age.

without repeating the dose, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age.

Had we space here, scores of certificates might be adduced, to show its progressive and rapidly increasing reputation for the last three or four years in the South and West; but to promulgate its fame and establish its character, we only ask for a trial.

Certificates.—This is to certify that I have used Drs. Peery & Hamlin's Vermituge in my family with the greatest success, one of my children having been much afflicted for five or six years. On giving comt-bove me dicine, discharged a large number of the a-he mon worm and many pieces of tape worm. Its operation was in a few hours, when the child was entirely relieved. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the people. KAMP THOMAS.

Wythe county, Dec. 6, 1813.
Jefferson, Tarewell county, Va. 13th May, 1843.
I hereby certify about four months since I made use of Peery & Hamlin's Vermitiges in case of one of my children about the age of four years. The child was very low, so much so, that I thought her almost at the point of doath. In a few hours she passed one hundred and natety worms, and in the course of the next day, was entirely restored to her former health. I have given it to others of the family with the same beneficial effects. The above vermitiges is made use of aitogether in this part of the country with the greatest success.

For sale at the Dreg Store, by D. P. WEIR.
Greensborough, Jan. 5, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law-Spring Term. 1844. Many Godsey | Petition for Divorce and

Many Godsey

Villiam. F Godsey

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Groensborough Patriot, notifying the said defendant to spear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the court house in the town of Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to answer the petition of the plaintiff; otherwise, the court will decree according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, Joseph Roberts, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1844. [pradv.85] J. ROBERTS, C.S.C.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

The Subscriber wishes to have built of Brick this summer or ensuing fall, for each, a Dwelling, Kitchen and Smokehouse, which according to his estimates, will take about 150 thousand bricks.

None but persons of responsibility who can come recommended as the best of workmen need apply.

His plans may be seen at any time by calling at his residence in the western part of Orange county, after the first of July when he may be found at home until fall. His address is Albright's, NC.

DANIEL A. MONTGOMERY.

May, 1844. 9ff

BARGAINS-BARGAINS

HAVE determined to get rid of my Goods. I would prefer to sell at whelesale or in large quantities, but until such opportunity offers I will sell any quantity at cost. By this I mean the prime cost at the place where bought—without any addition for expenses of buying. &c.—Every one who calls, may rest assured of getting goods upon these terms.—They shall go off, and he who wants a bargain must call seem, or it may be lost. Terms Cash. call soon, or it may be lost. Terms Cash. GEORGE ALBRIGHT. May 25, 4814. 9-16

CARDEN SEEDS.—Just received a fresh stock of of Garden and Flower Seeds of the stock of 1843, warranted. Also Hyacinth bulks, pink, blue and white (double.) Tube Roses, Dahlia & Figer Flow-D. P. WEIR.

Greensborough, April 25, 1814.



LINDSAY & HOGG

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia their spring supply of goods, which are now opened and offered at prices to which none will find fault. Intending to adopt what may be regarded as the cash system, they have priced their goods accordingly; and now most respectfully invite all who may wish to purchase goods to call and examine their stock as they believe they can make it their interest. stock, as they believe they can make it their interest

to do so.

A good lot of the genuine ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS on hand, at prices as low as they can be bought in any of our southern towns.

Greenshoro', May 8, 1844.

BIBLE REPOSITORY.

THE Guilford county Bible Society having made a deposite of Bibles and Testaments, with the sub-

HAVE 10 berrels of good TAR which I will sell appointed.

June 1, 1844

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IMPROVED THRAS: ING MACHINES

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of FT HE subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and Equity held for Rockingham county, spring term 1841, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder upon the premises on Tucsday the second day of July next, on a credit of one, two, and three years, (with interest on the last year) that valuable

TRACT OF LAND, AND MILLS,

belonging to the children of James Patrick jum, dec'd, being the late residence of James Patrick sen'r, dec'd, situated in the county of Rockingham, on the south side of Haw river, containing 50% acres, the greater portion of which is wood land of an excellent quality. portion of which is wood a trade of a trade of a trade of trade of

dings.
THE MILLS are situate on a creek running thro' THE MILLS are situate on a creek running thro the land, furnishing a constant supply of water, the dam of rock, substantial and permanent. The Grist Mill is on a large scale, having two pair of stones, with the necessary machinery, propelled by an overshot wheel. The Saw Mill is well built upon the

shot wheel. The Saw Mill is well built upon the most approved plan.

A further description is deemed unnecessary.—
The estate is valuable, and it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises &c.

Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser, and the title retained until the purchase money is paid. The premises will be shown by Dr. James Currie. JOHN L. LENUEUR, C.M.E. Rockingham co., May 27th, 1844. 9:6

NOTICE.

PME subscriber respectfully informs the travelling Public that he is now prepared to entertain travellers. His TABLE and STABLES shall be supplied with the best the country affords, at the well known stand, by the name of Rich Fork, on the road, eight miles from Lexington, 27 from Greensboro, and 16 from Salem. His bouse will undergo a repair in the course of the Summer, when he will be prepared to require beautiful for any length of time. to receive boarders for any length of time.

1-tt. ELI HARRIS.

1-tt. ELI HAR! Rich Fork, Davidson, ca., March 23, 1844.

COME AND SEE!

ANDS AND SAW MILL FOR SALE.—I wish a very much to sell my lands, on the Raleigh road, a miles northeast of Lexington, to wit: 5 separate Tracts, containing in all between 900 and 1000 acrea, on one of which is a new and valuable Sam Mill, that cuts more lumber than any two mills in Davidson county. Some of the land is real good. The thin land is excellently well timbered with pine. I will sell either all together, or in separate tracts, on accommodating terms. It not sooner disposed of, it will be effered at PUBLIC SALE, in tracts to suit purchasers, on Friday the 30th of August. Also a quantity of Lumber and a variety of personal property.

DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Davidson Co. May 29, 1844.

9-12t.

Davidson Co., May 29, 1844. Mt. Hecla Steam Mills, Greensboro', N. C.

TillE subscriber respectfully informs the public hat he is completely prepared to card any quantity of wool the coming season. His machines were put up and are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Eiswick S. Field, whose fidelity and long experience in the business will insure good work for such customers as may favor him with a call. Bring clean wool and you shall have good work

WOOL ROLLS kept constantly on hand for sale at the factory. Taff THOS. R. TATE.

May 1845.

THE CONDITIONS upon which God has given health to man, is a constant care to keep his stomach and bowels free from all morbid or unhealthy accumulations. The means to effect this must be those remedies which cleanse the bowels and purify the blood. Dr. B. Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PHLES tend to care all disease, because they are the natural reclicine of man; and therefore, only remove the corrupt or vitia ted humors—the cause of pain and sickness, leaving the blood in a good and healthy state, to give life and strength to the body.—Many have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands that they have cured of Colds, Influenza, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Acle, Scarlet Fever, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, and Billious Fevers of all kinds.

These Pills are for sale in every county of this State, at 25 cents per box; and by the following persons in this county: J. & R. Sloan, Greensboro, Col. Wm. H. Brittain, Bruce's & Roadsy, E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Shelly & Field, Jamestown.

NEW CROCKERY STORE,

NEW CROCKERY STORE At No. 270 Pearl Street 2nd door above Fulton Street.

FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

BALSLEY & MORING, having just received their fashions for Spring and Summer '44, take pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public that they continue to carry on their Talloring Establishment at the same stand four doors north-east of the court house, where they will be gratified to receive a call from such as maywant their service. Or past favors they are not fergetful and from the general satisfaction which has been manifested with their efforts to please, they are induced to believe that their patronage will not be diminished, but insection.

B. & M.

Nathan Wright, William Conner, Jas. H. May, Bailey Martin, Martin Roberts, David Carroll, Nancy Carroll, William Corner, Jas. H. May, Bailey Martin, Martin Roberts, David Carroll, Nancy Carroll, William Car FASHIONABLE HEAD QUARTERS.

BALSLEY & MORING, having just received their fashions

Crockery Jobbing business, has now opened a
complete stock of CHINA, GLASS, and EARTH-

John Meadows

For a satisfaction which has been manifested with
their efforts to please, they are induced to believe
that their patronage will not be diminished, but increased.

ORDERINSBOROWGEL

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber, grateful for past patronage, would
respectfully inform his friends of the Medical
profession and this extinens generally, that he has on
hand an extensive stock of fresh and genuine DRUGS.

MEDICINES and DYE STUFFS, which will be
disposed of at such prices as cannot fail to please. He
would respectfully solicit a call from Physicians before sending North, as he is confident he can farnish
them articles at such races as will make it dheir interest to purchase from him.

Orders promptly attended to, carefully packed, and
cent to any part of the State.

Botanic Medicines.

Afull assortment of Botanic Medicines.

Afull assortment of Botanic Medicines.

Those pastteing the Thompsonian system will please call at
the Drug Store.

DR WEIR.

LINDSAY & HOGE

John Meadows

Martin RoHayworth, Adam B. Hayworth, Asenath
Hayworth, Marmaduke M. Hayworth, Asenati
Hayworth and Lindsy Hayworth.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the
teath deandants Edward Bond and his vife Name of the Law of the State, a

CONFECTIONARY. THE subscriber keeps on hand, one door west of the courthouse, between Garretts and McConnell's stores, a variety of well selected articles in his line. Among others the following:
Candea, of every description
Pound Cakes, Sponge Cakes and Tea Cakes
Nuts, of various kinds
Apples and Chesmuts, French Pickles
Shaving or Toilet Song
Cologne Water, Fine Macassar Oil
Cigars—best quality, always on hand.
Perse's Hoarhound Candy, celebrated for curing colds.

Toys of every description.

The subscriber is furnished, by a regular ariangement, from a House in Petersburg with every thing he may require for the public accommodation.

Jan. 1844.

II. HENDERSON.

deposite of Bibles and Testaments with the subscriber, he is prepared to furnish all who wish to purchase at the Secrety's prices, and those who are not able to buy will be supplied gratuitonely. Call at the Drug Store.

PATENT PLOWS.

I have the arency for the sale of Teague's patent one and two horse Plows, which are very highly recommended in East and West Tennessee as being most every article kept in this section of country.—
They are grateful for the liberal patronage they have one and two horse Plows, which are very highly recommended in East and West Tennessee as being most every article kept in this section of country, and singly constructed plows now in use. It can be used either as a turning plow or in use. It can be used either as a turning plow or to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual desilers, with a slope of bull-bridger, by simply moving two screws. Call at the state of the subscriber and examine the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated in the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated in the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated.

I have 10 between the figure of the subscriber and examine the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated.

I have 10 between the liberal patronage they have been continuance of the same. They are willing to sell low for cash, or on time to punctual desilers, among the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the subscriber and examine the plow for yourself and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plant and you will not be eliminated in the plan

It is subscriber has been appointed Agent, (and I the only Agent in this State.) for the sale of William Kirkpatrick's Portable Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, for thrashing Wheat, Rye, Oats, and small seed, and hulling Clover Seed.

The improvement which makes there Machines superior in a Southern and ever, Northern country, is an open cylinder with wrought iron spikes securely screwed in, thereby obvising the danger of the spikes flying out, as sometimes happens with close cylinders, which greatly endangers the lives of the operatives. An instrument called a "shaker" separates the wheat from the straw. The horse power is a decided improvement, as there are but two cog, wheels and seband working horizontally, which greatly reduces the friction, and consequently the labor of the horses. They are constructed for two or tour horses.

Of these Machines no fears need be entertained as to their performance, for the reason of their having been tried successfully by the Agent.

They can be transported on one wagon from one Parm to another; and after arriving at the place where the work as to be done, can be put up and set in operation in 15 or 20 minutes. With 4 good horses and 4 hands these machines will thrash of good wheat four hundred bushels per day.

I now propose to sell the Power and Machine, with 65 feet of band and all other necessay apparatus, delivered at Fayetteville, for \$150.00, or at my residence for \$170.00.

There is one Machine at my farm at this time for sale, and ready for inspection, should any one wish to examine.

examine.

I am authorised to sell these Machines on a credit, of 12 months—no performance no pay, ordinary care

being taken.
All orders for Machines, or other communications, All orders for Machines, or oner communication forwarded to my address at Clemmonsville, N. C. will receive prompt attention.

WILLIAM J. McELROY.

Oakes' Ferry, Davie County, N. C.

April 25th, 1844.

Magical Pain Extractor.

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRICES-OR nothing if the user is not delighted with it—
An article that every family must consider indispensible, when they know its power and value, and which has heretotore been sold too high to reach all pensible, when they know its power and value, and which has heretotore been sold too high to reach all classes, has now been reduced Fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all Burns and Scalds, every external Sore, old or Irosh, and all external pains and achee, no matter where, shall be reduced to comfort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb, or scar. No burn can be fattal if this is applied, unless the vitals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connei's Magical Pain Extractor Salve," at Comstock & Co.'s, 21, Cortland Street. Price 25 cents, or Four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for St.

All country merchants are requested to take it to their towns on commission, as the greatest blessing to mankind that has been discovered in medicine for ages. This is strong language, but you may depend

ages. This is strong language, but you may depend its power will fully justify it. Sold at 21, Cortlandt Street, where it can be found genuine in New York

city.

CAUTION.—Be sure you'get Connet's, as our plate with Delley's name on it has been stolen, and counterfeit and worthless stuff may appear under that name. See that it is direct from Comstock & Co.

or never touch it.
For sale by J & R Sloan, Greensboro, Dr N L Stith, Raleigh; D Heart, Hillsbore; George F Taylor, Ox ford; John P Mabry, Lexington; and in Salem and Salisbury by Comstock & Co's Agents: the above are the only Agents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

VERGHTS AND MEASURES.

EVERY perton using weights or measures or steelyards, is required to bring them to the Standard
Keeper and have them tried, and if a trader or dealer
by profession, or a miller, must have them re-examined every two years.

Every person using (that is buying or selling by)
weights or measures or steelyards and neglecting to
have them examined as required by law, forfeits \$50.

Every person for buying, selling or bartering by
weights or measures or steelyards not tried and scaled
according to law, and for selling and delivering any
kind of grain, selt or other atticles, in measures or
weights not the standard established, forfeits \$40—to
the use of the person suing, to be recovered before the use of the person suing, to be recovered

any jurisdiction having ecgnizance.
R. M. SLOAN, January, 1844.

PARLOR STOVES.

DO you wish to purchase a Store for your Parlor or Dining Room—call on the Subscribers and examine the article manufactured by Mr David Graham, of Va. Every Store warranted.

Also, COFFEE ROASTERS by using which, a saving of 20 per cent, in the article of Coffee is claimed for them.

January 25th, 1844.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GUILFORD COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.
Maskel Jester and wife Rachel,

Maskel Jester and wife Rachel, against Edward Bond and wife Nancy, John Jester and his wife Margaret, John Hayworth, Eli T. Hayworth, Clement G. Hayworth, Adam B. Hayworth, Ascnath Hayworth, Marmaduke M. Hayworth, Nathan H.

warranted CURE for RHEUMATISM or no pay.
Also, Dr. Libby's Vegetable